

# **Australian Capital Territory in Focus**

## **2000**

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Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 10 AUG 2000

ABS Catalogue no. 1307.8  
ISBN 1309 6594

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## PREFACE

The 2000 edition of *Australian Capital Territory In Focus* provides a detailed statistical review of social, economic and demographic characteristics of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). Furthermore, it presents a qualitative analysis on topics such as climate and environment, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing. A chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is also included which contains a comprehensive range of statistics on the region's socio-economic situation including income support data.

The statistics contained in this volume are the most recent available at the time of preparation. 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 National Information Service on 1300 135 070 or the ABS Website [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au).

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

I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations which have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and the ABS staff involved in its preparation.

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Regional Director  
ACT Regional Office

## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

### SYMBOLS

g	grams
n.a.	not available
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
*	this estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
**	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error greater than 50%)
—	nil or rounded to zero
. .	not applicable

### ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of component items and totals. Unless otherwise stated, proportions are based on stated or classifiable responses.

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

### ABORIGINAL PERIOD

c21,000 BC 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'.

1830–43 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.

1887 Railway extended to reach Queanbeyan.

1890 Depression brought disaster to small landholders.

1890s Rabbit plagues.

1899 New South Wales Royal Commission appointed to report on sites for the national capital.

1901 Federation, Constitution provides for a seat of government

### 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 and subsequently awarded to American landscape architect, Walter Burley–Griffin.

Land surrendered by New South Wales to the Commonwealth.

Royal Military College, Duntroon officially opened.

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

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD *continued*

- 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.
- 1923 First permanent cottages constructed for residents.
- 1924 Federal Capital Commission established.
- Hotel Canberra opened.
- 1926 First newspaper, *The Canberra Times* issued.
- 1927 Parliament House opened.
- ACT Police Force established.
- Albert Hall opened.
- Airfield established on current site for Royal Australian Air Force 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:
- civic administrator;
  - three elected members; and
  - 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 First preschool, Reid Preschool, opened
- 1946 Canberra Hospital opened on Acton Peninsula.
- Australian National University established as a research school.
- 1946–48 Post World War II building boom.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD *continued*

- 1948 ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament who was restricted to voting only 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 Kings Avenue Bridge opened.  
Woden development started.
- 1963 Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened.
- 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 commenced.
- 1969 First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education.  
Elected members of the Advisory Council resign en masse.
- 1970 National Botanic Gardens opened.  
Carillion built.  
Captain Cook Memorial Jet built.
- 1970s Expansion of town centres to Belconnen, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD *continued*

- 1971 First nature reserve in Canberra declared (Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve).  
Population of the ACT reached 150,000.
- 1972 Woden Plaza opened.
- 1973 First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital.  
Tuggeranong development commenced.
- 1974–75 Federal representation increased to two for the divisions of Canberra and Fraser.  
Fully elected legislative assembly established with limited powers. The Federal Minister had discretionary powers.
- 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 in which ACT residents rejected a proposal for self-government.  
Opening of Belconnen Mall.  
Legislative assembly renamed.
- 1979 House of Assembly comprising 18 members elected.  
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 (*Wahlenbergia gloriosa*) became the floral emblem of the ACT.  
Australian National Gallery opened.
- 1983 The new Canberra GPO opened.  
Federal Government (in line with election policy) set up a self-government task force.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD *continued*

- 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 lapses in June leaving the ACT as the only substantial community in Australia lacking a locally elected tier of government.
- 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.

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

- NCDC abolished and replaced by Territory Planning Authority and National Capital Planning Authority.
- 1989 Self-government proclaimed.
- First ACT assembly elected in May with 17 members elected using modified d'hondt system.
- 1990 Canberra Centre retail complex opened.
- CCAЕ restructured as Canberra University.
- 1991 National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released.
- 1992 Referendum passed to change electoral system to Hare-Clark.
- Commonwealth relinquished direct responsibility for the administration of justice.
- 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.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD *continued*

- 1994 Population of the ACT reached 300,000.
- Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened in the South Building with the first sitting 12 April.
- Public Sector Management Bill passed establishing the ACT Government service.
- Electoral (amendment) Bill 1994* passed providing a framework for a new electoral system.
- Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve declared.
- 1995 Referendum passed to entrench Hare–Clark system.
- Liberals win election of the third Legislative Assembly of the ACT.
- International Hotel School opened.
- Hoyts 8 cinema complex opened in Belconnen Mall.
- 1996 ACT gains third seat (Namadgi) in the Federal House of Representatives.
- Gold Greek golf course opened in Gungahlin.
- Work on Gungahlin Town Centre commenced.
- 1997 Commonwealth amends Self Government Act to restrict the Assembly's power in relation to Euthanasia.
- Acton Peninsula gazetted as National land.
- Kingston Foreshore gazetted as Territory land.
- Lanyon Marketplace opened in Tuggeranong.
- 1998 Opening of Canberra Museum and Gallery.
- Liberal's win election of the fourth Legislative Assembly of the ACT.
- The renovated Canberra Playhouse opened.
- 1999 10th Anniversary of Self-government.
- Completion of Bruce Stadium redevelopment.
- ACT wins bid to host 2000 Olympic Soccer Matches.
- 2000 Royal visit by HRH Queen Elizabeth II.
- Inaugural GMC 400 Supercar race.



## CHAPTER 1

## CLIMATE AND NATURAL 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 from the first white settlement in the area, Lieutenant Joshua John Moore, who 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.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

According to the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), State of the Environment Report 1997, much of the ACT is underlain by rocks formed from the sediments deposited some 460 million years ago, when the region was under sea. These sediments have become sandstone, limestone, siltstone and shale rocks that are part of the Palaeozoic Lachlan Fold belt that stretches from central New South Wales to Victoria.

The total area of the ACT is almost 2,400 square kilometres of which 60% is hilly or mountainous. Timbered mountains are located in the south and west, and plains and hill country in the north. The ACT lies within the upper Murrumbidgee River catchment, in the Murray–Darling Basin. The Murrumbidgee flows throughout the Territory from the south, and its tributary, the Molonglo, from the east. The Molonglo River was dammed in 1964 to form Lake Burley Griffin. Other tributaries of the Murrumbidgee include the Cotter, Paddys, Naas and Gudgenby Rivers. Other important watercourses are Ginninderra, Sullivans and Jerrabomberra Creeks. The Queanbeyan River lies outside the ACT, but it has a significant impact on the water quality in the ACT.

The highest peak is Mount Bimberi (1,910 metres) in the south. The Molonglo River traverses the northern plains and hill country which contain most of the urban areas which represent about 14% of the Territory's area.

### 1.1 STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION AREAS—30 JUNE 1999(a)

	Area	Proportion of ACT
	sq km	%
North Canberra	206.9	8.8
Belconnen	129.8	5.5
Woden Valley	28.6	1.2
Weston Creek–Stromlo	104.1	4.4
Tuggeranong	161.5	6.9
South Canberra	86.5	3.7
Gunghalin–Hall	90.6	3.9
ACT Balance	1 543.7	65.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 351.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) There have been some major redefinitions to the boundaries for ACT Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). For detailed information on these changes please refer to *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 1996 (Cat. no. 1216.0)*.

Source: *Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, 1999 (Cat. no. 1362.8)*.

## LAND USE

Conservation of native ecological communities is the main land use in the ACT, comprising 124,542 hectares or 53% of the total area of the ACT in 1997. Rural land use is dominated by grazing, which covers 28% of ACT lands, and urban settlements which cover 10%. The remainder is managed by ACT Forests.

There has been little change to land use since the last ACT State of the Environment Report in 1995. Increases in the amount of land used for urban settlement were only slight, reflecting a decline in the rate of growth of the population of the ACT.

### 1.2 AREA OF LAND USE IN THE ACT

Use	1995		1997	
	ha	%	ha	%
Conservation	123 972	52.6	124 542	52.8
Rural	66 423	28.1	65 671	27.8
Urban	23 810	10.1	23 992	10.1
Forestry	21 619	9.2	21 619	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>235 824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>235 824</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *ACT Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT State of the Environment Report, 1997*.

While 28% of ACT land is devoted to pastoral, agricultural and other rural activities, there are also significant areas used for horse agistment, usually on land near urban areas. Irrigated cropping takes up less than 100 hectares and orchards and vineyards less than 25 hectares. Agriculture and horticulture in the territory make only a small contribution to Canberra's needs for fresh produce.

LAND USE *continued*

There about 21,600 hectares of plantation forest in the ACT (approximately 9% of the land area). Most of the area is managed for the production of softwood timber from *Pinus radiata*. The established pine forests, such as Kowen, Stromlo, Uriarra and Pierces Creek, are in the northern part of the Territory. After harvesting, 500–1,000 hectares of land are planted with new pine forest each year. No native forests or woodlands have been cleared for plantation since the mid 1970s.

CLIMATE

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

The ACT lies at a latitude of between 35° and 36° south of the equator. Elevations range from 450 m above sea level to 1,910 m at the top of Mount Brimberi in the south. These features, plus the Territory's distance of about 130 km from the sea, are the principal determinants of the area's climate.

According to the Bureau of Meteorology, the weather in the ACT in 1999 was above average in rainfall and temperature. Average daily pressure was above average while the number of strong wind days was the second lowest on record.

Rainfall

At Canberra airport 711.2 mm of rain was recorded in 1999, well above the annual average of 629.5 mm and reflected the fact that a La Niña episode was in operation for most of the year. Rainfall was especially above average in January, April, September, October and December while it was considerably below average in February, May and July. The wettest month of the year was December with 139 mm while the driest month was February with only 10 mm. The wettest 24 hour period to 9 a.m. occurred on 27 December with 52 mm, and was the wettest day since 54.6 mm was recorded to 9 a.m. on 28 June 1997. There were only two other occasions in 1999 when more than 30 mm was recorded in the 24 hour period to 9 a.m., those being 44 mm to 9 a.m. on 5 April and 37 mm to 9 a.m. on 17 September.

