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INQUIRIES

- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Leonie Peadon on (06) 207 0286.*
 - *for information about other ABS statistics and services relating to the ACT, please refer to the back page of this publication.*
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PREFACE

The 1995 issue of *Australian Capital Territory in Focus* is the third edition under this new name, and the 32nd in the series previously called *Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary*.

Australian Capital Territory in Focus presents an overview of significant events in the ACT, as well as a comprehensive coverage of such topics as climate and environmental matters, government, education, health and community services, law and order, the labour market and transport to name a few. For users requiring time series of statistics, a collection of summary tables is included at the back of this publication.

Information has not been restricted to ABS output. A wide range of data from other agencies, both Territory and Commonwealth, has been included to give as broad a picture of the Australian Capital Territory as possible.

More detailed statistics about most of the topics covered in this publication may be obtained by reference to the list of information sources included at the end of each chapter, or by contacting the ABS Information Service.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the various Commonwealth and ACT Government Authorities and other organisations who have kindly assisted in providing information included in this publication.

Dalma Jacobs
Statistician
Australian Capital Territory
1995

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Belconnen, ACT 2616

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols and other usages

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

n.a.	not available.
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified.
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included.
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.
n.y.a.	not yet available.
p	preliminary — figure or series subject to revision.
r	figure or series revised since previous issue.
..	not applicable.
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).
—	break in continuity of series (where a line drawn between two consecutive figures in the same column, or alongside two or more figures in consecutive columns).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1994, refer to the year ended 31 December 1994. Those shown as, e.g. 1993–94, refer to the year ended 30 June 1994. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.

Information services available from ABS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has an information service in each of its offices. In the ACT, information on the availability of statistical products and services can be obtained by contacting the ABS Bookshop:

telephone (06) 207 0326

facsimile (06) 207 0282

mail PO Box 10,
Belconnen, 2616

visit 9th Floor
FAI Insurance House
197 London Circuit, Canberra City.

Current publications issued by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0), which is available from the above address. The ABS also issues a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications expected to be released during the following five days.

ABS Information Consultancy service

The ABS also has an Information Consultancy Service. ABS Consultants can draw on a wide range of published and unpublished data, search data bases and compile customised reports to meet client needs. Consultancy reports and data can be presented on diskette, magnetic tape, facsimile, or more traditional formats. For more details contact our Client Service Manager on (06) 207 0118 or fax (06) 207 0282.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The ABS offers a variety of consultancy and information services which, in addition to its many printed and electronic publications and products, provide information and advice on a wide range of statistical needs. The consultancy service operates on a fee for service basis.

ABS publications are available for reference from libraries that participate in the ACT Library Service (ACTLS) — Civic Town Centre Library has the largest collection of ABS titles, followed by the Belconnen Town Centre Library. Other ACTLS Town Centre and Branch Libraries have smaller ABS collections.

The following ACT libraries hold all ABS publications:

- Australian National Library (Parkes); and
- Australian National University — Menzies Library (Acton).

The following ACT libraries hold a selection of ABS publications:

- University of Canberra (Bruce);
- ACT Library Service — main holdings at Civic and Belconnen branches;
- Australian Defence Force Academy Library (Campbell);
- Australian Catholic University Library (Watson); and
- Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT) library at Reid Campus.

Catalogues of ABS publications are available on request.

The ABS also has a publications mailing service. Readers may subscribe to ABS publications and arrange to receive them on a regular basis.

For more details please refer to:

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Wing 5, Cameron Offices
Chandler Street, Belconnen
(PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616)

For telephone inquiries please ring:
(008) 020 608

Or fax your inquiry to:
(06) 252 7412

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Aboriginal Period

c21,000BC Earliest known Aboriginal settlement in the ACT

Pastoral Period

1820 Charles Throsby, first European to visit area

1823 Ainslie, a stockman for J.J. Moore, Sydney, squatted with flocks on the Limestone Plains (present day Canberra)

1825 Robert Campbell granted land at 'Duntroon'

1830–1843 Consolidation and growth of large estates with village settlements at Yarralumla and Duntroon. Use of convict labour until 1840.

1841 Foundation stone laid for St John the Baptist Church, Reid. (The Church was completed in 1845.)

1843 Rural depression and drought caused havoc

1847 Local schooling established

1850s Goldrushes caused shortage of farm labour

1859 Post office established at Ginninderra

1861 Closer Settlement Act brought free settlers to the area and conflicts with larger landholders

1880 Public education formalised resulting in the construction of fourteen schools across the Territory

1881 Frederick Campbell purchased 'Yarralumla' — now the official residence of the Governor General

1887 Railway extended to reach Queanbeyan

1890 Depression brought disaster to small landholders

1890s Rabbit plagues

1899 NSW Royal Commission appointed to report on sites for the National Capital

1901 Federation

National Capital Period

1908 Canberra–Yass chosen as National Capital site

1909 Charles Scrivener conducted survey of Capital site

1911 International competition for a city plan launched — awarded to American landscape architect, Walter Burley–Griffin

Royal Military College, Duntroon officially opened

1913 Canberra officially named by Lady Denman with laying of foundation stone on Capital Hill

1914 Royal Canberra Hospital opened

Railway extended from Queanbeyan to south eastern corner of Canberra

Power station built at Kingston

Brickworks opened at Yarralumla

1915 Cotter Dam completed

1918 Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra gazetted

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE — *continued*

1923	First permanent cottages constructed for residents
1924	Federal Capital Commission established Hotel Canberra opened
1926	First Canberra Times issued
1927	Parliament House opened ACT Police Force established Albert Hall opened Airfield established on current site for RAAF purposes First Canberra Show held at Hall Village Showground
1927–39	Public servants transferred to Canberra Inner Canberra suburbs established 1930 Advisory Council (part-time) established to advise the Minister in relation to any matters affecting the ACT. The Council comprised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic Administrator • Three elected members • Three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works)
1931	First radio station opened (2CA)
1941	Australian War Memorial completed
1945	Reid Pre-school opened — first pre-school
1946	Canberra Hospital opened on Acton Peninsula Australian National University established as a research school
1946–48	Post World War II building boom
1948	ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament — (could only vote on ACT matters)
1950	Plans for Fyshwick laid out
1952	Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time
1954	Australian–American Memorial completed
1957	National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) established
1959	Population of the ACT reached 50,000
1960s	Expansion of urban areas to Woden Commercial development in Civic Centre Civic Centre remains focus of community
1960	First intake of under-graduates to the Australian National University
1961	First TV station opened (CTC7)
1962	King's Avenue Bridge opened Woden development started
1963	Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE — *continued*

1965	Lake Burley Griffin opened Royal Australian Mint opened Anzac Parade developed
1967	Population of the ACT reached 100,000 Belconnen development commenced
1968	National Library opened
1969	First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education
1970	National Botanic Gardens opened Carillion built Captain Cook Memorial Jet built
1970s	Expansion of town centres to Belconnen, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong
1971	Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve declared – first nature reserve in Canberra Population of the ACT reached 150,000
1972	Woden Plaza opened
1973	First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital Tuggeranong development commenced
1974	Federal representation increased to two (divisions of Canberra and Fraser)
1975	Two ACT Senators elected to Federal Parliament Gungahlin development commenced
1976	Lake Ginninderra filled Population of the ACT reached 200,000
1977	National Athletics Stadium completed
1978	Referendum — residents rejected a proposal for self-government Opening of Belconnen Mall
1979	House of Assembly formed First patients admitted to Calvary Hospital
1980	Telecom Tower opened High Court of Australia opened
1981	National Indoor Sports Centre officially opened
1982	Second House of Assembly election The royal bluebell (<i>Wahlenbergia gloriosa</i>) became the floral emblem of the ACT Australian National Gallery opened
1983	The new Canberra GPO opened
1984	Work began on Canberra Convention Centre Complex
1985	House of Assembly extended for one year World Cup Athletics held in Canberra Population of the ACT reached 250,000
1986	House of Assembly ceased operations

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE — *continued*

- Australian Defence Force Academy commenced activities as the academic centre for the Australian Navy, Army and Air Force
- 1987 Major commercial development in Civic Centre
Tuggeranong Hyperdome opened
- 1988 Legislation establishing Self-Government passed by both Houses of Parliament
Lake Tuggeranong filled
Opening of new Parliament House by Queen Elizabeth II
NCDC abolished — establishment of Territory Planning Authority and National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA)
New Parliament House opened
- Self-government Period*
- 1989 Self-Government proclaimed; First ACT assembly elected in May
- 1990 Canberra Centre retail complex opened
CCAE restructured as Canberra University 1991
- 1991 National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released
- 1992 Election of the second Legislative Assembly of the ACT
Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University
Casino Canberra opened
- 1993 ACT Institute of Technical and Further Education was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology
- 1994 Population of the ACT reached 300,000
Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened in the South Building
Separate ACT Public Service established
Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve declared
- 1995 Election of the third Legislative Assembly of the ACT



CHAPTER 1

ENVIRONMENT

History The Limestone Plains on which Canberra was built were first sighted by Europeans in December 1820. European occupation of the area is only very recent, however archaeological remains indicate that Aborigines have lived in this area for at least 21,000 years, and there is speculation that their tenure is much older than this. The large number of artefact scatters and rock shelters with aboriginal paintings provide evidence of the activities of the Wolgal, Ngarigo and Ngunnawal people throughout the history of the area.

The National Capital got its name out of the name of the first white settlement in the area, Lieutenant Joshua John Moore named his settlement 'Canberry' after hearing local aborigines using the word 'Kamberra' in their conversations. The word 'Kamberra' was used by the aborigines living on the Limestone Plains and meant 'a meeting place' either of rivers or of tribes joining together to feast on Bogong Moths in the mountains to the south.

The co-operation demonstrated when Australia's colonies federated in 1901 did not extend to choosing the location for the National Capital. Friction between Sydney and Melbourne led the Federal Government to seek a site away from the influence of both. Forty sites were proposed and gradually narrowed down to seven. These sites were examined with regard to adequate water supply, climate and landform suitable for the building of a 'garden city'. Finally in 1908 Charles Scrivener, Surveyor-General, selected the Yass-Canberra area as the site as it best filled the set requirements. In recognition of his contribution to the development of the National Capital, the dam that holds back the waters of Lake Burley Griffin was named in Scrivener's honour.

Size and land use The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is almost 2,400 square kilometres in area. Table 1.1 shows the size of each of the seven statistical subdivisions that make up the ACT statistical division.

**TABLE 1.1 AREAS OF ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS,
as at 6 August 1991**

<i>Statistical subdivision</i>	<i>Area (sq km)</i>	<i>Proportion of ACT (%)</i>
Canberra Central	74.50	3.15
Belconnen	135.59	5.73
Woden Valley	28.81	1.22
Weston Creek	23.84	1.01
Tuggeranong	167.08	7.06
Outer Canberra	381.28	16.11
ACT Balance	1,556.36	65.74
Total	2,367.46	100.00

Source: Canberra Statistical Area Summary, 1994 (ABS Cat. No. 1313.8)

Land use. In October 1993 *The Territory Plan* came into law in the ACT. This plan was drawn up to document details of where

certain land uses may occur and any conditions attached to those uses.

Table 1.2 below provides an overview of how the land in the Territory is presently used.

TABLE 1.2 LAND USE, ACT

<i>Use</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory (%)</i>
National park / reserves	53
Agriculture	23
Urban development(a)	14
Plantation Forest	7

(a) Includes industrial areas such as Fyshwick, Hume and Mitchell.

Source: ACT State of the Environment Report, 1994 — Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT

Most of the land used for agricultural purposes is used for sheep and cattle grazing, although there are significant areas also used for horse agistment. Irrigated cropping, orchards and vineyards are the main agricultural activities undertaken, however they comprise only 0.2 per cent of the total land used for agriculture. Agriculture in the ACT supplies little of the city's needs, however it is of economic importance to rural families in the Territory.

Plantation forests in the ACT were originally established for erosion control purposes. Most of the area is managed for the production of softwood timber from pine trees (mainly *Pinus radiata*). A small proportion of the forests are used as experimental areas, planted with eucalypts, used as a source of fuel wood.

Climate The ACT has a continental climate, characterised by a marked variation in temperature between seasons, with warm to hot summers and cold winters.

Temperatures. July 1994 was a month for records in the ACT with the average daily maximum temperature equalling the record (13.2°C) first set in 1993 and setting a new average daily minimum of -1.9°C. (The previous average minimum for July was -1.4°C set in 1940.) The coldest day for the ACT in 1994 occurred on 9th August with a minimum temperature of -8.5°C, which also happened to be coldest August day on record.

The hottest December day on record was set in 1994 with a maximum temperature of 39.1°C on the 21st of December.

Table 1.3 on the following page outlines the average and extreme temperatures in the ACT for each month in 1994.

TABLE 1.3 AIR TEMPERATURE(a), ACT, 1994

1994	Air temperature daily readings (°C)		Extreme air temperature (°C)	
	Mean max.	Mean min.	Highest	Lowest
January	28.6	11.9	35.4	6.0
February	28.4	14.0	35.2	8.5
March	22.3	8.8	27.0	3.4
April	20.6	6.1	26.2	2.0
May	15.7	2.7	22.3	-3.7
June	12.7	1.7	17.8	-4.1
July	13.2	-1.9	17.3	-6.8
August	13.9	-1.4	21.1	-8.5
September	16.7	1.4	23.4	-4.6
October	20.3	5.7	30.2	-2.0
November	23.9	9.6	33.5	3.3
December	28.3	13.1	39.1	5.8
Year average	20.4	5.9	39.1	-8.5

(a) Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Unpublished data - Canberra Meteorological Office, Bureau of Meteorology

Rainfall. New monthly records for the lowest rainfalls since records commenced in 1939, were set in August and September 1994 with levels of 2.0 mm and 3.0 mm respectively. September 1994 also set a new record for the least number of days on which rain was recorded.

Fog. There were 30 foggy days in the ACT in 1994, with most fogs occurring in the winter months.

Details of rainfall and fog in the ACT are contained in the following table.

TABLE 1.4 RAINFALL AND FOG(a), ACT, 1994

1994	Rainfall		Fog
	Total rainfall (mm)	Number of days	Number of days
January	9.2	3	1
February	66.4	12	0
March	21.4	4	1
April	70.4	5	2
May	5.8	2	2
June	35.0	8	9
July	9.2	4	12
August	2.0	3	2
September	3.0	2	0
October	46.8	8	1
November	46.4	14	0
December	67.8	3	0
Year	383.4	68	30

(a) Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Unpublished data - Canberra Meteorological Office, Bureau of Meteorology

Vegetation The ACT and surrounding region contain a wide range of native vegetation associations (groups of plants with similar living needs generally found together). The native vegetation associations of the ACT are formed by about 891 species of native vascular plants (i.e. trees, shrubs, flowering plants and ferns). There are also about 360 exotic species known in the ACT. Little is known about the non-vascular plants (i.e. mosses, liverworts, lichens, algae and fungi), although at least 2,000 species have been recorded in the ACT, including 180 species of mosses. The ACT has the highest proportion, of all the mainland States and Territories, of exotic species among its plants.

Wildlife The large area of natural land provides the food and shelter necessary for the survival and breeding of a wide variety and abundance of animals in the ACT. Biologists have recorded 360 species of vertebrates (animals with backbones) in the Territory, comprising 17 fish species, 15 species of frog, 51 reptile species, 210 native bird species and approximately 70 mammal species.

European settlement and urban expansion has been responsible for some wildlife species becoming locally endangered and extinct. Increasing environmental awareness, however, has led to the establishment of various government and non-government organisations throughout the ACT and its neighbouring States to help minimise pressures on the environment including the native flora and fauna.

Parks and reserves About 53 per cent of the ACT's land is classed as national park or nature reserve. Except for the hilltops and ridges of the Canberra Nature Park, each of the other reserves lies within a catchment.

The ACT's national parks and nature reserves are managed by the ACT Parks and Conservation Service. All native animals and plants throughout the Territory are protected. All the national parks and nature reserves are open to the public for recreational and tourist activities.

Namadgi National Park is the largest nature conservation area in the ACT, and consists mainly of rugged bushland in the southwest of the Territory. It adjoins nature conservation areas in NSW to form part of the Alpine Parks of Australia's southeast.

The **Murrumbidgee River Corridor** comprises a strip of land and water up to 4km wide along the full length of the ACT section of the Murrumbidgee River.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve was declared in 1971 as the first nature reserve in the ACT, and adjoins the north eastern side of Namadgi. Tidbinbilla has a role in nature conservation, but was originally developed as a site for wildlife breeding and viewing under more controlled conditions.

Canberra Nature Park comprises the urban hills and ridges of Canberra, and provides a landscape background to Canberra as well as wildlife habitat.

The **Jerrabomberra Wetlands** lie at the Eastern end of Lake Burley Griffin and are relatively close to the National Parliamentary Triangle. They provide the most important wetland habitat in the ACT.

The **Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve** was declared as a nature reserve in 1994. It is located in the upper catchment of Ginninderra Creek and is the largest area of remnant open forest and woodland in Gungahlin.

The **Molonglo Gorge Nature Reserve** lies between the Kowen Forest and NSW border to the east of Canberra. It has unique geology and flora and together with the adjoining Kowen Escarpment is an important link in migration corridors running both north-south and east-west across the ACT.

Waste management Waste management is the process by which society controls the production and disposal of waste. Waste management techniques used by the ACT Government include waste minimisation (prevention, reduction, reuse and recycling) as well as the traditional disposal through landfill.

In the ACT, Revolve (a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane) enabled the reuse of more than 2,500 tonnes of dumped waste in 1991-92, and almost 3,000 tonnes in 1992-93.

Since 1990, the ACT has participated in the annual Clean Up Australia Day event. In 1993, registered volunteers collected 17 tonnes of rubbish, with 50 tonnes collected in 1994. These figures are minimal indicators of involvement in waste collection, as many other people were also involved but did not register or weigh their collected waste.

Recycling In the ACT a large variety of wastes are recycled through landfill site sorting, kerbside collection, and bottle banks and other collection points at most shopping centres. In 1993-94 a total of 116,721 tonnes of materials were recycled, an increase of almost 20 per cent from the previous year. From November 1992, the kerbside collection of recyclables was trialed in the Canberra suburb of Kaleen, and almost all Kaleen homes participated. In July 1993 the trial was extended to Melba and Dickson to test different sized bins. The success of these trials has encouraged the ACT Government to introduce the new collection system Canberra-wide in late 1994. It will involve weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheeled bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheeled bins.

Table 1.5 on the following page provides details of the quantity of materials recycled by type, in the ACT for the last three years.

TABLE 1.5 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED IN THE ACT

<i>Materials recycled</i>	<i>Percentage changes</i>				
	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
				<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>
<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>1990-92</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	
Garden waste	13,750	31,776	33,420	131.1	5.2
Demolition waste	n.a	30,047	43,795	n.a	45.8
Paper	15,350	22,413	23,578	46.0	5.2
Glass	1,927	4,171	4,495	116.5	7.8
Metals ferrous	n.a	3,752	4,560	n.a	21.5
Revolve tip salvage	1,312	2,950	3,570	124.9	21.0
Clothing	1,500	1,600	1,750	6.7	94
Cooking oil and fat	217	535	595	146.5	11.2
Brick recycling	n.a	343	398	n.a	16.0
Aluminium cans	265	285	296	7.5	3.9
PET(a)	20	82	98	310.0	19.5
HDPE(b)	n.a	77	94	n.a	22.1
Liquid paperboard	n.a	8	72	n.a	800.0
Total	34,341	98,039	116,721	185.5	19.1
Saved landfill space @ \$22/tonne	\$755,502	\$2,156,858	\$2,567,862	185.5	19.1
Oil (litres)	815,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	65.6	3.7

(a) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET). (b) High density polyethylene (HDPE)

Source: Unpublished data - Waste Policy and Projects section, Department of Urban Services

► Information sources

ACT State of the Environment Report, 1994 - Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT

ACT Tourism Commission

Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office, Information services section

Dept Environment, Land and Planning, Environment and Conservation Division, Policy Section

Dept of Urban Services, Waste Policy and Projects Section

ABS publications and other information services

Canberra Statistical Area Summary 1994 (ABS Cat. No. 1313.8)

CHAPTER 2 GOVERNMENT

Historical development On 1 January 1911, New South Wales ceded authority over the Australian Capital Territory and the Territory was vested in the Commonwealth. The development of Canberra as the federal capital was delayed, however, by the Depression and the Second World War. The administration of the Territory was performed by the Commonwealth Government through various Commonwealth Departments.

The National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) was established in 1957 and was given responsibility for the planning of the national capital, including the development of land and the building of government houses, schools and other community services. The responsibility for the administration of the NCDC remained with the Minister of the Interior and successor Ministers.

In 1988 the Federal Government passed the Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity able to own property, enter into contracts, sue and be sued. As the Territory's constitution the Act provided for the establishment of the Territory's Legislative Assembly and Executive. An election was held on 4 March 1989 and the first Legislative Assembly of the ACT sat on 11 May 1989.

Structure The Parliament of the ACT, the Legislative Assembly, consists of 17 full-time members who serve a fixed three year term. They hold the responsibility in governing various state and municipal functions of the Territory. This makes it a unique government within Australia, acting at the state level (e.g. education and health), and the local council level (e.g. waste management).

FIGURE 2.1 MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AS AT MARCH 1995

BERRY	Wayne Bruce	Australian Labour Party
CARNELL	Kate*†	Liberal Party
CONNELLY	Terry	Australian Labour Party
CORNWELL	Greg‡	Liberal Party
DE DOMMENICO	Tony*	Liberal Party
FOLLETT	Rosemary•	Australian Labour Party
HIRD	Harold James	Liberal Party
HORODNY	Lucy Alcsia	ACT Greens
HUMPHRIES	Gary John Joseph*	Liberal Party
KAINE	Trevor Thomas	Liberal Party
MCRAE, OAM	Roberta	Australian Labour Party
MOORE	Michael John	Independent
OSBORNE	Paul	Independent
STEFANIAK	Bill*	Liberal Party
TUCKER	Kerry Robyn	ACT Greens
WHITECROSS	Andrew	Australian Labour Party
WOOD	Bill	Australian Labour Party

* The current Ministers who form the Cabinet (Executive).

• The current Leader of the Opposition.

† The current Chief Minister.

‡ Speaker

All members vote to elect a Chief Minister, who then selects a further three Ministers to form the Cabinet. The Speaker is elected by, and represents, the Assembly in all contact with outside bodies.

The Self-Government Act empowers the Assembly to "make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Territory". Such power is similar to that accorded to the legislatures of the States and is the most broad ranging power that can be conferred. Similar to Queensland and Northern Territory Parliaments, the Legislative Assembly has only one Chamber. It differs from the Federal and other State Parliaments in that it is unicameral, that is, has no equivalent of the Senate or Legislative Council.

The Territory is represented in the Commonwealth Parliaments by two Members in the House of Representatives and two Senators. Unlike the States and Northern Territory, the ACT does not have a Governor/Administrator. The ACT Executive undertakes this function. The Executive comprises the four Members of the Cabinet (the Chief Minister and the three appointed Ministers), whose function it is to collectively govern the Territory, implement all Territory law, and develop and manage the Budget. The present Chief Minister and Treasurer is Kate Carnell. The three appointed Ministers are Tony de Domenico, Gary Humphries and Bill Stefaniak. Ministers are responsible for the administration of matters relating to the powers of the Executive as allocated to them by the Chief Minister.

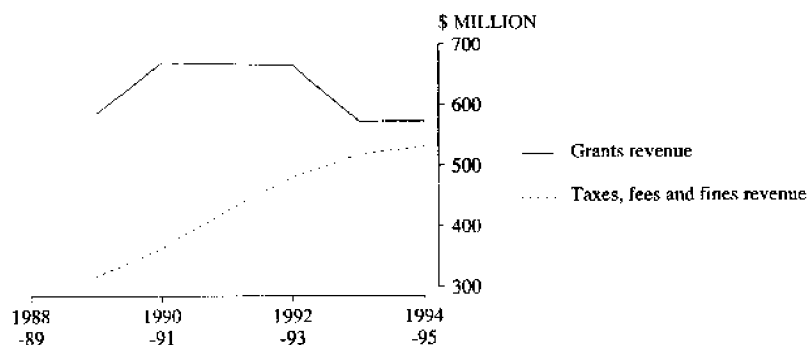
Government receipts and outlays

Outlays of the ACT Government in the 1993–94 financial year stood at \$1,215 million and are estimated to increase to \$1,273 million in 1994–95. Current outlays account for around 90 per cent of total outlays with interest payments accounting for only around 5 per cent.

The main sources of revenue for the ACT Government in 1993–94 were Grants (\$574 million or 48.7% of all revenue) and Taxes, fees and fines (\$519 million or 44.1%). Taxes, fees and fines represented 38.7 per cent of all ACT Government revenue in 1992–93 and are estimated to represent 44.4 per cent of revenue in 1994–95.

Graph 2.1 below illustrates the changing nature of government revenue over time, with Grants revenue declining and Taxes, fees and fines increasing.

GRAPH 2.1 ACT GOVERNMENT REVENUE 1989-90 TO 1994-95



Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (ABS Cat No. 5501.0)

Table 2.1 below provides details of the transactions of the ACT government in terms of expenditure and revenue.

TABLE 2.1 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF ACT GOVERNMENT
(\$ million)

<i>Item</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94p</i>	<i>1994-95(a)</i>
Current expenditure	893	950	965	979
<i>less</i> Sales of goods and services(b)	119	116	154	144
<i>equals</i> Final consumption expenditure	774	834	812	835
Interest payments	72	56	59	52
Subsidies paid to PTEs	67	61	61	55
Current grants to other governments	—	—	—	—
Other transfer payments	130	132	142	144
Total current outlays	1,044	1,083	1,073	1,086
<i>plus</i> Expenditure on new fixed assets	209	248	202	246
Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	-21	-21	-24	-33
<i>equals</i> Gross fixed capital expenditure	188	227	178	213
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-51	-53	-39	-37
Capital gains to other governments	—	—	—	—
Other capital outlays	7	3	3	11
Total capital outlays	144	177	142	187
Total outlays	1,188	1,260	1,215	1,273
Taxes, fees and fines	427	481	519	531
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	43	40	40	55
Interest received	62	48	44	35
Grants received —	668	655	574	574
for own use	612	597	513	512
for onpassing	56	58	61	62
Other revenue	—	—	—	—
Total revenue	1,199	1,243	1,178	1,195
Increase in provisions —	49	56	38	49
for depreciation	35	38	40	42
other	13	18	-2	7
Advances received (net)	-99	-20	-9	-16
Borrowing (net)	42	14	9	30
Other financing transactions	-4	-33	-1	16
Total financing	-11	17	37	78
Current deficit	-142	-131	-76	-122
Capital deficit	82	92	76	152
Total deficit	-60	-39	-1	30
Net financing requirement	38	-19	8	46

(a) Forward estimate. (b) This item provides an indication of the extent of government charges levied. The charges are offset against gross expenditure in calculating final consumption expenditure and comprise mainly sales to the private sector. However note that it has not been possible to exclude all inter-agency charges and that some estimated data is included.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5501.0)

Table 2.2 below provides a detailed breakdown of revenue generated by type of tax, fee and fine for the ACT Government over the last four financial years.

TABLE 2.2 ACT GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES BY TYPE
(\$ million)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
<i>Employers' payroll taxes</i>	80	87	90	95
<i>Taxes on property</i>	151	176	202	205
Taxes on immovable property	87	94	106	116
Land taxes	13	19	23	29
Municipal rates	66	72	78	83
Taxes on immovable property n.e.c.	8	3	5	4
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	64	83	96	89
Stamp duties	46	60	73	62
Financial institutions' taxes	18	22	23	27
<i>Taxes on provision of goods and services</i>	30	39	50	58
Taxes on gambling	24	31	40	47
Taxes on government lotteries	8	10	12	11
Taxes on private lotteries	—	—	—	—
Poker machine taxes	11	15	17	19
Casino taxes	—	—	6	12
Race betting taxes	6	6	6	6
Taxes on insurance	6	8	10	11
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	6	8	10	11
<i>Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities</i>	85	102	115	130
Motor vehicle taxes	45	52	56	60
Vehicle registration fees and axes	30	37	40	43
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	10	9	11	12
Drivers' licences	5	5	5	5
Franchise taxes	38	51	58	70
Gas franchise taxes	—	—	1	1
Petroleum products franchise taxes	17	24	23	26
Tobacco franchise taxes	11	16	22	31
Liquor franchise taxes	9	10	12	13
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	2	—	—	—
<i>Fees and fines</i>	18	23	24	31
Compulsory fees	11	15	16	22
Fines	8	7	8	9
Taxes, fees and fines	365	427	481	519

Source: Taxation revenue, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5506.0)

Net financial position Net financial position refers to net debt (liabilities less financial assets). At the end of the 1993-94 financial year the net financial position of the ACT Government was a net debt of \$54 million, compared with a net debt of \$93 million in the previous year. The net financial position of all three levels of Government in Australia increased from \$148,730 million to \$161,362 million between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1994.

Table 2.3 provides a detailed breakdown of the Net Financial Position of each of the State governments as well as the Federal government over the last two financial years.

TABLE 2.3 NET FINANCIAL POSITION(a) OF GOVERNMENT

Sector	At	At	Per-	Per-capita(b)	
	30-6-93	30-6-94	centage Change	30-6-93	30-6-94
	— \$ million —			— \$ —	
Commonwealth Government	68,624	83,664	21.9	3,887	4,689
<i>State Government</i>					
New South Wales	21,931	22,377	2.0	3,657	3,698
Victoria	31,893	31,885	—	7,144	7,123
Queensland	4,679	1,765	-62.2	1,502	552
South Australia	8,666	8,825	1.8	5,924	6,004
Western Australia	8,201	8,009	-2.3	4,892	4,706
Tasmania	3,275	3,392	3.6	6,947	7,180
Northern Territory	1,367	1,390	1.7	8,074	8,124
Australian Capital Territory	93	54	-41.9	311	179
<i>Total State/Territory Government</i>	<i>77,051</i>	<i>75,357</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>4,364</i>	<i>4,223</i>
<i>Total Local Government</i>	<i>3,054</i>	<i>2,340</i>	<i>-23.4</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>131</i>
Total Commonwealth, State/ Territory and Local Government	148,730	161,362	8.5	8,424	9,043

(a) Net financial position = Liabilities less financial assets. Assets held in the form of traded shares and assets and liabilities in the form of long term trade credit are now excluded from net financial position. (b) Population figures are Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 1993 and 1994.

Source: *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5513.0), *Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0)

► Information sources

Economic Policy Branch, ACT Treasury

ABS publications and other information services

Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0)

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5501.0)

Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5513.0)

Taxation Revenue, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5506.0)

CHAPTER 3 ECONOMY

3.1 Gross State Product The term Gross State Product (GSP) is used to denote income based gross domestic product (GDP(I)), by State/Territory. Conceptually, GSP and GDP(I) are identical. GSP is a measure of economic production that is free of duplication, i.e. it only takes account for the value added in production. It is more formally defined as the total market value of goods and services produced after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

While the ACT's share of Australia's GDP was only 2.2 per cent in 1993-94, its GSP per capita is consistently higher than the total Australian GDP per capita. Over the last ten years, the ACT's GSP per capita has, on average, been 24 per cent greater than the Australian GDP per capita. However, over the past three years the difference between the two has increased with the ACT's GSP per capita 38.0 per cent higher than the Australian GDP per capita in 1993-94.

Table 3.1.1 below provides a comparison between the ACT and the Australian Gross State Product per capita in both current price and constant price (i.e. 1989-90 prices) terms.

TABLE 3.1.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA, ACT AND AUSTRALIA
(dollars)

	<i>At current prices</i>		<i>At average 1989-90 prices</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
1989-90	25,280	21,698	25,280	21,698
1990-91	26,433	21,942	25,237	21,269
1991-92	27,959	22,143	25,559	21,081
1992-93	28,986	22,365	26,092	21,542
1993-94	30,718	23,891	27,059	22,254

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (ABS Cat. No. 5242.0).

ACT GSP increased by 4.4 per cent in constant price terms (i.e. average 1989-90 prices) and 6.7 per cent in current price terms in 1993-94. Nationally the increases were 4.4 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively.

Table 3.1.2 below provides details of GSP in both current and constant price terms for the ACT.

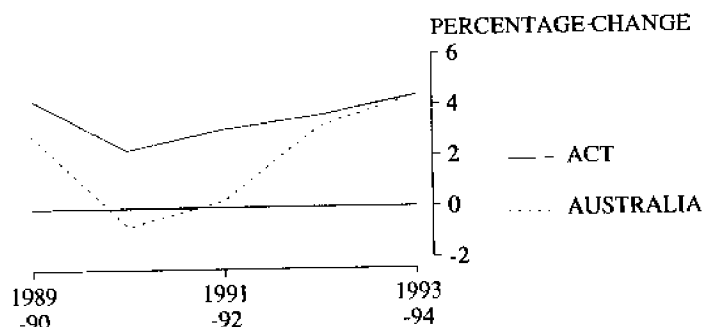
TABLE 3.1.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, ACT

	At current prices		At average 1989-90 prices	
	\$ million	% change	\$ million	% change
1989-90	7,134	7.8	7,134	4.3
1990-91	7,647	7.2	7,301	2.3
1991-92	8,234	7.7	7,527	3.1
1992-93	8,664	5.2	7,799	3.6
1993-94	9,243	6.7	8,142	4.4

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5242.0).

Graph 3.1 below illustrates the changes in GSP for ACT and Australia in constant price terms, i.e. average 1989-90 prices

**GRAPH 3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT ACT AND AUSTRALIA
AT 1989-90 PRICES**



Source: AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS - STATE ACCOUNTS (ABS CAT NO. 5242.0)

Contribution by Industry sector

The industry distribution of GDP in the ACT is significantly different to that of Australia as a whole. This is to be expected given the large contribution of the public sector to the ACT economy, i.e. Public administration, defence and community services which accounted for 42.0 per cent of the ACT's GSP in 1992-93 compared with 17.6 per cent for the total Australian GDP(t) in the year.

In 1992-93 five industries accounted for almost 80 per cent of the total GSP for the ACT. These industries were Public administration, defence and community services (\$3,450 million or 42.0%); Finance, property and business services (\$906 million or 11.0%); Ownership of dwellings (\$764 million or 9.3%); Wholesale and retail trade (\$751 million or 9.1%) and Construction (\$632 million or 7.7%).

Table 3.1.3 provides details of GSP at factor cost for the ACT by industry and principle components in 1991-92 and 1992-93.

TABLE 3.1.3 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, BY INDUSTRY AND PRINCIPLE COMPONENTS, ACT
(\$ million)

	<i>Wages, salaries and supplements</i>	<i>Gross operating surplus</i>	<i>GSP at factor cost</i>
1991-92			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	7	9
Mining	6	3	9
Manufacturing	113	55	168
Electricity, gas and water	62	91	153
Construction	336	233	569
Wholesale and retail trade	449	280	729
Transport, storage and communication	202	243	445
Finance, property and business services	447	382	829
Public administration, defence and community services	3,399	47	3,446
Recreation, personal and other services	226	110	336
Ownership of dwellings	—	696	696
General government(a)	—	459	459
Total all industries	5,242	2,606	7,848
1992-93			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	6	8
Mining	5	3	8
Manufacturing	149	62	211
Electricity, gas and water	63	100	163
Construction	384	248	632
Wholesale and retail trade	458	293	751
Transport, storage and communication	195	246	441
Finance, property and business services	516	390	906
Public administration, defence and community services	3,400	50	3,450
Recreation, personal and other services	282	111	393
Ownership of dwellings	—	764	764
General government(a)	—	489	489
Total all industries	5,454	2,762	8,216

(a) State details for General Government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5220.0).

Components of GSP

In current price terms, Wages, salaries and supplements continues to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 62.4 per cent (\$5,767 million) in 1993-94. Gross operating surplus contributed 30.6 per cent (\$2,827 million) and indirect taxes less subsidies 7.0 per cent (\$649 million).

Wages, salaries and supplements as a proportion of GSP in the ACT decreased by 5.7 per cent (from 67.4% to 62.4%) between 1984-85 and 1993-94. Gross operating surplus increased by 3.2 per cent (up from 27.4% to 30.6%) and Indirect taxes less subsidies has increased by 2.4 per cent (up from 4.6% to 7.0%) in the period.

Public administration, defence and community services continues to be the dominant industry in the ACT, accounting for almost

42 per cent of GSP at factor cost in 1992–93, and when combined with the Finance, property and business services industry accounts for 53 per cent of the ACT's GSP at factor cost.

Table 3.1.4 below provides a detailed breakdown of the components to the ACT GSP in current prices over the past 5 years.

TABLE 3.1.4 COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES, ACT
(\$ million)

	<i>Wages, salaries and supplements</i>	<i>GOS</i>	<i>GSP at factor cost</i>	<i>Indirect taxes less subsidies</i>	<i>GSP</i>
1989–90	4,463	2,212	6,675	459	7,134
1990–91	4,833	2,333	7,166	481	7,647
1991–92	5,082	2,619	7,701	533	8,234
1992–93	5,281	2,792	8,073	591	8,664
1993–94	5,767	2,827	8,594	649	9,243

*Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5220.0);
Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5242.0).*

Private final consumption expenditure

Comparison of expenditure patterns for the ACT and Australia in total revealed no significant differences in 1992–93. Food, Dwelling rent and Other services were the three major areas of expenditure accounting for 53.4 per cent and 50.0 per cent of expenditure in the ACT and Australia respectively.

Dwelling rent accounted for the greatest proportion of expenditure nationally with 18.2 per cent, however in the ACT expenditure on Other services was the greatest area of expenditure accounting for 22.0 per cent of total expenditure. The difference in the expenditure patterns of residents of the ACT and total Australia can to some extent be attributed to the ACTs higher than average household income per capita where less of the family budget needs to be devoted to basic necessities such as accommodation and food and more can be spent in a more discretionary nature such as Other services.

Table 3.1.5 provides an overview of expenditure in the ACT over the past three years, as well as a comparison with Australia in total for the latest year for which data is currently available.

**TABLE 3.1.5 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, ACT AND AUSTRALIA
(Current prices)**

	ACT				Australia	
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		1992-93	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	% of total	\$m	% of total
Food	518	584	640	12.7	36,682	14.4
Cigarettes and tobacco	71	78	93	1.8	5,370	2.1
Alcoholic drinks	144	155	152	3.0	10,571	4.2
Clothing, fabrics and footwear	257	285	305	6.0	13,992	5.5
Household durables	287	314	337	6.9	16,781	6.6
Health	255	273	295	5.8	18,650	7.3
Dwelling rent	786	865	944	18.7	46,132	18.2
Gas, electricity and fuel	89	89	95	1.9	5,677	2.2
Travel and communication	660	688	690	13.7	37,782	14.9
All other goods	289	345	390	7.7	18,312	7.2
All other services	1,003	1,036	1,111	22.0	44,003	17.3
Total	4,359	4,712	5,052	100.0	253,952	100.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5220.0).

Household income In 1992-93 73.5 per cent of total household income in the ACT was derived from wages, salaries and supplements, this was an increase of 4.2 per cent from the previous year. Nationally 63.6 per cent of total household income came from wages, salaries and supplements, an increase of 1.3 per cent from 1991-92.

Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises in the ACT continues to be considerably less than that for Australia with the ACT recording 9.7 per cent of total household income being sourced from transfers compared to 16.1 per cent nationally. Factors affecting this comparison include differences in unemployment rates and the age distribution of the population between the ACT and Australia in total. Unincorporated enterprise income and All other income as a proportion of total household income were similar for the ACT and Australia.

Income taxes paid as a proportion of total household income in the ACT (17.1%) was slightly higher than the national figure (14.7%). Other deductions (i.e. Other direct taxes, fees, fines etc and Consumer debt, interest and transfers overseas) accounted for similar proportions of the total household income for the ACT and Australia.

Household disposable income (i.e. total household income less deductions) for the ACT stood at 80.9 per cent of the total household income compared with the national figure of 82.9 per cent.

Table 3.1.6 includes a detailed breakdown of the components to household income for both the ACT and Australia.

TABLE 3.1.6 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

	ACT				Australia	
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		1992-93	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	% of total household income	\$m	% of total household income
Wages, salaries and supplements	4,843	5,126	5,343	73.5	204,779	63.6
Unincorporated enterprises income —						
Farm, non-farm and income from dwellings	432	549	625	8.6	33,367	10.4
Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises	548	649	703	9.7	52,019	16.1
All other income	910	732	602	8.3	32,035	9.9
Total household income	6,733	7,056	7,273	100.0	322,200	100.0
Less income tax paid	1,377	1,229	1,245	17.1	47,334	14.7
Other direct taxes, fees, fines etc	44	50	52	0.7	2,961	0.9
Consumer debt interest and transfers overseas	131	115	89	1.2	4,887	1.5
Household disposable income	5,181	5,662	5,887	80.9	267,018	82.9

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5220.0).

3.2 Financial Institutions

Financial institutions

The following tables present selected data for banks, permanent building societies and credit unions in the ACT. While statistics for permanent building societies are present on a standard financial year basis, they also include data for institutions which have other than 30 June accounting years. In these cases the data are assigned and compiled to the standard financial year in which the accounting period ends.

Bank deposits repayable in Australia remained basically unchanged between 1993 and 1994 with the total deposits repayable as at June 1994 standing at \$3,246 million. Other lending increased by 7.4 per cent over the year to \$4,920 million.

A detailed breakdown of deposits and loans by bank in the ACT are included in Table 3.2.1.

TABLE 3.2.1 BANKS: DEPOSITS AND LOANS, ACT, JUNE 1994(a)
(\$ million)

	<i>Deposits repayable in Australia</i>					<i>Other lending (c)</i>
	<i>Current account bearing interest</i>	<i>Current account non-bearing interest</i>	<i>Term at call(b)</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Advance Bank Australia	111	—	435	291	837	1,060
ANZ Banking Group	56	32	106	76	270	417
Chase Manhattan Bank	—	2	—	—	2	5
Citibank Savings	21	—	14	—	35	84
Commonwealth Bank	209	74	277	285	846	826
National Australia Bank	166	25	97	81	369	689
St George Bank	33	—	96	40	168	595
State Bank of NSW	65	7	30	17	119	448
Westpac Banking Corporation	336	62	95	103	596	778
Other Banks	—	—	4	—	5	19
Total	996	203	1,154	893	3,246	4,920

(a) Average of weekly figures for month. (b) Includes cash deposits. (c) Refers to loans to non-financial sector.

Source: *Australian Banking Statistics, Reserve Bank of Australia.*

In 1993–94 there were 10 banks with branches and/or agencies operating in the ACT, an increase of one from the previous year. While the number of credit unions operating remained unchanged, their assets increased by 13.9 per cent to \$255.0 million.

Table 3.2.2 provides an overview of the financial institutions operating in the ACT over the past three years.

TABLE 3.2.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS NUMBER AND TOTAL ASSETS, ACT, AS AT 30 JUNE
(\$ million)

<i>Type of institution</i>	<i>1992</i>		<i>1993</i>		<i>1994</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Total assets</i>
Banks(a)	8	n.a.	9	n.a.	10	n.a.
Credit unions(b)	4	193.8	6	223.8	6	255.0
Permanent Building Societies	1	478.2	—	—	—	—

(a) Based on the number of banks with branches/agencies operating in the ACT no State breakdown of bank assets data is collected. (b) Up to 30 June 1992, the statistics included only credit unions with assets in Australia greater than \$5 million.

Source: *Reserve Bank of Australia. From 30 June 1993 the statistics are sourced to the Australian Financial Institutions Commission and include all credit unions.*

Lending activity

The statistics on lending activity have been classified into four categories:

- Housing — secured housing finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation;

- Personal — finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their own personal (non-business) use;
- Commercial — finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises and non-profit organisations as well as to individuals (for investment and business purposes); and
- Lease — finance commitments made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises (financial and trading enterprises, non-profit organisations, individuals, government and public authorities).

Lending commitments in the ACT increased by 17.6 per cent in 1993–94 to reach \$3,064.5 million. All four types of lending activity showed strong increases over the year with Lease finance increasing by 55.2 per cent, Housing finance for owner occupation (up 19.7%), Commercial finance (up 15.2%) and Personal finance (up 11.5%).

A five year overview of lending commitments by type of lending activity is contained in the following table.

TABLE 3.2.3 LENDING COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF LENDING ACTIVITY, ACT
(\$ million)

Type of lending activity	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
Housing finance for owner occupation(a)	399.5	541.5	774.6	1,098.8	1,315.3
Personal finance	348.2	367.8	418.2	454.0	506.1
Commercial finance	1,024.9	1,007.8	1,057.2	979.3	1,129.1
Lease finance	161.3	67.2	87.7	73.5	114.1
Total	1,933.9	1,984.0	2,320.5	2,605.6	3,064.5

(a) Including alterations and additions.

Source: Unpublished data — Business and financial surveys section, ABS. Some data is published in *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (8508.0), *Personal Finance, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5642.0), *Commercial Finance, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5643.0) and *Lease Finance, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5644.0).

Housing finance Housing finance for owner occupation showed significant increases for most commitment types in 1993–94 in the ACT. Refinancing showed the greatest increase in the ACT with a 50.3 per cent rise to \$136.2 million. Purchase of established and newly erected dwellings also showed strong growth with increases of 16.9 and 16.7 per cent respectively. Construction declined slightly (by – 1.1%), however the total housing finance commitments for owner occupation increased by 17.6 per cent in the year, this compares with the national increase of 1.5 per cent.

Table 3.2.4 below provides details of the levels of borrowing for owner occupied housing in the ACT over the past five years.

**TABLE 3.2.4 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS, ACT
(\$ million)**

Year	Purpose of commitment				Total(b)
	Construction	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(a)	Refinancing (a)	
1989-90	34.6	48.2	299.8	n.a	382.6
1990-91	45.9	73.5	402.0	n.a	521.3
1991-92	109.4	70.1	515.9	46.2	741.5
1992-93	128.3	176.1	661.2	90.6	1,056.2
1993-94	127.0	205.5	772.9	136.2	1,241.6

(a) Refinancing was included in Purchase of established dwellings prior to 1991-92. (b) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5609.0).

Personal finance Fixed loan commitments increased by 3.2 per cent to \$297.0 million in 1993-94 while new and increased credit limits rose by 25.7 per cent to \$209.1 million. Total personal finance credit limits increased by almost 5 per cent in 1993-94 to \$782.4 million, of which \$285.4 million (or 36.5%) was used.

Table 3.2.5 outlines details of personal finance commitments for all lenders in the ACT.

**TABLE 3.2.5 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS ALL LENDERS, BY TYPE OF FACILITY, ACT
(\$ million)**

Year	Total personal finance limits		Cancellations and reductions of credit limits	Credit limits at end of the year	
	Fixed loan commitments	New and increased credit limits		Total	Used
1989-90	245.1	103.1	95.4	448.1	179.6
1990-91	252.9	114.7	127.6	464.7	191.6
1991-92	264.3	154.0	110.8	679.0	275.8
1992-93	287.7	166.3	106.8	745.7	275.4
1993-94	297.0	209.1	167.3	782.4	285.4

Source: *Unpublished data — Business and financial surveys section, ABS. Some data is published in Personal Finance, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5642.0).

Commercial finance Commercial finance commitments in the ACT in 1993-94 increased by 15.3 per cent from the previous year, however 1992-93 was unusually low. Finance provided by banks increased by 25.6 per cent over the year to \$1,011.3 million, while finance provided by finance companies fell by 42.2 per cent to \$95.6 million. Finance provided by Other lenders stood at \$22.1 million in 1993-94.

Table 3.2.6 below contains details of Commercial finance commitments by type of lender for the ACT over the past five years.

**TABLE 3.2.6 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF LENDER, ACT
(\$ million)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Finance companies</i>	<i>Money market corporations</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	813.0	119.4	—	92.5	1,024.9
1990-91	827.1	146.1	—	34.5	1,007.8
1991-92	805.9	201.8	—	49.5	1,057.2
1992-93	805.6	165.3	—	8.5	979.3
1993-94	1,011.3	95.6	—	22.1	1,129.1

Source: Unpublished data — Business and financial surveys section, ABS. Some data is published in Commercial Finance, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5643.0).

Lease finance Lease finance commitments in the ACT increased by 55.2 per cent in 1993-94 to \$114.1 million. The major contributor to this increase was Finance companies whose finance commitments increased by 139.1 per cent to reach \$65.5 million. Money market corporations and General financiers also showed growth in the year to reach \$13.6 million (up 22.5%) and \$20.3 million (up 14.0%). In contrast, lease finance provided by banks fell by 8.8 per cent to \$15.6 million.

A detailed breakdown of lease finance commitments in the ACT by lessor is included in Table 3.2.7.

**TABLE 3.2.7 LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF LESSOR, ACT
(\$ million)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Finance companies</i>	<i>Money market corporations</i>	<i>General financiers</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	37.2	48.5	14.4	61.2	161.3
1990-91	21.4	21.0	7.7	9.6	67.0
1991-92	45.7	31.9	8.2	1.9	87.7
1992-93	17.1	27.4	11.1	17.8	73.5
1993-94	15.6	65.5	13.6	20.3	114.1

Source: Unpublished data — Business and financial surveys section, ABS. Some data is published in Lease Finance, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5644.0).

► Information sources

Reserve Bank of Australia

**ABS publications and
other information services**

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts
(ABS Cat. No. 5220.0)

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts
(ABS Cat. No. 5242.0)

Commercial Finance, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5643.0)

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia
(ABS Cat. No. 8508.0)

Lease Finance, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5644.0)

Personal Finance, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5642.0)

Unpublished housing, personal, commercial and lease finance data
— Business and financial surveys section, ABS

CHAPTER 4 PEOPLE

Population growth In the March quarter 1994 the ACT population surpassed the 300,000 mark to reach an estimated resident population of 300,200 people.

At 30 June 1994, the estimated resident population of the ACT was 300,900 an increase of 2,000 since 30 June 1993. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in the ACT population of 3,266 persons in 1993-94 was partially offset by the fall in net migration of 504 persons.

Table 4.1 below provides details of the components to the change in the ACT population over the past 5 years.

TABLE 4.1 COMPONENTS TO ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, ACT(a)

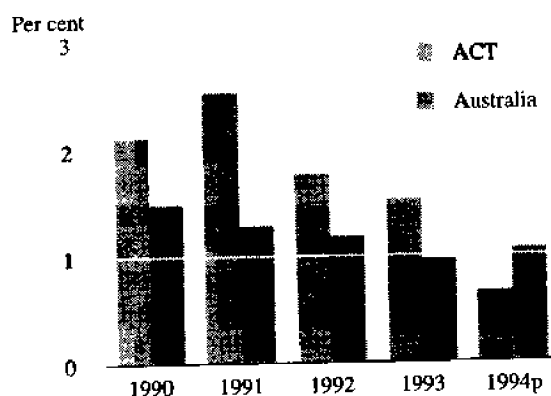
Year ended 30 June	Natural increase	Net migration gain	Population as at 30 June	Rate of growth(b)	
				Australian Capital Territory	Australia
				— per cent —	
— Percentage rates —					
1990	1.22	0.85	282,200	2.09	1.49
1991	1.23	1.19	289,300	2.52	1.28
1992	1.19	0.59	294,500	1.77	1.19
1993	1.16	0.35	298,900	1.51	0.96
1994p	1.09	-0.17	300,900	0.67	1.06

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993. (b) Differences between the total growth rate and the sum of the natural increase and net migration rates arise from the respective adjustments (which are made after each Census) to eliminate any intercensal discrepancy.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0)

A graphical representation of the growth in the population for each of the States and Australia for the last two years is presented in Graph 4.1 below.

GRAPH 4.1 POPULATION GROWTH, ACT AND AUSTRALIA



Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS Cat 3101.0)

Population projections ABS estimates of the population for each year up to the year ending 30 June 2041 were released in 1994.

The ACT population is projected to grow from 298,900 persons in 1993 to 540,000 persons in 2041.

Over the projection period the rate of growth of the population is projected to slow somewhat. The current growth rate of around 1.7 per cent per annum is projected to fall steadily to a rate of around 0.7 per cent per annum in 2041 due to a decline in the natural increase in the population (excess of births over deaths) and relatively steady gains from overseas migration.

Table 4.2 below provides details of the estimated ACT population as at 30 June 1995 and 1996 and thereafter in 5 year intervals broken into the various components of population change.

TABLE 4.2 PROJECTED POPULATION — COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, ACT

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Migration</i>	<i>Total increase</i>	<i>Growth rate (%)</i>
1995	309,000	3,600	1,500	5,100	1.7
1996	314,200	3,700	1,500	5,200	1.7
2001	341,900	3,900	1,800	5,700	1.7
2006	370,700	4,000	1,800	5,700	1.6
2011	398,500	3,700	1,800	5,500	1.4
2016	424,700	3,300	1,800	5,100	1.2
2021	449,600	3,100	1,800	4,900	1.1
2026	473,600	3,000	1,800	4,700	1.0
2031	496,900	2,800	1,800	4,600	0.9
2036	519,200	2,600	1,800	4,300	0.8
2041	540,000	2,200	1,800	4,000	0.7

Source: Projections of the populations of Australia, States and Territories 1993 to 2041 (ABS Cat. No. 3222.0)

Population distribution Preliminary estimates of the population of each of the statistical local areas (SLAs equate to suburbs) of the ACT were released in September 1994.

As expected, the population of newer suburbs in the Tuggeranong and Outer Canberra statistical subdivisions continue to grow strongly.

The Outer Canberra and Tuggeranong statistical subdivisions both showed large increases in the estimated population in 1993 from the data collected in the 1991 Census. The population of the Outer Canberra statistical subdivision is estimated to have increased by over 50 per cent since the Census and the Tuggeranong statistical subdivision by almost 9 per cent in the same period. The Canberra Central and ACT Balance statistical subdivisions both show declines in the population from the Census, -1.6 per cent and -6.5 per cent respectively.

Palmerston is the strongest growing suburb in the ACT with the population increasing from an estimated 120 in 1992 to around 2,587 in 1993. In the Tuggeranong subdivision the fastest growing

suburbs continue to be Banks (up 1,204 from the estimated population in 1992), Gordon (up 1,746) and Conder (up 555).

With the increase in the population in the ACT the population density has also increased. In 1993 there were, on average, 126 persons per square kilometre compared with 118 persons per square kilometre at the time of the 1991 Census.

Table 4.3 below provides a detailed overview of the population of each of the suburbs and towncentre districts over the past eight years.

TABLE 4.3 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY)

<i>Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>			<i>Average percentage change per year (%)</i>	
	<i>1986(a)</i>	<i>1991(b)</i>	<i>1993p</i>	<i>1986-91</i>	<i>1991-93</i>
CANBERRA CENTRAL SUBDIVISION					
Acton	1,367	2,330	1,750	14.1	-12.4
Ainslie	4,632	4,634	4,771	—	1.5
Barton	1,051	862	645	-3.6	-12.6
Braddon	2,564	2,430	1,982	-1.0	-9.2
Campbell	3,290	3,253	3,320	-0.2	1.0
City	123	297	219	28.3	-13.1
Deakin	2,717	2,633	2,672	-0.6	0.7
Dickson	2,199	2,056	1,968	-1.3	-2.1
Downer	3,741	3,523	3,541	-1.2	0.3
Duntroon	1,121	1,889	1,950	13.7	1.6
Forrest	1,292	1,375	1,260	1.3	-4.2
Fyshwick	70	61	75	-2.6	11.5
Griffith	3,067	3,372	3,220	2.0	-2.3
Hackett	3,216	3,050	3,184	-1.0	2.2
Kingston	1,106	1,386	1,398	5.1	0.4
Lyneham	2,530	4,245	4,212	13.6	-0.4
Narrabundah	5,413	5,273	5,335	-0.5	0.6
O'Connor	4,962	4,875	4,932	-0.4	0.6
Parkes	10	9	27	-2.0	100.0
Red Hill	3,050	3,056	3,265	—	3.4
Reid	1,535	1,604	1,545	0.9	-1.8
Russell	—	6	5	n.a.	-8.3
Turner	1,902	2,087	2,126	1.9	0.9
Watson	3,754	3,836	3,636	0.4	-2.6
Yarralumia	2,867	2,911	3,017	0.3	1.8
Total Canberra Central	57,585	61,047	60,055	1.2	-0.8

TABLE 4.3 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY) — continued

Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area	Year ended 30 June			Average percentage change per year (%)	
	1986(a)	1991(b)	1993p	1986-91	1991-93
BELCONNEN SUBDIVISION					
Aranda	2,855	2,657	2,771	-1.4	2.1
Belconnen Town					
Centre	1,113	2,141	2,371	18.5	5.4
Bruce	951	2,045	2,127	23.0	2.0
Charnwood	3,588	3,643	3,635	0.3	-0.1
Cook	3,169	3,058	3,273	-0.7	3.5
Evatt	6,328	6,360	6,509	0.1	1.2
Florey	2,143	5,440	5,608	30.8	1.5
Flynn	4,338	4,143	4,201	-0.9	0.7
Fraser	2,617	2,584	2,644	-0.3	1.2
Giralang	3,911	4,031	4,157	0.6	1.6
Hawker	3,150	3,274	3,298	0.8	0.4
Higgins	3,806	3,628	3,727	-0.9	1.4
Holt	4,485	4,349	4,573	-0.6	2.6
Kaleen	8,198	8,690	9,000	1.2	1.8
Latham	4,455	4,310	4,380	-0.7	0.8
McKellar	2,663	2,973	3,183	2.3	3.5
Macgregor	4,412	4,271	4,343	-0.6	0.8
Macquarie	2,422	2,633	2,776	1.7	2.7
Melba	4,344	3,422	3,454	-4.2	0.5
Page	2,547	2,582	2,819	0.3	4.6
Scullin	3,296	3,167	3,149	-0.8	-0.3
Spence	3,256	3,082	3,142	-1.1	1.0
Weetangera	3,111	2,940	3,066	-1.1	2.1
Belconnen SSD Balance	79	74	73	-1.3	-0.7
Total Belconnen	81,237	85,497	88,279	-1.0	1.6
WODEN VALLEY SUBDIVISION					
Chifley	2,712	2,539	2,510	-1.3	-0.6
Curtin	5,706	5,402	5,491	-1.1	0.8
Farrer	3,846	3,701	3,873	-0.8	2.3
Garran	3,519	3,370	3,051	-0.8	-4.7
Hughes	3,056	2,921	3,085	-0.9	2.8
Isaacs	—	2,426	2,881	n.a.	9.4
Lyons	3,090	2,842	2,861	-1.6	0.3
Mawson	2,862	2,901	2,901	0.3	—
O'Malley	161	535	680	46.5	13.6
Pearce	2,802	2,510	2,647	-2.1	2.7
Phillip	416	1,066	1,340	31.3	12.9
Torrens	2,517	2,398	2,456	-0.9	1.2
Total Woden Valley	30,687	32,611	33,776	1.3	1.8
WESTON CREEK SUBDIVISION					
Chapman	3,300	3,135	3,270	-1.0	2.2
Duffy	3,750	3,549	3,621	-1.1	1.0
Fisher	3,520	3,286	3,465	-1.3	2.7
Holder	3,320	3,078	3,110	-1.5	0.5
Rivett	4,004	3,729	3,743	-1.4	0.2
Stirling	2,137	2,331	2,385	1.8	1.2
Waramanga	3,014	2,926	2,925	-0.6	—
Weston	3,838	3,648	3,701	-1.0	0.7
Weston Creek SSD Balance	96	34	36	-12.9	2.9
Total Weston Creek	26,979	25,716	26,256	-0.9	1.0

TABLE 4.3 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY) — continued

Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area	Year ended 30 June			Average percentage change per year (%)	
	1986(a)	1991(b)	1993p	1986-91	1991-93
TUGGERANONG SUBDIVISION					
Banks(c)	..	..	1,760	n.a.	n.a.
Bonython	..	2,317	2,946	n.a.	13.6
Catwell	6	5,349	5,876	17,810.0	4.9
Chisholm	4,590	6,071	6,406	6.5	2.8
Conder(c)	..	..	1,476	n.a.	n.a.
Fadden	2,929	3,317	3,713	2.6	6.0
Gilmore	696	3,158	3,353	70.7	3.1
Gordon	..	713	3,821	n.a.	218.0
Gowrie	3,753	3,789	3,898	0.2	1.4
Greenway	..	401	893	n.a.	61.3
Isabella Plains	728	4,283	4,667	97.7	4.5
Kambah	17,312	17,590	18,442	0.3	2.4
Macarthur	1,304	1,453	1,756	2.3	10.4
Monash	3,390	4,009	5,607	3.7	19.9
Oxley	1,540	2,123	2,196	7.6	1.7
Richardson	3,496	3,509	3,790	0.1	4.0
Theodore	—	3,653	4,174	n.a.	7.1
Wanniassa	9,667	9,745	9,760	0.2	0.1
Tuggeranong SSD Balance	68	109	123	12.1	6.4
Total Tuggeranong	49,479	71,589	84,657	8.9	9.1
OUTER CANBERRA SUBDIVISION					
Gungahlin Balance(d)	78	77	61	-0.3	-10.4
Hall	289	306	381	1.2	12.3
Harman	343	359	375	0.9	2.2
Hume	15	12	13	-4.0	4.2
Jerrabomberra(e)	184	30	35	-16.7	8.3
Kowen	40	48	47	4.0	-1.0
Majura	425	340	349	-4.0	1.3
Mitchell	—	6	5	n.a.	-8.3
OaksEstate	310	302	342	-0.5	6.6
Palmerston	..	..	2,587	n.a.	n.a.
Pialligo	125	103	126	-3.5	11.2
Stromlo	212	233	114	2.0	-25.5
Symonston(e)	449	628	458	8.0	-13.5
Total Outer Canberra	2,470	2,444	4,889	-0.2	50.0
ACT BALANCE					
Remainder of ACT(f)	342	418	391	4.4	-3.2
TOTAL ACT (f)	248,783	279,322	298,303	2.5	3.4

(a) Final data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. (b) Final data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. (c) Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992. They became separate SLAs on 1 July 1992. (d) Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1986 and 1991. (e) Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston. (f) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (ABS Cat. No. 3207.8); *1991 Census - Census Counts for Small areas, Australian Capital Territory* (ABS Cat. No. 2730.8)

Permanent settlers

In 1993 the number of people from overseas who intended to settle permanently in the ACT was 795, a fall of 295 people from

the previous year. As a proportion of permanent settlers in Australia the number who intended settling in the ACT remained steady at 1.2 per cent.

Almost 35 per cent of permanent settlers in the ACT come from Europe and the former USSR, 53 per cent of whom are from the United Kingdom and Ireland. In comparison 29.8 per cent of permanent settlers in Australia as a whole, came from Europe and the former USSR. The second most common origin of intending permanent settlers in the ACT and Australia is Southeast Asia with 18.1 per cent and 20.4 per cent of the total number of settlers respectively.

Table 4.4 below provides a detailed breakdown of settler arrivals in the ACT and Australia for the 1993 calendar year.

TABLE 4.4 INTENDED STATE OF RESIDENCE: PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1993

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory(a)</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>ACT as a percentage of Australia</i>
Oceania and Antarctica	101	9,276	1.1
New Zealand	65	6,835	1.0
Other	36	2,441	1.5
Europe and the former USSR	278	19,574	1.4
Former Yugoslav Republics	55	4,604	1.2
United Kingdom and Ireland	148	9,240	1.6
Other	75	5,730	1.3
Middle East and North Africa	28	4,343	0.6
Southeast Asia	144	13,369	1.1
Malaysia	30	1,309	2.3
Philippines	39	3,739	1.0
Viet Nam	35	5,660	0.6
Other	40	2,661	1.5
Northeast Asia	72	8,593	0.8
Hong Kong	28	3,829	0.7
Other	44	4,764	0.9
Southern Asia	75	4,899	1.5
India	32	2,489	1.3
Other	43	2,410	1.8
The Americas	78	3,081	2.5
United States of America	33	1,274	2.6
Other	45	1,807	2.5
Africa (excluding North Africa)	19	2,481	0.8
Total(b)	795	65,675	1.2

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory (b) Includes 'non stated' category.

Source: Unpublished Overseas arrivals and departures data for the ACT - Demography section, ABS; Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (ABS Cat No. 3404.0)

Births and deaths

There were 4,414 births in the ACT in 1993, producing a crude birth rate of 14.8 for the year. Nationally the crude birth rate was 14.7 in 1993.

Ex nuptial births accounted for 22.9 per cent of total live births in the ACT in 1993, an increase of 2.5 per cent from the previous

year. This compares with the national figure of 24.9 per cent in 1993.

In 1993 1,110 people died in the ACT, an increase of 36 on the previous year but producing no change in the crude death rate of 3.7 in 1993. Nationally the crude death rate was 6.9 for the year.

There were 19 infant deaths in the ACT in 1993, a decrease of 32.1 per cent from 1992. Infant mortality rates for both the ACT and Australia fell in 1993 with the ACT declining by 31.7 per cent and Australia by 12.9 per cent.

Table 4.5 below provides details of births and deaths for the ACT and Australia for the past three years.

TABLE 4.5 BIRTHS AND DEATHS: NUMBERS AND RATES(a)

	1991	1992	1993
Births (ACT) —	4,756	4,447	4,414
Ex-nuptial births	922	909	1,010
Ex-nuptial births as a proportion of total births (per cent)	19.4	20.4	22.9
Crude birth rate —			
ACT	16.5	15.1	14.8
Australia	14.9	15.1	14.7
Deaths (ACT)			
Male	605	578	632
Females	491	496	478
Persons	1,096	1,074	1,110
Crude death rate —			
ACT	3.8	3.7	3.7
Australia	6.9	7.1	6.9
Infant deaths (ACT)	36	28	19
Infant mortality rate —			
ACT	7.6	6.3	4.3
Australia	7.1	7.0	6.1
Fetal deaths (still births)	29	19	21

(a) All rates are expressed per 1,000 mean population.

Source: *Births, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 3301.0); *Deaths, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 3302.0); *Unpublished data* — (Social section — ABS QLD), *some infant deaths data is published in Perinatal Deaths, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 3304.0)

► Information sources**ABS publications and other information services**

1991 Census – Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 2730.8)

Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0)

Births, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3301.0)

Deaths, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3302.0)

Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 3207.8)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3404.0)

Perinatal Deaths, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3304.0)

Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1993 to 2041 (ABS Cat. No. 3222.0)

Unpublished infant deaths data – Social section, ABS QLD

Unpublished permanent settlers data – Demography section, ABS

CHAPTER 5

FAMILIES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a *family* as 'two or more people living in the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, de facto partnering, fostering or adoption'.

Family types In June 1994 175,000 people aged 15 years and over and usually resident in the ACT were members of a family. There were 74,722 families, of which 82.4 per cent were *couple families*, 16.3 per cent were *one parent families* and the remaining 1.4 per cent were *other families*. Almost 57 per cent of *couple families* had dependants present in the household compared with 75.3 per cent of *one parent families*.

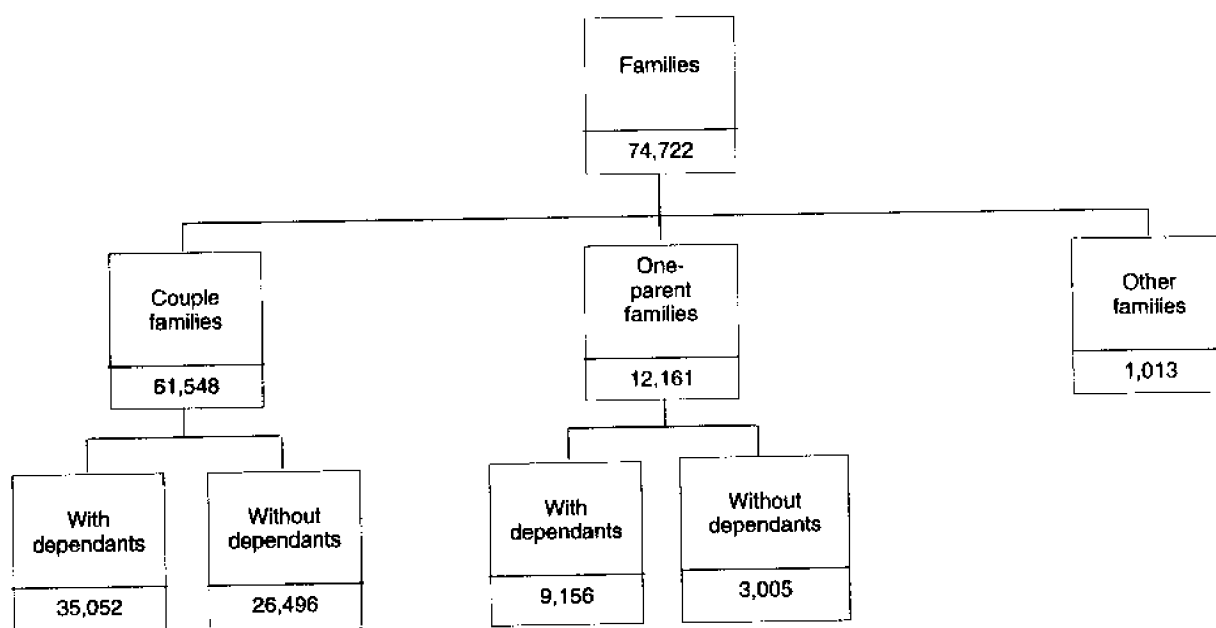
In *couple families* where both parents were employed, 61.6 per cent of families had dependants present. There were 7,521 couple families where neither parent was in the labour force, 10.3 per cent of whom had dependants present.

In *one-parent families* the parent was classified as unemployed in 3.9 per cent of all one-parent families, a further 36.6 per cent of parents in one-parent families were not in the labour force.

In 90.4 per cent of *other families* the family head was employed and the remaining 9.7 per cent of family heads were not in the labour force.

Diagram 1 below provides an overview of families in the ACT in June 1994.

DIAGRAM 1: ACT FAMILIES, JUNE 1994



Source: Labour Force – data on microfiche. Some data is published in Labour Force Status (ABS Cat. No. 6224.0).

Marriages and divorces

In 1993 there were 1,783 marriages registered in the ACT. This was a fall of 8 from the 1,791 marriages registered in 1992. While the number of divorces granted in the ACT rose in 1993 it is important to note that many divorces granted in the ACT are to applicants whose usual state of residence lies outside the ACT, for example, southern New South Wales.

The number and crude marriage and divorce rates for the ACT and Australia are outlined in Table 5.1 below.

TABLE 5.1 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: NUMBERS AND RATES(a), ACT

	1991	1992	1993
Marriages ACT(b) —			
Number	1,886	1,791	1,783
Crude marriage rate —			
ACT	6.5	6.1	6.0
Australia	6.6	6.6	6.4
Divorces ACT(b) —			
Number	1,970	1,875	2,061
Crude divorce rate —			
ACT	(c)	(c)	(c)
Australia	2.6	2.6	2.7

(a) Crude marriage and divorce rates are expressed per 1000 of the mean population. (b) ACT data may include some marriages and divorces of person usually resident in Jervis Bay Territory. (c) Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT where usual residence was in another State, the rates for the ACT are not representative of the ACT population.

Source: *Marriages, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 3306.0); *Divorces, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 3307.0)

Education and families

The ability of individual members of a family to participate in education and employment is to some extent dependent on the characteristics of the family unit. In recent years changes in the labour market have seen a rise in the educational qualifications of the labour force.

In 1992 the education participation rate of all persons aged 15 years and over living in families in the ACT was 22.2 per cent, compared with 15.6 per cent nationally. The education participation rate for one parent families was greater than that for couple families, with participation rates of 30.4 and 21.2 per cent respectively.

In 1992, 25.2 per cent of people aged 15 years and over from non-English speaking background families were attending an educational institution, compared with 22.2 per cent of all people living in families in the ACT.

Table 5.2 on the following page provides a detailed breakdown of attendance at educational institutions by family type and type of educational institution for all persons aged 15 years and over who were living in families in the ACT in 1992.

TABLE 5.2 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE LIVING IN FAMILIES: SELECTED FAMILY TYPES BY ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION, ACT, 1992

Family type	School	Technical college /TAFE	University/ other tertiary institution	Other educational institution	Total attending	Education participation rate	Total
			— % —			%	'000
Couple	33.3	22.6	37.7	6.4	35.1	21.2	165.8
One parent	*28.7	*27.7	36.5	7.1	6.3	30.4	20.7
Other	..	**50.7	**49.3	..	**0.6	25.2	2.4
Non-English speaking background(a)	33.5	27.5	37.8	1.2	12.4	25.2	49.3
All persons aged 15 and over in families	32.1	23.8	37.7	6.4	41.9	22.2	188.8

(a) Families where either member of a couple or lone parent was from a non-English speaking country.

* Relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and up to 50 per cent.

** Relative standard error over 50 per cent. Figures should be used with caution. If appears in place of an estimate, the estimate is zero.

Source: Unpublished data — Welfare section, ABS. Some data is also included in *Focus on Families: Education and Employment* (ABS Cat. No. 4421.0)

Families and the labour force

Of the 156,300 people in the labour force in the ACT in June 1994, 81.9 per cent were members of a family. Participation rates for family members was higher than that for non-family members with 73.2 per cent and 70.9 per cent respectively. Unemployment rates for non-family members was slightly higher than that for family members with 7.0 per cent for non-family members compared with 6.0 per cent for family members.

In the ACT of all families with dependants, *couple families* had a greater labour force participation rate than *lone parent families* with 83.4 per cent and 66.3 per cent respectively. Participation rates for dependant students and non-dependant children in the ACT stood at 44.0 per cent and 94.9 per cent in June 1994 compared with national rates of 43.2 per cent and 90.9 per cent respectively.

Of the 28,300 non-family members living in households and participating in the labour force in the ACT, almost 93 per cent were employed. Labour force participation rates for lone persons in non-family households stood at 52.4 per cent and for those not living alone the rate was 87.1 per cent in June 1994.

Table 5.3 on the following page provides a detailed breakdown of the relationship of persons in households and their family status for the ACT.

TABLE 5.3 RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, ACT(a), JUNE 1994

	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unem ployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in Labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i>	<i>Unem ployment rate</i>	<i>Partic ipation rate</i>
	— '000 —				— % —		
Family member	120.4	7.7	128.0	47.0	175.0	6.0	73.2
Husband or wife	89.4	3.8	93.2	30.1	123.3	4.1	75.6
With dependants	56.1	2.6	58.7	11.7	70.4	4.5	83.4
Without dependants	33.3	*1.2	34.5	18.4	52.9	*3.3	65.2
Lone parent	7.1	*0.5	7.6	4.4	12.0	*6.3	63.6
With dependants	5.6	*0.5	6.1	3.1	9.2	*7.9	66.3
Without dependants	1.5	-	1.5	*1.3	2.8	-	54.6
Dependent student(b)	6.7	*1.1	7.8	10.0	17.8	*14.2	44.0
Non-dependant child(c)	14.8	2.1	16.9	*0.9	17.8	12.4	94.9
Other family person	2.3	*0.2	2.4	1.6	4.0	*7.7	60.6
Non-family member	26.3	2.0	28.3	11.6	39.8	7.0	70.9
Lone person	9.2	*0.6	9.7	8.8	18.6	*6.0	52.4
Not living alone	17.1	1.4	18.5	2.7	21.3	7.5	87.1
Total	146.7	9.6	156.3	58.5	214.8	6.2	72.7

(a) Civilians who were residents of household where family status was determined. (b) Excluding persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (c) Aged 15 and over.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6224.0)

Work and family responsibilities

Working people with family responsibilities, particularly those involving care of children or ill or disabled family members, either arrange alternative ways of meeting the responsibilities or arrange their employment, including temporary or permanent withdrawal from the labour force, to accommodate them. In couple families where both partners are employed, a posting or job change involving relocation for one partner may cause a change in labour force activity for the other partner if the couple are to remain living together.

Child care

The 1990 Child Care Survey revealed that 71.8 per cent (18,600) of two parent families and 76.4 per cent (4,200) of one parent families in the ACT used formal and/or informal child care.

While there were similar percentages of one and two parent families who used informal care only (47.3% and 42.5% respectively) more use is made of formal care by two parent families (13.1%) than one parent families (5.5%).

Table 5.4 on the following page details the use of formal and informal child care in the ACT by family type.

**TABLE 5.4 COMBINATIONS OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL CARE
BY FAMILY TYPE, ACT, NOVEMBER 1990
(^{'000})**

<i>Combinations of formal and informal care</i>	<i>Two parent families</i>	<i>One parent families</i>	<i>Total</i>
Formal care only	3.4	**0.3	3.7
Informal care only	11.0	2.6	13.7
Formal and informal care	4.2	1.3	5.5
Neither formal or informal care	7.3	1.3	8.6
<i>Total formal care</i>	7.5	1.6	9.1
<i>Total informal care</i>	15.2	3.9	19.1
Total	25.9	5.5	31.4

* Estimate subject to relative standard error in excess of 25 per cent and should be treated with caution.

Source: Unpublished data — Information Services section, ABS NSW. Some data is published in *Child Care, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 4402.0)

*Disabled persons and the
aged*

The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers revealed that there were 12,200 persons aged 60 years or more, living in households in the ACT, who reported needing help with one or more of the following activities: home help, home maintenance, meal preparation, personal affairs and/or transport.

There were 21,400 persons with a disability, living in households, who reported a need for help in one or more activity, and of these people, 16,800 reported receiving help in at least one activity.

Table 5.5 on the following page outlines the forms of assistance received by persons aged 5 years and over in households in the ACT in 1993.

TABLE 5.5 PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLDS, TYPES OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED, ACT, 1993

<i>Type of main provider of assistance</i>	<i>Total activities for which help was needed ('000)</i>
<i>Informal help from —</i>	
Spouse or partner	8.8
Mother	2.5
Father	*0.4
Daughter	3.0
Son	1.9
Other relative	2.5
Friend/relative	2.2
<i>Formal help from —</i>	
Home care/home help, council handyperson	1.6
Community/home nursing	*0.9
Privately arranged/commercially provided service	2.1
Meals on wheels(b)	**
Voluntary community assistance scheme	*0.3
Physiotherapist	**
Chiropodist/Podiatrist	2.1
Speech therapist(c)	**0.1
Other	*0.7
Total	21.4

(a) Needs help with at least one activity. Total may be less than sum of components since persons may need help with more than one activity. (b) Meals on wheels only applicable to help with meal preparation. (c) Speech therapist only applicable to verbal communication handicap.

* Relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and up to 50 per cent.

** Relative standard error over 50 per cent including blank and zero cells.

Source: Unpublished data — Welfare section, ABS. Some data is published in *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 4430.0)

Family support The 1992 National Survey of Families examined the issue of support from two perspectives: that of persons receiving assistance; and that of persons providing assistance.

The main areas in which help was received were help to get a job (32.8% of all persons receiving assistance), help to look for work (24.9%) and free accommodation (12.3%). Persons aged in the 15-24 year age bracket were the most common recipients of assistance in the areas of free accommodation (86.2%), help to look for work (62.5%) and help to get a job (49.2%). Persons aged 65-74 years were the most common recipient of personal care/home help (27.7%).

Table 5.6 on the following page details the type of support received by the age of recipients for the ACT in 1992.

TABLE 5.6 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER — SUPPORT RECEIVED BY AGE, ACT, 1992
(Per cent)

	<i>Help to look for work</i>	<i>Help to get a job</i>	<i>Income support</i>	<i>Monetary inherit- ance</i>	<i>Home/ land purchase</i>	<i>Free accom- modation</i>	<i>Accom- modation inherit- ance</i>	<i>Personal care/ home help</i>
Age of recipient								
15-24	*62.5	*49.2	33.4	**4.6	*8.6	86.2	**	**
25-34	**	*22.0	38.3	*19.0	43.0	*6.1	**	**
35-44	**	*21.1	*20.2	*18.0	39.9	**1.7	*22.4	**
45-54	**	**6.8	*5.6	*27.1	*7.7	**2.8	*27.8	**
55-64	..	**0.8	**1.9	*18.2	**0.7	**0.9	**	**
65-74	..	..	*0.3	**8.0	..	**1.0	**	*27.7
75 and over	..	..	*0.3	**5.0	..	**1.4	**	**

* Relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and up to 50 per cent.

** Relative standard error over 50 per cent. Figures should be used with caution. If appears in place of an estimate, the estimate is zero.

Source: *Australia's Families — selected findings from the survey of families in Australia* (ABS Cat No. 4418.0)

The main providers of support fell into the 25-44 year age group for all categories except home/land purchasing where the older age groups provided the support. The sex of providers of support were relatively even across all categories with more females providing support in the areas of help to look for work/get a job (51.1%), personal care/home help (52.4%) and transport for the sick/elderly or disabled (58.3%). More males provided support with income support (51.8%) and home/land purchasing (50.1%)

Table 5.7 below provides details of the type of support received by age.

TABLE 5.7 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER SUPPORT PROVIDED BY AGE, ACT, 1992
(Per cent)

	<i>Help to look work/get a job</i>	<i>for Income support</i>	<i>Home/ land purchasing</i>	<i>Personal care/ home/help</i>	<i>Transport sick/ disabled /elderly</i>
Age of provider					
15-24	*17.8	*11.0	..	*13.8	**5.6
25-34	*24.3	*17.6	..	*27.7	*21.8
35-44	28.8	25.0	..	*29.0	*32.3
45-54	*22.7	23.5	*28.4	*19.0	*26.9
55-64	*5.3	*13.9	*33.6	*7.5	**7.3
65-74	**0.6	*7.1	*27.9	**2.1	**3.5
75 and over	**0.4	**1.9	**	**0.9	**2.6

* Relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and up to 50 per cent.

** Relative standard error over 50 per cent. Figures should be used with caution. If appears in place of an estimate, the estimate is zero.

Source: *Australia's Families - selected findings from the survey of families in Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 4418.0)

► Information sources**ABS publications and other information services**

Australia's Families — selected findings from the survey of families in Australia (ABS Cat. No. 4418.0)

Child Care, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 4402.0)

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 4430.0)

Divorces, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3307.0)

Focus on Families: Education and Employment (ABS Cat. No. 4421.0)

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 6224.0)

Marriages, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3306.0)

Women in Australia (ABS Cat. No. 4113.0)

Unpublished child care data - Information Services section, ABS NSW

Unpublished disability and ageing data — Welfare section, ABS

Unpublished education data — Welfare section, ABS

CHAPTER 6

EDUCATION

Preschool sessional education is offered in the ACT to all children aged four years by 30 April for the 12 months prior to their entry to school. Places are also available to allow students with particular social and language needs to begin preschool at three years of age.

Primary education in the ACT is full-time education that commences at kindergarten (pre Year 1) and continues onto Year 1 and through to Year 6.

Secondary education in the government sector is conducted in two separate establishments: high schools (Years 7–10) and secondary colleges (Years 11 and 12). In the non-government sector secondary education is provided in the one establishment usual Years 7–10 or Years 7–12.

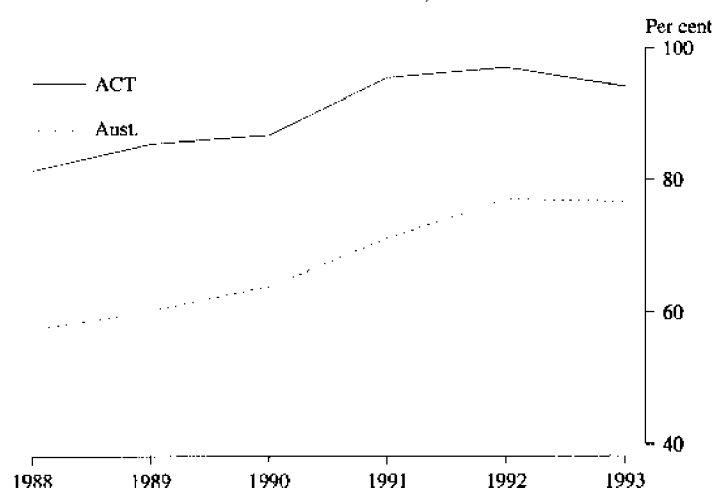
Special schools are only provided in the government sector and cater for school age students from preschool to secondary level. These schools provide special instruction for physically and/or intellectually disabled students.

Student numbers in the ACT have remained steady over the past five years with a total of 61,200 students enrolled in ACT schools in July 1994, representing an increase of 0.5 per cent on the number enrolled in July 1990.

Apparent retention rates of students attending school from years 7 through to 12 have remained high in the ACT with 93.3 per cent of students staying on in 1994 compared with 86.9 per cent in 1990. Nationally retention rates have increased from 64.0 per cent in 1990 to 73.1 per cent in 1994.

Graph 6.1 below illustrates the changes in the apparent retention rates of students in both the ACT and Australia over the past five years. Retention rates appear to have peaked in 1992.

GRAPH 6.1 APPARENT RETENTION RATES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TO YEAR 12, 1988 TO 1993



Note: Care should be exercised in the interpretation of data on apparent retention rates since a range of factors affect their calculation.
Source: *Schools, Australia (4221.0)*

Table 6.1 below provides an overview of student numbers by level of education and the apparent retention rates for years 7–12 over the past five years.

TABLE 6.1 STUDENT NUMBERS AND RETENTION RATES, ACT 1990–1994

	<i>Student numbers</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Apparent retention rate (%) (b)</i>
	<i>Pre-schools (preK)</i>	<i>Primary (K–6)</i>	<i>Junior secondary (7–10)</i>	<i>Senior secondary (11–12)</i>	<i>Special (a)</i>		
TOTAL STUDENTS							
1990	n.a.	32,076	19,168	9,178	473	60,895	86.9
1991	4,142	32,421	18,991	9,771	473	61,656	95.6
1992	4,286	32,612	19,005	9,778	467	61,862	97.2
1993	4,410	32,588	18,910	9,377	438	60,875	94.2
1994	4,453	32,672	18,867	9,222	439	61,200	93.8

(a) Excludes preschool students (b) Retention rates are calculated for students attending school from Years 7–12 inclusive.
 Source: A Data File on ACT School Systems, July 1994 — ACT Department of Education and Training.

Teacher/student ratios in primary and secondary schools have remained relatively constant over the past five years, with primary schools averaging 20.2 students per teacher and secondary schools 13.1 students per teacher. The preschool teacher/student ratios include teacher assistants, resulting in an average teacher/student ratio of 23.6 students per teacher. Note — teacher/student ratios are not an indication of class size.

Primary school teacher numbers in the ACT have increased by 103 over the past five years to a total of 1,648 teachers employed in 1994. Primary school student numbers have increased by 596 over the same period. In contrast the number of secondary school teachers has declined since reaching a peak in 1992, to report a total of 2,044 teachers in ACT secondary schools, a decline of 5.8 per cent since 1990 and down 10.5 per cent on the peak of 1992. Preschool teacher numbers have been stable over the past five years with the number of teachers employed in 1994 slightly below the average of the five years.

Table 6.2 below provides details of the number of teachers and teacher/student ratios by level of education in the ACT over the past five years.

TABLE 6.2 NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED TEACHERS AND TEACHER/STUDENT RATIOS, ACT, 1990-1994

	<i>Teacher numbers (FTE staff)(a)</i>			<i>Teacher/student ratios(b)</i>		
	<i>Pre-schools(c)(d)</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Pre-schools(d)</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
TOTAL SCHOOLS						
1990	178	1,545	2,169	23.1	20.8	13.1
1991	173	1,551	2,188	23.4	20.9	13.1
1992	178	1,696	2,285	23.4	19.2	12.6
1993	185	1,616	2,166	23.1	20.2	13.1
1994	177	1,648	2,044	25.2	19.8	13.7

(a) Full time equivalent staff. (b) This is not an indication of class size. (c) Refers to government preschools only. (d) Includes teacher assistants.

Source: A Data File on ACT School Systems — ACT Department of Education and Training.

A comprehensive overview of the education system in the ACT in 1994 is presented in Table 6.3. The following highlights some of the key points from that table as revealed in the July 1994 ACT Schools Census conducted by the ACT Department of Education and Training.

Schools In July 1994 the ACT was serviced by 84 preschools, 137 primary and secondary schools (including colleges) and 5 special schools. This compares with the July 1993 figures of 82 preschools, 134 primary and secondary schools and 5 special schools. Almost 80 per cent of all schools operating in the ACT in July 1994 were government funded.

Teachers There were 4,163 teachers employed in ACT schools in July 1994, an increase of 1.5 per cent from July 1993. Reflecting the split between government and non-government schools in the ACT, there were more than twice as many teachers employed in government schools as their non-government counterparts (69.2% and 30.8% respectively).

Students While the number of preschool students increased slightly in 1994, the number of students attending primary and secondary schools (including college and special schools) declined in the period.

Preschools There were 4,453 preschool students in the ACT in July 1994 attending 84 preschools. The average school size, in terms of the number of students, was 53 students.

Primary and secondary schools and colleges In the ACT in July 1994, there were 32,672 students attending primary schools, 18,867 students attending high schools and 9,222 students attending colleges. Special schools in the ACT accounted for an additional 439 students. The average school size, in terms of student numbers, was 464 students. Government schools were slightly smaller (averaging 441 students per school) than their non-government counterpart (averaging 513 students per school).

Gender of students The gender split of students in the ACT was reasonably even with slightly more males attending school than females (51.0% and 49.0% respectively). Retention rates for females was higher than for males with 95.4 per cent of females and 92.2 per cent of males attending from Year 7 through to Year 12.

Family origin	Almost 18 per cent of students attending government schools were born overseas. Of all students attending government schools in the ACT, 28.7 per cent were from non-English speaking backgrounds. (Non-government student data for these groups is unavailable). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students accounted for 1.17 per cent of all students attending government schools and 0.48 per cent of students attending non-government schools in the ACT in July 1994.
NSW students	Students who usually reside in NSW but who attended ACT schools accounted for almost 3 per cent of the total number of students attending government and over 7 per cent of students attending non-government schools.
International students	International private students accounted for 0.1 per cent of all enrolments in ACT schools in July 1994. For further details about ACT schools in July 1994 refer to Table 6.3 below.

TABLE 6.3 ACT SCHOOLS, JULY 1994, PRELIMINARY

	Government schools	Non- government schools	All schools
Preschools	79	5	84
Preschool children	4,302	151	4,453
Schools			
Number	96	41	137
Per cent of total	70	30	100
Average school size (students)	441	513	464
Students			
Primary	22,211	10,461	32,672
High	10,933	7,934	18,867
College	6,580	2,642	9,222
Special	439	—	439
Total students(a)	40,163	21,037	61,200
Total students (Per cent of total)	65.6	34.4	100
Teachers			
Number	2,497	1,282	3,779
Per cent of total	66.1	33.9	100
Apparent retention rates(b) (per cent)			
Males	113.2	65.9	92.2
Females	109.1	73.4	95.4
Total persons	111.1	69.6	93.8
Female students			
Number	19,791	10,217	30,008
Per cent of total students	49.3	49.0	49.0
Male students			
Number	20,375	10,820	31,195
Per cent of total students	50.7	51.0	51.0
Students born overseas			
Number	7,145	n.a.	n.a.
Per cent of total	17.8	n.a.	n.a.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students			
Number	469	101	570
Per cent of total	1.17	0.48	0.93
Non-English speaking background students			
Number	11,354	n.a.	n.a.
Per cent of total	28.7	n.a.	n.a.
NSW students			
Number	1,199	1,543	2,742
Per cent of total students in ACT schools	3.0	7.4	4.5
Special schools	5	—	5
Students in special schools			
Number	439	—	439
Per cent of total	1.1	—	1.1
International private students			
Number	112	20	132
Per cent of total	0.3	0.1	0.2

(a) Excludes preschool students. (b) The apparent retention rate for government schools may exceed 100 per cent due to a number of non-government schools finishing at Year 10 and students need to change to schools to continue Years 11 and 12.

Source: A Data File on ACT School Systems, July 1994 — ACT Department of Education and Training.

Vocational education and training

The Canberra Institute of Technology (formerly known as the ACT Institute of TAFE) is responsible for 9 campuses and 2 annexes which cater for the vocational, educational and training needs of the ACT and surrounding region. In 1993 there were 16,957 students enrolled in courses run by the Canberra Institute of Technology, representing a decline of 6.6 per cent from the number enrolled in 1992.

In 1993 almost 23 per cent of students were enrolled in the Para-professional higher technician stream of study and a further 18.6 per cent were enrolled in courses under the other skills — complete stream. The other main streams of study were operatives, initial (13 % of all enrolments); basic employment skills (12.7%) and educational preparation (12.3%).

Table 6.4 below provides a detailed breakdown of enrolments at the Canberra Institute of Technology by stream of study.

TABLE 6.4 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS BY STREAM OF STUDY, ACT, 1993

<i>Stream of study(a)</i>	<i>Commencing students</i>	<i>All enrolments(b)</i>	<i>All students</i>
Recreation, leisure	—	—	—
Basic employment skills	1,961	2,301	2,150
Educational preparation	2,028	2,163	2,089
Operatives, initial	1,794	2,243	2,203
Recognised trades: part exempt	37	37	37
Recognised trades: complete	781	1,636	1,636
Other skills: part exempt	125	125	125
Other skills: complete	2,380	3,244	3,154
Trade technicians/supervisory	993	1,447	1,438
Para-professional technician	—	—	—
Para-professional higher technician	2,386	3,940	3,868
Professional	125	297	295
Operative: post initial	168	182	182
Trades/other skills: post initial	438	479	470
Trade tech/super: post initial	33	33	33
Para-prof tech: post initial	32	32	32
Para prof high tech: post initial	—	—	—
Net all streams(a)	12,805	18,159(b)	16,957

(a) This net total is less than the sum of the component streams, as students enrolled in two or more streams have been counted once only. (b) Since some students enrol in more than one VET course in a year the total number of course enrolments exceeds the total number of persons taking VET courses.

Source: *Selected Vocational Education and Training Statistics, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER) — Department of Employment, Education and Training.*

Higher education

There are three higher education institutions located in the ACT: the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA), the Australian National University (ANU) and the University of Canberra. In 1994 there were 20,202 students enrolled at the three higher education institutions, a decline from the 20,723 enrolled in 1993. Enrolments at the ANU and ADFA were both up slightly on the previous year, however the decrease in enrolments at the University of Canberra nullified the effect of the increased enrolments at the other institutions.

Enrolments in all course types at the ADFA in 1994 were up on the numbers reported in 1993, while both the ANU and University of Canberra reported increased enrolments in higher degrees. Enrolments in other post graduate and other under graduate

courses at the ANU were up on the previous year while Bachelor and Enabling and non-award course enrolments were down. The only other course, apart from higher degree, where enrolments at University of Canberra were higher than the previous year were for enabling and non-award courses.

Table 6.5 below provides details of the number of students enrolled by educational institution by course type in 1994.

TABLE 6.5 HIGHER EDUCATION: STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE TYPE, ACT, 1994

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree</i>	<i>Other post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other under-graduate</i>	<i>Enabling and non-award</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australian Defence Force Academy	322	48	978	—	11	1,359
Australian National University	1,464	830	7,646	147	203	10,290
University of Canberra	685	895	6,877	25	71	8,553
Total	2,471	1,773	15,501	172	285	20,202

Source: Selected Higher Education Statistics — Department of Employment, Education and Training.

The proportion of students at the three higher education institutions in the ACT undertaking study on a full time basis remained relatively steady between 1993 and 1994. There were slight decreases in the number of full time students at ADFA and ANU, however this was offset by an increase in the number of full time students attending the University of Canberra in 1994.

Table 6.6 below provides a comparison of the type of study undertaken by students at the three higher education institutions in the ACT in 1993 and 1994.

TABLE 6.6 HIGHER EDUCATION: STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT, ACT

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Total</i>
1993				
Australian Defence Force Academy	989	311	—	1,300
Australian National University	7,333	2,892	—	10,225
University of Canberra	5,274	3,924	—	9,198
Total	13,596	7,127	—	20,723
1994				
Australian Defence Force Academy	1,029	330	—	1,359
Australian National University	7,342	2,948	—	10,290
University of Canberra	5,033	3,520	—	8,553
Total	13,404	6,798	—	20,202

Source: Selected Higher Education Statistics — Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Employer training practices

Employers in the ACT provided more training for their employees than any other State or Territory in year to February 1994. More than 81 per cent of employers in the ACT reported providing in-house training, compared with 61.6 per cent for the whole of Australia.

Table 6.7 below provides a comparison between the ACT and Australia of reported training practices of employers in February 1994.

TABLE 6.7 EMPLOYERS REPORTING TRAINING: TRAINING PRACTICES DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS TO FEBRUARY 1994 (per cent)

<i>Training practices</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Employers reporting in-house training	81.1	61.6
Employers with a written training plan(s)	52.5	29.9
Employers with qualified trainer(s)	*41.6	33.3
Employers with a full-time trainer(s)	*5.9	4.1
Employers used formal training needs analysis	48.4	21.1

Source: Employer Training Practices, Australia (ABS Cat No. 6356.0).

Recipients of training

Of the 172,300 persons who were either in, or marginally attached (i.e. neither employed nor unemployed but wanted to work) to the labour force in the ACT, 85.8 per cent reported that they had undertaken study or other training courses in the 12 months ending May 1993. This was the highest level reported for any State or Territory in the period.

Of those either in, or marginally attached to the labour force in the ACT who reported having undertaken some training, 87.7 per cent were born in Australia and 81.0 per cent were born outside Australia. More than 77 per cent of people of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin reported having undertaken some form of study or other training in the reference period.

Table 6.8 below provides an overview of recipients of training by persons either in, or marginally attached to the labour force in the 12 months ending May 1993.

TABLE 6.8 PERSONS IN, OR marginally ATTACHED TO THE ACT LABOUR FORCE, WHO RECEIVED SOME TRAINING(a), BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING MAY 1993

	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Marginally attached(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
PER CENT				
Age				
15-19	94.4	*75.6	*72.5	86.4
20-24	96.2	81.8	*63.8	92.5
25-29	96.2	*57.0	*28.9	90.1
30-34	94.8	*60.3	*33.3	88.4
35-39	92.5	*56.6	*14.3	87.2
40-44	86.5	*18.8	*27.8	82.6
45-49	85.7	*67.8	—	83.4
50-54	81.2	*20.0	*30.6	74.3
55-59	80.9	—	*100.0	78.8
60-64	73.4	—	*20.8	65.6
Birthplace				
Born in Australia	92.8	62.2	44.3	87.7
Born outside Australia	85.2	*58.8	*34.9	81.0
Whether of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin				
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	*81.3	*100.0	—	*77.2
Neither	90.7	60.7	42.6	85.9
Whether had disability				
Had a disability	*90.7	*42.2	—	*73.8
No disability	90.6	62.8	42.0	86.0
Total 90.6	61.3	42.0	85.8	

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. (a) Some training undertaken refers to whether a person has undertaken any of the following types of training:- study in 1992, in house training course(s), external training course(s), or on-the-job training. (b) Marginally attached to the labour force refers to those persons aged 15 to 64 who were not in the labour force in the reference week and wanted to work and were either actively looking for work but did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed or not actively looking for work but were available to start work within 4 weeks if childcare was available.

Source: Unpublished data — Education and Training section, ABS. Some data is also published in Training and Education Experience (ABS cat No. 6278.0).

► **Information sources** *A Data File on ACT School Systems, July 1994* — ACT Department of Education and Training.

Selected Higher Education Statistics — Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Selected Vocational Education and Training Statistics, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER) — Department of Employment, Education and Training.

ABS publications and other information services *Employer Training Practices, Australia* (ABS Cat No. 6356.0)

Schools, Australia (ABS Cat No. 4220.0)

Training and Education Experience (ABS Cat No. 6278.0)

Unpublished training received data — Education and training section, ABS.

CHAPTER 7

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Health status Results from the 1989-90 National Health Survey revealed that 85 per cent of people, aged 18 years and over, living in the ACT reported their health to be either excellent or good, 12.0 per cent of respondents reported their health was fair and only 3 per cent reported they were in poor health. Nationally 79.2 per cent of the population reported that their health was either excellent or good, 16.3 per cent reported fair and 4.5 per cent reported poor health in the period.

Proportions were similar for males and females, 86.6 per cent of males and 83.4 per cent of females reported their health to be either excellent or good. Slightly more females than males reported their health to be fair (13.4% compared with 10.6%) or poor (3.2% compared with 2.8%).

A detailed breakdown of the self assessed health status of persons living in the ACT is contained in the following table.

TABLE 7.1 PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER: SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS, ACT(a), 1989-90

Whether experienced illness/condition	Self assessed health status				Total
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
			Per cent		
No recent or long term condition	44.9	50.5	**	**	100.0
Recent conditions only	29.1	63.0	*6.8	**	100.0
Long term conditions only	46.0	44.4	*8.1	**	100.0
Both recent and long term conditions	27.6	53.7	14.6	4.0	100.0
Total	31.9	53.1	12.0	3.0	100.0

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. * Relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent. ** Nil or subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Source: Unpublished data — Health Surveys Section, ABS. Some Health status data is published in 1989-90 National Health Survey Summary of Results, Australia (ABS Cat No. 4364.0).

Canberra Clinical School On the 2nd March, 1993 the ACT Government and the University of Sydney signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish the Canberra Clinical School.

The School is to comprise nine academic units and develop strong links with the research institutions in the ACT and also to work with other education and health service providers. It is aimed to assist the ACT Department of Health to enhance health care standards for the community and to foster a 'learning' and 'self improving environment' in the health system.

It is expected that all chairs in the academic units will be filled by the end of 1995, the School began taking students in 1995.

Hospitals The ACT is serviced by three public hospitals and six private hospitals. (Note — some of the private hospitals are specialist or day surgery only.)

Activity in the public hospitals in the ACT during 1993-94 was higher than that reported for 1992-93 due to the inclusion of renal

patients not previously classified as admissions. Without the inclusion of renal patients, the public hospitals activity was approximately 2,000 admissions lower than that reported in 1992-93. This decline is attributable to the visiting medical officers (VMOs) dispute of November and December 1993.

There was an increase of 3,501 admissions over 1992-93 across the public hospital system, finishing the year with 53,407. The number of day only admissions for 1993-94 was 23,332 which was 30.6 per cent greater than in 1992-93, however, this increase is primarily attributable to the inclusion of renal patients. The overall average length of stay decreased by 12.2 per cent to 4.46 days with the average length of stay excluding renal patients also showing a decline. The proportion of private patients in public hospital beds continued to decline. In 1993-94, 23.0 per cent of occupied bed days were used by private patients compared to 30.5 per cent in 1992-93.

Table 7.2 below provides a breakdown of inpatient activity for the public hospitals in the ACT.

TABLE 7.2 PUBLIC HOSPITALS — INPATIENT STATISTICS, ACT(a)(b)

	1992-93	1993-94
Woden Valley and Calvary Public Hospital		
Available beds: June	767	732
Average available beds	736	734
Admissions	49,159	46,994
Births (live)	4,889	4,773
Discharges	48,416	46,333
Deaths	589	600
In-patients accommodated	49,785	47,566
Same-day patients	17,860	17,632
Occupied bed days	242,966	221,784
Average length of stay (days)	4.9	4.7
Percentage occupancy	90.4%	82.8%
Average daily occupied beds	665.7	607.6
Occasions of service		
Inpatients	183,143	151,760
Outpatients(c)(d)	412,777	401,774
Satellite Renal Dialysis and Continuous Ambulatory and Peritoneal Dialysis		
Satellite Renal and Peritoneal Dialysis services	n.a.	5,691
Calvary Public Nursing Home		
Available beds	20	20
Admissions	4	3
Discharges	1	—
Deaths	3	3
Patients accommodated	24	23
Occupied bed days	7,286	7,286
Percentage occupancy	99.8%	99.8%
Queen Elizabeth II Hospital for Mothers and Babies		
Inpatient babies		
Cots available	13	11
Admissions	743	719
Separations	749	719
Occupied bed days	3,315	3,050
Daily average occupied cots	9.1	8.4
Percentage occupancy	69.9%	76.0%
Resident mother		
Beds available	9	9
Admissions	561	564
Separations	558	568
Occupied bed days	2,362	2,327
Daily average occupied beds	6.5	6.4
Percentage occupancy	71.9%	70.8%
Outpatients		
Mothers attendances	2,358	2,326

(a) Woden Valley Hospital excludes detoxification unit (13 beds). (b) Calvary Public Hospital excludes nursing home beds (20 beds). (c) Figures not directly comparable as there have been changes and improvements to counting procedures during 1992-93 in addition to increases and decreases in actual level of service provided. (d) Some changes were introduced in 1993-94.

Source: 1993-94 Annual Report, ACT Department of Health.

Health services The number of occasions of service performed by community medical practitioners in the ACT declined by almost 16 per cent in 1993-94. This decline was due to the combination of a change in counting procedures, the continuing dispute between Visiting Medical Officers and the Australian Medical Association and spates of low staff numbers limiting services able to be offered at various points in time.

Also affected by the low staff numbers has been the Community Nursing Service which resulted in fewer occasions of service in Domiciliary visits and Palliative care areas. Infant and child health care and Health education services provided by the Community Nursing Service, however, both showed increases in 1993-94.

In 1993-94 the Alcohol and Drug Service Community Unit was expanded with new definitions, counting procedures and further improvements to the computerisation of data. A womens half way house and associated program was introduced in 1993-94 to meet the needs of women with alcohol and other drug problems. The existing methadone program was also expanded, further boosting the number of occasions of service performed in the year.

The ACT Ambulance Service attended to, treated and carried 13,306 patients in 1993-94, an increase of 4.6 per cent from the previous year.

Table 7.3 below provides an overview of Health Services provided in the ACT over the past three years.

TABLE 7.3 HEALTH SERVICES, ACT

<i>Service or organisation</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-9</i>
Public Nursing Homes (Jindalee, Calvary) –			
Beds available at 30 June	146	146	146
Admissions	72	133	57
Percentage occupancy	97.7	99.0	96.9
Child Dental Services(a)			
School dental examinations	43,936	44,624	45,669
Community Mental Health Service –			
Number of new registrations	n.a.	3,521	3,034
ACT Ambulance Service –			
Patients attended, treated and carried	14,772	12,717	13,306
Community Health Centres –			
Number of centres	8	8	8
Occasions of service –			
Community medical practitioners	63,719	66,235	55,790
Immunisations	22,693	22,297	24,949
Nutritionists	2,738	3,445	2,930
Physiotherapists	17,951	15,625	14,455
Podiatrists	4,204	4,596	4,488
Practice nurses	60,800	49,042	34,018
Social workers	5,696	5,371	3,832
Community Nursing Service –			
Occasions of service			
Domiciliary visits	129,041	128,096	100,916
Palliative Care	9,042	9,104	8,376
Infant and child health	90,269	84,485	87,526
Health education	14,382	14,530	16,536
Alcohol and Drug Service Community Unit			
Counselling –			
Occasions of service	1,079	1,106	8,392(b)
Education –			
Education and training programs	247	233	199
Rehabilitation and Aged Care Service –			
Mobile Rehabilitation Unit –			
Occasions of service	3,350	5,317	2,300

(a) Includes visits to Jervis Bay and Wreck Bay. (b) From 1993-94 a revised system for the collection of number of clients was introduced as well as the expansion of the Methadone program and establishment of a womens half way house, so comparison with figures prior to this year should be done with extreme caution.

Source: 1993-94 Annual Report — ACT Department of Health, Unpublished data — ACT Health.

Mortality Mortality rates for both men and women have declined considerably from the rates recorded one hundred years ago. This has been achieved through a number of factors such as increased hygiene, improved nutrition, increased awareness of risk factors and improved medical technology. The principal causes of death are now so called 'lifestyle' diseases such as heart disease, cancer and stroke which are seen to be influenced by various risk factors such as limited exercise, poor nutrition/overweight, smoking and alcohol consumption.

Table 7.4 below outlines the expectation of life in years at birth at various points in time for Australia.

TABLE 7.4 EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS AT BIRTH BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1881-1993

<i>Life table</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>
	Years	
1881-91	50.8	47.2
1891-00	54.8	51.1
1901-10	58.8	55.2
1920-22	63.3	59.2
1932-34	67.1	63.5
1946-48	70.6	66.1
1953-55	72.8	67.1
1960-62	74.2	67.9
1965-67	74.2	67.6
1970-72	74.8	68.1
1975-77	76.6	69.6
1980-82	78.3	71.2
1985-87	79.2	72.7
1993(a)	80.9	75.0

(a) Based on deaths registered for the single year in 1993. Differs from life tables constructed by the Australian Government Actuary. The Australian Government Actuary constructs life tables based on deaths occurring during the years around the Census years including the Census year.

Source: *Australian Life Tables 1985-87* — Office of the Australian Government Actuary (1991), *Deaths, Australia (ABS Cat No 3302.0)*, *Womens Health (ABS cat No. 4365.0)*.