While rainfall was above average, the number of rain days for the year was 106, which is average. More thunderstorm days than normal were recorded (30 days compared to the average of 23 days). The number of thunderstorm days recorded in January (12 days) was both a new record for January (previous record 10 days in 1963), and a new overall monthly record (previous record 11 days in December 1961). While there were only two days on which the airport recorded hail, there were reports of hail within the ACT recorded on several other occasions. There were no reports of snow at the airport for the year.

### 1.3 ACT RAINFALL AND FOG—1999

	Rainfall		Fog
	mm	Days	Days
January	97.4	10	1
February	10.0	5	1
March	70.8	10	3
April	53.8	3	6
May	23.0	7	7
June	35.8	7	7
July	18.2	10	9
August	45.6	9	5
September	70.0	10	7
October	106.2	13	0
November	41.4	10	0
December	139.0	12	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>711.2</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>46</b>

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

**Temperature** The average daily temperature for 1999 was 13.2°C, just above the long term average of 12.9°C. The annual average daytime maximum temperature of 19.9°C (average 19.5°C) and the annual average night time temperature of 6.5°C (average of 6.3°C) were both just above normal. The warmest month was January (average daily temperature 22.3°C) and the coldest month was June (average daily temperature 6.5°C).

Average daily maximum temperatures were above average for January, March and May to October, while it was below average for February, April, November and December. The highest average daily maximum of 29.3°C was in January while the lowest at 12.8°C was in June. The temperature reached 30°C or more on 25 days during the year compared to the annual average of 30 days, with 21 of these days occurring in the first three months of the year. There were also six days where a temperature of 35°C or more were recorded (average five days), all occurring in January. The hottest days of the year were 6 and 18 January when 37.5°C was recorded. The coldest days were on 14 and 15 June when 8.4°C was recorded.

Average daily minimum temperatures were above average for January, March, July, September and October, while it was below average for the other months. The minimum temperature of -3.7°C on 25 April was a new record minimum for April. The previous record was -3.6°C recorded on 28 April 1978.

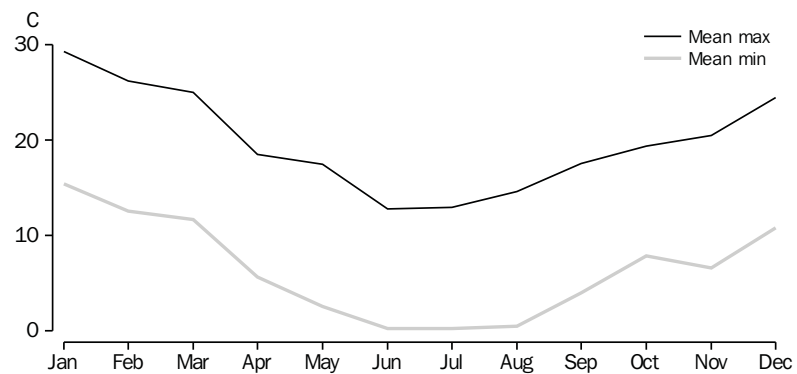
Frosts and fog There were 96 frosts recorded for the year (average 99) with winter recording 63 frosts (average 58) but only 13 frosts in Spring (average 21). The first frost of the year was recorded on 20 April (the median date for the first frost is 9 April) while the last frost was recorded on 19 November (the median date for the last frost is 16 November). There were also 46 fogs for the year, one above the average of 45 fogs. However, no fogs were recorded in the last three months of the year.

#### 1.4 AIR TEMPERATURE—1999

	Air temperature daily readings		Extreme air temperature	
	Average max.	Average min.	Highest	Lowest
	°C	°C	°C	°C
January	29.3	15.4	37.5	12.1
February	26.2	12.6	34.3	5.3
March	25.0	11.7	31.6	3.6
April	18.5	5.7	22.4	-3.7
May	17.5	2.6	21.2	-5.8
June	12.8	0.3	16.9	-5.5
July	13.0	0.3	16.0	-6.0
August	14.6	0.5	20.1	-6.2
September	17.6	4.0	23.7	-2.8
October	19.4	7.9	24.6	1.1
November	20.5	6.6	29.0	-0.6
December	24.5	10.8	31.8	3.4
Year average and extreme	19.9	6.5	37.5	-6.2

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

#### 1.5 AIR TEMPERATURE—1999



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

Rainfall *continued*

Overall there was an average of 7.4 hours of sunshine per day for the year, which is just below the annual average of 7.6 hours/day. The months May to September and November recorded above average sunshine while the months January to March and October and December were below average. November with 9.3 hours/day was the month with the most sunshine while June with 5.8 hours/day was the month with the least. Average daily sunshine of 7.3 hours/day for May was a new May record (previous record 6.6 hours/day in 1982. Records have been taken only since 1968. Evaporation for the year of 1,500 mm was below the annual average of 1,699 mm. Evaporation was below average for all months except May.

The average daily pressure of 1019.1hPa was the second highest value on record. The highest value of 1019.5hPa was recorded in 1997. All months except January were above average with pressures being significantly higher than normal from May to September. This indicates that the region was under the influence of high pressure systems for most of the year, particularly during Winter and Spring and would explain the lower number of strong wind days for the year.

## VEGETATION

The ACT and surrounding region contains a wide range of native vegetation associations (groups of plants with similar living needs generally found together). The vegetation of the ACT varies according to the soil, local climate and landscape features. According to the *ACT State of the Environment Report 1997*, about two-thirds of the ACT is accounted for by moist forest and a non-forest system of grassland and disturbed or cleared land. The ACT's broad vegetation types are summarised in the following table.

### 1.6 VEGETATION TYPES—1997

	<i>ha</i>	%
Non-forest system	73 564	31.2
Moist forest	71 950	30.5
Dry forest	30 281	12.8
Urban	17 891	7.6
Woodland	15 670	6.6
Exotic forest	14 573	6.2
Sub-alpine woodland	6 040	2.6
Frost hollow	2 265	1.0
Plateau complex	1 553	0.7
Water body	1 247	0.5
Rocky outcrop	847	0.4
Severely disturbed forest	33	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>235 914</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: NPWS Broadscale Eastern Bushlands Database.*

## VEGETATION *continued*

The native vegetation associations of the ACT are formed by about 890 species of native vascular plants (i.e. trees, shrubs, flowering plants and ferns). There are also approximately 360 introduced (exotic) species known in the ACT. The ACT has the highest proportion of all the mainland States and Territories of exotic species among its plants. 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.

## 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.

The 1997 ACT State of the Environment reported that there were approximately 19 fish species, 17 species of frog, 59 reptile species, 290 native bird species and 59 known mammal species in the ACT.

Very little is known of the ACT's invertebrate animals, partly because of a lack of research and partly because of the potential number and diversity of the organisms to be studied. Insects are probably the best known of the invertebrate classes. More than 200 insect species are known from ACT records in the Australian National Insect Collection Species Database. These are mainly butterflies, mantids, beetles, flies, moths, dragonflies and termites. It is unlikely that any of these species are restricted to the ACT.

## PARKS AND RESERVES

Environment ACT manages 53% (126,683 hectares) of the ACT's total land area, which is classified as national parks or nature reserves. This is the highest proportion of any Australian State or Territory. Native plants and animals are protected under the Nature Conservation Act.

The ACT's national park and nature reserves have a variety of special features including a wide range of ecosystems in a compact area, conveniently located close to the city, via high quality sealed roads, accessible to the public for recreational and tourism based activities.

The park system is divided into five areas:

- Namadgi National Park;
- Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve;
- Murrumbidgee River Corridor;
- Canberra Nature Park; and
- Googong Foreshores.

Namadgi National Park is the mountainous half of the ACT. The park was gazetted in 1984 and consists of 105,900 hectares. The Park is the main water catchment for the ACT and Queanbeyan. Namadgi has a variety of significant natural and cultural assets including the only known Aboriginal rock art sites in the high country, European settlements dating from the 1830s and 9,000 year old sphagnum bogs.

Namadgi adjoins nature conservation areas in New South Wales (NSW) and forms the most northerly extension of the Australian Alps National Park system. It also contains the highest elevation in the ACT with Mount Bimberi (1,911m) being the highest peak. The vegetation structure of Namadgi is predominantly open forest and woodland.

The Murrumbidgee River District comprises a strip of land and water up to 4 kilometres wide and 66 kilometres along the Murrumbidgee River. This District also manages the Lower Molonglo River Corridor from upstream of Coppins Crossing to where it joins the Murrumbidgee River. The area offers a variety of passive water based recreational activities and is home to a range of endangered aquatic species.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve was declared in 1971. The Reserve's 5,400 hectares comprises a U-shaped valley surrounded by mountains. Tidbinbilla adjoins the north-eastern side of Namadgi National Park. The Reserve offers a wide range of experiences including unique encounters with wildlife, bushwalks through soft ferny gullies and mountain trails and opportunities to learn about the history of local Aboriginal communities and early European settlers. The Reserve allows visitors to encounter native animals, including kangaroos, koalas, platypus, threatened and endangered species and more than 160 bird species in their natural environment. Tidbinbilla also has a role in research, education and interpretation, with a new Visitor Centre opened in March 2000 and a new Education Centre opening later in the year.

Canberra Nature Park comprises 27 separate hills and ridges ranging from bushland hills to lowland native grassland. Many of the reserves were once cleared for grazing but are now being returned to their natural habitats. The Reserves provide a background to suburban Canberra as well as wildlife habitats and recreation opportunities for residents.

Jerrabomberra Wetlands, situated at the eastern end of Lake Burley Griffin, is part of Canberra Nature Park. The wetlands are the largest in the ACT and one of the most important habitats in the region, for 77 species of waterbirds, as well as other native animals such as platypus and water rats. When inland Australia is in drought, Jerrabomberra Wetland becomes a refuge for waterbirds from surrounding areas.

Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve, also part of Canberra Nature Park, was declared as a nature reserve in 1994. The Reserve is located in the upper catchment of Ginninderra Creek and is the largest area of remnant yellowbox/redgum grassy woodland in the ACT.

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.



## PARKS AND RESERVES

*continued*

Googong Foreshores is located 10 kilometres south of Queanbeyan. Googong is one of the ACT's main water supply areas. This conservation area protects the water quality of Googong Dam. The Foreshores is also a wildlife corridor between the Tinderry Mountains and Lake George. It is home to many plants and animals including the vulnerable Macquarie Perch. The Foreshores provides many wonderful experiences including sailing, fishing, bushwalking and birdwatching.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Estimated outlays by the ACT Government on sanitation and protection of the environment amounted to \$59 million in 1994–95 and \$56 million in 1995–96. The 5% decrease was attributed to a decrease in current outlays of \$3 million by the ACT Government, primarily on unspecified environment protection activities. Per capita expenditure on sanitation and protection of the environment decreased from \$193.70 per head in 1994–95 to \$181.80 in 1995–96.

Other environmental protection expenditures on such things as biodiversity and landscape protection amounted to \$18.4 million in 1994–95 and \$23.9 million in 1995–96. Per capita expenditure on these identified expenditure items increased from \$60.40 per head in 1994–95 to \$77.50 in 1995–96.

The ABS survey, Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices conducted nationally in March 1998, found that ACT residents rated highest for donating time or money to protect the environment (24%). The ACT also had the highest proportion of residents concerned about environment problems (76%) and were most likely to report that their behaviour and actions had been influenced by environmental information (71%). Freshwater pollution and air pollution were again the environmental problems of greatest concern.

People in the ACT obtained information on the environment from TV or radio (82%), newspapers (68%), government or local council (31%) and computer facilities such as the Internet (6%). They listed environmental concerns among the top most important social issues behind health (27%), unemployment (20%), education (19%) and crime (17%). In the 12 months prior to March 1998, 60% of ACT residents visited a world heritage area or park, compared to the national average of 54%.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1998*  
(Cat. no. 4602.0).
- Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, 1994–95 and 1995–96*  
(Cat no. 4603.0).
- Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, 1999* (Cat. no. 1362.8).
- Non-ABS Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office, 1999.
- Executive Unit, Environment ACT, 2000.
- Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT. *ACT State of the Environment Report, 1997.*
- Policy Section, Environment and Conservation Division, Department of Environment, Land and Planning.

## CHAPTER 2

## GOVERNMENT

### HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

On 1 January 1911, New South Wales (NSW) ceded its government authority over the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and parliamentary power of the Territory was vested in the Commonwealth. The development of Canberra as the federal capital was delayed, however, by the Depression and World War II. 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 functions of the NCDC were split between ACT Government and the Commonwealth Government when self government was established in 1989. The National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA) was instituted at the beginning of 1989 and became the National Capital Authority (NCA) on 7 July 1997. The NCA's responsibility is to prepare and administer the National Capital Plan, to manage the national land that is required for the special purposes of the Capital, and to foster awareness of Canberra as a National Capital.

The Territory is currently represented in the Commonwealth Parliament by two Members in the House of Representatives: Annette Ellis MP (ALP Member for Canberra); Bob McMullan MP (ALP Member for Fraser); and two Senators, Senator Kate Lundy (ALP) and Senator Margaret Reid (Lib). Unlike the States and Northern Territory, the ACT does not have a Governor/Administrator.

In 1988 the Federal Government enacted the *ACT (Self Government) Act 1988* (ACT) making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity. The *ACT (Self Government) Act* provided for the establishment of the Territory's Legislative Assembly and Executive. The First and Second Legislative Assembly elections were held in March 1989 and February 1992, respectively, using a modified version of the d'Hont system.

The Third Assembly was elected on 18 February 1995 using the proportional representation Hare-Clarke system, whereby a referendum was then passed entrenching the principles of the new electoral system. Five Members were elected for each of the electorates of Brindabella and Ginninderra and seven for the electorate of Molonglo. The current elected representatives are the Fourth Assembly of the ACT, after an election on 21 February 1998.

STRUCTURE OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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).

2.1 MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—MAY 2000

	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Position</i>
Berry, Wayne	Ginninderra	ALP	—
Carnell, Kate	Molonglo	Liberal	Chief Minister
Corbell, Simon	Molonglo	ALP	Opposition Whip
Cornwell, Greg	Molonglo	Liberal	Speaker
Hargreaves, John	Brindabella	ALP	—
Hird, Harold	Ginninderra	Liberal	Government Whip
Humphries, Gary	Molonglo	Liberal	Deputy Chief Minister and Treasurer
Kaine, Trevor	Brindabella	United Canberra Party	—
Moore, Michael	Molonglo	Independent	Minister
Osborne, Paul	Brindabella	Independent	—
Quinlan, Ted	Molonglo	ALP	Deputy Leader of the Opposition
Rugendyke, David	Ginninderra	Independent	—
Smyth, Brendan	Brindabella	Liberal	Minister
Stanhope, Jon	Ginninderra	ALP	Leader of the Opposition
Stefaniak, Bill	Ginninderra	Liberal	Minister
Tucker, Kerrie	Molonglo	ACT Greens	—
Wood, Bill	Brindabella	ALP	Deputy Speaker

Source: ACT Legislative Assembly.

All members vote to elect a Chief Minister, who then appoints four Ministers from the Assembly and together they form the Cabinet (formally known as the Executive). The Speaker is elected by and represents the Assembly in all contact with outside bodies.

The Commonwealth government enacted legislation providing self-government of the ACT in 1988 with the commencement date being 11 May 1989. With the introduction of self-government in the ACT most of the Ordinances in force at the time are now called Acts. The Commonwealth reserved some Ordinances in areas such as national land and corporations law. Furthermore, under section 122 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* (the Constitution), the Commonwealth Parliament may still make laws in either house of the parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit for the ACT. However, these powers can be seen as reserve powers only to be used in special or unusual circumstances. Further to this, section 34 of the *ACT (Self Government) Act 1998* provides the Governor-General (in Council) with the power to make Ordinances in certain areas of ACT law.

STRUCTURE OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
*continued*

Under the self-government legislation, the Legislative Assembly has the power 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 the Queensland and Northern Territory Parliaments, the Legislative Assembly has only one Chamber. It differs from the Federal Parliament and other State Parliaments in that it is unicameral, that is, it has no equivalent Senate or Legislative Council.

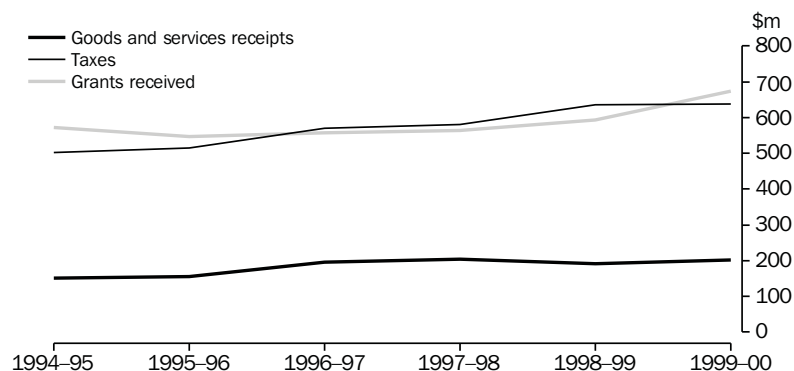
The function of the ACT Executive, comprised of the Members of the Cabinet (the Chief Minister and the four appointed Ministers), is to collectively govern the Territory, implement all Territory law, and develop and manage the Budget. The present Chief Minister is Kate Carnell (Chief Minister responsible for the Chief Minister's Department). The four appointed Ministers are Gary Humphries (Deputy Chief Minister, Treasurer, Attorney General and Minister for Justice and Community Safety); Bill Stefaniak (Minister for Education); Brendon Smyth (Minister for Urban Services) and Michael Moore (Minister for Health and Community Care). Ministers are responsible for the administration of matters relating to the powers of the Executive as allocated to them by the Chief Minister.

In 1998–99 there were 16,663 people who worked in the ACT public service. This is a reduction on the 17,006 people in 1997–98 and 17,239 people in 1996–97. It is through the ACT public service that the Executive serves the ACT community.

REVENUE

The ACT government cash flow statement for 1998–99p indicates a total of \$1,612 million for cash receipts from operating activities. The main components of this item were taxes (\$636 million or 39%) and grants received (\$593 million or 37%). For 1999–00e grants received are expected to exceed taxes by \$36 million.

2.2 ACT GOVERNMENT, MAIN COMPONENTS OF CASH RECEIPTS



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

Taxation revenue    This publication presents GFS taxation statistics on an accrual accounting basis. Note that due to changes associated with the introduction of accrual accounting, data for 1998–99 have been compiled on a different methodological basis to that of previous years which are compiled under a cash accounting methodology. Consequently, data prior to 1998–99 are not directly comparable.

Under the new accrual accounting framework, revenue statistics recorded for 1998–99 represent taxes accruing to general government during the financial year. In 1998–99 ACT Government taxes totalled \$612 million on an accrual accounting basis. Taxes on property provided the highest portion (41%) of ACT Government taxation revenue, while taxes on the use of goods and performance activities provided the second highest portion (26%) of ACT Government taxation revenue.

The timing of recording of taxation revenue statistics for 1997–98 and previous periods, which are compiled on a cash accounting basis, is the time at which taxes were actually received. For time series data on a cash accounting basis for 1997–98 and prior years refer to *ACT in Focus, 1999*.