Cause of death There were 1,110 deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT in 1993, an increase of 36 persons (or 3.4%) on the number of deaths in 1992. Malignant neoplasms (cancer) remained the major cause of death for both males and females in the ACT and Australia. The second major cause of death was Ischaemic heart disease.

Table 7.5 below outlines the principal causes of death by sex for the ACT and Australia in 1993.

TABLE 7.5 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1993

Cause of death	ACT				Australia(a)			
	Females		Males		Females		Males	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Malignant neoplasm	141	29.5	204	32.3	14,212	25.1	18,479	28.4
Ischaemic heart disease	90	18.8	134	21.2	13,424	23.8	16,335	25.1
Cerebrovascular disease	44	9.2	35	5.5	7,319	13.0	4,818	7.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease & allied conditions(b)	21	4.4	40	6.3	2,364	4.2	3,974	6.1
Accidents	14	2.9	22	3.5	1,433	2.5	3,081	4.7
Diseases of the arteries, arterioles & capillaries(c)	14	2.9	14	2.2	1,442	2.6	1,628	2.5
Diabetes mellitus	7	1.5	7	1.1	1,290	2.3	1,278	2.0
Hereditary and degenerative diseases of the central nervous system	6	1.3	7	1.1	1,065	1.9	1,039	1.6
Suicide	4	0.8	23	3.6	394	0.7	1,687	2.6
Pneumonia and influenza	9	1.9	5	0.8	855	1.5	808	1.2
All other causes	128	26.8	141	22.3	12,711	22.5	11,958	18.4
All causes	478	100.0	632	100.0	56,509	100.0	65,085	100.0

(a) Excludes deaths of usual residents of Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. (b) Includes asthma, emphysema and bronchitis. (c) Includes atherosclerosis and aortic aneurism.

Source: Unpublished data — Health Surveys Section, ABS. Causes of Death, Australia (ABS Cat No. 3303.0).

Social benefits Statistics from the Department of Social Security showed an increase of 1,586 (8.0%) pension recipients in the ACT in 1994. The largest increases were for recipients of Invalid/Disability Pensions (up 11.4%) and Sole Parents Pension (up 9.0%). The introduction of Disability Support Pension in November 1991 resulted in a significant rise in these figures in 1992, when Sheltered Employment Allowance recipients and a number of Sickness Benefit recipients were transferred to the Disability Support Pension.

As a percentage of the pension population, the greatest number of recipients received Age Pensions (55.4%), followed by recipients of Sole Parents Pension (20.9%) and Invalid/Disability Support Pension (20.2%).

Table 7.6 below provides details of recipients of various pensions in the ACT between 1990 and 1994.

TABLE 7.6 RECIPIENTS OF AGE, INVALID, WIDOW'S PENSIONS AND SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT, ACT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Number of recipients at 30 June					
Age pension	9,283	9,558	10,118	10,798	11,564
Wife's	55	190	204	236	249
Carer's	18	22	23	6	37
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,456</i>	<i>9,770</i>	<i>10,345</i>	<i>11,040</i>	<i>11,850</i>
Invalid/Disability Support Pension(a)	n.a.	2,375	2,952	3,250	3,582
Wife's	n.a.	496	556	614	689
Carer's	n.a.	31	40	26	61
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>2,902</i>	<i>3,548</i>	<i>3,890</i>	<i>4,332</i>
Sheltered Employment Allowance (Incl. Wife)(a)	12	15	—	—	—
Widow's pension	810	812	802	772	736
Widowed Person's Allowance	3	1	7	1	(b)
Sole Parents Pension					
Males	111	133	166	161	204
Females	3,509	3,693	3,857	3,950	4,278
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,620</i>	<i>3,826</i>	<i>4,023</i>	<i>4,111</i>	<i>4,482</i>
Total pensions	16,676	17,326	18,725	19,814	21,400

(a) From 12 November 1991, Disability Support Pension replaced Invalid Pension and Sheltered Employment Allowance.
(b) Separate data for ACT not available, it is now included with NSW.

Source: *Statistical Overview of DSS Clients, Department of Social Security.*

In terms of Other Social Security benefits and allowances, the number of recipients of Child Disability Allowance increased by 20.1 per cent in 1993-94 to 1,410. In contrast the number of recipients of Basic Family Payments and Special Benefits declined in the year by - 11.5 per cent and - 7.4 per cent respectively.

Table 7.7 contains details of recipients of Other Social Security benefits and allowances in the ACT over the past 5 years.

TABLE 7.7 RECIPIENTS OF OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS/ALLOWANCES, ACT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Basic Family Payment(a)					
Number current at 30 June					
Children under 16 years	58,871	59,278	58,955	58,909	52,618
Student children	3,030	3,039	3,082	3,357	2,568
Total	61,901	62,317	62,037	62,266	55,186
Child Disability Allowance					
Number current at 30 June	726	808	1,040	1,174	1,410
Double Orphan's Pension(b)					
Number of orphans at 30 June	22	20	18	23	24
Number of guardians at 30 June	n.a.	18	14	18	18
Additional Family Payments(c) -					
Number of families at 30 June	1,701	1,948	2,422	(d)8,808	9,415
Number of children at 30 June	4,165	4,685	5,678	(d)17,478	18,341
Allowances/Benefits(e)					
Number receiving Unemployment Benefit/Job Search Allowance/Newstart Allowance(f)	3,980	5,657	7,144	8,867	9,583
Number receiving Sickness Benefit/Allowance(g)	812	792	537	623	653
Number receiving Special Benefit	323	401	386	403	373

(a) Basic Family Payment was called Family Allowance until January 1993. (b) Pension paid to guardians of children whose parents or adoptive parents are dead, or one of whom is dead and the other is missing. (c) Additional Family Payment was called Family Allowance supplement until January 1993. (d) There has been a break in the series of data relating to Additional Family Payment which followed the integration of family payment in January 1993. From 1993 the data includes families and children who were recipients of SSA/NSA or other pension types which are automatically eligible for additional family payment. The data for previous years excluded payments to these families. (e) Monthly averages. (f) From 1 July 1991, Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefit. (g) Sickness Allowance replaced Sickness Benefit.

Source: *Statistical Overview of DSS Clients — Department of Social Security.*

Community services The ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau administers four community programs:

1. Family Services The Family Services program is designed to contribute to the welfare of the ACT Community by protecting and ensuring the appropriate care of children; providing a comprehensive range of juvenile justice services; and offering a range of concessions and assistance to people on low income.

During 1993–94 a total of 1,791 notifications of children alleged to be at risk of abuse and neglect were received by the Family Services Branch of the ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau. The most common source of notification was from a friend or neighbour (16.3%), followed by parent or guardian (16.1%).

Of these notifications, 1,429 (80%) were marked as requiring investigation. At 30 June 95 per cent of investigations had been completed with the allegation of child abuse or neglect substantiated in 47 per cent of cases.

Table 7.8 below provides details of the number of notifications received by the ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau in the ACT between 1990-91 and 1993-94.

TABLE 7.8 SOURCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, ACT

Source	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Maltreated child	25	1.8	26	1.5	22	1.2
Maltreater	—	—	3	0.2	—	—
Parent/Guardian	239	17.7	298	17.0	288	16.1
Sibling/Other relative	116	8.7	138	7.9	132	7.4
Friend/Neighbour	162	12.1	365	20.8	292	16.3
Medical Practitioner	23	1.7	38	2.2	46	2.6
Hospital/Other Medical	29	2.2	41	2.3	40	2.2
Social/Non-govt. worker	81	6.0	69	3.9	60	3.4
School personnel	168	12.5	197	11.2	190	10.6
Day Care Centre workerrker	17	1.3	26	1.5	11	0.6
Police	72	5.4	147	8.4	94	5.2
Other welfare Dept. officer	107	8.0	106	6.0	126	7.0
Family Court Counsellor	6	0.4	15	0.9	23	1.3
Non-govt organisation	127	9.5	136	7.8	233	13.0
Anonymous	92	6.8	94	5.4	89	5.0
Other	58	4.3	39	2.2	78	4.4
Not stated	65	4.8	13	0.7	67	3.7
Total	1,387	100.0	1,751	100.0	1,791	100.0

Source: Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau.

During 1993-94 the Family Services Branch of the ACT Department of Housing and Community Services outlaid almost \$2.3 million on Family support and Substitute care programs in the ACT. These programs are designed to meet the needs of children for substitute care, including shelters, foster and residential care. Special arrangements were funded for children whose assessed needs could not be met within existing programs or whose needs were better met with other settings. Examples include placements in other local or interstate programs, special residential programs or with selected carers.

As at 30 June 1994 there were 113 children in substitute care in the various Government funded programs and specialist programs operating in the ACT. Throughout 1993-94 the average occupancy in foster care programs was 81 persons and for residential care the average occupancy was 20 persons.

Table 7.9 below provides details of the utilisation of the substitute care programs operated and/or funded by the Family Services Branch of ACT Department of Health and Community Services.

TABLE 7.9 SUBSTITUTE CARE, ACT, 1993-94

	\$'000	Average occupancy	Capacity
Foster Care Programs			
Family Services Branch operated	n.a.	36	40
Barnardo's RAFT	348.6(a)	8	8
Barnardo's Specialist Foster Care	(a)	5	6
Galilee Foster Care	93.1	8	10
Marymead Fostercare	1,024.1	14	14
Open Family Foundation	292.7	10	12
<i>Total</i>	<i>(c)</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>90</i>
Residential Care			
Family Services Branch operated	n.a.	6	6
Barnardos Kaleen Cottage	(a)	n.a.	n.a.
Marymead Residential	(b)	4	6
Marymead Emergency Shelter	(b)	5	6
Richmond Fellowship — Outreach	520.9	5	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>(c)</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>24</i>
Special Arrangements(a)	n.a.	12	12
Total	2,279.5	113	126

(a) All funding for Barnardos Family support and substitute care programs are included in this figure. (b) All funding for Marymead Family support and substitute care programs are included in this figure. (c) Due to the components being combined, totals for the different forms of support are not available.

Source: Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau.

During 1993-94 the Children's Day Care Services licensed 247 childcare services in the ACT providing a total of 11,157 childcare places. The ACT Government funded ten occasional care and two long day care centres in the ACT to provide affordable and accessible childcare for non-work-related purposes.

Under the National Childcare Strategy, 15 new long day care places and ten occasional care places were operating in a new neighbourhood house in Conder. Under the strategy a new childcare centre is also being constructed at Greenway, with the capacity for providing 42 new long day care places.

The types of childcare services and the number of places provided in the ACT is shown in Table 7.10 below.

TABLE 7.10 CHILD CARE SERVICES — TYPES AND PLACES, ACT

Type of care	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	No. of centres	No. of places	No. of centres	No. of places	No. of centres	No. of places
Long day care	50	2,320	57	2,648	61	3,027
Occasional care	20	704	22	715	22	723
Independent pre-school	10	547	10	376	6	179
Adjunct school	19	500	26	549	21	513
Outside school hours care	64	3,379	71	3,525	79	3,778
Vacation care	27	1,606	31	1,816	38	2,491
Playschool	9	171	13	218	18	312
Holiday camps	3	149	3	149	2	134
Total	202	9,376	233	9,996	247	11,157

* This figure has decreased as some of these services have been relicensed as long day care centres.

Source: Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau.

- 2. Community Development** The program aims to reduce the disadvantages experienced by families with children, older people, Aboriginals, people of non-English speaking backgrounds and people with disabilities; and improve their opportunities and access to services by providing community support, developmental services and resources to non-government organisations.

Throughout 1994 a number of Community Facilities were completed and opened for public usage including: Juvenile Justice Centre; Conder Neighbourhood House and Child Care Centre and Gungahlin Community Hall. Work also commenced on the Weston Creek and Greenway Child Care Centres.

Allocations from the Community Services Grants Program totalled \$5.4 million and 86 organisations were funded to provide 125 services ranging from peak organisations, information and advocacy services, emergency welfare and family and individual support services.

- 3. Disability services** To enable people in the ACT who have either a physical, sensory, intellectual and/or psychiatric disability to have the opportunity to receive, within available resources, services necessary to enable them to achieve their maximum potential as members of the community.

As a part of the program 132 consumers were provided with residential support throughout the year. Of this total, 130 consumers were provided with long-term residential support in hostels or group houses. The other two were provided with share-care support.

- 4. Corrective services** Corrective services are responsible for monitoring, guiding and supervising the behaviour of convicted offenders and those remanded in custody as directed by the Courts and the Parole Board of the ACT.

In 1993-94 there were 932 offenders supervised in the community by Corrective Services, of which 534 were new clients sentenced during 1993-94. In comparison 86 people received prison sentences during the year (approximately 14% of the total people sentenced).

National Womens Health Policy

In 1989 the Government released the National Womens Health Policy. The goal of this policy is to improve the health and well being of all women in Australia, with a focus on those most at risk, and to encourage the health system to be more responsive to the needs of women. Action toward the goal began with the implementation of the National Womens Health Program. This was proposed for an initial four year period as a Commonwealth-State/Territory cost shared program. The objective of the program is to provide funding for the promotion of primary health care for women, focusing on improvements related to identify priority issues in the policy.

Over the four years since the Policy was introduced, spending in the ACT stood at \$0.6 million and nationally at \$34.9 million. Health services has been the main area of expense, accounting for 93.3 per cent of the total ACT expenditure and 99.3 per cent of expenditure nationally.

Table 7.6 below shows the funding provided for the ACT and Australia for the projects under the program for each of the four years.

TABLE 7.6 NATIONAL WOMENS HEALTH PROGRAM — FUNDING FOR ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1989-90 to 1992-93

	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Common-wealth	State	Common-wealth	State	Common-wealth	State	Common-wealth	State
— \$'000 —								
ACT								
Health services	35.0	45.0	37.2	48.3	97.0	114.2	98.6	109.6
Information/education	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>102.4</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>104.1</i>	<i>115.1</i>
Australia								
Health services(a)	587.9	764.9	2,592.4	2,716.1	6,390.9	6,711.8	7,093.9	7,206.0
Information/education	112.1	112.1	85.1	85.1	101.3	106.7	136.3	125.4
Total Commonwealth and State	700.0	876.9	2,677.4	2,801.2	6,192.2	6,818.5	7,230.2	7,331.5

Source: Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services, *Womens Health* (ABS Cat No. 4365.0).

► Information sources

Annual Report — ACT Department of Health

Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau

Annual Report — Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services

Australian Life Tables 1985–87 — Office of the Australian Government Actuary

Statistical Overview of DSS Clients — Department of Social Security

ABS Publications and other information services

1989–90 National Health Survey Summary of Results, Australia (ABS Cat No. 4364.0) *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts* (ABS Cat No. 5220.0)

Causes of Death, Australia (ABS Cat No. 3303.0)

Deaths, Australia (ABS Cat No. 3302.0)

Private Hospitals, Australia (ABS Cat No. 4390.0)

Womens Health (ABS Cat No. 4365.0)

Unpublished causes of death data — Health Surveys Section, ABS

Unpublished health status data — Health Surveys Section, ABS

CHAPTER 8 LAW AND ORDER

Police The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is the principle law enforcement agency through which the Commonwealth pursues its law enforcement interests. On July 25, 1990 a Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the ACT Government was drawn up establishing a community policing structure to service the ACT. The objective of the AFPs ACT Region is to provide a professional police service which works within the ACT Government and community to provide the peace, reduce the incidence of crime and protect life and property.

As the ACT expanded the need for separate policing districts emerged and as a result the ACT was divided into four such districts: Belconnen, City, Woden and Tuggeranong. Each district has the responsibility of providing the full range of policing activities in their geographic area, including the use of car, foot, bicycle and bus patrols. The latter three forms of patrol were introduced in 1992–93 as the AFPs ACT Region moved toward a more community based pro-active policing policy.

Other community co-operative policing policies that have been in operation in recent years in the ACT include the Safety House Scheme, the Safer Civic Program, Operations Noah and Paradox. In 1993–94 the AFPs ACT Region trialled an awareness program for young people who were identified as likely repeat offenders, where police from the ACT Region organised a visit for these people to Goulburn Gaol to see what the adult prison system was like from the inside.

On 20 June 1994, the Winchester Police Centre was opened in Belconnen, enabling previously separated areas of the AFPs ACT Region to be located in the one building.

As at 30 June 1994 the AFPs ACT Region was serviced by 1 assistant commissioner, 3 commanders, 18 superintendants, 118 sergeants, 509 constables and 46 other staff, a total of 695 staff. This compares with the 699 staff members employed in 1992–93 and 797 in 1983–84. Males represented 80.3 per cent of the police force in 1993–94 compared with 78.6 per cent in the previous year.

Offences in the ACT The total number of offences reported to or becoming known to police in the ACT increased by 9.8 per cent in 1993–94. The greatest increase was in the Offences against good order offence group with an increase of 23.6 per cent offences reported. Increases were also reported in all other offence groups with an 11.8 per cent increase in property damage and environmental offences, 10.8 per cent increase in robbery and extortion, 7.6 per cent in burglary, fraud and other offences of theft and 7.5 per cent in offences against the person.

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continues to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for 69.1 per cent of all offences reported or becoming known in the ACT in 1993–94. Property damage and environmental offences was the second

most common group accounting for a further 19.3 per cent of reported offences.

Table 8.1 below provides a three year overview of offences reported or becoming known to police in the ACT.

TABLE 8.1 OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE IN THE ACT, 1991-92 TO 1993-94(a)(b)

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
<i>Offences against the person</i>	<i>1,233</i>	<i>1,503</i>	<i>1,616</i>
Total homicide and related offences	8	4	3
Total assault (excluding sexual)	1,010	1,218	1,370
Total sexual assaults/offences	140	190	137
Total other offences	75	91	106
<i>Robbery and extortion</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>144</i>
Robbery	106	129	142
Blackmail and extortion	2	1	2
<i>Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft</i>	<i>18,360</i>	<i>21,240</i>	<i>22,845</i>
Total burglary	5,030	5,564	5,570
Total fraud and misappropriation	845	1,898	2,272
Total handling stolen goods	90	191	280
Total theft or illegal use of vehicle	2,963	2,702	2,843
Total other theft	9,430	10,885	11,880
<i>Property damage and environmental offences</i>	<i>5,950</i>	<i>5,696</i>	<i>6,370</i>
Total property damage	5,947	5,694	6,367
Total environmental offences	3	2	3
<i>Offences against good order</i>	<i>768</i>	<i>1,085</i>	<i>1,341</i>
<i>Other offences (not elsewhere classified)</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>762</i>
Total offences	26,867	30,128	33,078

Note: Offence classifications are based on Australian National Classification of Offences (ABS Cat. No. 1234.0).

(a) This is not an indication of the number of offenders -- a person may commit multiple reported offences. (b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Annual Report on Policing in the Australian Capital Territory, Australian Federal Police.

Corrective services Corrective services are responsible for providing a range of adult correctional services to the ACT community. This includes monitoring, guiding and controlling offenders on community orders and those remanded in custody as directed by the courts and both the ACT and interstate Parole Boards. Community correction services were decentralised to two locations, Woden and Belconnen, to assist in improving access by clients.

There were 932 offenders supervised in the community by Corrective Services, of which 534 were new offenders sentenced during 1993-94, including 86 people who received prison sentences.

Custodial corrections In 1993-94 there was a daily average of 72.7 ACT persons convicted of offences against ACT laws serving sentences in NSW prisons including five people identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

Belconnen Remand Centre The Belconnen Remand Centre is a secure holding facility for people who are waiting for a court hearing, trial, or sentencing but who have not been granted bail, those who cannot meet the conditions of bail granted by a court, or those who are placed in custody by the Department of Immigration. A Special Care Unit was established in 1992-93 to cater for the special management needs of behaviourally and/or mentally dysfunctional detainees.

In 1993-94 there was a daily average of 19.3 detainees held in the Remand Centre, this was an increase of 19.2 per cent on the previous year, and a 3.5 per cent decrease on the number in 1991-92.

Periodic Detention Centre A review of the ACT Corrective Services conducted in 1991 recommended the establishment of a Periodic Detention Centre in the ACT as an alternative to imprisonment in NSW for offenders considered appropriate by the ACT Courts. This Centre is to be established during the 1994-95 financial year and the first offenders are expected to be accommodated in the latter half of 1995.

The Centre, as well as providing a clear and effective response to offending, is also aimed to provide rehabilitation as one of its key objectives. While in custody on the period detention program detainees will be required to undertake community service work and educational programs for the benefit of the ACT Community.

National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit In January 1994 the ABS National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit (NCCSU) began operation. This unit was initially proposed by the Australian Police Ministers Council to develop national criminal court data standards and to collate and publish these statistics.

Supreme Court Prosecutions in the Supreme Court relate to trials on indictment of persons committed for trial and the sentencing of persons committed to the Supreme Court for sentence or pleading guilty to the indictment presented against them.

During the year ended 30 June 1994, 101 defendants were the subject of proceedings in the ACT Supreme Court compared with 99 in the previous year. There were 30 trials (up from 28 in 1992-93) resulting in 16 convictions and 14 acquittals. A further 65 defendants were sentenced in the Supreme Court following guilty pleas.

Magistrates Court The prosecutions in the Childrens and Magistrates Courts relate to summary offences, minor indictable offences dealt with summarily under section 477 of the Magistrates Court Act 1930, and committal proceedings in relation to indictable offences.

During 1993-94 the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions conducted prosecutions of 8,661 defendants on 11,156 charges in the Childrens and Magistrates Courts, a decrease of 30 per cent in the number of defendants and 36.3 per cent in the number of charges from the previous year.

The 8,661 defendants prosecuted on 11,156 charges resulting in 8,159 convictions (73%) comprised —

- 2,688 defendants, 4,773 charges and 2,754 convictions in relation to alleged offences against the Crimes Act 1900
- 60 defendants, 78 charges and 50 convictions in relation to alleged offences against the Crimes (Offences Against the Government) Act 1989
- 246 defendants, 290 charges and 204 convictions in relation to alleged drug offences
- 165 defendants, 332 charges and 179 convictions in relation to alleged offences against miscellaneous enactments
- 5,502 defendants, 5,683 charges and 4,972 convictions in relation to alleged traffic offences

A comprehensive coverage of matters dealt with in the ACT Magistrates Court in 1993–94 is contained in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2 MAGISTRATES COURT 1 JULY 1993 — 30 JUNE 1994(a), ACT

Description	Volume		Charges plea		Outcome by charge		
	Defendants	Charges	Guilty	Not guilty	Convict	Acquit	Other
<i>Crimes Act 1900</i>	2,688	4,773	1,949	2,823	2,754	40	1,979
Offences against the person	490	642	143	499	228	17	397
Sexual offences	28	44	13	31	20	—	24
Property offences	1,140	1,992	832	1,160	1,272	9	711
Miscellaneous	1,030	2,095	961	1,134	1,234	14	847
<i>Crimes (Offences Against the Government) Act 1989</i>	60	78	39	39	50	—	28
Imposition	5	10	7	3	9	—	1
Steal Territory property	3	10	1	9	3	—	7
Other	52	58	31	27	38	—	20
<i>Miscellaneous Legislation</i>	165	332	154	178	179	—	153
Dog Control Act	45	85	60	25	73	—	12
Domestic Violence Act	18	22	8	14	14	—	8
Other	102	225	86	139	92	—	133
Drug offences	246	290	147	143	204	1	85
<i>Traffic offences</i>	5,502	5,683	4,111	1,572	4,972	4	707
Drive unregistered vehicle	1,256	1,265	976	289	1,185	—	80
Drive without 3rd party	1,216	1,232	986	246	1,153	1	78
Drive without license	423	428	335	93	404	1	23
Negligent driving	231	233	92	141	116	—	117
Presence of concentrated alcohol 0.05	852	863	773	90	837	1	25
Speeding	428	431	243	188	330	—	101
Other	1,096	1,231	706	525	947	1	283
Total	8,661	11,156	6,400	4,756	8,159	45	2,952

(a) Discharges without conviction under section 556A of the Crimes Act 1900, although having the effect of an acquittal in that no conviction is recorded by the Court, are counted as convictions on the basis that guilt was formally established. Outcomes by charge of 'Other' include committals to the Supreme Court and charges on which no evidence was offered (i.e. the prosecution was discontinued).

Source: Annual Report — ACT Director of Public Prosecutions.

Victims of crime The most frequently reported crime in the ACT in 1993 was unlawful entry with intent with 5,710 offences reported. Motor vehicle theft was the next most common type of offence, with 1,660 stolen motor vehicles reported to the police.

Among the violent crimes which fall into the scope of the national collection, the most common type of crime reported to police in the ACT was robbery, with 114 reports followed by sexual assault (76 reports) and kidnapping/abduction (17 reports).

Table 8.3 below provides details of the victims of crime by the type of offence in the ACT in 1993.

**TABLE 8.3 VICTIMS(a) OF CRIME BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, ACT
JANUARY — DECEMBER 1993**

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>No. of victims</i>
Homicide	5
Murder	2
Attempted murder	3
Manslaughter	—
Driving causing death	—
Sexual assault	76
Kidnapping/abduction	17
Robbery	114
Armed robbery	52
Unarmed robbery	62
Blackmail/extortion	3
Unlawful entry with intent	5,710
Motor vehicle theft	1,660

(a) The definition of a crime varies according to the category — refer to National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993 (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0) for further details.

Source: *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993* (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0).

With the exception of homicide most violent offences against the person occurred in residential dwellings (50% of sexual assaults and 52.9% of kidnappings/abductions), followed by community locations with 32.9 per cent of sexual assaults and 47.1 per cent of kidnappings/abductions. Homicide offences in the ACT were spread between Community locations (40%), Other locations (40%) and Residential locations (20%).

The majority of robberies were carried out in community locations (57 per cent) followed by other locations (19.3 per cent), residential locations (13.2 per cent) and other unspecified locations 10.5%.

Unlawful entry with intent offences were most commonly committed in residential locations (67.6 per cent), followed by other locations (25.0 per cent) and community locations (5.7 per cent).

Table 8.4 provides details of the type of offence committed by type of location in the ACT in 1993.

**TABLE 8.4 VICTIMS(a) OF CRIME BY TYPE OF OFFENCE CATEGORY BY TYPE OF LOCATION, ACT
JANUARY — DECEMBER 1993**

<i>Type of location</i>	<i>Residential location</i>	<i>Community location</i>	<i>Other location</i>	<i>Unspecified location</i>	<i>Total</i>
Homicide	1	2	2	—	5
Sexual assault	38	25	6	7	76
Kidnapping/abduction	9	8	—	—	17
Robbery	15	65	22	12	114
Unlawful entry with intent	3,859	326	1,429	96	5,710
Motor vehicle theft	296	590	41	733	1,660

(a) The definition of a crime varies according to the category — refer to National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993 (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0) for further details.

Source: *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993* (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0).

► Information sources

Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau

Annual Report — Attorney Generals Department

Annual Report — ACT Director of Public Prosecutions

Annual Report on Policing in the Australian Capital Territory — Australian Federal Police

Unpublished corrective services data — ACT Correctional Services section, ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau

Unpublished custodial corrections data — ACT Correctional Services section, ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau

ABS publications and other information services

Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 4509.0)

National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993 (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0)

CHAPTER 9 LABOUR MARKET

Labour force In 1993–94 there were an estimated 164,700 persons (88,900 males and 75,900 females) in the ACT labour force. These are persons who were either employed or actively seeking and available to commence employment. Of these 92.7 per cent were employed. As a proportion of all employees, the number working part-time has increased over the past 5 years. In 1993–94, 12.3 per cent of males were employed on a part-time basis compared with 10.2 per cent in 1989–90; females showed a similar change with the proportion of part-time females increasing from 33.7 per cent in 1989–90 to 36.9 per cent in 1993–94.

The Territory participation rate (the percentage of persons in the labour force compared with the total working age civilian population) for 1993–94 was, on average, 72.8 per cent compared to the national average of 62.8 per cent.

Table 9.1 below provides an overview of the ACT labour market between 1989–90 and 1993–94 with some comparisons with Australia.

TABLE 9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER, TREND SERIES (a)(b)

Annual average	Australian Capital Territory						Australia			
	Employed full time	Total Employed	Unem- ployed	In labour force		Civilian Population aged 15 and over	Unem- ployment rate	Part- icipation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Part- icipation rate
				labour force	Not in labour force					
	— '000 —						— % —			
	MALES									
1989–90	68.6	76.4	4.2	80.6	18.8	99.3	5.2	81.2	5.8	75.5
1990–91	70.8	78.2	5.1	83.3	18.8	102.1	6.1	81.6	8.4	75.3
1991–92	69.1	77.7	6.0	83.7	21.2	105.0	7.2	79.8	10.8	74.4
1992–93	71.3	80.3	6.4	86.8	21.0	107.7	7.4	80.6	11.7	73.9
1993–94	72.1	82.2	6.6	88.9	21.7	110.6	7.5	80.3	10.9	73.7
	FEMALES									
1989–90	43.9	66.2	3.8	70.1	35.6	105.7	5.5	66.3	6.7	51.9
1990–91	46.3	66.9	4.0	70.9	37.7	108.6	5.7	65.3	8.2	52.3
1991–92	42.0	65.5	4.9	70.5	40.9	111.3	7.0	63.3	9.7	51.9
1992–93	43.1	68.5	5.8	74.3	39.2	113.6	7.8	65.5	10.0	51.7
1993–94	44.4	70.4	5.4	75.9	39.8	115.6	7.2	65.7	10.0	52.3
	PERSONS									
1989–90	112.5	142.5	8.1	150.6	54.4	205.0	5.4	73.5	6.2	63.5
1990–91	117.1	145.2	9.1	154.3	56.5	210.8	5.9	73.2	8.4	63.6
1991–92	111.1	143.2	11.0	154.2	62.1	216.3	7.1	71.3	10.4	63.0
1992–93	114.5	148.9	12.2	161.1	60.2	221.3	7.6	72.8	11.0	62.6
1993–94	116.5	152.7	12.1	164.7	61.5	226.2	7.3	72.8	10.5	62.8

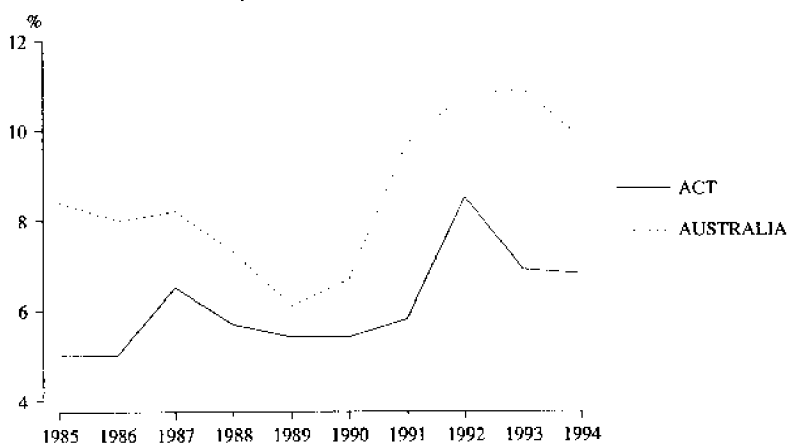
(a) Annual averages are derived from the monthly Labour Force Survey estimates. For scope of estimates and definitions, see the latest issue of the monthly publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6202.0) (b) Jervis Bay Territory was included in the scope of the survey until July 1993, when it was excluded. (c) The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. (d) The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6203.0).

Unemployment The unemployment rate for males in the ACT increased slightly in 1993–94. However the decline in the unemployment rate for females produced an overall decline in the unemployment rate from 7.6 per cent in 1992–93 to 7.3 per cent in 1993–94. Nationally the unemployment rate fell from 11.0 per cent in 1992–93 to 10.5 per cent in 1993–94.

Graph 9.1 below provides a ten year overview of trend series unemployment rates in the ACT and Australia.

GRAPH 9.1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, ACT AND AUSTRALIA
TREND SERIES
June



Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS Cat No. 6203.0)

Long term unemployment In August 1994 the average duration of unemployment in the ACT was 50 weeks. The highest average of 60 weeks applied to those aged 25 and over and the lowest of 29 weeks was for 20–24 year olds. The long term unemployed (52 weeks and over) represented just under a third of all unemployed people in August 1994. This was the highest proportion reached in the past 12 months. Among males the long term unemployed were 41.1 per cent of the total unemployed, while for females the estimate was 22.3 per cent.

Unemployment by age In August 1994 the unemployment rate in the ACT decreased with age, with the highest rate (18.7%) among people aged 15–19 years. The rate was 8.0 per cent for people aged 20–24 years and 4.8 per cent for those aged 25 years and over. The proportion of unemployed people looking for full-time work ranged from just over half of 15–19 year olds to over 80 per cent of those aged 25 years and over.

ACT Statistical subdivisions Unemployment rates across the various statistical subdivisions (town centre districts) of the ACT varied somewhat in June 1994. Weston Creek reported the lowest unemployment rate in the quarter while ACT Balance had the highest.

Table 9.2 below provides details of the unemployment rates of each of the statistical subdivisions of the ACT for the June quarter of each of the last three years.

**TABLE 9.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION, ACT(a)
(per cent)**

	June quarter		
	1992	1993	1994
Canberra Central	10.6	9.5	9.0
Belconnen	6.8	6.7	6.4
Woden Valley	6.9	6.0	6.1
Weston Creek	5.8	5.4	4.6
Tuggeranong	5.8	5.4	5.6
Outer Canberra	7.2	7.5	6.3
ACT Balance	7.7	8.2	10.8
Total ACT	7.3	6.7	6.5

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

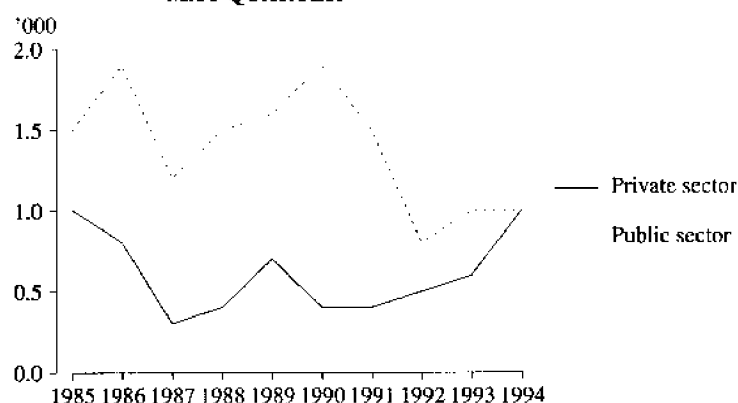
Source: *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia – Economic Analysis Branch, DEET.*

Job vacancies

Job vacancies in both the public and private sectors in the ACT have been somewhat volatile over the past ten years. Vacancies in the public sector reached peaks of 1,900 in the May quarters of 1986 and 1990 and stood at 1,000 in May 1994. Vacancies in the private sector peaked at 1,000 in May 1985 and have once again reached this level in May 1994.

Graph 9.2 below provides an overview of job vacancies by sector in the ACT over the past ten years.

**GRAPH 9.2 JOB VACANCIES BY SECTOR, ACT
MAY QUARTER**



Source: *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (ABS Cat No. 6354.0)*

Employment by Sector

There were 130,700 wage and salary earners employed in the ACT in May 1994, a decrease of 4.0 per cent from the previous year. Of these people 56,300 (or 43.1%) were employed in the private sector and the remaining 56.9 per cent were employed in the public sector.

The split of employees within the public sector employed by the Commonwealth and State governments remained relatively unchanged in May 1994 from that of the previous year. In May 1994, 72.7 per cent of ACT public sector employees worked for the Commonwealth government compared with 73.1 per cent in 1993.

Table 9.3 below provides details of the breakdown by sector of wage and salary earners.

TABLE 9.3 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS(a) EMPLOYED BY SECTOR AND SEX, ACT ('000)

Sector/sex	May				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<i>Private —</i>					
Male	24.6	27.1	30.4	29.2	26.3
Female	29.1	28.7	33.8	31.8	30.0
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>56.3</i>
<i>Public —</i>					
Male	38.3	39.2	38.4	40.2	39.6
Female	33.1	33.7	33.3	35.0	34.9
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>74.5</i>
<i>Total all sectors —</i>					
Male	63.0	66.3	68.8	69.4	65.8
Female	62.2	62.4	67.1	66.7	64.9
Total persons	125.2	128.7	135.9	136.1	130.7

Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6248.0).

Employment by Industry

In August 1994 almost one quarter of persons employed in the ACT were in the Government administration and defence industry. The Retailing industry accounted for a further 12.7 per cent of employees. The other major industries were Property and business services (10.0%), Education (8.9%) and Health and community services (8.2%). The remaining 36 per cent of employed persons were spread across 12 other industry classifications.

The most common industry of employment for both male and female employees was Government administration and defence accounting for 25.1 per cent of all male employees and 24.8 per cent of all female employees. Construction was the second most common industry of employment for males (10.4%) while for females it was the Health and community services industry (13.9%).

Table 9.4 outlines the breakdown by gender of employed persons in the ACT into the various industry groupings as at August 1994.

**TABLE 9.4 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, ACT(a) AS AT
AUGUST 1994**
'000

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*0.6	*0.6	*1.2
Mining	*0.1	—	*0.1
Manufacturing	3.5	1.6	5.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	*1.2	*0.2	1.4
Construction	8.6	1.5	10.1
Wholesale trade	3.6	*1.2	4.8
Retail trade	11.4	8.2	19.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.1	3.9	8.0
Transport and storage	3.7	*1.0	4.7
Communication services	1.8	*1.0	2.8
Finance and insurance	1.3	2.4	3.7
Property and business services	8.4	7.0	15.4
Government administration and defence	20.8	17.7	38.5
Education	5.4	7.8	13.2
Health and community services	2.7	9.9	12.6
Cultural and recreational services	2.8	3.2	6.1
Personal and other services	2.8	4.1	6.8

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory. * Relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent.

Source: *The Labour Force, ACT and NSW* (ABS Cat. No 6201.1).

Average weekly earnings

The average weekly earnings of full time adult employees in terms of both ordinary time earnings and total earnings in the public sector continued to exceed that of the private sector in the ACT in 1994. This is a reflection of the greater concentration of private sector employment in the manual and retail occupations and the higher proportion of professional and para-professional employees in the public sector.

The average weekly earnings of ACT wage and salary earners continued to exceed the national average in 1994. In August 1994 the ACT average weekly full-time adult employees ordinary-time earnings stood at \$692.80 compared with the national average of \$620.40.

Table 9.5 provides a detailed breakdown of the trend series average weekly earnings by employment sector and sex in the ACT.

TABLE 9.5 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES BY SECTOR AND SEX, ACT AUGUST 1990-1994

As at 30 August	Average ordinary-time earnings (\$)			Average total earnings (\$)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PRIVATE SECTOR						
1990	611.0	456.3	553.9	639.7	474.5	578.8
1991	639.7	481.8	584.8	670.3	498.5	610.6
1992	657.4	492.2	592.3	680.6	505.1	611.5
1993	618.7	514.5	577.0	643.8	526.4	596.7
1994	656.1	515.5	593.4	678.5	520.9	608.3
PUBLIC SECTOR						
1990	695.4	560.1	638.5	724.9	572.0	660.6
1991	723.2	588.3	666.8	748.1	596.9	684.9
1992	772.1	629.3	713.8	801.7	638.6	735.1
1993	809.7	659.8	745.7	840.1	670.0	767.5
1994	834.7	690.1	773.4	856.9	698.5	789.8
ALL SECTORS						
1990	665.6	528.4	610.3	694.9	542.2	633.3
1991	694.3	558.3	640.5	721.2	569.2	661.1
1992	732.9	584.3	672.9	760.3	594.8	693.5
1993	751.4	618.8	695.8	780.2	629.4	717.0
1994	777.7	630.9	714.4	800.0	638.3	730.3

Source: Unpublished data - Labour Statistics Centre, ABS WA. Some data is also published in *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Territories* (ABS Cat. No. 6302.0).

Small businesses

In March 1994 there were 10,755 businesses in the ACT recorded on the ABS Business Register. Of these businesses almost 90 per cent employed less than 20 persons. Businesses with an employment size between 20-49 persons accounted for a further 5.2 per cent of all businesses on the register, while the larger businesses, in terms of employment size, accounted for the remaining 3.7 per cent.

The main industry of employment for businesses in the ACT with less than 20 employees was Property and business services with 2,080 businesses on the Register. This was followed by Retail trade (1,851 businesses), Construction (1,070) and Health and community services (963).

It should be noted, however, that the ABS Business Register does not include all businesses operating in the ACT (particularly non-employing businesses).

Table 9.6 provides details of the number of businesses on the ABS Business Register by industry and employment size.

TABLE 9.6 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATION IN THE ACT BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE MARCH 1994

ANZSIC Division	Employment size				Total
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	106	3	—	—	186
Mining	14	2	—	—	16
Manufacturing	277	30	6	7	320
Electricity, gas & water supply	16	1	1	1	15
Construction	1,070	29	10	10	1,119
Wholesale trade	578	24	10	1	613
Retail trade	1,851	55	22	26	1,954
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	458	62	16	10	546
Transport & storage	331	14	9	8	362
Communication services	32	16	2	5	55
Finance & insurance	582	35	7	4	628
Property & business services	2,080	71	21	18	2,190
Govt administration & defence	136	57	32	71	296
Education	246	67	33	8	354
Health & community services	963	38	12	12	1,025
Cultural & recreational	287	29	9	8	333
Personal & other services	707	22	3	11	743
Total	9,730	555	193	200	10,755

Source: Unpublished data - Business Register Section, ABS.

Labour costs

Labour costs are costs incurred by employers that are directly associated with the employment of labour. The average labour cost for each hour worked by persons employed in the ACT in 1991-92 was \$44.26. Of this, \$17.12 was paid for time actually worked and \$5.14 was paid for on-costs (i.e. labour costs other than payments for time worked). The largest contributors to on-costs were paid leave (\$1.74) and superannuation (\$1.12).

Labour costs for persons employed in the private sector in the ACT were 29.8 per cent lower than those for persons employed in the public sector. Labour costs for private sector employees were, on average, \$16.35 per hour compared with \$23.36 per hour for public sector employees.

Table 9.7 provides a detailed breakdown of labour costs per hour worked by sector in the ACT in 1991-92.

TABLE 9.7 LABOUR COSTS PER HOUR WORKED: TYPE OF LABOUR COST, ACT, 1991-92
(dollars)

<i>Type of labour cost</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>All sectors</i>
<i>Earnings</i>	16.35	23.36	20.30
<i>Payments for time worked</i>	14.41	19.22	17.12
<i>Other earnings</i>	1.94	4.14	3.18
Annual leave	0.78	1.56	1.22
Sick leave	0.15	0.47	0.33
Other leave	0.02	0.32	0.19
Public holidays	0.42	0.83	0.65
Annual leave loading	0.11	0.24	0.18
Infrequent bonuses	(a)0.12	0.01	(a)0.06
Termination payments	0.16	0.55	0.38
Fringe benefits	0.17	0.17	0.17
<i>Other labour costs</i>	1.62	2.23	1.97
Superannuation	0.67	1.48	1.12
Payroll tax	0.59	0.27	0.41
Workers' compensation	0.29	0.40	0.35
Fringe benefits tax	0.08	0.08	0.08
Total labour costs	17.97	25.59	22.26
Of which - <i>On-costs</i>	3.56	6.37	5.14

(a) The estimate has a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and should not be regarded as reliable.

Source: *Labour Costs, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6348.0).

Training The Training Guarantee Legislation was introduced in 1990. The legislation states that Australian employers with an annual payroll over a set amount will commit a proportion of their payroll to providing structured training for employees which is solely work related. At the end of February 1994 the threshold was \$226,000 (or \$56,500 per quarter) and the percentage stood at 1.5 per cent.

The Training Practices Survey conducted in the 12 months ending February 1994 found that 32 per cent of Australian employers reported providing some formal training for their employees in the reference period. Improved work performance was the reason for providing training by 80 per cent of the respondents. The other major reasons given were to enable employees to move to other positions within the organisation and to multi-skill employees.

The Training Expenditure Survey was conducted between July and September 1993. The results of this survey found that the ACT recorded the highest level of training expenditure for the 3 months ending September 1993, spending the equivalent of 4.2 per cent of their gross wages and salaries on training, and an average \$274 per employee.

Table 9.8 below provides details of training expenditure by employers for the ACT and Australia for the 3 months from July to September 1993.

TABLE 9.8 TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY EMPLOYERS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1993

	ACT	Australia
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	4.2	2.9
Average training expenditure per employee (\$)	274	192
Average training hours per employee (hours)	5.55	5.55
Employers reporting training expenditure (%)	(a)16.1	24.6
Total training expenditure (\$ million)	(a)38.8	1,108.9

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: *Employer Training Expenditure, Australia* (ABS Cat No. 6353.0).

Trade unions As at 30 June 1994 there were 30 separate trade unions registered in the ACT and 157 nationally. The number of trade unions in the ACT has fallen by almost 52 per cent from the number operating in June 1990.

In June 1994, 38 per cent of all employees aged 15 years and over in the ACT were trade union members (in connection with their job). This was a decline of 2 per cent from the previous year. Nationally trade union membership fell by 5 per cent over the period. Of all employees in the ACT, approximately 42 per cent of males and 35 per cent of females were trade union members as at 30 June 1994.

Table 9.9 below provides details of trade union membership over the past 5 years for the ACT with comparisons with Australia in the latest year.

TABLE 9.9 TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP AS AT 30 JUNE 1994

	ACT					Australia
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994
Number of separate unions	62	58	54	41	30	157
Number of financial members(a) ('000)						
Males	30.2	30.0	27.7	32.1	30.5	1,456.1
Females	20.7	21.6	21.5	22.8	22.6	1,067.8
Persons	50.9	51.6	49.2	55.0	53.2	2,524.0
Financial members as a proportion of total employees(a) (%)						
Males	43	45	40	45	42	40
Females	34	37	35	35	35	37
Persons	39	41	38	40	38	38

(a) Due to changes in union structures some members formerly recorded in New South Wales prior to 1993 are now included in the Australian Capital Territory.

Source: *Trade Union Statistics* (ABS Cat. No. 6323.0).

Industrial disputes In the twelve months to December 1993 there were 9 disputes reported in progress in the ACT, involving 9,700 employees and the loss of 10,300 working days. The Public administration and defence and Community services industries accounted for most of the lost time with 60.2 per cent and 30.1 per cent of the total

working days lost being in these two industries respectively. The main cause of disputes in all industries was reported to be managerial policy.

Table 9.10 below provides a five year overview of industrial disputes in the ACT.

TABLE 9.10 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, ACT

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Number of disputes which ended (a)	24	19	17	12	9
Workers involved ('000) (directly and indirectly)	8.8	8.6	9.2	1.6	9.7
Working days lost ('000)	9.6	7.9	2.3	2.7	10.3

(a) Prior to September 1991 disputes affecting more than one industry in the ACT were counted as separate disputes in the Territory total. Since then such disputes are now counted just once in the Territory.

Source: *Industrial disputes, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6322.0).

Employment injuries

There were 4,121 compensatable claims lodged and accepted in the ACT for public sector employees (including both ACT and Commonwealth government employees working in the ACT) in 1993-94 compared with 4,140 in 1992-93. This represented a decrease of -0.5 per cent. The majority of claims were lodged by males (54.6%).

In 1993-94 the majority of injuries for which compensation claims were approved were sprains/strains (excluding the back) with 28.2 per cent of all claims, of which more males reported (55.5%). This injury was the most common for both males and females accounting for 28.6 per cent and 59.4 per cent of all claims lodged respectively. The other main compensatable injuries were back injuries (19.0%), Occupational overuse syndrome (11.8%) and Stress (10.2%).

Table 9.11 provides details of public sector employment injuries in the ACT for which compensation claims were approved.

TABLE 9.11 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT INJURIES IN THE ACT(a): NATURE OF INJURY, 1992-93 AND 1993-94

Nature of injury	1992-93			1993-94		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
All fractures excluding back	102	55	157	103	57	160
Back	446	313	759	452	332	784
Contusions/crushes	185	150	335	80	147	327
External effects(b)	86	12	98	60	12	72
Multiple injuries	3	7	10	6	8	14
Occupational Overuse Syndrome	94	269	363	150	338	488
Open wounds	200	63	263	205	79	284
Other diseases(c)	123	70	193	111	69	180
Other injuries(d)	169	112	281	150	82	232
Sprains/strains excluding back	738	610	1,348	644	517	1,161
Stress	154	179	333	189	230	419
Total	2,300	1,840	4,140	2,250	871	4,121

(a) Number of claims received and accepted by Comcare Australia. (b) Foreign body on external of eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproductive system. (c) Includes brain, neck and nervous system diseases; eye, ear and joint diseases; multiple diseases; and diseases due to chemical or other exposure. (d) Includes dislocation injuries; all concussion and internal injuries; general superficial injuries; general nervous system, burns and poison injuries; other unspecified injuries; and damage to aids and appliances.

Source: Unpublished data — Management Information Unit, Comcare Australia.

In 1993-94 the cost of claims for the ACT public sector had accumulated to \$21,432, a fall of 19.3 per cent from the previous year. A similar decline (15.4%) was also shown in the amount of time taken off work as a result of injuries. In 1993-94 31,515 weeks were lost as a result of work related injuries compared to 37,252 weeks in 1992-93.

Table 9.12 provides details of the time lost from work and cost of compensation claims by the public sector in the ACT over the past two years.

TABLE 9.12 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT INJURIES IN THE ACT(a): NATURE OF INJURY BY TIME OFF WORK AND COST OF CLAIMS(b), 1992-93 AND 1993-94

Nature of injury	1992-93			1993-94		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	—weeks—					
All fractures excluding back	589.3	836.4	1,425.7	688.9	388.3	1,077.2
Back	4,905.7	3,576.8	8,482.5	3,590.7	3,684.1	7,274.7
Contusions/crushes	400.9	189.2	590.0	350.9	226.2	577.1
External effects(c)	26.4	1.6	28.0	18.6	30.4	46.8
Multiple injuries	73.6	4.7	78.3	46.8	144.4	191.2
Occupational Overuse Syndrome	708.4	4,043.1	4,751.5	609.8	4,655.8	5,265.6
Open wounds	93.4	35.8	129.2	291.7	66.9	358.5
Other diseases(d)	2,144.3	895.7	3,040.0	734.5	533.2	1,267.7
Other injuries(e)	545.7	354.5	900.1	256.8	213.5	470.3
Sprains/strains excluding back	4,121.3	4,556.6	8,677.9	2,727.8	3,551.9	6,279.7
Stress	4,796.8	4,352.9	9,149.6	4,133.6	4,570.7	8,704.4
Total Time off work	18,405.7	18,847.1	37,252.8	13,450.1	18,065.2	31,515.3
Cost of claims (\$'000)	13,941.1	12,611.6	26,552.7	9,719.1	11,713.0	21,432.1

(a) Number of claims received and accepted by Comcare Australia. (b) Some claims are still presently active and cost was calculated as paid out to date, i.e. until February 1995. (c) Foreign body on external of eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproductive system. (d) Includes brain, neck and nervous system diseases; eye, ear and joint diseases; multiple diseases; and diseases due to chemical or other exposure. (e) Includes dislocation injuries; all concussion and internal injuries; general superficial injuries; general nervous system, burns and poison injuries; other unspecified injuries; and damage to aids and appliances.

Source: Unpublished data — Management Information Unit, Comcare Australia.

► Information sources

Small Area Labour Markets, Australia – Economic Analysis Branch, Department of Employment, Education & Training

Unpublished Employment Injuries Data — Management Information Unit, Comcare Australia

ABS publications *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Territories* (ABS Cat. No. 6302.0)

Employer Training Expenditure (ABS Cat. No. 6353.0)

Employer Training Practices (ABS Cat. No. 6356.0)

Industrial disputes, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 6322.0)

Job Vacancies and Overtime (ABS Cat. No. 6248.0)

Labour Costs, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 6348.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 6202.0)

The Labour Force, ACT and NSW (ABS Cat. No. 6201.1)

Trade Union Statistics (ABS Cat. No. 6323.0)

Unpublished Average Weekly Earnings data – Labour Statistics Centre, ABS WA

Unpublished ABS Business Register data – Business Register Section, ABS

CHAPTER 10

PRICES

Consumer price index The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the price of a *basket* of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI Population group (i.e. metropolitan wage and salary earner households). This *basket* covers a wide range of goods and services drawn from the following 8 expenditure groups.

- Food;
- Clothing;
- Housing;
- Household equipment and operation;
- Transportation;
- Tobacco and alcohol;
- Health and personal care; and
- Recreation and education

Pensioners and other social welfare recipients are not included in the CPI population group and the index does not reflect concessional prices (such as subsidised government dwelling rents and transport fares) paid by those people.

In 1993–94 the All Groups CPI for Canberra increased 1.7 per cent from the previous year, compared with a national increase of 1.8 per cent.

Table 10.1. below provides an overview of the All Groups CPI for ACT and Australia (as measured by the weighted average of the eight capital cities) over the last 4 years.

**TABLE 10.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS INDEX
CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA**
Base of each index: Year 1989–90 = 100.0

Period	Canberra		Australia(a)	
	Index number	Percentage change	Index number	Percentage change
1990–91	105.1	5.1	105.3	5.3
1991–92	107.8	2.6	107.3	1.9
1992–93	109.5	1.6	108.4	1.0
1993–94	111.4	1.7	110.4	1.8

(a) Weighted average of the 8 capital cities.

Source: *Consumer Price Index* (ABS Cat. No. 6401.0)

The two groups showing the greatest increases in prices between 1992–93 and 1993–94 were Tobacco and alcohol (which increased by 6.0% in Canberra and 7.5% nationally) and Health and personal care (up 3.8% in Canberra and 4.0% nationally). In contrast, falls were reported for Household equipment and operation (down 0.3% in Canberra but up 0.5% nationally) and Housing (down 2% in Canberra and down 0.4% nationally).

The main reasons for the increase in Tobacco and alcohol was the flow-on effect of an increase in the Commonwealth excise on tobacco products. Health and personal care increases were mainly due to an increase in the cost of hospital and medical services while the fall in Housing prices can be attributed to a fall in mortgage interest charges.

A detailed breakdown of the index groups of the CPI is contained in Table 10.2.

TABLE 10.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES, ACT AND AUSTRALIA
Base of each index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0

Index group	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)
Food	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.9
Clothing	1.6	1.7	0.5	1.0	—	-0.7
Housing	-2.1	-4.4	-2.0	-4.3	-0.2	-0.4
Household equipment and operation	1.8	2.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.5
Transportation	3.6	1.9	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Tobacco and alcohol	5.6	5.7	8.6	8.2	6.0	7.5
Health and personal care	10.2	10.7	3.1	2.2	3.8	2.4
Recreation and education	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6

(a) Weighted average of 8 capital cities.

Source: Consumer Price Index (ABS Cat. No. 6401.0)

Average retail prices In March 1962 the ABS began publishing a detailed listing of the average retail prices of various commodities for each of the capital cities of Australia. Table 10.3 lists a selection of these commodities together with the average prices paid in Canberra in the June quarter of the last three years.

TABLE 10.3 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, CANBERRA

Item	Unit	June quarter		
		1992	1993	1994
		--- Cents ---		
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	95	100	105
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	153	161	167
Butter(a)	500g	176	176	178
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	140	164	151
Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	175	188	191
Beef —				
Rump steak	1kg	1,052	1,009	1,072
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	967	968	1,071
Chuck steak	1kg	630	637	627
Lamb —				
Leg	1kg	504	528	547
Loin chops	1kg	606	662	686
Forequarter chops	1kg	388	405	419
Pork —				
Leg	1kg	553	524	533
Loin chops	1kg	771	774	802
Chicken, frozen	1kg	255	277	279
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	248	238	257
Sausages	1kg	315	323	286
Sugar, white	2kg	189	179	208
Tea	250g	179	177	185
Coffee, instant	150g jar	425	396	432
Draught beer, full strength, public bar	285ml glass	139	149	154
Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar	285ml glass	134	140	146
Private motoring —				
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	71.7	73.2	71.9
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	n.a.	n.a.	70.9

(a) 2 x 250g.

Source: *Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (ABS Cat. No. 6403.0)**Price index of building materials**

The ABS produces two price indexes which measure the changes in the prices of materials used in the construction of buildings: the *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building*, and the *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building*.

Materials used in house building

In 1993–94 the House building materials price index for Canberra increased by 5.1 per cent, compared to an increase of 4.8 per cent nationally (as measured by the weighted average of the six State capital cities).

The house building materials which contributed most to the increase were timber board and joinery (Canberra +12.7%, nationally +11.4%); Cement products (Canberra +2.9%, nationally +1.3%); Clay, bricks, tiles etc. (Canberra +2.5%, nationally +0.9%) and Installed appliances (Canberra +2.3%, nationally +4.9%).

Table 10.4 shows the percentage changes in the indexes of the various materials used in house building in the ACT over the past 3 years.

TABLE 10.4 PERCENTAGE CHANGES OF PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA
Base of each index: Year 1986-87 = 100.0

Item	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)
Concrete mix, cement and sand	4.9	-2.5	0.5	0.7	-0.1	3.5
Cement products	3.6	3.1	1.0	0.9	2.9	1.3
Clay, bricks, tiles etc.	3.1	2.5	3.4	1.3	2.5	0.9
Timber, board and joinery	2.8	-1.8	4.2	3.7	12.7	11.4
Steel products	2.1	0.4	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.1
Other metal products	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.6
Plumbing fixtures	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	-1.1	2.4
Electrical installation materials	4.1	-2.4	4.0	-2.0	-0.7	-3.5
Installed appliances	3.4	5.0	-0.1	3.0	2.3	4.9
Other	2.7	3.0	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.9

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

Source: Unpublished data — Producer Price Indexes section, ABS. Some data is published in Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (ABS Cat. No. 6408.0)

Materials used in building other than house building: In 1993-94 the price index for Materials used in building other than house building in Canberra increased by 1.1 per cent compared to an increase of 1.4 per cent nationally (as measured by the weighted average of the six State capital cities).

The price index for Structural timber showed the greatest increase over the year in Canberra (up 22.0%) while Softwood and Structural timber had the biggest increases nationally (up 25.8% and 18.7% respectively). The prices paid for building materials over time are subject to the influence of world prices at any point in time and hence the series are somewhat volatile.

TABLE 10.5 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA
Base of each index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0

Item	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)
Structural timber	-2.3	-2.2	4.7	6.8	22.3	18.7
Clay bricks	4.0	1.4	2.9	1.1	2.6	1.5
Ready mixed concrete	5.8	-3.1	0.8	-2.4	-0.1	3.1
Pre-cast concrete products	6.3	1.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	1.1
Steel decking and cladding	3.4	1.3	1.1	1.7	-1.8	-0.8
Structural steel	4.1	-1.3	1.8	0.5	1.0	3.1
Aluminium windows	-3.1	-2.4	-4.5	-0.4	2.6	0.6
Builders hardware	5.5	4.7	0.9	2.6	4.1	-0.1
Carpet	-1.6	-1.1	-10.3	-2.2	5.8	2.4
Paint and other coatings	-0.8	7.6	0.9	1.3	-2.8	-0.1
Non ferrous pipes and fitting	0.2	-1.2	5.7	3.8	-1.1	1.4

Source: Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building (ABS Cat. No. 6407.0)

► Information sources**ABS publications and other information services**

Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (ABS Cat. No. 6403.0)

Consumer Price Index (ABS Cat. No. 6401.0)

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (ABS Cat. No. 6408.0)

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building (ABS Cat. No. 6407.0)

Unpublished Materials used in house building data - Producer Price Indexes section, ABS

CHAPTER 11

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING, FOREIGN
AND RETAIL TRADE

ABS Business Register The ABS Business Register is a record of the number of business units (either management units or locations) classified by industry, geographic area and employment size. (Note – counts can be classified by other data items as well.)

At present, the ABS Business Register includes only businesses which employ wage and salary earners. Businesses operated entirely by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members are excluded. Agricultural businesses with an estimated operating value in excess of \$5000 are included on the register regardless of employment characteristics.

The data presented in Table 11.1 below relates to a snapshot of the ABS Business Register as at March 1994.

TABLE 11.1 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATION IN THE ACT BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, MARCH 1994

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	N/A	<5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	77	82	16	8	3	—	—	186
Mining	—	12	1	1	2	—	—	16
Manufacturing	—	153	79	45	30	6	7	320
Electricity, gas & water supply	—	4	4	4	1	1	1	15
Construction	—	898	128	44	29	10	10	1,119
Wholesale trade	—	336	169	73	24	10	1	613
Retail trade	—	1,050	580	221	55	22	26	1,954
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	—	194	161	103	62	16	10	546
Transport & storage	—	262	45	24	14	9	8	362
Communication services	—	18	5	9	16	2	5	55
Finance & insurance	—	443	91	48	35	7	4	628
Property & business services	—	1,628	306	146	71	21	18	2,190
Govt administration & defence	—	89	19	28	57	32	71	296
Education	—	153	43	50	67	33	8	354
Health & community services	—	653	220	90	38	12	12	1,025
Cultural & recreational	—	171	88	28	29	9	8	333
Personal & other services	—	496	165	46	22	3	11	743
Total	77	6,642	2,120	968	555	193	200	10,755

Source: Unpublished data – Business Register Section, ABS

Over 60 per cent of businesses in the ACT on the ABS Business Register are small businesses employing less than 5 people. Less than 2 per cent of ACT businesses employ more than 100 staff.

The main industries operating in the ACT at the time the snapshot was taken were Property and business services, Retail trade, Construction and Health and community services, all of which reported greater than 1,000 businesses on the ABS Business Register.

Agriculture In 1993–94 there were 86 farms with agricultural activity operating in the ACT, an increase of 4.9 per cent from the previous year. Despite the increase in the number of farms the physical area used for crops and sown pastures fell by an estimated 2.7 per cent from 1992–93.

Crops Crops for oats (grain) covered an area of 28 hectares in 1993–94 and produced around 108 tonnes of grain, a decline of 38.3 per cent from the previous year. The other principal crop in the ACT, hay, also occupied a smaller area in 1993–94 with 101 hectares sown and production of around 79 tonnes, a fall of 41.9 per cent from the previous year. The main fruit crop in the ACT in 1993–94 were apple trees with the total number of trees (bearing and non-bearing) increasing by 1.8 per cent from the previous year.

Slaughterings Despite a decline in the number of cattle and calves run on ACT farms in 1993–94, the number slaughtered increased by 17.5 per cent from the previous year. With the decline in the number of sheep and lambs run, slaughterings and wool production also fell in 1993–94 by 1.5 per cent and 13.2 per cent respectively. Pig slaughterings in the ACT fell by 2.4 per cent in 1993–94 from the previous year.

Gross value of production At the time of going to print 1993–94 data for gross value of production in the agriculture sector was unavailable.

Table 11.2 below, provides an overview of Agriculture in the ACT over the past 3 years.

TABLE 11.2 LIVESTOCK, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, ACT

<i>Unit</i>		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Land utilisation —				
Number of establishments(a)	Number	74	82	p86
Area of —				
Crops (excl. pastures and grasses)	Hectares	383	514	p245
Sown pastures and grasses (b)	Hectares	24,119	17,495	p16,933
<i>Total area of establishments</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>58,187</i>	<i>52,741</i>	<i>p51,303</i>
Principal crops —				
Oats for grain —				
Area	Hectares	38	73	p28
Production	Tonnes	15	175	p108
Crops for hay —				
Area	Hectares	35	241	p101
Production	Tonnes	35	136	p79
Crops for green feed or silage—area	Hectares	196	102	p63
Apple trees, bearing and non-bearing	Number	955	1,499	p1,526
Livestock numbers				
Cattle and calves	Number	10,823	12,231	p10,921
Sheep and lambs	Number	108,471	101,243	p88,395
Poultry (all purposes)	Number	199,543	216,989	p200,750
Livestock slaughtered and meat produced —				
Cattle and calves —				
Slaughtered	Number	p29,455	p33,702	39,616
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	Tonnes	p6,107	p6,336	7,415
Sheep and lambs —				
Slaughtered	Number	p579,425	p543,194	535,261
Mutton and lamb (carcass weight)	Tonnes	p10,405	p10,853	10,308
Pigs —				
Slaughtered	Number	p77,760	p90,337	88,195
Pigmeat (carcass weight)	Tonnes	p4,870	p5,526	5,494
Shearing and wool production —				
Sheep and lambs shorn	'000	112	107	p97
Shorn wool, greasy	Tonnes	440	455	p395
Artificial fertilisers used —				
Area fertilised	Hectares	6,018	5,190	p3,823
Quantity used	Tonnes	608	651	p636
Gross value of production —				
Crops (incl. pastures and grasses)(c)	\$'000	3,268	p3,466	n.a.
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	\$'000	2,152	p2,601	n.a.
Livestock products	\$'000	6,706	p5,947	n.a.
Total agriculture	\$'000	12,126	p12,014	n.a.

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity irrespective of the predominant activity of the establishment. (b) Includes pastures and grasses harvested for hay and seed. (c) From 1991-92 crop estimates are based on production from farms having a minimum estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$22,500. For 1990-91 the minimum EVAO was \$20,000, therefore data from 1991-92 are not directly comparable with data from previous years.

NOTE: Land utilisation, crop, livestock number and artificial fertiliser statistics relate to the year ended 31 March; other data relate to the year ended 30 June.

Source: Unpublished data - Agriculture and Mining section. Some data is published in *Livestock and Livestock Products* (ABS Cat. No. 7221.0), *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (ABS Cat. No. 7503.0) and *Livestock Products, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 7215.0).

Manufacturing

At 30 June 1993 there were 242 manufacturing establishments operating in the ACT, a decrease of 11 per cent from the previous year. Despite a decline in the number of establishments operating, employment remained unchanged at 3,752 persons. Total turnover in 1992-93 stood at \$466 million in current price terms.

A summary of manufacturing activity in the ACT between 1990-91 and 1992-93 inclusive, is contained in Table 11.3 below.

**TABLE 11.3 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, ACT, 1992-93(a)
— PRELIMINARY**

	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Establishments operating at 30 June	No	224	272	242
Persons employed(b)	No	3,584	3,752	3,752
Wages and salaries(c)	\$m	105	105	104
Turnover	\$m	463	479	466

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory (b) Employment at end of June. Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 8201.0)

The printing, publishing and recorded media subdivision of the manufacturing sector continues to be the leading subdivision in the ACT with 65 establishments employing 1,529 persons and reporting an annual turnover of \$116 million in 1992-93.

Within the manufacturing industry almost 70 per cent of people are employed either in the Printing, publishing and recorded media, Food, beverages and tobacco and Machinery and equipment subdivisions.

Details of operations by industry subdivision of the manufacturing sector in the ACT are included in Table 11.4 on the following page.

TABLE 11.4 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, ACT, 1992-93(a) — PRELIMINARY

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>Establishments at 30 June(a)</i>	<i>Persons employed (b)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>ANZSIC code</i>	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco	25	599	16	75
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products	5	74	n.p.	n.p.
Wood and paper products	31	373	11	44
Printing, publishing and recorded media	65	1,529	38	116
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products	4	19	—	2
Non-metallic mineral products	19	224	7	75
Metal products	22	127	n.p.	n.p.
Machinery and equipment	36	438	15	47
Other manufacturing	35	370	10	81
Total manufacturing	242	3,752	104	466

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Employment at end of June. Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Unpublished data — Manufacturing Section, ABS NSW, Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8201.0)

Foreign Trade

Exports from the ACT refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT. In 1993-94 the main export commodity from the ACT was Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances with an export value of \$3.3 million. The total value of all commodities exported from the ACT, in 1993-94 was \$13.9 million, an increase of 76.2 per cent from the value reported in 1992-93 and 29.6 per cent higher than that of 1991-92.

Table 11.5 below outlines the top ten export commodities by value from the ACT in 1993-94, together with their export values for the previous two years for comparison purposes.

TABLE 11.5 EXPORTS BY COMMODITY, ACT

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	— \$'000 —		
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	502	739	3,334
Gold coin	2,303	604	2,749
Office machines and automated data processing machines	2,014	1,853	1,288
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	544	317	848
Iron and steel	557	—	551
General industrial machinery & equipment	371	57	447
Crude animal & vegetable materials	266	193	378
Textile fibres and wastes	253	17	358
Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	104	9	328
Dairy products & birds eggs	—	—	277
Total exports	10,713	7,880	13,883

Source: Unpublished data — ACT Regional Office, ABS

Imports into the ACT refers to commodities which are released from Australian Customs Service control in the ACT, it is also called State or Territory of destination. The State or Territory of final destination is not necessarily the State or Territory in which the goods were discharged so figures should be treated with caution.

In 1993-94 the major import commodity released in the ACT was Transport equipment with a value of \$8.5 million. The total value of imports in the ACT in 1993-94 was \$21.7 million, an increase of 16.2 per cent from 1992-93 but a decrease of 15.3 per cent on the value of imports into the ACT recorded in 1991-92.

Table 11.6 below outlines the top ten import commodities by value for the ACT in 1993-94, together with their import values for the previous two years for comparison purposes.

TABLE 11.6 IMPORTS BY COMMODITY, ACT

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	— \$'000 —		
Transport equipment	585	70	8,530
Special transactions & commodities	3,388	6,911	3,088
Telecommunications, sound recording & reproducing apparatus & equipment	930	608	2,619
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,662	3,446	1,747
Office machines and automated data processing machines	2,463	764	862
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles & related products	652	1,011	695
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts	1,132	1,063	640
Professional, scientific & controlling instruments and apparatus	726	704	533
General industrial machinery & machine parts	559	405	436
Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	779	622	365
Total Imports	25,689	18,721	21,745

Source: Unpublished data - ACT Regional Office, ABS

Retail Census

The 1991-92 Retail Census revealed that there were 2,339 retail locations operating in the ACT as at 30 June 1992, 46 per cent of which were located in the Canberra Central statistical subdivision.

Shopfront retail turnover in the ACT was reported to be \$1,800 million, or approximately \$6,089 per person resident in the Territory as at 30 June, 1992. In terms of turnover per person employed in the retail industry, the ACT average of \$96,049 exceeds that of the national average of \$90,843.

Of the 18,670 persons employed in shopfront retailing establishments, almost 42 per cent were employed by establishments operating in the Canberra Central statistical

subdivision. Belconnen (21.3%), Woden Valley (16.7%) and Tuggeranong (13.9%) were the other major regions where people were employed in the shopfront retailing industry.

Table 11.7 below provides a detailed breakdown by statistical subdivision (ACT) of the shopfront retailing industry.

TABLE 11.7 RETAIL AND SERVICES CENSUS, 1991-92, ACT

Statistical subdivision	Locations at 30 June	Persons employed	Wages and salaries \$'000	Turnover \$'000	Floor space '000 sq. m.	Turnover/ persons employed \$/person	Average
							weekly trading hours No.
Canberra Central	1,075	7,799	91,383	739,874	235.8	94,867	55
Belconnen	469	3,975	42,095	385,879	104.8	97,076	58
Woden Valley	372	3,127	33,788	305,440	74.9	97,678	56
Weston Creek	93	796	6,672	70,162	13.5	88,143	61
Tuggeranong	251	2,600	27,727	257,854	72.0	99,175	60
Outer Canberra	76	360	3,815	32,204	21.0	89,456	51
ACT Balance	3	13	119	1,820	0.6	140,000	57
Total ACT	2,339	18,670	205,598	1,793,232	522.4	96,049	57

Source: Unpublished data - Retail and Wholesale Section, ABS. Some Retail Census data for the ACT is published in Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 8623.8).

Retail Turnover

The Retail Trade Survey has been redesigned and as a result of the redesign the industry groupings have been restructured to reflect the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The redesigned survey now focuses on industry groups rather than individual retail industries. For further detail on the redesign refer to ABS *Information Paper - Introduction of Monthly Retail Trade Statistics* (ABS Cat. No. 8511.0)

In 1993-94 the value of retail turnover in the ACT increased by 3.3 per cent to reach \$2,066 million. The increase was due mainly to increases in Recreational good retailing (+23.8%), Other retailing (+10.0%) and Hospitality and services (+9.5%). The increase was offset somewhat due to a fall of 22.2 per cent in Household good retailing.

Table 11.8 on the following page lists all the establishment types of the retail industry in descending order of turnover in 1993-94.