## 2.3 ACT GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE

	1998–99p(a)
	\$m
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force	
Employers' payroll taxes	115
Taxes on property	
Taxes on immovable property	
Land taxes	30
Municipal Rates	100
Other	4
<i>Total</i>	134
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	
Financial institutions' transactions taxes	34
Stamp duties on conveyances	58
Other stamp duties	22
<i>Total</i>	114
<i>Total</i>	248
Taxes on provision of goods and service	
Taxes on gambling	
Taxes on government lotteries	5
Taxes on private lotteries	8
Taxes on gambling machines	31
Casino taxes	4
Race betting taxes	12
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	—
<i>Total</i>	59
Taxes on insurance	
Insurance companies' contributions to fire brigades	—
Third party insurance taxes	—
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	29
<i>Total</i>	29
<i>Total</i>	88
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities	
Motor vehicle taxes	
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	18
Other	54
<i>Total</i>	73
Franchise taxes	
Gas taxes	—
Petroleum products taxes	32
Tobacco taxes	42
Liquor taxes	15
<i>Total</i>	88
Other	—
<i>Total</i>	161
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>612</b>
Taxes received from public corporations(b)	14

(a) Under the new accrual accounting framework, revenue statistics recorded for 1998–99 represent taxes accruing to general government during the financial year.

(b) General government taxation can be calculated by adding to total taxes the taxes received from public corporations.

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia* (Cat. no. 5506.0).

Taxation revenue *continued*

Taxation per head of resident population statistics have also been calculated using the new accrual accounting framework. ACT government taxation per head of resident population for the ACT in 1998–99p was \$1,973. The taxation statistics recorded for 1998–99 represent taxes accruing to general government during the financial year. Consequently, data for 1998–99 are not directly comparable with the data for 1997–98 and earlier periods which have been compiled on a cash accounting basis. For cash-based time series data on taxation per head of resident population refer to *ACT in Focus, 1999*.

#### 2.4 TAXATION PER HEAD OF RESIDENT POPULATION

	1998–99
<i>Level of government</i>	\$
State and local	
New South Wales	2 555
Victoria	2 203
Queensland	1 599
South Australia	1 904
Western Australia	2 027
Tasmania	1 695
Northern Territory	1 929
Australian Capital Territory	1 973
Average	2 150
Commonwealth	7 241
<b>Australia</b>	<b>9 391</b>

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no.5506.0)*.

## PROJECTIONS

Projections by spending area

The ACT Government produce their own projections of government spending by individual areas of major spending and importance.

#### 2.5 ACT PROJECTIONS OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING—2000–01

	\$m
Health and Community Care	404.8
Government Schooling	319.1
Urban Services(a)	204.2
Justice and Community Safety	108.4
Non-government Schooling	86.5
ACT Housing	80.9
Treasury and Infrastructure	78.3
Chief Minister's Department(b)	72.6
Canberra Institute of Technology	66.9
ACTION	66.6
Policing	65.3
Children's Youth and Family Services	53.2
Environment and Heritage	22.9
Sport and Recreation	15.2
Legislative Assembly	7.8
Executive	2.9
Auditor-General	2.8

(a) Excluding Transport, Housing and Environment and Heritage.

(b) Including Business, Employment and Tourism.

Source: *ACT Budget 2000, the 2000–2001 Budget at a Glance, Budget Paper No.2*.



## GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ESTIMATES

This section contains the first presentation of Government Financial Estimates (GFE) on an accrual accounting basis for the ACT Government. Due to problems experienced in providing accrual data to the ABS in a format suitable for GFE purposes, the statistics contained in this publication should be regarded as experimental estimates. The ABS is unable at this time to release the full range of accrual GFE data. Only tables for the general government sector are provided in this issue. For further details regarding the full range of accrual GFE data which will be available, please refer to *Government Financial Estimates, 1999–2000* (ABS Cat. no. 5501.0).

**Surplus** Over time the ACT government surplus has moved from a deficit of \$46 million in 1994–95 to a surplus of \$21 million in 1998–99. For the 1999–00 financial year the surplus is estimated to be \$30 million. This data is sourced from the Government Financial Estimates publication and will be revised when final data is available.

### 2.6 ACT GOVERNMENT SURPLUS



Source: *Government Financial Estimates, Australia* (Cat. no. 5501.0).

GFE expenses for the 1998–99p financial year exceed revenue by \$131 million, resulting in a GFE Net Operating Balance of minus \$131 million. For the 1999–00e the operating balance is estimated at minus \$45 million.

## 2.7 ACT GOVERNMENT-OPERATING STATEMENT

	1998-99p	1999-00p
	\$m	\$m
<b>GFE Revenue</b>		
Taxation revenue	626	630
Current grants and subsidies	573	647
Sales of goods and services	198	208
Interest income	56	75
Other	179	222
<i>Total</i>	1 633	1 782
<i>less</i>		
<b>GFE Expenses</b>		
Gross operating expenses		
Depreciation	126	136
Employee expenses	827	816
Other operating expenses	480	491
<i>Total</i>	1 434	1 443
Nominal superannuation interest expenses(a)	n.a.	n.a.
Other interest expenses	58	60
Other property expenses	0	0
Current transfers		
Grant expenses	194	231
Subsidy expenses	9	9
Other current transfers	61	72
Capital transfers		
Other capital transfers	8	12
<i>Total expenses(a)</i>	1 764	1 827
<i>equals</i>		
<b>GFE Net Operating Balance(a)</b>	-131	-45
<i>less</i>		
Net acquisition of non-financial assets		
Gross fixed capital formation	111	161
<i>less</i> Depreciation	126	136
<i>plus</i> Change in inventories	0	0
<i>plus</i> Other transactions in non-financial assets	0	-6
<i>Total</i>	-15	19
<i>equals</i>		
<b>GFE Net lending (+)/Borrowing(-)(a)</b>	<b>-116</b>	<b>-64</b>

(a) Data were not available for nominal superannuation interest expenses and no information was available to make an estimate. Consequently, this expense item has not been included in the aggregates.

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

The ACT Government cash flow statements show a surplus for 1998-99p of \$21 million, with the surplus estimated to rise to \$30 million for the 1999-00e financial year.

## 2.8 ACT GOVERNMENT–CASHFLOW STATEMENT

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99p	1999–00e
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
CASHFLOW STATEMENT(a)						
Cash receipts from operating activities						
Taxes received	503	514	571	581	636	637
Receipts from sales of goods and services	152	155	196	205	191	202
Grants and subsidies received	572	546	557	563	593	673
Other receipts	94	93	107	174	192	206
Total	1 321	1 308	1 432	1 523	1 612	1 717
Cash payments for operating activities						
Payments for goods and services	-956	-997	-1 092	-1 111	-1 093	-1 186
Grants and subsidies paid	-242	-243	-252	-270	-268	-318
Interest paid	-52	-53	-58	-56	-51	-59
Other payments	-1	-1	-4	—	-68	32
Total	-1 252	-1 294	-1 405	-1 437	-1 480	-1 532
Net cash flows from operating activities	69	14	27	86	132	186
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets						
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-145	-110	-124	-132	-104	-155
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	-47	—	—	—
Sales of non-financial assets	30	55	93	47	2	8
Total	-115	-55	-78	-84	-102	-147
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	14	12	9	82	-3	16
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-83	-29	-50	-18	-31	-251
Net cash flows from financing activities						
Advances received (net)	-16	-11	-13	-10	-2	—
Borrowing (net)	53	58	43	47	64	391
Deposits received (net)(b)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	—
Other financing (net)(b)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-65	-141
Total	-66	43	88	-61	-4	250
<b>Net increase/decrease in cash held</b>	<b>-181</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>53</b>
SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIT(-)(a)						
Net cash flows from operating activities and investments in non-financial assets	-46	-41	-51	1	30	38
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	-9	-8
<b>Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>

(a) Due to changes associated with the move to an accrual accounting framework, data from 1998–99p onwards have been compiled on a different methodological basis to that of previous years. Consequently, data prior to 1998–99p are not directly comparable with the data for 1998–99p onwards. The net increase/decrease in cash held and the surplus/deficit aggregates should be used with caution.

(b) Data are not available separately for these years.

(c) Data are not available separately for these years and are included in net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets.

Note: Negative figures denote cash outflows.

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

## 2.9 ACT GOVERNMENT, BALANCE SHEET—AS AT 30 JUNE

	1995(a)	1996(a)	1997(a)	1998(a)	1999p
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Assets</b>					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	66	52	86	114	323
Advances paid	219	235	585	504	414
Investments, loans and placements	266	288	392	484	84
Other non-equity assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	116
Equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 692
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>3 629</i>
Non-financial assets					
Land and fixed assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 304
Other non-financial assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	257
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>5 561</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>9 189</i>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits held	3	11	—	—	—
Advances received	222	241	500	393	340
Borrowing	171	231	424	428	401
Unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 436
Other provisions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5
Other non-equity liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	162
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>2 344</i>
<b>GFS Net worth</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>6 845</b>
Net debt(b)	-155	-92	-139	-281	-80

(a) Data for years prior to 1999 were collected via the financial assets and liabilities collection. This collection did not include the full range of balance sheet data and is included in this table for illustrative purposes only.

(b) Equals deposits held, advances received and borrowing less cash and deposits, advances paid, and investments, loans and placements.

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

## INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 5501.0).

*Government Finance Statistics, Concepts, Sources and Methods*  
(Cat. no. 5514.0).

*Information Paper: Accrual-based Government Finance Statistics*  
(Cat. no. 5517.0).

*Taxation Revenue, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 5506.0).

Non-ABS ACT Government, *ACT Budget 2000, the 2000–2001 Budget at a Glance*,  
Budget Paper No. 2.

Secretariat, ACT Legislative Assembly.

## CHAPTER 3

## THE ECONOMY

This chapter covers a wide range of aspects relating to the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) economy. Economic indicators provide insights into the performance of the economy and the effects of economic policy settings. While the statistics presented in this chapter are important in their own right, none of them in isolation can provide a complete picture of the state of the ACT economy.

### GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Gross State Product (GSP) is the State equivalent of Gross Domestic Product and is produced by summing the income components of gross domestic product for each State/Territory. GSP for the ACT is a measure of the total market value of goods and services produced in the ACT after deducting the costs of goods and services used in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital (depreciation). It is derived by summing compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, gross mixed income and taxes less subsidies on production and imports.

From 1997–98 to 1998–99 current price GSP for the ACT increased by 4.5% (\$513 million) from \$11,527 million to \$12,040 million. In chain volume terms the increase was 2.6% (\$295 million) from \$11,527 million to \$11,822 million.

#### 3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT

	At current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1993–94	9 449	5.5	10 065	3.7
1994–95	9 918	5.0	10 467	4.0
1995–96	10 441	5.3	10 754	2.7
1996–97	10 876	4.2	10 874	1.1
1997–98	11 527	6.0	11 527	6.0
1998–99	12 040	4.5	11 822	2.6

(a) Experimental series. Users are cautioned these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised, that at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume measures introduced in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of this proxy deflator.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Compared to Australia as a whole, the ACT's annual growth has remained below the national average throughout the nineties except for the year 1997–98 when growth in the ACT of 6.0% was above the Australian growth of 4.7%.

GSP per capita The GSP per capita for the ACT at both current and constant prices has been consistently higher than Australia's GDP(I) per capita. In 1998–99 the ACT was 24% greater in current price terms and 22% greater in volume terms than Australia's GDP(I) on a per capita basis. From 1997–98 to 1998–99 the ACT's annual growth per capita at current prices was 4.0%, reflecting a faster growth rate than GDP(I) per capita for Australia which grew by 3.6% in this period. This followed last years increase in the relative performance of the ACT when its per capita growth rate rose above that for the rest of Australia. In volume terms, the ACT's per capita annual growth from 1997–98 to 1998–99 dropped lower than Australia's per capita GDP(I) growth (2.1% and 3.3% respectively).

### 3.2 GROSS PRODUCT PER CAPITA

	<i>At current prices</i>				<i>Chain volume measure</i>			
	<i>ACT</i>		<i>Aust.</i>		<i>ACT</i>		<i>Aust.</i>	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
1993–94	31 485	4.4	25 317	4.2	33 539	2.6	26 824	3.1
1994–95	32 713	3.9	26 420	4.4	34 525	2.9	27 732	3.4
1995–96	34 078	4.2	27 926	5.7	35 098	1.7	28 616	3.2
1996–97	35 249	3.4	28 961	3.7	35 242	0.4	29 327	2.5
1997–98	37 456	6.3	30 363	4.8	37 456	6.3	30 363	3.5
1998–99(a)	38 952	4.0	31 456	3.6	38 246	2.1	31 363	3.3

(a) Figures based on preliminary estimated residential population.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Industry contribution to GSP Most industries maintained a constant share of GSP between 1997–98 and 1998–99. Government administration and defence continued to be the ACT's dominant industry, contributing 29.8% of GSP. This compares to a contribution of only 4% to Australia's GDP(I) by this industry. The most significant industry for Australia is manufacturing which accounted for 13.4% of GDP(I) in 1998–99. In the ACT the second largest industry is property and business services which contributed 11.3% to GSP in 1998–99.

### 3.3 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GSP AT FACTOR COST—1998–99(a)

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture	16	0.1	17 378	3.3
Mining	2	—	22 375	4.2
Manufacturing	187	1.7	70 908	13.4
Electricity, gas and water	235	2.1	12 960	2.5
Construction	680	6.0	34 708	6.6
Wholesale trade	232	2.1	29 283	5.5
Retail trade	528	4.7	31 650	6.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	246	2.2	12 424	2.3
Transport and storage	366	3.2	28 371	5.4
Communication services	315	2.8	16 573	3.1
Finance and insurance	368	3.3	34 040	6.4
Property and business services	1 274	11.3	57 925	11.0
Government administration and defence	3 357	29.8	20 906	4.0
Education	673	6.0	23 989	4.5
Health and community services	618	5.5	32 427	6.1
Cultural and recreational services	326	2.9	10 325	2.0
Personal and other services	403	3.6	12 648	2.4
Ownership of dwellings	886	7.9	48 781	9.2
General government(b)	550	4.9	11 278	2.1
<b>All industries</b>	<b>11 262</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>528 949</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Industries may not add to total due to rounding differences.

(b) This refers to consumption of fixed capital by governments, details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

#### Income components of GSP

In current prices, compensation of employees continues to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 65% (\$7,836 million) in 1998–99. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 28% (\$3,426 million) and taxes less subsidies on production and imports 7% (\$855 million). In contrast, compensation of employees contributed 49% to Australia's GDP(I) in 1998–99, reflecting differences between the economic structure of the ACT and other Australian States and Territories. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 41% to Australia's GDP(I) in 1998–99 and taxes less subsidies on production and imports accounted for 11%.

### 3.4 INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

	Compensation of employees		Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income		Taxes less subsidies on production and imports		GSP(a)	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
1991-92	5 120	60.9	2 713	32.3	509	6.1	8 403	100.0
1992-93	5 406	60.3	2 905	32.4	570	6.4	8 958	100.0
1993-94	5 831	61.7	2 923	30.9	645	6.8	9 449	100.0
1994-95	6 206	62.6	3 015	30.4	697	7.0	9 918	100.0
1995-96	6 578	63.0	3 140	30.1	723	6.9	10 441	100.0
1996-97	6 998	64.3	3 098	28.5	780	7.2	10 876	100.0
1997-98	7 367	63.9	3 336	28.9	824	7.1	11 527	100.0
1998-99	7 836	65.1	3 426	28.5	855	7.1	12 040	100.0

(a) Due to statistical discrepancy, components of GSP may not equal total.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998-99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

### STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand is conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (i.e. the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital expenditure). Domestic final demand is equal to GDP(E) less increase in stocks and net international trade.

Since 1994-95 the ACT has experienced lower economic growth when compared to the national rate. In the financial year 1998-99 the ACT experienced its strongest economic growth rate for several years, when final demand in the ACT showed an increase of 5.8% in current prices from 1997-98 and stood at \$18,596 million. The final demand in chain volume measure was \$18,335 million in 1998-99, an increase of 4.3% from 1997-98. This compares to an increase for Australia as a whole of 5.6% (current prices) and 4.2% (chain volume measure).

### 3.5 FINAL DEMAND

	ACT				Aust.			
	Current prices		Chain volume measure		Current prices		Chain volume measure	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1991-92	13 645	7.0	15 098	3.4	409 778	3.2	444 308	0.8
1992-93	14 364	5.3	15 388	1.9	431 691	5.3	457 549	3.0
1993-94	15 703	9.3	16 528	7.4	451 421	4.6	471 265	3.0
1994-95	16 058	2.3	16 760	1.4	482 638	6.9	500 640	6.2
1995-96	16 529	2.9	16 870	0.7	509 933	5.7	519 279	3.7
1996-97	16 701	1.0	16 825	-0.3	532 226	4.4	538 839	3.8
1997-98	17 581	5.3	17 581	4.5	569 667	7.0	569 666	5.7
1998-99	18 596	5.8	18 335	4.3	601 721	5.6	593 823	4.2

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998-99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).



Components of final demand

A closer inspection of the components of final demand shows the structural differences between the ACT economy and the Australian economy. The largest difference is in the relative importance of government, especially in final consumption expenditure. In 1998–99 general government final consumption expenditure made up 57% of ACT final demand but only 18% of Australian final demand. The difference was also noticeable in capital expenditure, where private gross fixed capital expenditure accounted for 7% of final demand in the ACT and 19% in Australia.

### 3.6 FINAL DEMAND, CURRENT PRICES—1998–99

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	10 541	56.6	107 945	17.9
Household	6 461	34.6	352 650	58.6
Gross fixed capital formation				
Private				
Dwellings	369	2.0	31 209	5.2
Other buildings and structures	380	2.3	23 129	3.8
Machinery and equipment	249	1.3	43 374	7.2
Livestock	—	—	1 482	0.2
Intangible fixed assets	216	1.2	9 722	1.6
Ownership transfer costs	87	0.5	7 513	1.2
Total private	1 301	7.3	116 429	19.3
Public	293	1.6	24 697	4.1
State final demand	<b>18 596</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>601 721</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Household final consumption expenditure

In 1998–99, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels accounted for the greatest single proportion of expenditure for both the ACT and Australia (20%). Miscellaneous goods and services made up 17% of the ACT's expenditure and 15% of Australia's total expenditure.

The main expenditure items for which the ACT is lower than the national average are hotels, cafes and restaurants (6% compared with the national average of 8%), food (11% compared with the national average of 12%), health (3% compared with the national average of 4%), and alcoholic beverages and tobacco (2% compared with the national average of 3%).

Conversely expenditure items for which the ACT is higher than the national average include recreation and culture; clothing and footwear; and education services.

### 3.7 HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE—1998–99

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	698	10.8	42 474	12.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	157	2.4	10 836	3.1
Clothing and footwear	268	4.1	13 853	3.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	1 315	20.4	71 931	20.4
Furnishings and other household equipment	349	5.4	19 568	5.5
Health	188	2.9	13 105	3.7
Transport	749	11.6	42 759	12.1
Communications	145	2.2	7 874	2.2
Recreation and culture	861	13.3	40 657	11.5
Education services	159	2.5	8 190	2.3
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	398	6.2	28 480	8.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 108	17.1	52 923	15.0
Net expenditure interstate	65	1.0	—	—
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>6 461</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>352 650</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

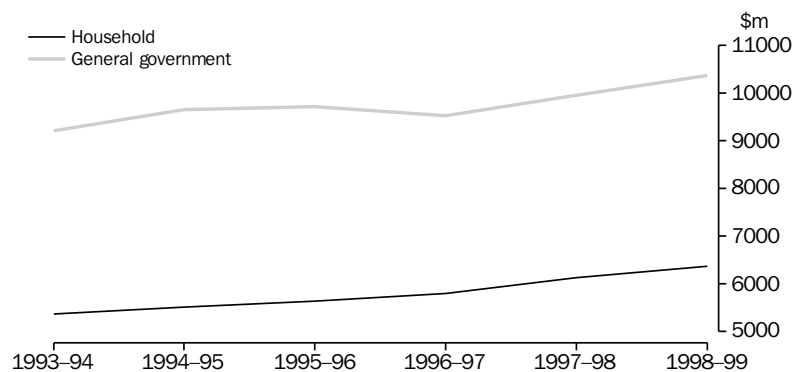
Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure in the ACT is heavily influenced by the level of government expenditure. Annual general government final expenditure increased from 1997–98 by 1.5% to \$10,443 million in 1998–99.