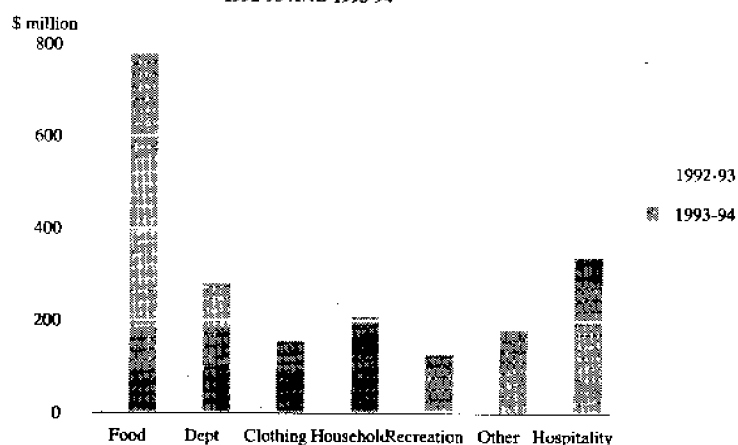
TABLE 11.8 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY AT CURRENT PRICES, ACT (\$ million)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Food retailing	638.7	728.6	777.1
Department stores	257.2	275.3	278.3
Clothing and soft good retailing	144.3	152.7	155.8
Household good retailing	255.4	269.4	209.6
Recreational good retailing	91.9	103.5	128.1
Other retailing	151.6	163.1	179.4
Hospitality and services	362.5	308.3	337.7
Total	1,901.6	2,000.9	2,066.0

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 8501.0)

Graph 11.1 below shows the monthly trend movements for total retail trade in the ACT in 1993-94.

GRAPH 11.1 RETAIL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY, ACT AND AUSTRALIA 1992-93 AND 1993-94



Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (ABS Cat No. 8501.0)

► Information sources

ABS Publications and other information services

Livestock and Livestock Products (ABS Cat. No. 7221.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 7215.0)

Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8201.0)

Retail Trade, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8501.0)

Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 8623.8)

Unpublished ABS Business Register data – Business Register Section, ABS

Unpublished Livestock and Livestock Products – Agriculture and Mining Section, ABS

Unpublished Manufacturing data – Manufacturing section, ABS
NSW

Unpublished Retail Census data – Retail and Wholesale section, ABS

CHAPTER 12 HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Stock of Dwellings

The 1991 Census of Population and Housing recorded a total of 98,319 private dwellings in the ACT. The most common type of dwelling was a Separate house (79.1%), followed by Semi detached row or terrace house, townhouse etc (10.7%) and Flat or apartment (9.1%).

Table 12.1 below provides details of the stock of dwellings by type for the ACT.

**TABLE 12.1 STOCK OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, ACT(a)
(as at 6 August 1991)**

<i>Structure of dwellings</i>	<i>Total number of dwellings</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
		<i>%</i>
Separate house	77,79	79.1
Semi-detached row, or terrace house, town-house etc	10,512	10.7
Flat or apartment	8,929	9.1
Caravan etc in caravan park	391	0.4
Other(a)	62	0.1
Not stated	635	0.6
Total	98,319	100.0

(a) Excludes Jarvis Bay Territory. (b) Includes Caravans not in Caravan parks, Houseboats, Improvised homes, campers out and Houses or flats attached to shop/office etc.

Source: Unpublished data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing - ACT Regional Office, ABS.

Housing costs

The average cost of a three bedroom house in the ACT in June 1994 was \$160,500, an increase of only 1.4 per cent on the same month last year. The average cost of a two bedroom unit/townhouse was \$128,900 in June 1994, a fall of 0.5 per cent on the average price paid in June 1993. The high demand that raised house prices in the period 1989 to 1992 has largely abated as the ACT population growth has slowed, particularly the net migration component.

Table 12.2. below contains details of the average house and unit prices in the ACT over the past 5 years.

TABLE 12.2 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE AND UNIT PRICES(a), ACT

<i>As at June</i>	<i>3 bedroom house</i>	<i>2 bedroom unit/town-house</i>
		<i>-\$'000 -</i>
1990	116.8	95.6
1991	125.9	95.5
1992	147.5	120.1
1993	158.3	129.5
1994	160.5	128.9

(a) Moving annual median refers to the average monthly median over 12 months.

Source: Market facts - Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd.

Rental costs The average rental costs of both three bedroom houses and two bedroom townhouses/units (both unfurnished) in the ACT peaked in 1992 with houses costing, on average, \$200 per week and townhouses/units \$175 per week. Since then the average costs of rental have declined to their lowest levels since June 1990. As with housing costs, rental costs are a reflection of the slowing ACT population growth.

Table 12.3 below outlines the average rental prices of an unfurnished three bedroom house and an unfurnished two bedroom unit or townhouse in the ACT over the past 5 years.

TABLE 12.3 MEDIAN RENTS OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND UNITS LET, ACT

<i>As at June</i>	<i>3 bedroom house</i>	<i>2 bedroom unit/townhouse</i>
		- \$ -
1990	160.0	145.0
1991	175.0	160.0
1992	200.0	175.0
1993	185.0	165.0
1994	170.0	150.0

Source: Market facts - Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd.

Housing finance In 1993-94 a total of \$1,245.8 million was lent by banks and other credit agencies to finance 12,719 dwellings in the ACT. This represents an increase of \$140.2 million (or 12.7%) in finance commitments and 1,939 (or 18.0%) in the number of dwellings financed from the previous year. These increases however are significantly lower than the increases of previous years. In 1992-93 the increase in finance provided was 49.1 per cent, the number of dwellings financed increased by 26.0 per cent. The average increases in finance provided and dwellings financed between 1990-91 and 1992-93 was 43.9 and 23.0 per cent respectively.

Table 12.4 below provides an overview of secured housing finance commitments in the ACT over the past 5 years.

TABLE 12.4 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ACT(a)

	<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
1989-90	5,792	382.6
1990-91	7,087	521.3
1991-92	8,555	741.5
1992-93	10,780	1,105.6
1993-94	12,719	1,245.8

(a) Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat No. 5609.0).

Rental investors The survey of rental investors conducted in July 1993 revealed that the ACT had the highest incidence of investors in rental property in Australia. In the ACT 8.8 per cent (18,700) persons

were investors in rental property. In July 1993 there were 13,072 people in the ACT who intended to invest in residential rental property during the two years following July 1993. Of these 8,373 (64.1%) were new investors while the remaining 4,699 were current investors who were planning to purchase another property.

Almost half (49%) of the investors who lived in the ACT had their investment in a different postcode area. Only 9.6 of investors in residential rental property in the ACT live in another State or Territory.

Rental tenants A survey of persons living in rental dwellings conducted in April 1994 revealed 55 per cent of the ACT's adult population owned or were purchasing their home while 28 per cent were renters or boarders. A further 17 per cent lived rent free.

More than half (58%) of the income units renting, boarding or living rent-free had reference persons who were under 30 years of age, while 82 per cent had reference persons who were under 45.

Table 12.5 below provides details of the number of income units by landlord type by age group of the rental tenants.

**TABLE 12.5 INCOME UNITS(a): RENTAL TENANTS, ACT
As at April 1994**

<i>Type of landlord</i>	<i>No. of units</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
	'000	(%)
Rent free	14.9	22.6
Real estate agent	14.0	21.2
ACT Housing Authority	13.2	20.0
Person not in same household	11.3	17.1
Person in same household	11.5	17.5
Employer	**0.3	**0.4
Other	**0.8	**1.3
Total	66.0	100.0

(a) Includes renters, boarders and rent-free income units only. * Subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%. ** Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: Unpublished data - Manufacturing and construction section - ABS. Some data is included in *Renters in Australia* (ABS Cat No. 4138.0).

Households comprising one parent and one person income units were more likely to have been long term renters (those renting for more than 10 years) than other types of households. More than half of one parent and one person income units had been in rental accommodation for more than 10 years (one parent - 52%* and one person income units - 52%). Almost 58 per cent of all couples with dependants who rent were long term renters, while, for couples without dependants, the proportion was 45 per cent. On the other hand, less than 20 per cent* of other households were long term renters.

Table 12.6 below provides an overview of the number of income units by household type by the number of years a person has lived in rental dwellings.

**TABLE 12.6 INCOME UNITS(a): HOUSEHOLD TYPE OF PERSONS LIVING IN RENTED DWELLINGS, ACT
As at April 1994**

<i>Household type</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
	'000	(%)
Couple only	4.4	9.5
Couple with dependants	7.6	16.5
One parent	5.5	11.9
One person	8.4	18.2
Other(d)	20.2	43.8
Total	46.1	100.0

(a) Includes rental and boarder income units and excludes non-dependant children living with their parents.

Source: Unpublished data - Manufacturing and construction section - ABS. Some data is included in *Renters in Australia* (ABS Cat No. 4136.0)

Public housing

There were 13,200 income units renting from the ACT Housing Authority in April 1994. This was 31 per cent of all renting income units. In general, tenants of public housing authority rental dwellings were likely to live alone, have low income and rely on Government pensions or benefits for that income.

Over 19 per cent* of public housing tenants were aged 65 years or older while a further 29 per cent were aged between 45 and 64 years. Thirty five per cent of all public tenants were one person income units, while a relatively high proportion (compared to other types of rental tenants) were one parent income units (24%*).

Table 12.7 below provides a summary of the 13,200 income units renting from the ACT Housing Authority as at April 1994.

TABLE 12.7 INCOME UNITS RENTING FROM THE ACT HOUSING AUTHORITY - APRIL 1994

<i>Summary characteristics</i>	<i>Proportion of total (%)</i>
<i>Age group of reference person</i>	
15-24 years	*8.5
25-34 years	*21.5
35-44 years	*21.6
45-54 years	*17.6
54-64 years	*11.7
65 years and over	*19.1
<i>Type of income unit</i>	
Couple only	*10.7
Couple with dependants	30.4
One parent with dependants	*24.1
One person	34.8
Number of income units ('000)	13.2

* Subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%.

Source: Unpublished data - Manufacturing and construction section, ABS. Some data is included in *Renters in Australia* (ABS Cat No. 4136.0).

SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS

The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, SAAP, is a joint Commonwealth-State program that provides funding to community organisations and local government to provide supported accommodation and other related support services to people who are homeless and in crisis and for women escaping domestic violence.

The Department conducted National Client One Night Censuses in November 1989 and 1990 and since then has conducted these Censuses biannually. The Department also conducts a Two Week Census in April and September biannually. The purpose of the former Census is to provide a profile of all clients accommodated by service providers funded under the Program, while for the latter the Census aims to provide information about the utilisation of, and demand for, SAAP accommodation services.

In May 1991 there were 20 SAAP accommodation outlets in the ACT and by May 1992 this number had increased to 26. Nationally there were 914 outlets in 1991 and 940 in 1992.

Target groups: Under the 1989 SAAP Agreement, agencies providing accommodation and related support for one or more of five specific target groups are eligible for funding. These target groups are young people; women with children escaping domestic violence; families including sole-parent families; single women and single men. In the ACT Young people and Women escaping from violence are the two main target groups.

Table 12.8 below outlines the target groups of the outlets participating in the Program in ACT and Australia in May 1992.

TABLE 12.8 PARTICIPATING SAAP ACCOMMODATION OUTLETS BY TARGET GROUP, ACT AND AUSTRALIA(a)
(Per cent)

Target group/Outlet	ACT		AUSTRALIA	
	Accommodation	Non-Accommodation	Accommodation	Non-Accommodation
Young people	34.6	28.6	37.0	37.7
Women escaping from domestic violence	38.6	52.3	21.9	23.0
Families and sole parents	11.5	-	16.1	12.3
Single women	7.7	4.8	4.1	4.7
Single men	3.8	4.8	10.9	9.3
Multiple	3.9	9.5	10.0	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	26	20	940	666

(a) Accommodation outlets data refers to May 1992 while Non-accommodation outlets data refers to December 1992.
Source: *Services for the Homeless - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare*

SAAP Clients: The November 1992 Special Characteristics Survey enumerated 4,136 service users from New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT, of which the ACT constituted 10 per cent.

From this survey it was found that males accounted for more than two-thirds (68.7%) of all SAAP clients in the ACT. Slightly more than 10 per cent (10.4%) of clients were accompanied by children, while almost 8 per cent (7.7%) were students. About 30 per cent (29.5%) had either a known or self-acknowledged drug or alcohol dependency. Those with a history of psychiatric illness constituted 18.8 per cent of ACT SAAP clients, while 8.8 per cent had a physical or intellectual disability.

The vast majority (83.1%) of SAAP clients in the ACT received some form of government pension or benefit as their main source of income, while 7.7 per cent of clients received no income. Further details of the characteristics of ACT SAAP clients are included in the following table.

**TABLE 12.9 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SAAP CLIENTS,
ACT, NOVEMBER 1992**
Per cent

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>ACT</i>
Males	68.7
Females	31.3
Clients with children	10.4
Students	7.7
Veterans	3.7
Clients with psychiatric history	18.8
Clients with drug/alcohol dependency	29.5
Clients with physical/intellectual disability	8.8
Total number	431

Note - Due to the sampling method adopted, findings of the Special Characteristics Survey should only be used as an aggregate overview of the participating States and Territories.

Source: *Services for the Homeless - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.*

SAAP Services: SAAP funded agencies provide accommodation and support (non-accommodation) services for homeless people.

Data from the One Night Censuses show that outlets in the ACT accommodated the greatest number of homeless people, relative to the total State/Territory population, although it should be noted that the Australian Capital Territory provides services to homeless people from other States, particularly from regional areas of New South Wales. The median duration of stay for ACT SAAP clients was 12.4 weeks in May 1991 and 19.4 weeks in May 1992.

Table 12.10 below provides details of the duration of stay of SAAP service users in both the ACT and Australia in May 1992.

**TABLE 12.10 DURATION OF STAY OF SAAP SERVICE USERS,
ACT AND AUSTRALIA, MAY 1992**
Per cent

<i>Duration</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Under 1 week	10.8	21.7
1-3 weeks	14.2	17.5
4-11 weeks	15.6	21.3
12-25 weeks	16.1	13.7
26-51 weeks	12.4	10.2
52-77 weeks	9.2	5.0
78+ weeks	21.8	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Total number	436	7,475
Median weeks(a)	19.4	7.0

(a) The mean is not an accurate summary measure of the distribution of residency in SAAP outlets due to a large standard deviation. The median duration of stay is not sensitive to extreme values and is a better indicator of the length of stay of clients.

Source: Services for the Homeless - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

The SAAP also provides a variety of non-accommodation services including meals; information, referral and advocacy; counselling; transport; material and financial assistance; outreach support; and activities, programs and personal care services.

In the ACT, meals accounted for 40.9 per cent of all non-accommodation services recorded. Information, referral and advocacy services made up a further 19.2 per cent of all services. Material/financial assistance was the least frequently provided service recorded in the survey for the ACT (3.8% of all services).

Table 12.11 below provides details of the non-accommodation services provided by SAAP outlets in the ACT and Australia in December 1992.

**TABLE 12.11 NON-ACCOMMODATION SERVICES PROVIDED
DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD, ACT AND AUSTRALIA,
DECEMBER 1992**

<i>Service</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Meals	257	7,686
Information/referral/advocacy services	121	4,361
Counselling	70	1,775
Transport assistance	30	1,376
Material/financial assistance	24	1,813
Activities/programs/personal care	28	2,164
Outreach support services	51	2,097
Other services	48	1,471
Total services	629	22,746

Source: Services for the Homeless - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Met and unmet demand: Data from the September 1991 Two Week Census revealed that, on average, 1,112 new clients (18 in the ACT) arrived at SAAP outlets each day seeking accommodation. This represents an increase of 53 per cent (ACT 20%) over the figure recorded in April 1991 and a 31 per cent (ACT 20%) increase over the September 1990 census figure.

Of the average 18 individuals who arrived at ACT SAAP outlets each day, 38.9 per cent were accommodated, 44.4 per cent were turned away because the outlet was full, and 16.7 per cent were turned away for 'other' reasons.

Construction activity

Building statistics cover all types of buildings such as residential buildings, shops, offices and factories, while Engineering construction statistics relate to such structures as railways, roads, bridges, earth-fill dams, street lighting and heavy industrial plants.

During 1993-94 there were 4,060 residential dwelling units approved in the ACT, a decrease of 6.4 per cent from 1992-93. Nationally the number of residential dwelling unit approvals increased by 0.8 per cent to 171,840.

Dwelling unit commencements in 1993-94 fell by 6.1 per cent in the ACT due mainly to a 27.3 per cent fall in new house commencements. In contrast national dwelling unit commencements increased by 10.2 per cent over the period to 178,111.

A total of 3,537 new residential buildings were completed in 1993-94, a fall of 15.2 per cent on the number completed in the previous year.

Table 12.6 below includes details of the number of new dwelling units by stage of construction in the ACT.

TABLE 12.12 NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING - NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION, ACT(a)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Approvals			
Houses	2,164	2,443	1,679
Other residential	1,620	1,896	2,381
Total	3,784	4,339	4,060
Commencements			
Houses	2,029	2,417	1,756
Other residential	1,501	1,993	2,383
Total	3,530	4,410	4,139
Under construction at the end of the period			
Houses	778	727	654
Other residential	871	1,159	1,831
Total	1,649	1,886	2,485
Completed			
Houses	1,776	2,467	1,826
Other residential	1,295	1,705	1,711
Total	3,071	4,172	3,537

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Unpublished data - available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction section, ABS, Building Activity, ACT (ABS cat No. 8752.8).

The value of residential building approvals in the ACT, including alterations and additions, fell by 4.8 per cent in 1993-94 to \$436.6 million, compared to a 34.4 per cent increase in the value of non-residential building approvals. The most significant increases in non-residential building approvals were Offices which increased by \$41.1 million, Education (\$30.9 million) and Health (\$22.2 million). These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the value of Other building (\$25.8 million).

The estimated value of work done on total building in the ACT during 1993-94 was \$702.3 million, a decrease of 0.4 per cent over the 1992-93 level. This compares with the 6.4 per cent increase in the value of work done nationally.

A detailed breakdown of the value of building activity by sector in the ACT in 1993-94 is contained in 12.7 below.

TABLE 12.13 VALUE OF BUILDING BY SECTOR, ACT, 1993-94

	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
– \$ million –			
Approved			
New residential building	361.1	11.3	372.5
Alterations and additions to residential building	64.1	-	64.1
Hotels etc	0.5	-	0.5
Shops	14.5	0.7	15.2
Offices	41.4	113.5	154.9
Educational	5.0	41.0	46.0
Health	8.1	22.0	30.0
Other	18.9	24.8	43.6
<i>Total approvals</i>	<i>513.6</i>	<i>213.3</i>	<i>726.8</i>
Commencements			
New residential building	372.5	9.3	381.8
Alterations and additions to residential building	65.1	-	65.2
Hotels etc	0.3	-	0.3
Shops	14.1	0.3	14.4
Offices	46.2	121.8	168.0
Educational	5.5	28.4	33.9
Health	8.1	19.7	27.8
Other	36.3	28.0	64.2
<i>Total commencements</i>	<i>548.1</i>	<i>207.5</i>	<i>755.6</i>
Completions			
New residential building	335.8	10.6	346.4
Alterations and additions to residential building	63.7	3.1	66.8
Hotels etc	0.3	-	0.3
Shops	12.2	0.4	12.5
Offices	20.9	30.3	51.2
Educational	7.8	18.8	26.6
Health	-	9.5	9.5
Other	40.2	27.0	67.3
<i>Total Completions</i>	<i>480.9</i>	<i>99.7</i>	<i>580.6</i>

... continued

**TABLE 12.13 VALUE OF BUILDING BY SECTOR, ACT,
1993-94—continued**

	Private sector	Public sector	Total
-- \$ million --			
Work done during period			
New residential building	364.5	9.8	374.2
Alterations and additions to residential building	67.3	0.3	67.6
Hotels etc	0.6	-	0.6
Shops	13.6	0.3	13.9
Offices	39.8	101.8	141.6
Educational	5.6	14.4	20.0
Health	3.6	14.2	17.9
Other	35.8	30.7	66.5
<i>Total work done during period</i>	<i>530.8</i>	<i>171.5</i>	<i>702.3</i>

Source: Unpublished data - available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction section, ABS, Building Activity, ACT (ABS cat No. 8752.8).

Engineering construction The estimated value of engineering construction work done throughout 1993-94 in the ACT was \$167.2 million, a fall on 11.1 per cent from 1992-93, but equivalent to the value of work done in 1991-92.

Table 12.8 below provides a breakdown by the type of construction of engineering construction work done in the ACT over the past 3 years.

**TABLE 12.14 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION(a), ACT, 1993-94
\$ million**

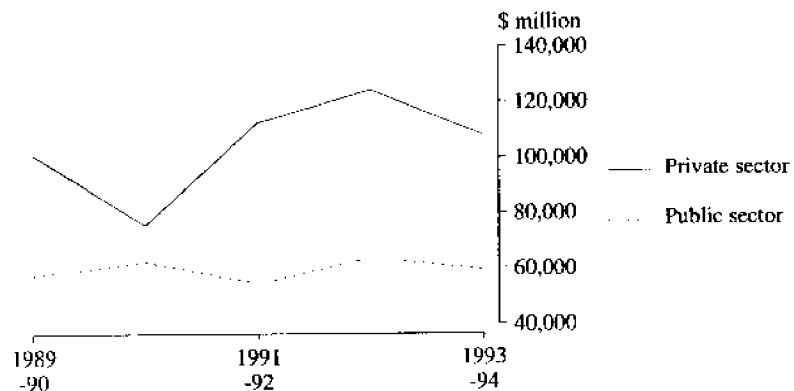
	Roads, highways and sub- divisions	Bridges	Water storage and supply	Sewerage and drainage	Electricity generation, trans- mission and distribution	Rec- reation	Telecomm- unications	Other (b)	Total
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED DURING PERIOD									
1991-92	112.1	5.2	1.2	4.3	28.6	8.0	30.2	-	189.7
1992-93	81.1	0.4	13.6	4.3	19.5	6.9	46.7	0.4	172.9
1993-94	83.1	-	7.0	13.6	23.2	13.2	26.0	1.6	167.5
VALUE OF WORK DONE DURING PERIOD									
1991-92	94.7	5.2	3.2	4.8	18.6	10.2	30.4	-	167.2
1992-93	95.7	0.4	7.5	6.3	25.6	7.2	44.9	0.4	188.1
1993-94	82.2	-	9.2	8.6	26.7	11.1	27.9	1.5	167.2
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE DURING PERIOD									
1991-92	39.0	-	1.4	4.2	11.0	2.3	0.3	-	58.3
1992-93	23.6	-	5.2	0.7	5.7	0.3	1.6	-	37.0
1993-94	24.4	-	3.6	5.6	2.3	2.4	1.4	-	39.7

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Other includes Railways, Harbours, Pipelines and Heavy industry.

Source: Engineering Construction, Australia (ABS Cat No. 8762.0)

Graph 12.1 provides a comparison of the value of engineering construction work done by the public and private sectors in the ACT over the past 3 years.

**GRAPH 12.1 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS, ACT**



Source: *Engineering Construction, Australia* (ABS Cat No. 8762.0)

► Information sources

Market facts — Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd

Services for the Homeless — Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

ABS Publications and other information services

Building Activity, ACT (ABS Cat No. 8752.8)

Engineering Construction, Australia (ABS Cat No. 8762.0)

Housing Finance, Australia (ABS Cat No. 5609.0)

Investors in Rental Dwellings, Australia, July 1993 (ABS Cat No. 8711.0)

Unpublished stock of dwellings data — ACT Regional Office, ABS

Unpublished building by sector data — available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction section, ABS

CHAPTER 13

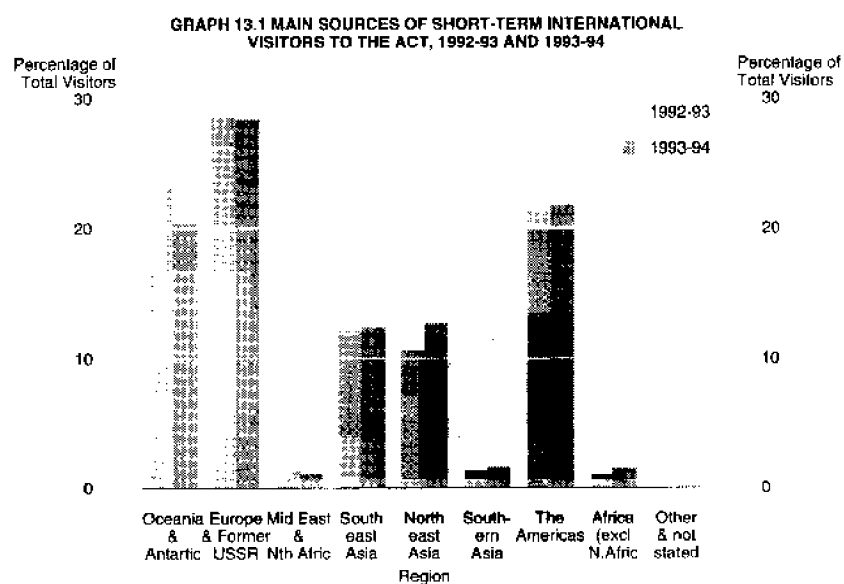
TOURISM AND CULTURE

Overseas visitors

The total number of short-term overseas visitors (aged 15 years and older) to the ACT in 1993-94 was 25,193, an increase of 21.9 per cent on the previous year. The main contributors to this increase were visitors from Africa (excluding North Africa) which showed an increase of 74.1 per cent in the period between 1992-93 and 1993-94, and visitors from the Northeast Asia region such as Taiwan (up 241.0%), Japan (43.6%) and China (25.9%). Visitors from The Americas and Southeast Asian regions also showed strong growth during the year with increases of 25.9 per cent and 24.6 per cent respectively

The major source countries of overseas visitors to the ACT were the United States (17.2% of all short-term overseas visitors), New Zealand (15.0%) and United Kingdom (14.2%).

Graph 13.1 below shows the proportion of visitors to the ACT by the main geographic regions and Table 13.1 on the following page provides an overview of overseas visitors to the ACT by their country of residence over the past three years.



Source: Unpublished data - Demography Section, ABS

TABLE 13.1 SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO THE ACT BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of residence	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	No.	Prop- ortion of visitors	No.	Prop- ortion of visitors	No.	Prop- ortion of visitors
Oceania and Antarctica						
New Zealand	4,200	20.9	3,891	18.8	3,785	15.0
Papua New Guinea	500	2.5	302	1.5	509	2.0
Other	600	3.0	650	3.1	840	3.3
<i>Total Oceania and Antarctica</i>	<i>5,300</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>4,843</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>5,134</i>	<i>20.4</i>
Europe and the former USSR						
France	400	2.0	454	2.2	345	1.4
Fed Republic of Germany	600	3.0	635	3.1	660	2.6
Italy	200	1.0	202	1.0	391	1.6
Netherlands	300	1.5	307	1.5	274	1.1
Sweden	300	1.5	224	1.1	269	1.1
Switzerland	200	1.0	179	0.9	235	0.9
United Kingdom	2,800	13.9	2,996	14.5	3,568	14.2
Other	1,000	5.0	919	4.5	1,404	5.6
<i>Total Europe and the former USSR</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>5,916</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>7,146</i>	<i>28.4</i>
Middle East and North Africa						
	300	1.5	279	1.3	283	1.1
Southeast Asia						
Indonesia	500	2.5	572	2.8	924	3.7
Malaysia	500	2.5	448	2.2	459	1.8
Philippines	300	1.5	334	1.6	441	1.8
Singapore	400	2.0	441	2.1	412	1.6
Thailand	500	2.5	507	2.5	608	2.4
Other	200	1.0	203	1.0	276	1.1
<i>Total Southeast Asia</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>2,505</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>3,120</i>	<i>12.4</i>
Northeast Asia						
China	300	1.5	243	1.2	306	1.2
Hong Kong	400	2.0	390	1.9	515	2.0
Japan	1,000	5.0	1,199	5.8	1,722	6.8
Korea	300	1.5	240	1.2	177	0.7
Other	100	0.5	140	0.7	477	1.9
<i>Total Northeast Asia</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>2,212</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>3,197</i>	<i>12.7</i>
Southern Asia						
	300	1.5	292	1.4	391	1.6
The Americas						
Canada	700	3.5	775	3.7	892	3.5
United States of America	2,700	13.4	3,419	16.5	4,343	17.2
Other	100	0.5	178	0.9	268	1.1
<i>Total Americas</i>	<i>3,500</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>4,372</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>5,503</i>	<i>21.8</i>
Africa (excluding North Africa)						
	400	2.0	220	1.1	383	1.5
Other and not stated						
	—	—	29	0.1	36	0.1
Total	20,100	100.0	20,667	100.0	25,193	100.0

Source: Unpublished data - Demography section, ABS. Some data is included in Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3401.0)

Tourist accommodation The tourist accommodation industry is another good measure of the level of tourism activity. The ACT has a number of different types of accommodation establishments available for tourists:

- Licensed hotels, motels and guest houses
- Holiday flats and units
- Caravan Parks

ABS surveys of tourist accommodation establishments revealed that in 1993–94 the number of establishments has increased slightly as have occupancy rates and takings from accommodation.

The average occupancy rate for Hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACT in 1993–94 was 64.2 per cent, Holiday flats and units, 66.9 per cent and Caravan parks 42.1 per cent. This compares with average occupancy rates for all of Australia of 55.0 per cent, 51.9 per cent and 43.5 per cent for each of the three accommodation groups respectively.

Details of tourist accommodation by type of establishment for the ACT are included in Table 13.2 below.

TABLE 13.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, ACT

		1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities(a)				
Establishments	No.	43	43	43
Guest rooms	No.	3,549	3,545	3,530
Bed spaces	No.	9,793	10,253	10,422
Room occupancy rates	%	56.8	59.5	64.2
Takings	\$'000	61,693	64,028	69,584
Holiday flats and units(b)				
Letting entities	No.	15	15	16
Flats and units	No.	531	491	574
Bed spaces	No.	2,157	1,821	2,181
Unit occupancy rate	%	67.6	66.3	66.9
Takings	\$'000	10,000	9,921	10,591
Caravan Parks(c)(d)				
Establishments	No.	(e)	5	5
Capacity (sites)	No.	(e)	1,074	1,074
Site occupancy	%	(e)	40.5	42.1
Takings	\$'000	(e)	3,237	2,954

(a) Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities include hotels licensed to operate a public bar, and motels, private hotels and guest houses all of which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and have breakfast available to guests. (b) Holiday flats, units and houses excludes establishments predominantly operated on a time share basis. They are mainly self contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and do not have breakfast available for guests. (c) Caravan parks refers to parks which provide accommodation to the general public and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests. (d) Prior to March quarter 1993, caravan park data was included with data for Queanbeyan and not separately available for the ACT. (e) 1991–92 Tourist accommodation data is confidential.

Source: Unpublished data – Transport and Tourism section, ABS QLD. Some ACT Tourist accommodation data is published in Tourist Accommodation, ACT (ABS Cat. No. 8635.8)

Over the past 4 years the trend in takings from tourist accommodation in the ACT has been somewhat volatile, particularly during 1992. Throughout 1994 trend series takings have shown strong growth reaching a peak in the September quarter 1994 to \$18.6 million, this is also the highest level of takings recorded in the ACT since the series began. (Note — Trend and seasonally adjusted data for Holiday flats and units and Caravan parks are not compiled by the ABS at present.)

Table 13.3 below provides details of the quarterly takings for Hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACT in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms.

TABLE 13.3 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES, ACT TAKINGS AT CURRENT PRICES (\$ MILLION)

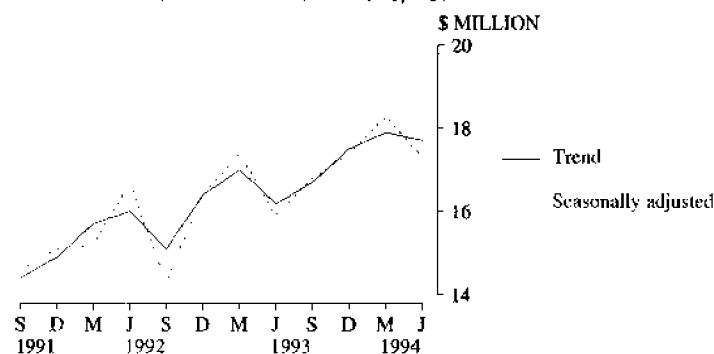
		<i>Takings at current prices(a)</i>		
<i>Period</i>		<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend(b)</i>
1991 —	September quarter	14.4	14.6	14.4
	December quarter	15.6	15.1	14.9
1992 —	March quarter	14.8	15.2	15.7
	June quarter	16.8	16.7	16.0
	September quarter	14.3	14.3	15.1
	December quarter	17.1	16.4	16.4
1993 —	March quarter	16.7	17.4	17.0
	June quarter	15.9	15.9	16.2
	September quarter	16.6	16.8	16.7
	December quarter	18.3	17.4	17.5
1994 —	March quarter	17.5	18.3	17.9
	June quarter	17.2	17.3	17.9
	September quarter	18.8	19.0	18.6

(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data.

Source: *Tourism Indicators, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8634.0)*

A graphical representation of the quarterly movements from takings from Hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACT is included in Graph 13.2 below.

GRAPH 13.2 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES TAKINGS AT CURRENT PRICES, ACT



Source: *Tourism Indicators, Australia (ABS Cat No. 8634.0)*

Domestic tourists In 1993-94 the number of nights spent in the ACT by domestic tourists was 3.9 million, representing a fall of 179,000 (or -4.3%) from the previous year, compared with a National increase of 0.5 per cent between 1992-93 and 1993-94.

The number of trips (i.e. a single journey but without an overnight stay) to the ACT by domestic tourists also fell in the year to 886,000.

Table 13.4 below provides an overview of the type of journey made to the ACT compared with those made Australia wide by domestic tourists.

TABLE 13.4 NUMBER OF STAYS BY DOMESTIC TOURISTS ('000)

State of destination	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	ACT	Aust	ACT	Aust	ACT	Aust	ACT	Aust
No of trips(a)	874	48,997	1,141	48,235	1,103	47,878	886	48,113
No. of visits(b)	972	56,673	1,258	57,943	1,288	57,561	1,042	58,705
No. of nights	3,614	215,448	3,641	216,259	4,131	210,404	3,952	211,373

(a) Trip refers to a single journey. (b) A visit occurs when a person on a trip stays a night.

Source: Unpublished data - Survey Research Section, Bureau of Tourism Research

January continues to be the most popular time for domestic tourists to visit the National Capital with 12.6 per cent of all visitors to the ACT visiting in this month. While in 1992-93 October was the second most popular month for domestic tourists, for 1993-94 it was the month of April.

A monthly breakdown of domestic tourists to the ACT for 1992-93 and 1993-94 is included in Table 13.5 below.

TABLE 13.5 VISITORS TO THE ACT — DOMESTIC TOURISTS

Months	1992-93		1993-94	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
July	114	8.9	96	9.2
August	123	9.5	87	8.3
September	71	5.5	101	9.7
October	151	11.7	94	9.0
November	85	6.6	66	6.3
December	67	5.2	101	9.7
January	162	12.6	132	12.6
February	115	8.9	77	7.3
March	125	9.7	66	6.4
April	119	9.2	124	11.9
May	97	7.5	48	4.6
June	59	4.6	52	4.9
Total	1,288	100.0	1,042	100.0

Source: Unpublished data - Survey Research Section, Bureau of Tourism Research

Hospitality industry Results of the 1991–92 Service Industries Survey on the Hospitality industry were released in October 1994.

In 1991–92 Hospitality industries in the ACT employed 7,162 people and had a selected income (i.e. gross income minus dividends received, royalties, interest and other income) of \$347.2 million.

Cafes and restaurants had the greatest selected income in the ACT in 1991–92 with \$114.5 million, followed by Licensed clubs (\$113.5 million), Accommodation (\$90.1 million) and Pubs, bars and taverns (\$29.1 million)

Full details of each of the major components to the ACT Hospitality industry are included in Table 13.6 below.

TABLE 13.6 MAJOR DATA ITEMS BY INDUSTRY, ACT, 1991–92

	<i>Selected income(a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Total employ- ment</i>	<i>Businesses in Territory as at 30 June 1992</i>
	\$m	\$m	No.	No.
Accommodation	90.1	29.7	1,983	56
Pubs, bars and taverns	29.1	5.3	426	38
Cafes, restaurants	114.5	29.5	3,095	199
Licensed clubs	113.5	28.4	1,658	67
Total	347.2	92.9	7,162	361

(a) Selected income for all industries is gross income minus dividends received, royalties and interest income. For the accommodation industry selected income also excludes other income.