Household final consumption expenditure rose steadily throughout this period. Household final consumption expenditure as a proportion of total final consumption expenditure for the ACT has risen gradually from 37% in 1996–97 to 38% in 1998–99.

#### 3.8 ACT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURE



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

## Gross fixed capital formation

There has been a gradual decline throughout the nineties in the ACT's public gross fixed capital formation to a low of \$140 million in 1997–98 with a recovery in 1998–99 to \$293 million. The decline in public gross fixed capital formation has been offset by a gradual increase in private gross fixed capital formation which peaked in 1997–98 at \$1,348 million and fell slightly, to \$1,304 million, in 1998–99. The switch between sectors has been mainly due to transfer of assets from the public sector to the private sector, for example the sale of DASFLEET.

### 3.9 CAPITAL FORMATION COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT(a)



(a) At current prices.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

## GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME

The analysis of Gross State Product (GSP) per head of mean population concentrates on the level of economic production and its growth in current price terms. It does not provide a measure of incomes received by residents of a particular State, because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other States or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other States or overseas). Gross household disposable income per head of mean population in 1998–99 is shown below.

### 3.10 GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION—1998–99

	\$
New South Wales	22 016
Victoria	21 187
Queensland	18 795
South Australia	19 231
Western Australia	20 201
Tasmania	17 377
Northern Territory	21 292
Australian Capital Territory	29 291
<b>Australia</b>	<b>20 813</b>

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS HOUSEHOLD  
DISPOSABLE INCOME

*continued*

In 1998–99, gross household disposable income per head of mean population was highest in the ACT and lowest in Tasmania. Differences between the States reflect differences, from State to State, in the impact of a range of factors including the average level of compensation of employees received per employee, the proportion of the population in employment, the age distribution of the population, and differences in the level of dwelling rent (including that imputed to owner occupiers). For example, a significant reason for the high level of gross household disposable income per head of mean population in the ACT compared with other States is that the labour force participation rate is much higher there than the rest of Australia.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**Imports** 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. Foreign imports into the ACT during 1998–99 were valued at \$12.3 million, a 19% (\$1.9 million) increase on the 1997–98 figure. The major commodity imported to the ACT in 1998–99 was machinery and transport equipment, accounting for \$9.4 million (77%) of total imports. Whilst manufactured goods classified chiefly by material \$1.2 million (10% of total) was the other major imported foreign commodity.

3.11 IMPORTS(a)—1998–99

	\$'000 ( <i>Customs value</i> )
Machinery and transport equipment	9 411.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1 207.4
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	925.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	698.2
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	31.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	5.5
Beverages and tobacco	0.8
Food and live animals	0.6
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>12 280.9</b>

(a) All commodity groups shown are from the *Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3*.

*Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade Collection.*

### 3.12 TOP TEN IMPORTS FROM ACT(a)—1998–99

	'000 Value (FOB)
Parts and accessories, processing machinery(b)	8 111.4
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	920.3
Textile fabrics, woven (excl. cotton and man-made textile materials)(c)	558.5
Tulles, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings and other small wares	345.8
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.(d)	329.2
Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	219.1
Electro-diagnostic apparatus(e)	175.6
Thermionic, cold cathode or photo cathode valves and tubes, semi conductors(f)	164.9
Optical instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	87.5
Musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof; records, tapes, etc.(g)	86.3

(a) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

(b) Excludes covers, cases and the like for use with office and automatic data.

(c) Includes narrow or special fabrics.

(d) Parts, and accessories of radio, television, video and similar apparatus n.e.s.

(e) For medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences and radiological.

(f) I.e.d., integrated circuits etc.

(g) Excludes goods of groups 763, 882, and 883.

Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade Collection.

**Exports** Exports from the ACT refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT. Foreign exports out of the ACT during 1998–99 were valued at \$21.4 million, a 70% (\$8.8 million) rise on the 1997–98 figure. In 1998–99, 86% of total exports from the ACT came from three major commodities. Optical instruments and apparatus was the major commodity exported from the ACT, accounting for \$10.2 million (48%) of total ACT exports. The other two significant export commodities were optical goods \$6.9 million (32% of total exports), and gold coin whether or not legal tender \$1.3 million (6% of total exports).

### 3.13 EXPORTS(a)—1998–99

	\$'000 (FOB)
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	18 635.4
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1 921.4
Machinery and transport equipment	380.6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	372.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	106.4
Food and live animals	8.6
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	8.3
Beverages and tobacco	3.5
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>21 436.5</b>

(a) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade Collection.

### 3.14 TOP TEN EXPORTS FROM ACT(a)—1998–99

	'000 Value (FOB)
Optical instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	10 205.3
Optical goods, n.e.s.	6 902.6
Gold coin(b), and other coin being legal tender	1 315.6
Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	962.5
Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	384.7
Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	304.4
Parts and accessories, processing machinery(c)	248.0
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	221.2
Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	202.7
Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares(d)	109.3

(a) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

(b) Whether or not legal tender.

(c) Excludes covers, cases and the like for use with office and automatic data.

(d) Other articles of precious or semi-precious materials n.e.s.

Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade Collection.

International trade in  
services

International services credits have risen by 8% to \$519 million in 1998–99, since the previous year. International services debits have risen by 7% to \$723 million in 1998–99, since the previous year.

### 3.15 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, CREDITS

	1997–98		1998–99	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	6 720	—	6 868
Travel				
Education-related	n.a.	n.a.	64	2 906
Other	n.a.	n.a.	58	9 050
Total	131	11 876	122	11 956
Communication(a)	20	1 330	19	1 230
Construction services(b)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Financial services	—	713	—	716
Insurance services	—	852	—	859
Computer and information services	—	536	—	676
Royalties and copyrights	—	475	n.p.	488
Other business services(b)	—	2 275	13	2 570
Personal, cultural services	—	335	n.p.	386
Government services n.i.e.	329	553	341	559
Confidential items(c)	—	..	24	..
<b>Total</b>	480	25 665	519	26 308

(a) Communication services includes other services n.i.e.

(b) Construction services credits are included with other business services credits.

(c) Cells annotated 'n.p.', the data are included in Confidential items.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, February 2000 (Cat. no. 5368.0).

### 3.16 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, DEBITS

	1997-98		1998-99	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	-9 125	—	-9 367
Travel				
Education-related	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	-177	-8 372	-180	-9 044
Communication(a)	n.p.	-1 347	-14	-1 465
Construction services(b)	—	—	—	—
Financial services	—	-442	—	-468
Insurance services	—	-1 072	—	-922
Computer and information services	n.p.	-339	n.p.	-426
Royalties and copyrights	n.p.	-1 455	-1	-1 693
Other business services(b)	n.p.	-3 015	n.p.	-3 243
Personal, cultural services	n.p.	-667	n.p.	-755
Government services n.i.e.	-470	-592	-499	-633
Confidential items(c)	-28	..	-30	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>-675</b>	<b>-26 426</b>	<b>-723</b>	<b>-28 016</b>

(a) Communication services includes other services n.i.e.

(b) Construction services credits are included with other business services credits.

(c) Cells annotated 'n.p.' the data are included in Confidential items.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, February 2000 (Cat. no. 5368.0)*.

## FINANCE

- Electronic transactions** Cheques have traditionally been the predominant means of making non-cash payments in Australia. In recent years there has been a switch away from cheques for small value payments towards card based payments and towards the use of automated arrangements (direct entry). In December 1999 there were 121 ATM locations and 2,890 EFTPOS locations throughout the ACT.
- Bank deposits and loans** Bank deposits repayable in Australia as at June 1999 decreased by 1% to \$5,292 million from June 1998. The National Australia Bank was the Territory's biggest deposit holder (26% of deposits), followed by Commonwealth Bank (20%) and St George Bank (19%).

### 3.17 BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS—JUNE 1999(a)

	Deposits repayable in Australia					
	Current account bearing interest	Current account non-bearing interest	Term at call(b)	Other	Total	Other lending(c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ANZ Banking Group	144	42	162	107	455	612
Bendigo Bank	1	—	4	—	5	129
Colonial State Bank	81	5	34	7	127	539
Commonwealth Bank	386	65	308	273	1 032	1 297
National Australia Bank	293	55	932	111	1 391	1 353
St George Bank	224	8	538	260	1 030	1 573
Suncorp-Metway	—	—	201	—	201	—
Westpac	348	406	94	133	981	702
Other banks	6	61	3	—	70	157
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>2 275</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>5 292</b>	<b>6 363</b>

(a) Average of weekly figures for month.

(b) Includes cash deposits.

(c) Refers to loans to non-financial sector.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, Australian Banking Statistics, June 1999.

Loans in the ACT by banks grew by 2% to a total of \$6,363 million at 30 June 1999, while credit union loans rose by 14% to \$266 million (or 4% of total loans).

### 3.18 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, LOANS OUTSTANDING—30 JUNE

Institution	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
Bank	8	5 333	8	5 766	8	5 998	13	6 238	13	6 363
Credit union	5	200	4	209	4	215	4	233	4	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5 533</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5 975</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6 213</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6 471</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6 628</b>

Source: Unpublished data, Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

### LENDING ACTIVITY

The statistics on lending activity have been classified into four categories: housing, personal, commercial and lease.