Source: *Hospitality Industries, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 8674.0)

Culture In 1991 there were 25 music and performing arts organisations (excluding those organisations mainly engaged in popular music such as rock, jazz etc) operating in the ACT. The largest group comprised theatre organisations (44% of all organisations operating in the ACT), with Symphony Orchestra, chamber and choral group the next largest group (32% of all organisations). Opera and music theatre (excluding organisations staging major musicals) and Dance organisations were the other music and performing arts organisations operating in the ACT in 1991.

As at 30 June 1993 the ACT had 149 natural, Aboriginal or historic places on the Register of the National Estate, representing 1.4 per cent of all places on the Register nationally. Of the places in the ACT on the register in June 1993, 75.2 per cent were historic places, 18.1 per cent were natural places and 6.7 per cent were Aboriginal places.

The New Parliament House continues to be the most popular National tourist attraction in the ACT with 1,459,116 visitors passing through its doors in 1993–94. The other major attractions (in terms of the number of visitors recorded) were Australian War Memorial (928,482 visitors), Telecom Tower (424,716 visitors) and the Australian National Botanic Gardens (384,848 visitors).

Table 13.7 below provides an overview of attendances at the National tourist attractions in the ACT in 1993–94.

TABLE 13.7 NATIONAL ATTRACTIONS VISITED, ACT(a)

<i>Attractions visited</i>	<i>1993–94</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Parliament House (New)	1,459	27.6
Australian War Memorial	928	17.6
Telecom Tower	425	8.0
Australian National Gallery	412	7.8
Botanic Gardens	385	7.3
NCPA Exhibition Centre	316	6.0
Science and Technology Centre	312	5.9
High Court	235	4.4
Royal Australian Mint	184	3.5
Parliament House (Old)	158	3.0
Tidbinbilla Fauna Reserve	141	2.7
Australian Institute of Sport	93	2.0
Film and Sound Archive	81	1.5
Electoral Education Office	57	1.1
National Museum	44	0.8
CDSCC Tracking Station	40	0.8
National Library(b)	16	0.3
Total number of visitors	5,285	100.0

(a) Attractions visited refers to all visitors including those resident in the ACT

(b) Data for the National Library is only available for July 1994

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey – Industry Policy section, ACT Tourism Commission

► Information sources

Canberra Visitors Survey, 1992–93 and 1993–94 — Industry Policy section, ACT Tourism Commission

Unpublished domestic tourism data — Survey Research section, Bureau of Tourism Research

ABS publications and other information services

Cultural Trends in Australia — A Statistical Overview (ABS Cat. No. 4172.0)

Hospitality Industries, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8674.0)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (ABS Cat. No. 3401.0)

Tourism Indicators, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8634.0)

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8635.0)

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8635.8)

Unpublished Overseas arrivals and departures data — Demography section, ABS

Unpublished Tourist accommodation data — Transport and Tourism section, ABS QLD

CHAPTER 14 TRANSPORT

Public Transportation The main source of public transportation in the ACT is provided by ACTION (the Australian Capital Territory Omnibus Network). ACTION is responsible for the operation of Canberra's public time-tabled and school bus services and the administration of rural and special school services provided by other operations.

At 30 June 1994 ACTION employed 959 staff and operated

- 420 buses
- 3 interchanges and 1 bus station
- 3 bus depots and daily maintenance workshops
- 1 central workshop, and
- support vehicles.

As outlined in Table 14.1 below the operating cost of ACTION bus services decreased by 8.9 per cent to \$70.3 million in 1993-94, of which 22.1 per cent was offset by fares revenue. The number of passengers travelling on ACTION bus services has increased by 0.1 per cent since 1992-93.

TABLE 14.1 ACTION BUS SERVICES

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Operating statistics			
Passenger boardings ('000)	24,577	23,760	23,774
Bus kilometres ('000)	19,117	20,180	21,004
Buses in fleet	452	422	420
Employees	1,050	1,003	959
Financial statistics			
Real operating cost (\$'000 1993-94)	78,728	77,136	70,269
Real fares revenue (\$'000 1993-94)	14,402	14,892	15,561
Real deficit (\$'000 1993-94)	54,291	51,187	44,605

Source: Unpublished data - ACTION

New motor vehicle registrations There were 12,155 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers) registered in the ACT in the 12 months ending June 30, 1994. This was an increase of 15.1 per cent (1,596 vehicles) from the number registered in 1992-93. Nationally the number of new motor vehicles increased by 6.0 per cent or 32,761 vehicles.

Passenger vehicles accounted for 89.4 per cent of all new motor vehicle registrations in the ACT during 1993-94 and 82.9 per cent of all new vehicles Australia wide.

There were 197 new motor cycle registrations issued in the ACT in 1993-94, a decrease of 18.9 per cent from the previous year.

Table 14.2 on the following page provides a full breakdown for both the ACT and Australia of new motor vehicle registrations in 1992-93 and 1993-94.

TABLE 14.2 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES(a)

Type of vehicle	1992-93		1993-94		Percentage change 1992-93 to 1993-94	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
Passenger vehicle	9,384	449,843	10,871	475,981	15.8	5.8
Light commercial vehicle	976	74,748	1,081	80,720	10.8	7.9
Trucks —						
Rigid	115	9,780	105	9,812	-8.7	0.3
Articulated	10	2,199	19	3,147	90.0	43.1
Non-freight carrying	6	708	8	795	33.3	12.3
Buses	68	4,230	71	3,814	4.4	-9.8
Total (excluding motor cycles)	10,559	541,508	12,155	574,269	15.1	6.0
Motor cycles	243	17,513	197	17,425	-18.9	-0.5

(a) Figures for ACT include Jervis Bay Territory

Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 9311.0)

Motor vehicles on register

In June 1994 there were 177,900 motor vehicles and a further 29,600 other vehicles on register in the ACT. This represents an increase of 5.7 per cent in the number of motor vehicles and an increase of 5.0 per cent in the number of other vehicles on register in the ACT since June 1993.

As a proportion of all motor vehicles on register, passenger motor vehicles declined slightly from 87.2 per cent in 1993 to 87.1 per cent in 1994. Non-freight carrying trucks also showed a slight decrease in the proportion of total motor vehicles on register in the period.

There were 4,900 motor cycles on the register in June 1994, an increase of 100 from June 1993.

Table 14.3 on the following page provides details of motor vehicles on register for both ACT and Australia for 1993 and for the ACT alone in 1994.

TABLE 14.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER AT 30 JUNE(a)

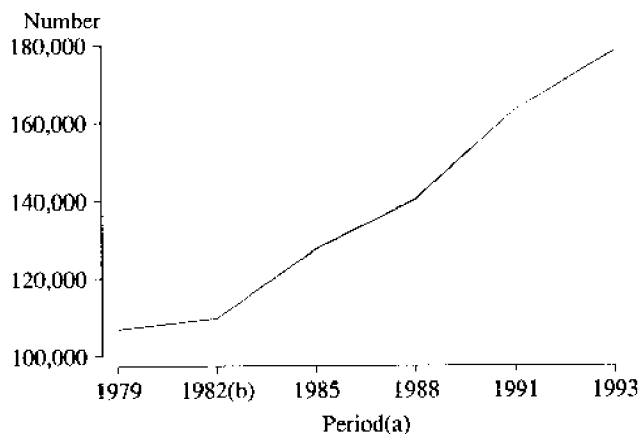
	1993		1994	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	ACT
	— '000 —		Proportion of total vehicles on register	
			ACT	ACT
				%
Motor vehicles				
Passenger vehicles	146.8	8,050.0	155.0	74.7
Light commercial vehicles	16.9	1,548.7	17.8	8.6
Trucks —				
Rigid	2.3	388.5	2.5	1.2
Articulated	0.3	51.0	0.4	0.2
Non-freight carrying	0.8	46.8	0.7	0.3
Buses	1.3	54.9	1.5	0.7
Total motor vehicles (excl. motor cycles)(b)	168.3	10,139.8	177.9	85.7
Other vehicles				
Motor cycles	4.8	291.7	4.9	2.4
Plant and equipment(c)	1.2	181.2	1.1	0.5
Caravans	1.4	268.4	1.4	0.7
Trailers	20.9	1,652.1	22.2	10.7
Total other vehicles	28.2	2,393.4	29.6	14.3
Total vehicles on register	196.5	12,533.2	207.5	100.0

(a) Data unavailable for Australia due to industrial dispute in States. (b) Excludes motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers. (c) Excludes vehicles such as tractors, plant and equipment and motor vehicles not used on public roads that are not required to be registered.

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 9303.0)

Motor vehicle registrations in the ACT have been steadily increasing since 1982. A graphical representation of the trend movements in motor vehicle registrations in the ACT is presented in Graph 14.1

GRAPH 14.1 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, ACT



(a) For years up to 1991, data was collected at 30 September. For 1993, data relate to 30 June. (b) Up to 1982, excludes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles.

Road traffic incidents The Australian Federal Police (AFP) conducted 96,626 roadside Random Breath Tests (RBT) in 1993-94 with 1,083 people being prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court based on the reading registered.

In addition to the roadside random breath tests the AFP conducted breath analysis tests on 1,620 persons in 1993-94, an increase of 28.6 per cent on the number of tests conducted in the previous year. Of the total number of people breathalysed 96.7 per cent were subsequently prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court, this compares with 97.1 per cent of those breathalysed in 1992-93.

There were 11,273 accidents reported to the police in 1993-94, an increase of 3.6 per cent on the previous year. The number of fatalities on ACT roads in 1993-94 was almost double that of 1992-93 with 20 deaths recorded in the year. Injuries to persons were also up in 1993-94 with 670 persons reported receiving injuries as a result of road traffic incidents.

Table 14.4 below provides an overview of traffic incidents in the ACT over the past three years.

TABLE 14.4 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INCIDENTS, ACT

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Roadside RBT screening tests conducted	78,030	101,693	96,626
Persons charged/summonsed RBT	571	684	1,083
Accident information			
Accidents reported	11,121	10,883	11,273
Fatalities	20	11	20
Persons injured			
Drivers injured	321	285	309
Passengers injured/including pillion passengers	170	136	165
Motor cycle riders injured	56	68	64
Pedestrians injured	47	51	57
Bicyclists injured	72	73	75
Total persons injured	666	613	670
Breath analysis reports			
Persons who were breath tested	1,429	1,260	1,620
Person who refused/failed breath tests	22	51	54
Persons who were charged/summonsed	1,206	1,223	1,566
Persons tested following motor vehicle collisions	193	212	218
Number of lectures conducted	n.a.	30	13

Source: Unpublished data - Accident Investigation Section, Australian Federal Police

Road fatalities There were 12 on-road fatalities recorded in the ACT in the 1993 calendar year, accounting for 0.6 per cent of total Australian fatalities (1,949). The national total of 1,949 was the lowest annual figure on record since national figures began in 1960, with the ACT showing a decrease of 8 fatalities from the 20 reported in 1992.

Table 14.5 contains details of on-road fatalities by type of road user for the ACT and Australia over the last three years.

TABLE 14.5 ON-ROAD FATALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER

	1991		1992		1993	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
Drivers	4	915	8	823	5	864
Passengers	4	547	6	563	1	509
Pedestrians	1	344	3	34	4	327
Motorcycle riders	6	227	3	178	1	186
Motorcycle passengers	1	21	—	18	1	16
Bicyclists	1	58	—	41	—	—
Other	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	17	2,112	20	1,971	12	1,945

Source: Unpublished data - Roads and Traffic section - ACT City Services

Canberra Airport

The Canberra Airport is the gateway to the ACT and the South East Region of NSW. It is jointly used by the RAAF and Civil Aviation Authority with the operations under the control of the Federal Airports Corporation. The airport started off as a grass paddock in 1920 and was gradually upgraded to its current layout. The runways were built during and after the Second World War and up until 1964 consisted of sealed natural gravels. Between 1964 and 1973 the runways and pavements were sealed with hotmix to enable the airport to be capable of handling unrestricted movements of B767 - 200 series wide bodied aircraft.

Passenger traffic through Canberra has steadily increased over the years and the Federal Airports Corporation estimate that passenger numbers will exceed 2,200,000 by the year 2010.

Tables 14.6 and 14.7 below and on the following page provide a statistical overview of the current activity at Canberra Airport in terms of Revenue passengers and Aircraft movements.

TABLE 14.6 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: REVENUE PASSENGERS, CANBERRA AIRPORT

Year	Domestic			Regional			Total Traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
1987-88	542,588	545,007	1,087,595	6,158	6,111	12,269	548,746	551,118	1,099,864
1898-89	534,027	539,492	1,073,519	4,369	4,408	8,777	538,396	543,900	1,082,296
1989-90	322,327	329,570	651,897	25,608	23,937	49,545	347,935	353,507	701,442
1990-91(a)	527,917	530,685	1,058,602	33,297	34,286	67,583	561,214	564,971	1,126,185
1991-92(a)	631,201	636,641	1,267,842	46,203	47,258	93,461	677,404	683,899	1,361,303
1992-93(a)	623,515	636,646	1,260,161	63,196	58,552	121,748	686,711	695,198	1,381,909

(a) "Domestic" is calculated by aggregating the total traffic on board each flight stage instead of counting traffic once per flight number as for International and Regional data.

Source: Unpublished data - Aviation statistics section - Department of Transport

TABLE 14.7 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS, CANBERRA AIRPORT

Year	Domestic			Regional			Total Traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
1987-88	8,984	8,987	17,971	1,823	1,848	3,671	10,807	10,835	21,642
1898-89	8,990	8,989	17,979	1,351	1,396	2,747	10,341	10,385	20,726
1989-90	5,112	5,283	10,395	2,412	2,452	4,864	7,524	7,735	15,259
1990-91	8,852	8,865	17,717	2,352	2,393	4,745	11,204	11,258	22,462
1991-92	9,874	9,895	19,769	3,138	3,140	6,278	13,012	13,035	26,047
1992-93	10,622	10,609	21,231	3,913	3,910	7,823	14,535	14,519	29,054

Source: Unpublished data – Aviation statistics section – Department of Transport

► Information sources

Unpublished aviation data – Aviation Statistics Section - Department of Transport

Unpublished public transport data – ACTION

Unpublished road fatalities data – Roads and Traffic section, ACT City Services

Unpublished road traffic incidents data – Accident Investigation Section, Australian Federal Police

ABS publications and other information services

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 9303.0)

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 9309.0)

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 9311.0)

Unpublished motor vehicle registrations data – Transport and Tourism Section, ABS

CHAPTER 15 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Australia	ACT percentage
Area	Sq.Kms	30 June 1991	2,400	7,682,300	0.03
Demography					
Estimated resident population(a)(b)	'000	June Qtr 1994p	300.9	17,843.3	1.7
Population increase(a)(b)	'000	Year to June 1994p	2.0	19.4	10.3
Rate of population growth(a)	per cent	Year to June 1994p	†0.67	1.06	..
Births registered(c)	No.	1993	4,414	260,229	1.7
Deaths registered(d)	No.	1993	1,110	121,599	0.9
Marriages registered(e)	No.	1993	†1,783	113,255	1.6
Divorces(f)(g)	No.	1993	†2,061	48,324	4.3
Employment and Wages					
Labour force(h) (Annual average)	'000	1993-94	164.7	8,696.1	1.9
Unemployment rate(h)	per cent	1993-94	7.3	10.5	..
Participation rate(h)	per cent	1993-94	72.8	62.8	..
Employed wage and salary earners(i) —					
Private	'000	May 1994	†56.3	4,129.0	1.4
Public	'000	May 1994	†74.5	1,602.8	4.6
Average weekly earnings(j) —					
Adult ordinary time males	\$	August 1994	777.7	657.2	..
Adult ordinary time females	\$	August 1994	630.9	553.0	..
Industrial Disputes(k) —					
Working days lost	'000	1993	10.3	635.8	1.6
Trade union membership(l)	'000	1993-94	53.2	2,524.0	2.1
Social					
Age pensioners(m)	'000	30 June 1994	11.6	1,581.9	0.7
Invalid/disability support pensioners(m)(n)	'000	30 June 1994	4.3	561.7	0.8
Widow pensioners(m)	'000	30 June 1994	0.7	59.9	1.2
Sole parents pensioners(m)	'000	30 June 1994	4.5	313.4	1.4
Basic family payment(m)(o)	'000 families	30 June 1994	28.2	1,827.9	1.5
Persons on Job Search/Newstart Allowance — average(m)(q)	'000	30 June 1994	9.6	878.3	1.1
Hospitals(s)(t) —					
Recognised Public	beds	30 June 1993	813	55,407	1.5
Private	beds	30 June 1993	169	21,648	0.8
Nursing Homes(s) —					
Government(u)	beds	30 June 1994	146	12,225	1.0
Private(v)	beds	30 June 1994	431	62,011	0.7
Total residents(w)	No.	30 June 1994	557	74,236	0.8
Hostels(s)	beds	30 June 1994	581	55,092	1.1
Medicare services(s) —					
General practitioner	'000	1993-94	1,208	81,829	1.5
Specialist and other	'000	1993-94	228	16,804	1.4
Education					
Student enrolment —					
Government schools(x)	'000	1994	†40.2	2,214.9	1.8
Non-government Schools(x)	'000	1994	†21.0	884.4	2.4
Technical and further education(y)	'000	1993	17.0	1,211.4	1.4
Higher education(a..)	'000	1994	20.2	585.4	3.5
Manufacturing(b..)					
Persons employed	'000	1992-93	†3.5	866.9	0.4
Wage and salaries paid(c..)	\$m	1992-93	†104	26,866	0.4

For footnotes see end of table.

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date or period</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>ACT percentage</i>
Building(d..)					
New residential building —					
Dwelling units					
Commenced	No.	1993-94	†1,756	126,633	1.4
Completed	No.	1993-94	†1,826	121,407	1.5
Value of all buildings —					
Commenced	\$m	1993-94	†755.6	26,567.3	2.8
Completed	\$m	1993-94	†580.6	25,874.1	2.2
Transport(e..)					
Motor vehicles on register(f..)	'000	30 June 1994	†207.5	n.a.	n.a.
New motor vehicles registered(g..)	'000	1993-94	†12.2	574.3	2.1
Road traffic incidents — persons killed(h..)	No.	1993	12	1,945	0.6
Retail and selected services(i..)					
Turnover of retail and selected service establishments (excluding motor vehicle retailing and services)					
	\$m	1993-94	2,020.5	104,313.8	1.9
Tourist accommodation(j..)					
Licensed hotels, motels, etc. with facilities					
Guest rooms available	No.	1993-94	43	4,839	0.9
Room occupancy rate	%	1993-94	64.2	54.1	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1993-94	69.6	674.5	10.3
Holiday flats and units —					
Letting entities	No.	1993-94	16	1,495	1.1
Units occupancy rate	%	1993-94	66.9	45.1	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1993-94	10.6	84.7	12.5
Caravan parks —					
Establishments	No.	1993-94	5	2,702	0.2
Site occupancy rate	%	1993-94	42.1	44.0	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1993-94	3.0	109.8	2.7
Finance					
Gross domestic product (GDP)(k..)	\$m	1993-94	9,243	426,297	2.2
GDP per capita(k..)	\$	1993-94	30,718	22,254	..
All Banks(l..) —					
Deposits	\$m	June 1993	3,233	222,306	1.5
Lending(m..)	\$m	June 1993	4,579	226,112	2.0
Lending commitments —					
Housing finance					
Banks	\$m	1993-94	1,225.8	46,195	2.7
Other lenders	\$m	1993-94	89.5	4,332	2.1
Total	\$m	1993-94	1,315.3	50,527	2.6
Personal finance					
Banks	\$m	1993-94	385.2	17,351	2.2
Other lenders	\$m	1993-94	120.9	8,110	1.5
Total	\$m	1993-94	506.1	25,461	2.0
Commercial finance					
Banks	\$m	1993-94	1,101.3	72,491	1.5
Other lenders	\$m	1993-94	117.7	22,573	0.5
Total	\$m	1993-94	1,129.1	95,064	1.2
Lease finance					
Banks	\$m	1993-94	15.6	1,818	0.9
Other lenders	\$m	1993-94	98.5	4,028	2.4
Total	\$m	1993-94	114.1	5,846	2.0
Private final consumption expenditure(k..)	\$m	1993-94	5,259	264,353	2.0
Private gross fixed capital expenditure(k..)	\$m	1993-94	1,100	67,381	1.6

For footnotes see end of table.

	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Australia	ACT percentage
Agriculture					
Establishments with agricultural activity(n..)	No.	1993-94	p86	p150,215	0.1
Area of(n..) —					
Crops	'000 hectares	1993-94	0.2	p18,625	0.01
Sown pastures and grasses	'000 hectares	1993-94	p16.9	p30,450	0.1
Total area of establishments with agricultural activity	'000 hectares	1993-94	p51.3	p469,794	0.01
Gross value of production(o..) —					
Crop (including pastures and grasses)	\$m	1992-93	n.a.	p11,105.0	n.a.
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals	\$m	1992-93	n.a.	p6,413.7	n.a.
Livestock products	\$m	1992-93	n.a.	p5,167.7	n.a.
Total Agriculture	\$m	1992-93	n.a.	p22,699.8	n.a.

FOOTNOTES

- † Includes Jervis Bay Territory
- (a) Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).
- (b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September Quarter 1993.
- (c) Source: *Births, Australia* (3301.0)
- (d) Source: *Deaths, Australia* (3302.0)
- (e) Source: *Marriages, Australia* (3306.0)
- (f) Divorce figures shown refer to dissolutions of marriage only. Many divorces registered in the ACT involve applicants normally resident in areas surrounding the ACT. The ACT rate is therefore not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents.
- (g) Source: *Divorces, Australia* (3307.0)
- (h) Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).
- (i) Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).
- (j) Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0).
- (k) Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).
- (l) Source: *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0).
- (m) Source: *Department of Social Security Annual Report*.
- (n) Sheltered Employment Allowees and a number of Sickness Beneficiaries were transferred to Disability Support Pension when the Pension was introduced in November 1991.
- (o) Basic Family Payment was called Family Allowance until January 1993.
- (q) From 1 July 1991 Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefits.
- (s) Source: *Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services Annual Report*.
- (t) Based on data provided by State/Territory Health Authorities.
- (u) Nursing homes conducted by State government authorities.
- (v) Includes private enterprise and religious/charitable homes.
- (w) Excludes homes not specifically catering for aged persons.
- (x) Source: *A Data File on ACT School Systems — ACT Department of Employment, Education and Training*
- (y) Source: *Selected Vocational Education and Training Statistics — Department of Employment, Education and Training*.
- (a..) Source: *Selected Higher Education Statistics, Department of Employment, Education and Training*.
- (b..) Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8201.0).
- (c..) Excludes the earnings of working proprietors
- (d..) Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (8752.0).
- (e..) Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9303.0).
- (f..) Excludes motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers.
- (g..) Excludes motor cycles.
- (h..) Source: *Federal Office of Road Safety, Statistics and Analysis Section*.
- (i..) Source: *Retail Trade* (8501.0).
- (j..) Source: *Tourist Accommodation, ACT* (8635.8); *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).
- (k..) Source: *Australian National Accounts — State Accounts* (5242.0)
- (l..) Source: *Reserve Bank, Australia: Banking Statistics*.
- (m..) Excludes non-resident loans.
- (n..) Source: *Summary of Crops* (7330.0).
- (o..) Source: *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (7503.0).

► For further information:

CHAPTER 16 ACT HISTORICAL SERIES

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

Year	Bank deposits	Lending activity - all lenders(a)			
		Housing for owner occupation	Personal	Commercial	Lease
— \$ million —					
1985-86	..	..	351	979	84
1986-87	..	..	351	665	73
1987-88	..	..	383	1604	86
1988-89	..	..	368	969	123
1989-90	2231	400	348	1025	161
1990-91	2831	542	368	1008	67
1991-92	2757	775	418	1057	88
1992-93	3233	1099	454	979	74
1993-94	3246	1315	506	1129	114

(a) Note - lending activity refers to loans approved in the ACT, it does not necessarily refer to finances used in the ACT.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCE STATISTICS

	<i>Total outlays</i>	<i>Total revenue</i>	<i>Total financing</i>	<i>Total deficit</i>	<i>Net financing requirement</i>
			— \$ million —		
1989-90	993	1,010	-17	-65	-23
1990-91	1202	1,153	48	-6	25
1991-92	1188	1,199	-11	-60	38
1992-93	1260	1,243	17	-39	-19
1993-94	1215	1,178	37	-1	8

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

	At		At 30 June									At
	30 April 4 April											6 August
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966 (a)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Persons	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,013	144,063	197,622	221,609	249,407	279,396
Males	992	1,567	4,805	9,092	16,229	30,858	49,977	73,589	100,103	110,415	125,134	138,789
Females	722	1,005	4,142	7,813	14,086	27,970	46,036	70,474	97,519	111,194	124,273	140,607
Male to female ratio(b)	137.4	155.92	116.01	116.37	115.21	110.33	108.56	104.42	102.65	99.3	100.69	98.71
Age Distribution(c) (years)												
0-9	360	619	1,922	31,06	7,335	14,662	22,724	32,375	43,006	43,474	42,060	44,275
10-19	375	494	1,593	2,757	3,999	10,341	18,627	27,554	36,980	41,092	46,668	49,612
20-29	294	460	1,478	3,377	5,857	9,400	16,954	29,785	40,633	39,291	44,568	49,487
30-39	228	432	1,634	2,751	5,527	10,608	14,279	20,480	31,436	40,859	46,591	47,452
40-49	174	274	1,276	2,152	3,616	7,163	12,474	17,352	20,574	24,127	31,083	41,883
50-59	142	159	640	1,679	2,288	3,714	6,465	9,852	14,745	17,754	18,363	21,797
60-69	81	106	294	677	1,230	1,957	2,862	4,260	6,545	9,470	12,259	14,316
70 and over	44	36	110	276	463	983	1,628	2,425	3,701	5,542	7,815	10,574
Unspecified	16	n.a.	n.a.	130	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Religion												
Christian												
Anglican	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54,867	60,627
Baptist	—	9	114	185	298	687	1,146	1,645	1,873	2,058	2,312	3,559
Catholic	667	700	2,214	4,404	9,337	18,647	31,295	46,456	58,084	67,591	75,021	85,897
Churches of Christ(d)	2	2	31	49	108	393	652	807	799	735	690	783
Church of England	667	1,373	3,785	7,091	11,579	20,307	31,157	41,198	48,926	52,934	n.a.	n.a.
Christian Scientist	n.a.	1	20	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Congregational	1	11	34	72	185	270	431	516	588	161	141	n.a.
Methodist	118	159	678	1,356	1,807	3,380	5,233	7,577	8,167	4,282	n.a.	n.a.
Presbyterian(e)	188	262	1,013	1,944	3,006	5,384	8,604	11,202	11,974	9,418	8,957	11,225
Protestant (undefined)	22	3	68	69	190	343	577	1,622	1,930	2,563	2,295	n.a.
Salvation Army	—	2	32	26	56	121	236	428	486	807	933	891
Uniting Church	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,214	13,195	16,169
Other	1	7	37	88	1,047	3,022	5,381	8,965	13,427	15,534	20,984	18,427
Total	1,666	2,529	8,026	15,318	27,613	52,554	84,712	120,416	146,256	164,297	177,100	197,578
Non-Christian	1	7	9	27	88	303	389	735	1,437	2,812	4,960	7,309
Indefinite	2	8	13	39	33	77	258	376	869	904	997	773
No Religion(f)	2	1	21	143	221	536	3,066	13,763	23,318	30,681	39,193	45,511
Not stated	20	2	878	1,378	2,360	5,358	7,588	8,773	25,742	22,915	27,024	28,225
Marital status												
Never married												
Under 15 years of age	n.a.	n.a.	2,776	4,267	9,530	20,851	31,808	46,702	61,932	65,172	n.a.	n.a.
15 years and over	n.a.	n.a.	2,134	4,292	5,613	10,264	19,044	26,621	35,684	43,641	57,772	71,996
Total	1,134	1,559	4,910	8,559	15,143	30,915	50,852	73,323	97,616	108,813	n.a.	n.a.

For footnotes see end of table

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS — *continued*

	At		At 30 June							At				
	30 April	4 April	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966 (a)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Married	(g)509	(g)957	(g)3,739	(g)7,637	13,880	25,570	41,323	64,945	79,493	96,192	104,074	113,800		
Separated not divorced	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	276	511	847	1,194	2,692	4,194	n.a.	6,295		
Divorced	2	1	21	119	221	384	741	1,245	3,274	6,486	n.a.	11,757		
Widowed	67	54	227	554	794	1,448	2,253	3,356	4,547	5,924	n.a.	8,164		
Not stated	2	1	40	68	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Birthplace														
Australia	1,498	2,112	7,546	14,941	23,848	43,133	70,588	107,429	151,196	167,900	188,115	208,280		
New Zealand	4	27	98	181	237	449	775	1,232	1,704	2,336	2,982	747		
United Kingdom and Ireland	161	385	1,160	1,542	2,627	5,662	9,829	14,320	17,846	18,853	19,437	19,910		
Netherlands	—	—	—	2	377	1,161	1,470	1,679	1,804	1,714	1,620	1,639		
Germany	3	7	4	13	31	1,512	2,051	2,421	2,785	2,698	2,809	2,749		
Italy	—	—	16	26	66	1,276	1,876	2,470	2,697	2,772	2,721	2,727		
Other Europe	1	12	51	93	2,716	4,375	6,889	9,960	11,946	12,114	12,593	12,896		
Asia	5	16	21	32	208	650	1,181	2,245	3,975	6,379	9,781	13,466		
Other	5	13	51	77	205	610	1,354	2,307	3,664	4,825	6,197	13,596		
Not stated	37	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,12	31,52	5,421		

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are not included in the figures prior to the 1971 Census. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages "not stated". (d) Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational' (e) Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'. (f) Includes 'Humanist/Materialist'. (g) From 1911 to 1947, includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

**CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE
1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY)**

<i>Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>		
	<i>1986(a)</i>	<i>1991(b)</i>	<i>1993p</i>
CANBERRA CENTRAL SUBDIVISION			
Acton	1,367	2,330	1,750
Ainslie	4,632	4,634	4,771
Barton	1,051	862	645
Braddon	2,564	2,430	1,982
Campbell	3,290	3,253	3,320
City	123	297	219
Deakin	2,717	2,633	2,672
Dickson	2,199	2,056	1,968
Downer	3,741	3,523	3,541
Duntroon	1,121	1,889	1,950
Forrest	1,292	1,375	1,260
Fyshwick	70	61	75
Griffith	3,067	3,372	3,220
Hackett	3,216	3,050	3,184
Kingston	1,106	1,386	1,398
Lynham	2,530	4,245	4,212
Narrabundah	5,413	5,273	5,335
O'Connor	4,962	4,875	4,932
Parkes	10	9	27
Red Hill	3,050	3,056	3,265
Reid	1,535	1,604	1,545
Russell	—	6	5
Turner	1,902	2,087	2,126
Watson	3,754	3,836	3,636
Yarralumia	2,867	2,911	3,017
Total Canberra Central	57,585	61,047	60,055
BELCONNEN SUBDIVISION			
Aranda	2,855	2,657	2,771
Belconnen Town Centre	1,113	2,141	2,371
Bruce	951	2,045	2,127
Charnwood	3,588	3,643	3,635
Cook	3,169	3,058	3,273
Evatt	6,328	6,360	6,509
Florey	2,143	5,440	5,608
Flynn	4,338	4,143	4,201
Fraser	2,617	2,584	2,644
Giralang	3,911	4,031	4,157
Hawker	3,150	3,274	3,298
Higgins	3,806	3,628	3,727
Holt	4,485	4,349	4,573
Kaleen	8,198	8,690	9,000
Latham	4,455	4,310	4,380
McKellar	2,663	2,973	3,183
Macgregor	4,412	4,271	4,343
Macquarie	2,422	2,633	2,776
Meiba	4,344	3,422	3,454
Page	2,547	2,582	2,819
Scullin	3,296	3,167	3,149
Spence	3,256	3,082	3,142
Weetangera	3,111	2,940	3,066
Belconnen SSD Balance	79	74	73
Total Belconnen	81,237	85,497	88,279

For footnotes see end of table.

**CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE
1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY) — continued**

Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area	Year ended 30 June		
	1986(a)	1991(b)	1993p
WODEN VALLEY SUBDIVISION			
Chifley	2,712	2,539	2,510
Curtin	5,706	5,402	5,491
Farrer	3,846	3,701	3,873
Garran	3,519	3,370	3,051
Hughes	3,056	2,921	3,085
Isaacs	—	2,426	2,881
Lyons	3,090	2,842	2,861
Mawson	2,862	2,901	2,901
O'Malley	161	535	680
Pearce	2,802	2,510	2,647
Phillip	416	1,066	1,340
Torrens	2,517	2,398	2,456
Total Woden Valley	30,687	32,611	33,776
WESTON CREEK SUBDIVISION			
Chapman	3,300	3,135	3,270
Duffy	3,750	3,549	3,621
Fisher	3,520	3,286	3,465
Holder	3,320	3,078	3,110
Rivett	4,004	3,729	3,743
Stirling	2,137	2,331	2,385
Waramanga	3,014	2,926	2,925
Weston	3,838	3,648	3,701
Weston Creek SSD Balance	96	34	36
Total Weston Creek	26,979	25,716	26,256
TUGGERANONG SUBDIVISION			
Banks(c)	..	..	1,760
Bonython	..	2,317	2,946
Calwell	6	5,349	5,876
Chisholm	4,590	6,071	6,406
Conder(c)	..	..	1,476
Fadden	2,929	3,317	3,713
Gilmore	696	3,158	3,353
Gordon	..	713	3,821
Gowrie	3,753	3,789	3,898
Greenway	..	401	893
Isabella Plains	728	4,283	4,667
Kambah	17,312	17,590	18,442
Macarthur	1,304	1,453	1,756
Monash	3,390	4,009	5,607
Oxley	1,540	2,123	2,196
Richardson	3,496	3,509	3,790
Theodore	—	3,653	4,174
Wanniassa	9,667	9,745	9,760
Tuggeranong SSD Balance	68	109	123
Total Tuggeranong	49,479	71,589	84,657

For footnotes see end of table.

**CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE
1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY) — continued**

Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area	Year ended 30 June		
	1986(a)	1991(b)	1993p
OUTER CANBERRA SUBDIVISION			
Gungahlin Balance(d)	78	77	61
Hall	289	306	381
Harman	343	359	375
Hume	15	12	13
Jerrabomberra(e)	184	30	35
Kowen	40	48	47
Majura	425	340	349
Mitchell	—	6	5
Oaks Estate	310	302	342
Palmerston	..	..	2,587
Piattigo	125	103	126
Stromlo	212	233	114
Symonston(e)	449	628	458
Total Outer Canberra	2,470	2,444	4,889
ACT BALANCE			
Remainder of ACT(f)	342	418	391
TOTAL ACT(f)	248,783	279,322	298,303

(a) Final data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. (b) Final data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. (c) Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992. They became separate SLAs on 1 July 1992. (d) Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1986 and 1991. (e) Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston. (f) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory. Source: Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 3207.8); 1991 Census - Census Counts for Small areas, Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 2730.8).