Lending commitments in the ACT for 1998–99 rose to \$3,335.2 million, an increase of 7% from the previous year. The most substantial increase occurred in personal finance where lending activity was up \$162.2 million or 22%. Lease finance experienced an increase in lending (up 19%), as did housing finance for owner occupation (up 21%) whereas commercial finance decreased in lending commitments (down 13%). During 1998–99, 34% of total lending activity in the ACT was in Commercial financing (\$1,139.7 million) and housing finance for owner occupation (\$1,122.0 million).



### 3.19 LENDING COMMITMENTS

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Housing finance for owner occupation(a)	947.0	947.0	982.0	929.0	1 122.0
Personal finance	497.9	602.0	697.3	730.5	892.7
Commercial finance	1 009.4	1 173.9	1 235.3	1 314.7	1 139.7
Lease finance	96.8	85.8	88.7	151.8	180.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 551.1</b>	<b>2 808.7</b>	<b>3 003.3</b>	<b>3 126.0</b>	<b>3 335.2</b>

(a) Excluding alterations and additions.

Source: Unpublished data, Financial Surveys.

**Housing finance** Housing finance is defined as secured housing finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation.

Housing finance for owner occupation was \$1,122 million in 1998-99, up \$193 million or 21% on 1997-98. Purchase of newly erected dwellings was down \$12 million or 21%. Finance for construction was up \$32 million or 43%, and purchase of established dwellings was up \$173 million or 22%.

### 3.20 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS

	Purpose of commitment			
	Construction	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(a)(b)	Total(a)(b)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1993-94	129	206	910	1 245
1994-95	96	183	668	947
1995-96	78	104	765	947
1996-97	81	82	819	982
1997-98	75	57	797	929
1998-99	107	45	970	1 122

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Includes refinancing. The categories in ACT in Focus, 1999 are slightly different from the 1998 edition, reflecting the change in the way Housing finance data is now presented.

Source: Unpublished data, Financial Surveys.

**Personal finance** Personal finance commitments are made by significant lenders to individuals for their own personal (non-business) use.

Fixed personal finance commitments were \$338.7 million in 1998-99, down \$32.7 million or 9% compared to 1997-98. Refinancing and debt consolidation reflected \$94.2 million (28%) of fixed personal finance commitments. The remaining commitments were \$244.6 million, down \$12.9 million (5%) on 1997-98, mainly due to a decrease of \$10.5 million or 73% in the purchase of owner occupied housing (unsecured).

### 3.21 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fixed loan commitments</b>						
Purchases of						
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	102 873	112 696	149 078	150 195	141 251	162 790
Household and personal goods	8 982	7 998	10 463	11 160	12 276	11 800
Individual residential blocks of land	13 428	18 274	15 244	12 896	14 999	12 750
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	15 408	14 624	14 048	20 482	14 357	3 823
Travel and holidays	5 358	5 570	7 406	8 280	7 846	7 535
Debt consolidation	38 294	27 632	52 021	40 585	38 132	42 291
Refinancing	81 180	80 682	84 975	73 189	75 868	51 905
Other	31 599	34 335	55 782	60 649	60 126	52 606
<i>Total</i>	<i>297 122</i>	<i>301 811</i>	<i>389 017</i>	<i>377 436</i>	<i>371 404</i>	<i>338 748</i>
<b>Revolving credit facilities</b>						
New and increased credit limits	209 073	196 100	213 020	319 908	359 076	553 938
Total credit limits (at end of year)	782 373	843 822	939 152	1 107 311	1 313 395	1 553 538
Credit used (at end of year)	285 450	324 045	372 584	471 496	591 493	646 551

Source: Unpublished data, Financial Surveys.

Commercial finance Commercial finance commitments are made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises and nonprofit organisations as well as to individuals (for investment and business purposes).

Fixed commercial finance commitments were \$831.4 million in 1998–99 which included \$77.0 million relating to refinancing. The remaining \$754.4 million was \$22.4 million (3%) down on that for 1997–98. Total loan commitments remained relatively steady in 1998–99, decreasing \$69.4 million (8%) when compared to 1997–98. The major decreases in commercial loan commitments occurred in refinancing (down \$47.1 million or 38%), in other finance (down \$23.7 million or 18%) and in the purchase of dwellings for rental/resale (down \$43.7 million or 11%). Whilst major increases occurred in the purchase of plant and equipment (up \$31.8 million or 95%) and in the erection of non-residential buildings (up \$13.7 million or 71%).

### 3.22 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	\$'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed loan commitments						
Construction finance for						
Erection of dwellings for rental/resale	120 116	86 724	72 330	94 718	76 765	79 308
Erection of non-residential buildings	15 052	17 313	50 749	23 679	19 323	32 977
Other	3 137	7 553	15 333	11 703	6 638	7 034
Purchase of real property						
Purchase of dwellings for rental/resale	272 599	297 259	276 787	384 198	412 673	369 014
Purchase of non-residential buildings	29 186	26 783	56 266	53 371	43 469	42 305
Other	74 066	59 014	85 720	48 032	50 897	48 648
Purchase of plant and equipment	29 131	39 602	30 627	30 655	33 658	65 496
Refinancing	69 113	87 477	153 470	176 165	124 112	77 041
Other finance(a)	84 434	85 663	100 437	102 629	133 342	109 605
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>696 834</b>	<b>707 389</b>	<b>841 719</b>	<b>925 150</b>	<b>900 876</b>	<b>831 427</b>
Revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	432 231	302 000	332 365	310 104	413 799	308 288
Total credit limits (at end of year)	1 003 073	1 031 894	947 258	1 018 295	1 149 210	1 093 994
Credit used (at end of year)	635 049	690 915	679 076	744 852	822 016	753 494

(a) Includes factoring and wholesale finance.

Source: Unpublished data, Financial Surveys.

**Lease finance** Lease finance commitments are made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises (financial and trading enterprises, nonprofit organisations, individuals, government and public authorities). Lease finance commitments were \$180.8 million in 1998-99, a rise of 19% (\$29.0 million) since 1997-98. Except for new and used trucks (down \$0.4 million or 3%), all leasing finance commitments increased in 1998-99. The most substantial increases occurred in office machines and electronic data processing equipment (up \$15.7 million or 35%) and all other leasing finance commitments (\$1.1 million or 22%).

### 3.23 LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New and used motor cars	35 432	40 996	44 188	41 355	62 450	71 818
New and used trucks	42 360	15 994	7 770	9 892	14 273	13 910
Agricultural, manufacturing and construction equipment	7 955	21 152	10 506	14 141	19 303	21 348
Office machines and electronic data processing equipment	23 600	11 156	13 976	12 826	45 229	60 906
Shop and office furniture and fittings	2 074	3 405	4 192	4 673	5 534	6 717
All other	2 699	4 128	5 177	5 796	5 049	6 140
<b>Total finance lease commitments</b>	<b>114 120</b>	<b>96 829</b>	<b>85 809</b>	<b>88 683</b>	<b>151 838</b>	<b>180 837</b>

Source: Unpublished data, Financial Surveys.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX  
(CPI)

Price indexes measure the changes in prices over time of a fixed basket of goods and services. Items in the basket are allocated 'weights' which represent their relative consumer importance. The 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services chosen from the following eight groups: Food; Clothing; Housing; Household equipment and operations; Transportation; Tobacco and alcohol; Health and personal care and Recreation and education.

In 1998–99, the all groups CPI for Canberra stood at 121.5 (base year 1989–90=100.0). The annual increase in the Canberra CPI was 0.9%, with the most significant drop occurring in transportation (1.6%). Housing also dropped 0.2%, whilst the greatest rises occurred in food (2.8%), and recreation and education (2.3%). In contrast, the weighted average CPI of the eight capital cities in 1998–99 increased to 121.8, with the highest rises in 1998–99 occurring in food (3.9%), and alcohol and tobacco (2.5%). The eight capital city weighted average also recorded drops in clothing (0.7%), and transportation (1.1%).

3.24 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS INDEX(a)

	Canberra		Aust.(b)	
	Index	% change	Index	% change
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
1994–95	115.1	3.3	113.9	3.2
1995–96	120.3	4.5	118.7	4.2
1996–97	121.2	0.7	120.3	1.3
1997–98	120.4	-0.7	120.3	0.0
1998–99	121.5	0.9	121.8	1.2

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

(b) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: Consumer Price Index < Australia (Cat. no. 6401.0).

3.25 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES

	1996–97		1997–98		1998–99	
	Canberra	Aust.(a)	Canberra	Aust.(a)	Canberra	Aust.(a)
Food	2.5	3.2	3.2	1.8	2.8	3.9
Clothing	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.7
Housing	-5.8	-4.1	-10.6	-7.0	-0.2	1.4
Household equipment and operation	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	-0.1
Transportation	2.0	1.4	-0.8	-0.6	-1.6	-1.1
Tobacco and alcohol	2.8	3.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5
Health and personal care	5.2	5.1	3.6	3.0	-0.3	0.1
Recreation and education	1.6	1.7	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.1

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6401.0).

## AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

From June 1998 to 1999, the scale of price changes of food and other items have differed markedly. There has been an upward trend in the price of food and other items, with the most significant price rise occurring in sausages (up 23%), chuck steak (up 16%), and T-bone steak (up 13%). The items recording a price decrease in 1999 compared to 1998 were instant coffee (down 20%), sugar (down 10%), lamb forequarter chops (down 9%), frozen chicken (down 5%), eggs (down 4%), butter (down 3%) poly-unsaturated margarine (down 2%), leaded/unleaded petrol (down 2.%) and bacon middle rashers (down 1%).