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

Year	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June			
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase	Rate of Growth
				— per cent — (a)	(b)	'000 (c)	per cent (d)
1911	1,777	1,011	766	..	..	..	..
1912	2,056	1,112	944	..	..	..	15.70
1913	2,545	1,570	975	..	..	..	23.78
1914	2,780	1,740	1,040	..	..	..	9.23
1915	2,586	1,572	1,014	..	..	..	-6.98
1916	2,730	1,596	1,134	..	..	..	5.57
1917	2,556	1,427	1,129	..	..	..	-6.37
1918	2,473	1,356	1,117	..	..	..	-3.25
1919	2,357	1,298	1,059	..	..	..	-4.69
1920	2,222	1,237	985	..	..	..	-5.73
1921	2,583	1,547	1,036	..	..	..	16.25
1922	2,938	1,780	1,158	..	..	..	13.74
1923	3,506	2,243	1,263	..	..	..	19.33
1924	4,120	2,706	1,414	..	..	..	17.51
1925	5,058	3,371	1,741	..	..	..	22.77
1926	6,550	4,311	2,239	..	..	..	29.50
1927	7,685	4,840	2,845	..	..	..	17.33
1928	8,153	4,616	3,537	..	..	..	6.09
1929	8,494	4,781	3,713	..	..	..	4.18
1930	9,013	4,940	4,073	..	..	..	6.11
1931	8,643	4,708	3,935	..	..	..	-4.11
1932	8,581	4,576	4,005	..	..	..	-0.72
1933(e)	8,947	4,805	4,132	..	..	..	4.27
1934	9,470	5,102	4,368	..	..	..	5.85
1935	9,639	5,176	4,463	..	..	..	1.78
1936	10,308	5,578	4,730	..	..	..	6.94
1937	10,981	5,977	5,004	..	..	..	6.53
1938	11,562	6,286	5,276	..	..	..	5.29
1939	12,567	6,901	5,666	..	..	..	8.69
1940	13,753	7,655	6,098	..	..	..	9.44
1941	15,022	8,374	6,648	..	..	..	9.23
1942	14,389	7,845	6,544	..	..	..	-4.21
1943	13,387	7,148	6,239	..	..	..	-6.96
1944	14,205	7,595	6,610	..	..	..	6.11
1945	15,012	8,044	6,968	..	..	..	5.68
1946	15,867	8,531	7,336	..	..	..	5.70
1947(e)	16,905	9,092	7,813	..	..	..	6.54
1948	19,791	11,371	8,420	..	..	..	17.07
1949	21,386	12,268	9,118	..	..	..	8.06
1950	23,824	13,398	10,426	(f)32.03	67.97	2.4	11.40
1951	24,892	13,826	11,066	(f)77.90	22.10	1.1	4.48
1952	26,360	14,375	11,985	(f)64.24	35.76	1.5	5.90
1953	28,645	15,374	13,271	35.10	64.90	2.3	8.67
1954(e)	30,315	16,229	14,086	41.02	58.98	1.7	5.83
1955	32,750	17,089	15,661	29.40	70.60	2.4	8.03
1956	35,135	18,542	16,593	35.39	64.61	2.4	7.28
1957	37,865	20,102	17,763	34.14	65.86	2.7	7.77
1958	41,167	22,046	19,121	30.19	69.81	3.3	8.72
1959	46,070	24,410	21,660	23.01	76.99	4.9	11.91
1960	52,368	27,690	24,678	20.72	79.28	6.3	13.67
1961(e)	58,828	30,858	27,970	22.24	77.76	6.5	12.34
1962	65,692	31,243	34,449	22.19	77.81	7.3	12.49
1963	73,453	38,446	35,007	21.20	78.80	7.2	10.92
1964	80,413	41,820	38,593	24.41	75.59	6.9	9.45

For footnotes see end of table.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS — continued

Year	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June			
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural	Net	Total	Rate of
				Increase	Migration	Increase	Growth
				— per cent —		'000	per cent
				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1965	88,571	46,145	42,426	20.44	79.56	8.1	10.12
1966	96,032	49,991	46,041	24.63	75.37	7.6	8.55
1967	103,592	53,514	50,078	26.16	73.84	7.4	7.75
1968	112,779	58,307	54,472	24.31	75.69	8.6	8.33
1969	122,005	62,813	59,192	24.29	75.71	9.6	8.53
1970	133,050	68,704	64,346	27.12	72.88	9.8	8.06
				— '000 —			
1971	151.2	77.1	74.0	26.01	73.99	12.6	9.58
1972	159.8	81.5	78.3	39.57	49.90	8.6	5.70
1973	173.3	88.5	84.8	24.15	68.43	13.5	8.46
1974	186.2	95.0	91.2	26.80	64.31	12.9	7.46
1975	199.0	101.3	97.7	27.15	63.47	12.8	6.85
1976(e)	207.7	105.6	102.1	40.64	46.35	8.7	4.39
1977	213.7	108.3	105.3	60.44	38.01	5.9	2.86
1978	218.0	110.2	107.8	82.93	14.70	4.3	2.01
1979	220.8	111.2	109.6	122.80	-26.85	2.8	1.29
1980	224.3	112.4	111.9	98.05	-1.83	3.5	1.58
1981	227.6	113.6	114.0	103.28	-6.29	3.3	1.47
1982	233.0	116.4	116.7	59.68	19.31	5.5	2.40
1983	239.0	119.4	119.5	54.18	25.75	5.9	2.55
1984	245.1	122.5	122.7	53.58	26.38	6.1	2.56
1985	251.4	122.5	125.8	50.63	29.11	6.3	2.56
1986	258.9	129.6	129.3	41.32	42.59	7.5	2.99
1987	265.5	132.7	132.8	47.01	54.27	6.6	2.54
1988	272.1	135.9	136.2	47.68	52.68	6.7	2.51
1989(g)	276.4	138.0	138.4	76.71	22.45	4.3	1.58
1990	282.2	141.1	141.2	58.38	40.58	5.8	2.09
1991	289.3	144.6	144.7	48.71	47.25	7.1	2.52
1992	294.5	147.4	146.8	69.11	30.89	4.8	1.77
1993	298.9	150.1	148.8	76.23	23.77	4.7	1.51
1994	300.9	151.4	149.5	163.30	-25.20	2.0	0.67

(a) Natural increase (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of total increase. (b) Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of total increase. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures; in addition it includes disclosed by the various censuses. From 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term. From 30 June 1976 net overseas migration also includes an adjustment for category jumping, i.e. the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorisation of movements. (c) The sum of natural increase and net migration. From 30 June 1971 onwards the total increase includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy. (d) The rate represents the increase during the period expressed as a proportion (per cent) of the population at the beginning of the period. (e) Census. (f) Includes a high proportion of births to mothers whose usual residence was Queanbeyan (NSW) due to lack of maternity facilities in those years. (g) Figures prior to 1989 include Jervis Bay Territory.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS

Year	Number				Rate per 1000 mean population(a)				Deaths under 1 year of age	
	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Marriages	Divorces absolute (c)	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Number (b)(d)	Rate per 1000 live births
1961	1,734	196	419	36	29.5	3.3	7.1	..	27	15.6
1962	1,819	217	480	44	27.7	3.3	7.3	..	32	17.6
1963	1,995	317	529	41	27.2	4.3	7.2	..	38	19.1
1964	1,955	363	569	93	24.2	4.5	7.1	..	41	21.0
1965	2,158	355	670	134	24.4	4.0	7.6	..	34	15.8
1966	2,318	441	747	101	24.0	4.6	7.7	..	46	19.8
1967	2,401	376	883	97	23.1	3.6	8.5	..	44	18.3
1968	2,643	488	965	149	23.4	4.3	8.6	..	45	17.0
1969	3,079	588	1,118	141	25.2	4.8	9.1	..	58	18.8
1970	3,475	594	1,200	194	26.4	4.5	9.1	..	61	17.6
1971	4,040	598	1,397	192	28.0	4.2	9.7	..	80	19.8
1972	4,066	669	1,372	225	25.9	4.3	8.7	..	67	16.5
1973	4,096	665	1,469	270	24.2	3.9	8.7	1.6	63	15.4
1974	4,368	758	1,355	369	24.2	4.2	7.5	2.1	70	16.0
1975	4,370	736	1,462	460	22.9	3.9	7.7	2.4	62	14.2
1976(e)(f)	4,482	853	1,586	1,706	21.6	4.1	7.7	8.2	76	17.0
1977	4,638	788	1,491	1,352	51.9	3.7	7.1	6.4	59	12.7
1978	4,433	912	1,517	1,270	20.6	4.2	7.0	5.9	62	14.0
1979	4,487	842	1,565	1,346	20.6	3.9	7.2	6.2	52	11.6
1980	4,466	892	1,642	1,524	20.2	4.0	7.4	6.9	39	8.7
1981	4,469	962	1,676	1,516	19.6	4.2	7.4	6.7	45	10.1
1982	4,479	1,010	1,756	1,546	19.4	4.4	7.6	6.7	49	10.9
1983	4,144	832	1,757	1,382	17.5	3.5	7.4	(g)5.8	41	9.9
1984	4,109	930	1,749	1,671	16.8	3.8	7.2	(g)6.8	41	10.0
1985	4,107	896	1,833	1,730	16.2	3.5	7.2	(g)6.8	32	7.8
1986	4,102	1,028	1,856	1,641	15.5	3.9	7.2	(g)6.2	35	8.5
1987	4,108	998	1,762	1,600	15.4	3.7	6.6	(g)6.0	37	9.0
1988(h)	4,335	1,016	1,944	1,697	15.8	3.7	7.1	(i)	35	8.1
1989	4,137	980	1,760	1,731	14.8	3.5	6.3	(i)	27	6.5
1990	4,448	1,102	1,730	1,804	15.8	3.9	6.1	(i)	42	9.4
1991	4,756	1,096	1,886	1,970	16.4	3.8	6.5	(i)	36	7.6
1992	4,447	1,074	1,791	1,875	15.1	3.7	6.1	(i)	28	6.3
1993	4,414	1,110	1,783	2,061	148.0	3.7	6.0	(i)	19	4.3

(a) From 1993 rate calculated per 1,000 estimated resident population. (b) Numbers registered during the year. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines prior to January 1967. (c) Decrees absolute. Excludes nullities of marriage and judicial separations. (d) Included in Deaths. (e) The large increase in the number of divorces coincides with the introduction of the Family Law Act 1975 in January 1976. (f) Rates have been revised in the light of calendar year mean population on a usual residence basis. (g) Many divorces registered in the ACT involved applicants normally resident outside the ACT. The ACT rate is not an accurate reflection of the extent of divorce amongst ACT residents. (h) Includes marriages and divorces of persons resident in Jervis Bay Territory. (i) The crude divorce rate for the ACT is not presented because it is not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents. In 1990, only 35 percent of divorces granted in the ACT were to applicants normally resident in the ACT. The corresponding figures for 1988 and 1989 were 40 per cent and 39 per cent respectively.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Schools(a)</i>	<i>Primary and secondary full-time students(a)</i>	<i>Higher education students enrolled</i>
1957	23	8,786	491
1958	24	9,639	574
1959	27	11,106	725
1960	31	12,786	(b)999
1961	33	14,429	1,178
1962	37	16,110	1,623
1963	39	17,929	1,951
1964	42	19,691	2,423
1965	45	21,902	2,978
1966	50	23,901	3,284
1967	53	26,403	3,528
1968	59	28,943	4,066
1969	61	31,543	4,606
1970	69	34,234	5,598
1971	72	36,597	6,437
1972	79	39,130	7,151
1973	83	41,724	7,741
1974	88	44,374	8,902
1975	94	47,374	10,126
1976	102	50,515	10,647
1977	109	52,735	10,600
1978	117	(c)54,348	10,890
1979	121	54,914	11,090
1980	125	55,634	11,470
1981	128	56,272	11,260
1982	131	56,786	11,080
1983	130	58,162	12,085
1984	130	58,764	12,076
1985	133	59,611	13,069
1986	132	60,005	13,284
1987	133	60,883	(d)14,182
1988	134	61,430	15,215
1989	132	61,366	15,277
1990	(e)134	(e)61,039	17,151
1991	(f)132	(f)61,747	19,174
1992	133	61,909	(g)20,320
1993	134	61,352	20,723
1994	137	61,203	20,202

(a) At the annual School Census in August. (b) Up to 30 September 1960 there were two separate institutions, the Australian National University and the Canberra University College. From 30 September 1960 the Canberra University College ceased to exist as a separate institution. The figures still include details relating to the Canberra University College. (c) Excludes 84 part-time students enrolled at secondary colleges. (d) From 1985 figures include enrolments from the Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra Institute of the Arts, and the Signadou College of Education. (e) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (f) Includes 1 government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 135 students in 1991; 88 students in 1992; and 79 students in 1993. (g) The Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University on 1 January 1992 and statistics relating to the Institute of the Arts are no longer available.

SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Pensioners at 30 June			Public Hospitals		
	Age	Invalid	Staff	Average no. available beds	Inpatients treated	Expenditure (\$'000)
1956-57	..	..	(a)242	..	4,884	330
1957-58	601	92	(a)252	..	6,507	415
1958-59	655	108	(a)283	..	7,267	493
1959-60	682	128	(a)304	..	8,063	549
1960-61	748	154	(b)(c)464	305	8,687	1,750
1961-62	832	181	(c)500	318	9,736	1,988
1962-63	899	232	(c)548	343	10,180	3,112
1963-64	973	247	(c)664	427	11,605	3,925
1964-65	986	251	(c)837	454	12,851	2,030
1965-66	1,042	267	1,048	463	14,275	2,680
1966-67	1,183	307	(d)1,126	(d)499	(d)16,138	(d)3,507
1967-68	1,707	289	(d)1,248	(d)576	(d)17,929	(d)4,163
1968-69	1,882	289	(d)1,404	(d)611	(d)20,020	(d)4,642
1969-70	2,225	350	(d)1,490	(d)643	(d)21,016	(d)5,442
1970-71	2,431	360	(d)1,476	(d)660	(d)21,614	(d)6,799
1971-72	2,635	400	(d)1,515	(d)683	(d)24,884	(d)8,090
1972-73	(e)3,313	(e)497	(d)1,653	(d)699	(d)26,177	(d)9,265
1973-74	3,905	546	(f)2,388	(f)908	(f)31,105	(f)15,841
1974-75	(g)4,562	(g)685	(h)2,786	(h)972	(h)33,837	(h)24,050
1975-76	5,190	743	(i)2,942	(i)976	(i)37,214	(i)30,406
1976-77	5,772	912	2,818	(j)906	38,661	37,255
1977-78	6,332	1,038	2,857	885	39,520	40,926
					Inpatients accommodated(l)	
1978-79	6,878	1,245	(k)2,505	(k)850	(k)39,184	(k)48,469
1979-80	7,526	1,450	n.a.	909	39,663	50,365
1980-81	8,006	1,513	n.a.	903	42,332	n.a.
1981-82	8,540	1,633	n.a.	899	43,603	n.a.
1982-83	9,018	1,793	n.a.	895	44,285	n.a.
1983-84	8,661	2,063	n.a.	(m)860	(m)43,393	n.a.
1984-85	8,667	2,176	n.a.	900	42,665	n.a.
1985-86	8,629	2,143	n.a.	932	38,973	n.a.
1986-87	8,672	2,197	n.a.	932	39,231	n.a.
1987-88	8,873	2,339	n.a.	(n)881	(n)38,666	n.a.
1988-89	9,200	2,440	n.a.	881	39,792	n.a.
1989-90	9,456	2,773	n.a.	(o)853	(o)(q)45,287	n.a.
1990-91	9,770	2,902	n.a.	(s)843	46,634	n.a.
1991-92	10,345	3,548	n.a.	778	47,297	n.a.
1992-93	11,040	3,890	n.a.	736	49,785	n.a.
1993-94	11,850	4,332	n.a.	734	47,566	n.a.

(a) From 1956-57 to 1959-60 includes only honorary and salaried medical staff and nursing staff. (b) Includes paid medical, paramedical, dental, nursing, nursing aides, nursing orderlies, administrative and clerical and other staff. (c) As at 31 December. (d) Source: ACT Health Services Branch, Dept. of Health. (e) Source: Department of Social Security. (f) Source: ACT Health Services Commission and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. (g) From 1974-75 includes wives' Pensions. (h) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. (i) Source: Capital Territory Health Commission. (j) From 1976-77 available beds and cots for Geriatric patients not included. Geriatric patients have been transferred to Public Nursing Homes. (k) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital, Calvary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. Calvary Hospital opened April 1979. (l) Qualified babies at Woden Valley Hospital are excluded. Qualified babies are babies who remained in hospital after their mothers were discharged or second and subsequent babies of multiple births. (m) Source: ACT Health Authority. (n) Source: ACT Community and Health Service. (o) Source: ACT Board of Health. (q) For 1989-90 definitions for reporting hospital activity statistics were revised in line with the requirements of the National Minimum Data Set for Institutional Care. Data for 1989-90 are not directly comparable with those for previous years. (s) Average number of available beds over the year.

SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Civilian Labour force at August(a)

Year	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Total labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate(b)	Participation rate(c)
	— '000 persons —				— per cent —	
1973(d)	83.5	1.2	84.7	114.9	1.4	73.7
1974	90.7	0.3	91.0	122.5	0.3	74.3
1975	93.0	1.3	94.4	128.4	1.4	73.5
1976	91.7	5.9	97.6	136.5	6.0	71.5
1977	93.5	6.0	99.5	139.7	6.1	71.8
1978(e)	97.1	6.2	103.3	144.8	6.0	71.3
1979	95.4	6.4	101.9	147.6	6.3	69.0
1980	99.8	5.6	105.4	151.1	5.3	69.8
1981	102.6	6.1	108.7	155.9	5.6	69.7
1982	99.0	7.0	106.1	159.7	6.6	66.4
1983	107.9	7.1	115.0	164.3	6.2	70.0
1984	114.4	5.0	119.4	173.0	4.2	69.0
1985	120.3	5.0	125.2	179.8	4.0	69.7
1986	129.1	5.0	134.0	187.0	3.7	71.7
1987	130.6	7.7	138.2	193.7	5.5	71.3
1988	138.1	6.9	145.0	200.8	4.8	72.2
1989(f)	141.4	6.4	147.8	202.4	4.3	72.9
1990	142.7	7.0	149.8	208.6	4.7	71.8
1991	143.9	9.1	153.0	214.2	5.9	71.4
1992	143.8	12.3	156.0	219.1	7.9	71.2
1993	151.1	11.3	162.3	224.4	6.9	72.3
1994	154.1	10.6	164.7	228.4	6.4	72.1

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. (c) The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. (d) Series based on 1976 Census. (e) Series based on 1986 Census. (f) Series based on 1991 Census.

NOTE: Estimates from January 1984 have been revised to the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

SUMMARY OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index (Base year 1989-90 = 100.0)

Year	All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Trans- portation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recre- ation and education
1949-50	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	12.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964-65	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969-70	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970-71	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-72	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972-73	20.7	21.5	21.7	19.8	23.0	18.9	19.2	18.8	..
1973-74	23.4	25.8	24.6	21.6	24.8	20.8	20.8	20.9	..
1974-75	27.0	28.1	29.7	25.2	28.9	24.8	24.2	25.4	..
1975-76	30.7	31.5	34.6	29.9	33.2	29.4	28.9	21.0	..
1976-77	34.9	35.0	40.1	34.5	36.7	32.3	31.7	35.2	..
1977-78	38.1	38.5	43.8	37.1	39.8	35.3	33.3	42.3	..
1978-79	41.2	43.2	47.0	38.6	42.6	38.3	38.0	41.6	..
1979-80	45.6	49.3	50.2	40.5	47.0	43.8	41.5	45.9	..
1980-81	50.0	54.3	53.9	43.6	52.7	48.3	44.6	50.8	..
1981-82	55.3	58.4	57.9	49.0	57.7	54.3	48.4	61.2	..
1982-83	61.9	63.7	61.6	54.1	65.5	61.9	55.1	77.9	61.9
1983-84	66.1	69.0	65.3	59.3	69.8	66.4	60.9	72.5	66.1
1984-85	69.3	72.5	69.8	65.7	72.3	70.6	66.5	60.8	69.1
1985-86	75.3	77.3	75.1	72.6	78.0	77.0	74.5	66.2	74.8
1986-87	81.6	81.5	82.5	76.9	82.9	85.3	82.7	77.4	81.0
1987-88	87.3	85.4	88.8	79.1	89.2	91.7	89.2	87.0	88.3
1988-89	93.1	93.3	94.7	86.9	94.5	94.2	93.3	93.9	94.7
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	105.1	103.2	105.0	103.8	105.5	106.9	106.9	107.6	104.4
1991-92	107.8	106.6	106.7	101.6	107.4	110.8	112.9	118.6	106.3
1992-93	109.5	108.4	107.2	99.6	107.8	114.3	122.6	122.3	108.3
1993-94	111.4	111.1	107.2	99.4	107.4	116.9	130.0	126.9	111.0

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Year	Livestock at end of year(a)				Year	Production	
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (All purposes)		Beef and veal tonnes(b)	Wool
							Quantity tonnes
1912	8,412	244,180	393	..	..	..	..
1913	7,108	207,414	203	..	..	..	..
1914	7,627	163,407	194	..	..	..	..
1915	4,961	150,554	226	..	..	..	..
1916	5,666	114,933	289	..	..	..	..
1917	8,230	121,990	259	..	..	..	..
1918	13,408	152,736	518	..	..	..	..
1919	8,894	155,794	310	..	..	..	..
1920	8,378	194,642	572	..	..	..	..
1921	7,387	178,413	286	..	..	..	..
1922	8,290	167,568	343	..	1921-22	22	..
1923	6,275	154,609	274	..	1922-23	32	..
1924	6,085	146,157	434	..	1923-24	26	..
1925	5,058	165,790	291	..	1924-25	33	..
1926	5,312	172,251	343	..	1925-26	110	..
1927	5,509	224,077	94	..	1926-27	658	..
1928	6,188	213,659	69	..	1927-28	650	..
1929	5,269	207,211	51	..	1928-29	461	..
1930	4,760	240,445	124	..	1929-30	474	..
1931	4,240	183,077	37	..	1930-31	299	..
1932	5,395	194,391	108	..	1931-32	296	..
1933	4,643	214,355	58	..	1932-33	328	739
1934	6,790	231,742	464	..	1933-34	357	799
1935	8,433	219,343	649	..	1934-35	403	860
1936	10,186	228,317	629	..	1935-36	374	805
1937	9,856	244,378	454	..	1936-37	523	798
1938	8,325	263,616	417	..	1937-38	584	815
1939	7,057	245,540	573	..	1938-39	572	866
1940	5,879	259,408	601	..	1939-40	594	1,013
1941	6,636	281,791	593	..	1940-41	666	965
1942	7,432	262,563	854	..	1941-42	654	999
1943	6,967	250,344	779	..	1942-43	829	864
1944	8,083	274,642	657	..	1943-44	514	868
1945	9,320	250,778	689	..	1944-45	311	800
1946	7,867	224,680	619	..	1945-46	377	889
1947	9,169	227,994	627	..	1946-47	543	924
1948	8,748	215,227	566	..	1947-48	710	802
1949	10,071	238,110	468	..	1948-49	1,035	897
1950	11,161	253,546	423	..	1949-50	1,312	963
1951	11,477	256,800	642	..	1950-51	1,716	1,028
1952	10,293	243,059	249	..	1951-52	1,806	801
1953	9,705	246,800	180	..	1952-53	1,464	1,018
1954	9,394	251,666	276	..	1953-54	1,656	1,032
1955	8,500	245,500	104	..	1954-55	1,616	1,012
1956	9,399	257,901	115	..	1955-56	1,795	1,056
1957	10,596	266,896	139	..	1956-57	1,906	1,114
1958	9,532	255,600	167	..	1957-58	2,165	968
1959	9,408	271,892	175	..	1958-59	1,968	1,144
1960	10,716	299,086	151	..	1959-60	1,827	1,315
1961	12,520	278,216	109	..	1960-61	1,217	1,121
1962	14,169	286,214	184	..	1961-62	1,637	1,200
1963	14,155	279,206	92	..	1962-63	2,113	1,063
1964	14,399	289,104	121	..	1963-64	2,193	1,158
1965	14,049	289,826	n.a.	..	1964-65	2,214	1,123
1966	13,361	258,179	n.a.	..	1965-66	1,823	850

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SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS — *continued*

Year	Livestock at end of year(a)				Year	Production	
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (All purposes)		Beef and veal tonnes(b)	Wool
							(greasy)
						Quantity 'tonnes	
1967	13,902	280,609	n.a.	..	1966-67	1,737	1,113
1968	12,548	267,078	n.a.	..	1967-68	1,719	1,015
1969	13,845	245,884	n.a.	..	1968-69	1,922	934
1970	15,320	244,277	n.a.	..	1969-70	2,677	1,149
1971	17,910	251,187	121	..	1970-71	3,179	994
1972	20,252	191,560	127	..	1971-72	3,295	822
1973	19,456	142,968	112	63,885	1972-73	4,021	555
1974	19,049	125,800	43	155,459	1973-74	4,244	539
1975	18,363	117,214	36	164,485	1974-75	5,434	546
1976	23,050	148,207	22	132,826	1975-76	5,571	566
1977	19,349	124,164	16	172,282	1976-77	5,359	484
1978	15,808	119,048	n.a.	149,614	1977-78	6,333	474
1979	14,236	117,294	n.a.	235,612	1978-79	6,071	494
1980	13,559	98,359	n.a.	170,580	1979-80	6,182	413
1981	12,500	98,821	n.a.	183,116	1980-81	6,789	389
1982	12,889	100,724	n.a.	185,540	1981-82	7,900	389
1983	10,222	104,167	n.a.	178,074	1982-83	3,286	414
1984	9,944	108,696	n.a.	181,030	1983-84	6,017	465
1985	11,084	118,068	n.a.	173,320	1984-85	4,712	508
1986	11,486	116,852	n.a.	198,190	1985-86	5,510	477
1986-87	11,792	100,464	n.a.	245,779	1986-87	5,685	426
1987-88	10,792	97,300	n.a.	225,730	1987-88	6,275	440
1988-89	10,225	100,258	n.a.	218,806	1988-89	6,310	495
1989-90	12,085	121,938	n.a.	221,609	1989-90	6,733	530
1990-91	11,158	118,288	n.a.	197,678	1990-91	6,317	574
1991-92p	10,823	110,170	n.a.	199,543	1991-92	6,107	440
1992-93	12,231	101,243	n.a.	216,989	1992-93	6,336	455
1993-94p	10,921	88,395	n.a.	200,750	1993-94p	7,415	395

(a) Number. (b) Carcass weight. (c) From 1986-87 the scope of the Agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more. This change in Census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Season	Wheat for grain		Oats for grain		Crops for hay		Apple Trees Bearing		Total area under crop
	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres
1960-61	1,061	30,219	529	11,058	2,932	8,355	43	1,331	7,632
1961-62	1,414	32,100	866	16,212	2,442	5,325	44	3,925	6,688
1962-63	2,406	70,413	663	16,974	2,518	5,981	38	3,864	7,512
1963-64	2,824	69,384	1,132	22,446	2,582	4,421	40	3,322	8,147
1964-65	2,094	57,792	1,487	32,100	3,469	6,903	43	3,664	8,815
1965-66	1,342	27,855	1,458	37,338	3,737	4,832	31	2,768	7,584
1966-67	2,666	86,577	1,797	47,004	3,983	8,516	26	3,358	10,247
1967-68	2,337	41,602	584	11,852	2,475	2,952	26	575	7,009
1968-69	4,158	83,674	1,200	26,858	4,385	7,003	24	3,446	11,215
1969-70	2,693	72,794	895	25,118	3,243	6,518	24	6,596	8,620
	Hectares	Tonnes	Hectares	Tonnes	Hectares	Tonnes	Number	Tonnes	Hectares
1970-71	485	764	235	250	159	629	n.a.	115	1,172
1971-72	414	723	101	86	186	326	n.a.	90	1,088
1972-73	289	359	128	66	209	311	4,611	105	1,410
1973-74	320	335	254	300	75	392	4,643	88	1,040
1974-75	204	248	130	154	8	23	5,380	48	616
1975-76	408	471	165	187	73	170	4,580	36	986
1976-77	361	524	143	174	55	186	4,111	105	962
1977-78	295	398	56	34	34	94	3,892	47	790
1978-79	148	349	117	146	54	394	4,025	144	641
1979-80	524	962	127	99	44	168	2,955	43	1,278
1980-81	n.a.	n.a.	119	82	122	256	3,813	n.a.	650
1981-82	88	127	269	395	82	252	3,801	n.a.	807
1982-83	65	19	97	27	73	30	3,058	n.a.	717
1983-84	270	463	495	338	234	642	3,061	n.a.	1,485
1984-85	111	82	4	6	22	134	2,781	n.a.	494
1985-86	138	281	156	273	25	60	n.a.	n.a.	685
1986-87(a)	n.a.	n.a.	123	197	42	120	n.a.	n.a.	459
1987-88	n.a.	n.a.	168	158	28	21	1,010	n.a.	1,025
1988-89	n.a.	n.a.	46	58	61	50	1,010	n.a.	376
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	42	18	24	36	1,140	n.a.	185
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	53	41	113	18	416	n.a.	290
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	38	15	35	35	955	n.a.	383
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	73	175	241	136	1,499	n.a.	514
1993-94	n.a.	n.a.	p28	p108	p101	p79	p1,526	n.a.	p245

(a) From 1986-87 the scope of the agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20 000 or more per annum. The scope of previous Censuses was established with an EVAO of \$2,500 or more. This change in census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

NOTE: From 1972-73 all statistics relate to the year ended 31 March.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>As at 30 June</i>	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$m</i>	<i>Turnover \$m</i>
1969	112	2,653	9.4	31.2
1970	111	2,960	11.2	37.0
1971	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1972	135	3,333	14.7	50.1
1973	132	3,458	16.5	60.5
1974	135	3,729	22.4	75.6
1975	104	3,672	27.0	94.6
1976	106	3,534	29.1	95.7
1977	105	3,435	31.2	102.8
1978	92	3,021	30.2	101.1
1979	117	3,073	33.7	118.8
1980	112	3,132	37.2	127.2
1981	117	3,316	44.9	162.9
1982	126	3,451	49.4	187.7
1983	150	3,228	54.6	217.5
1984	148	3,247	58.8	263.1
1985	143	3,483	64.4	298.9
1986	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1987	131	4,132	89.6	370.4
1988	168	4,170	91.4	375.4
1989	191	4,099	101.0	438.0
1990	205	3,734	105.0	424.0
1991	224	3,584	105.0	463.0
1992	272	3,752	105.0	479.0
1993	242	3,752	104.0	466.0

(a) An Annual manufacturing Census was not conducted in this financial year.

SUMMARY OF RETAIL TRADE (a)

<i>As at 30 June</i>	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
			<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1974	1,197	9,542	30.6	..
1980	1,452	10,660	65.4	..
1983	..	..	..	827.3
1984	..	..	..	932.9
1985	..	..	..	1,004.0
1986	1,504	11,328	97.5	1,130.5
1987	..	..	..	1,241.5
1988	..	..	..	1,379.3
1989	..	..	..	1,476.4
1990	..	..	..	1,566.2
1991	..	..	..	1,705.4
1992	1,701	14,428	169.0	1,901.6
1993	..	..	..	2,000.9
1994	..	..	..	2,066.0

(a) Retail censuses are only conducted at 5 yearly intervals.

SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, ACT(a)(b)

	<i>Passenger motor vehicle</i>	<i>Trucks(c)</i>	<i>Buses(c)</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955	6,613	2,366		480	9,459
1962	17,999	3,694		296	21,989
1965	28,724	4,916		432	34,072
1966	32,272	5,311		547	38,130
1967	36,231	5,659		805	42,695
1968	40,990	6,115		1,111	48,216
1969	45,755	6,648		1,539	53,942
1970	48,600	6,700		1,800	57,100
1971	55,700	7,600		2,600	65,800
1972	57,400	7,900		2,600	67,900
1973	62,100	8,800		2,700	73,600
1974	67,000	9,800		2,900	79,700
1975	71,800	10,300	700	3,100	85,900
1976	76,600	11,200	800	3,500	92,300
1977	81,300	12,800	900	3,700	98,700
1978	79,900	13,200	900	3,000	97,000
1979	88,600	13,900	900	3,100	106,500
1980	88,400	13,000	800	3,400	105,500
1981	91,400	13,400	900	3,900	109,600
1982	93,100	13,400	900	4,400	112,000
1983	97,200	13,600	1,000	4,600	116,200
1984	103,500	14,400	1,000	4,700	123,600
1985	107,900	14,900	1,100	4,300	128,200
1986	111,100	15,500	1,100	3,900	131,600
1987	113,900	15,800	1,200	3,500	134,400
1988	118,200	16,100	1,200	3,600	139,100
1989	124,000	17,200	1,200	3,800	146,200
1990	134,200	18,500	1,000	4,400	158,100
1991	131,800	18,900	1,400	4,600	156,700
1992	145,200	13,900	1,300	4,800	165,200
1993	146,800	20,300	1,300	4,800	173,100
1994	155,000	21,400	1,500	4,900	182,800

(a) Figures up to 1971 are for 12 months ended December. From 1972 onwards figures are for 12 months ended June. (b) Includes Commonwealth owned vehicles in the ACT except those belonging to the Defence services. (c) Trucks (including commercial vehicles) and buses were combined up until 1975. Also includes panel vans and utilities. From 1985 onwards figures are not comparable to previous figures due to a change in the body type classifications.

SUMMARY OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, ACT(a)

	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Persons receiving medical treatment</i>	<i>Persons admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>
1979	260	570	156	17
1980	241	462	143	23
1981	277	485	166	21
1982	240	509	139	16
1983	222	485	135	13
1984	270	383	162	21
1985	459	358	204	34
1986	465	311	234	32
1987	418	272	192	36
1988	471	380	192	31
1989	593	545	217	32
1990	583	529	214	28
1991	590	520	211	19
1992	547	491	175	21
1993	587	570	158	12

(a) On road casualties only.

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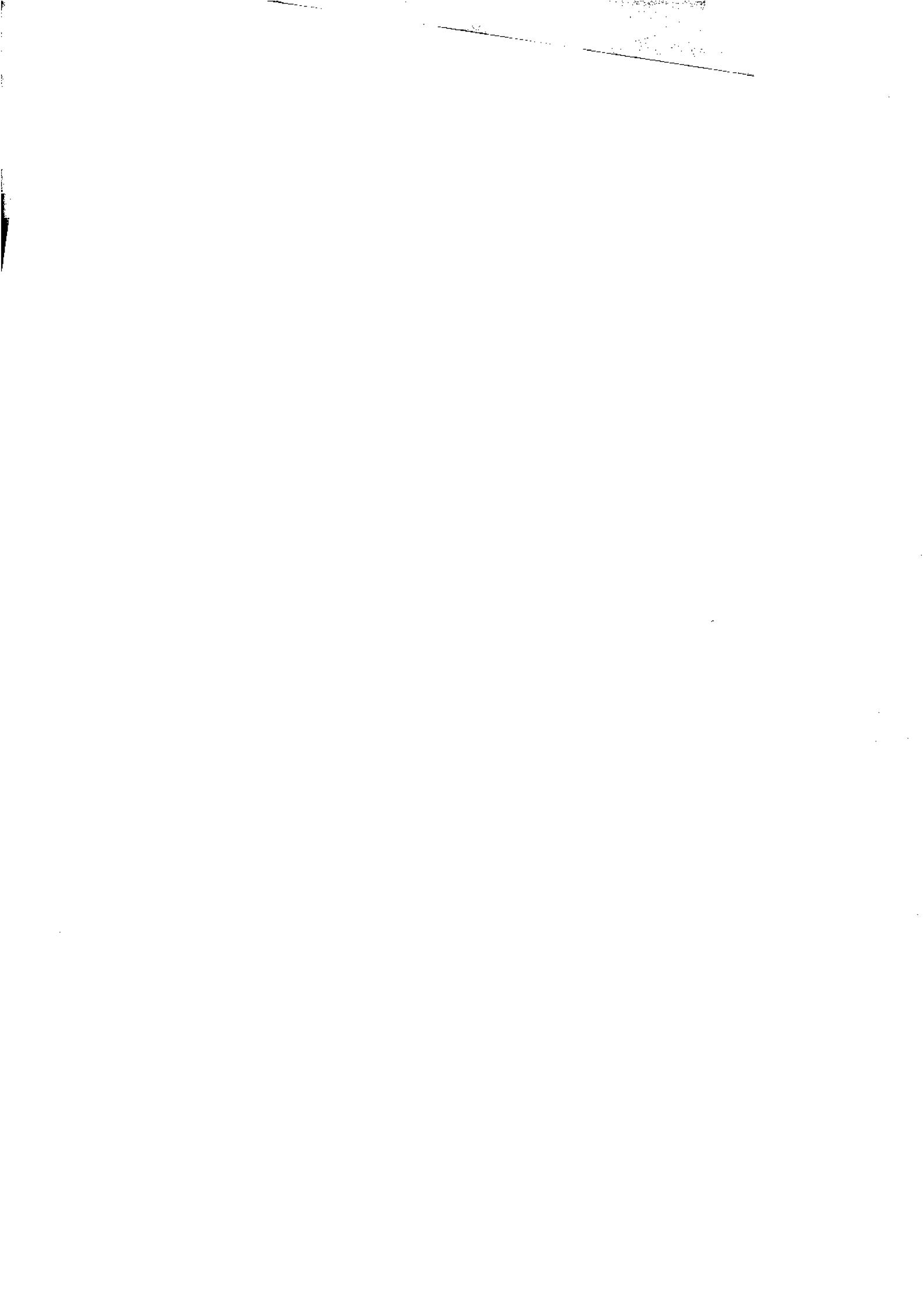
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