### 3.26 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS—JUNE QUARTER

		1996	1997	1998	1999
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	106	112	115	115
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	650g	185	193	201	212
Butter	500g	184	180	187	181
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	157	169	175	171
Eggs	700g, 1 doz	275	266	283	271
Beef					
Rump steak	1kg	1 097	1 043	1 124	1 214
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	1 031	924	1 037	1 168
Chuck steak	1kg	553	508	529	613
Lamb					
Leg	1kg	598	572	586	604
Loin chops	1kg	818	780	825	851
Forequarter chops	1kg	479	462	466	423
Pork					
Leg	1kg	546	555	559	596
Loin chops	1kg	837	886	898	947
Chicken, frozen	1kg	302	377	352	336
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	279	323	311	308
Sausages	1kg	295	294	306	376
Sugar, white	2kg	220	210	245	220
Tea	(a)250g	195	194	234	320
Coffee, instant	150g jar	571	638	649	520
Draught beer, full strength, public bar	285ml glass	167	175	178	180
Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar	285ml glass	144	156	159	159
Private motoring					
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	78.7	79.6	76.1	74.6
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	76.5	77.4	73.8	72.3

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (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. The index for Canberra ceased being compiled by the ABS from July 1995. To give an indication of price changes since this time Sydney's price index has been used as a proxy for Canberra.

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING  
MATERIALS *continued*

The all groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney in 1998–99 was 121.6, a 2% increase on 1997–98. There was also a slight increase in weighted average of the six capital cities of 1% for the same period. The all groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building for Sydney in 1998–99 was 115.2, representing an increase of 0.7% on 1997–98. For the weighted average of the six State capital cities, the increase recorded was at 0.9%.

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 1998* (Cat. no. 5206.0).
- Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 5220.0).
- Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities, June 1998* (Cat. no. 6403.0).
- Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 1998, December 1998* (Cat. no. 6401.0).
- Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 6535.0).
- International Trade Database, September, 1999, unpublished data.
- International Trade in Goods and Services, February 2000* (Cat. no. 5368.0).
- Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 6533.0).
- Price Index Of Materials Used In Building Other Than House Building, December 1998* (Cat. no. 6407.0).
- Price Index Of Materials Used In House Building, December 1998* (Cat. no. 6408.0).
- Non-ABS Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, *Australian Banking Statistics, June 1998*, Sydney.
- Australian Payments Clearing Association, *Annual Report, 1999*.

## CHAPTER 4

## PEOPLE

Changes in the size, composition and distribution of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) population underpin changes in its society, environment and economy. The changing nature of this population has implications for delivery of services in areas such as health, housing, education, the labour market, transportation, resource use and management and construction.

The principal source of demographic data is the Census of Population and Housing, which has been conducted at five-yearly intervals since 1961. The most recent Census was conducted in August 1996. Compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages also provides valuable administrative data.

### POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 1999, the estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT was 310,173, an increase over the June 1998 estimate of 308,057. The growth rate for 1998–99 in the ACT was 0.7%, compared with a growth rate of 0.01% in the previous year. The ACT experienced the third lowest growth rate of all Australian States and Territories, followed by South Australia (0.5%) and Tasmania (–0.3%).

The increase in the ACT growth rate was largely due to a rise in natural increase (excess births over deaths) and a small rise in net overseas migration.

#### 4.1 COMPONENTS TO ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 JUNE

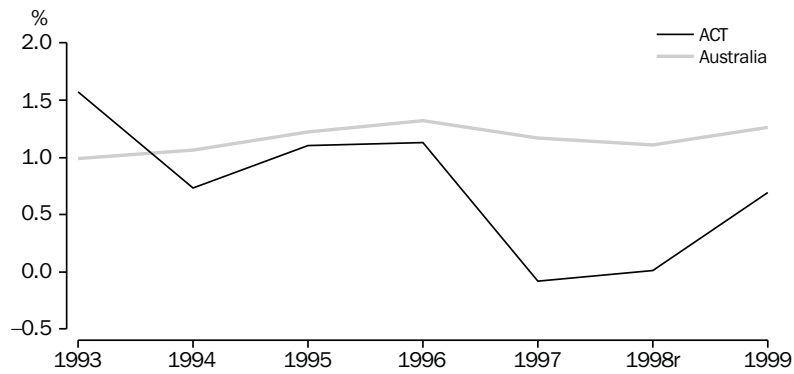
	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP</i>	<i>Rate of growth(a)</i>		
						<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
					<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
1993	1.2	–0.2	0.4	299 302	1.6	1.0	
1994	1.1	–0.1	–0.1	301 486	0.7	1.1	
1995	1.1	—	–0.2	304 805	1.1	1.2	
1996	1.0	0.1	–0.2	308 251	1.1	1.3	
1997	1.0	—	–1.0	308 011	–0.1	1.2	
1998	0.9	—	–0.9	308 057	—	1.1	
1999	1.0	0.1	–0.4	310 173	0.7	1.3	

(a) Differences between the total growth rate and the sum of the natural increase and net migration rates arise from the retrospective adjustments (which are made after each census) to compensate for intercensal discrepancies.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1999 (Cat. no. 3101.0).

After several years of growing at a rate faster than that of the nation as a whole, the ACT fell below the Australian growth rate in 1994. This was due to net interstate migration losses from 1994, and reductions in growth from natural increase until 1997–98.

#### 4.2 POPULATION GROWTH



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 1999 (Cat. no. 3101.0).

#### POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Comparisons between ERP in 1994 and 1999 show Canberra has grown strongly in the Gungahlin–Hall SSD with average annual increases of 21%, Tuggeranong and South Canberra (both with 0.4%). Belconnen and Woden Valley experienced decreases of –0.4% followed by North Canberra with –0.3% and Weston Creek–Stromlo with –1.2%.

The estimated population of Tuggeranong at 30 June 1999 was 89,520 (29% of the ACT population), making it the most populated subdivision in the ACT. Belconnen was the second most populous subdivision with 28% of the total ACT population, followed by North Canberra (13%), Woden Valley (10%), Western Creek–Stromlo (8%), South Canberra (7%) and Gunghalin–Hall (6%).

Since its formation on 1 January 1911, the ACT has steadily increased its population, overtaking the Northern Territory in 1924 and reaching 1% of the national total in 1970. Between 1950 and 1976 the average annual growth rate was 9%, just over four times the national average and the highest growth rate of all the States and Territories in that period. In the following 10 years the average annual growth rate of the ACT (2%) was the second highest, after the Northern Territory (5%). Between 1986 and 1991 it was the third highest, after Queensland and Western Australia (both with 2%). However the growth rate in the ACT has recently declined with an average annual growth rate for the period 1994–99 only 0.6%, and the growth rate in 1998–99 at 0.7%.

Western Creek–Stromlo, Tuggeranong and Belconnen recorded the highest urban population densities of 1,517, 1,400 and 1,316 persons per square kilometre, respectively. However when considering total population density of ACT SSDs, Woden Valley had the highest with 1,132 per square kilometre, followed by Belconnen (649), and Tuggeranong (554).



#### 4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS—30 JUNE

	Area	Population			Change		
		1994	1998	1999	1994–99	1998–99	
	km <sup>2</sup>	no.	no.	no.	km <sup>2</sup>	%	%
North Canberra	207	39 263	34 897	38 661	187	-0.3	0.4
Belconnen	130	86 005	84 401	84 264	649	-0.4	-0.2
Woden Valley	29	33 122	32 454	32 393	1 132	-0.4	-0.2
Weston Creek–Stromlo	104	25 625	24 157	24 073	231	-1.2	-0.3
Tuggeranong	162	87 710	89 295	89 520	554	0.4	0.3
South Canberra	87	22 515	22 783	23 006	266	0.4	1.0
Gungahlin–Hall	91	6 891	16 145	17 927	198	21.1	11.0
ACT Balance	1 544	355	325	330	—	-1.4	1.5
<b>Total ACT</b>	<b>2 352</b>	<b>301 486</b>	<b>308 057</b>	<b>310 173</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Source: *Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, 2000 (Cat. no. 1362.8).*

#### INDIGENOUS POPULATION

The 1996 Census indicates the estimated resident population of Indigenous people in the ACT was 3,058, an increase of 444 over 1991. Of those 1,522 were male and 1,536 were female. The Indigenous population accounts for only a small proportion of the total population in the ACT 1996 (an estimated 1%). It is also much younger than the total ACT population, in 1996 the median age for the ACT was 31.3 years while for Indigenous people it was 20.0 years.

The growth rate (which includes migration) of the Indigenous population has been much higher than that of the total ACT population. From 1991 to 1996 the estimated growth rate was 17% compared to 7% for the whole of the ACT. This increase is partly explained by an increased willingness to officially declare Indigenous origin and partly due to population increase.

#### 4.4 ACT INDIGENOUS POPULATION

	Unit	Census		
		1986	1991	1996
Census counts	no.	1 384	1 616	2 898
Experimental estimated resident population	no.	n.a.	2 614	3 058
Proportion of ACT population—Census counts	%	0.55	0.58	0.97

Source: *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, June 1991–August 1996 (Cat. no. 3230.0).*

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The age-sex structure of a population is a legacy of its past patterns of growth. It also influences future patterns of growth, and the future age structure through fertility and mortality. For example, a population with a young age structure can expect a large number of births even if most women have few children. With an aging population, the ACT can expect a large number of deaths even if mortality rates are low.

**Population** The population of the ACT is continuing to age, following the national trend. As at 30 June 1999, the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 65,083 persons (21% of the total ACT population) compared with 66,912 persons (24%) 10 years ago and 65,923 (30%) persons 20 years ago.

The population aged 15–64 years was estimated to be 220,164 persons (71.0% of the total ACT population), compared with 193,537 persons (70.0%) 10 years ago and 146,795 persons (66.5%) 20 years ago. The 65 years and over age group was estimated to comprise 24,926 persons or 8.0% of the total population of the ACT, compared with 15,983 persons (5.8%) 10 years ago and 8,079 persons (3.7%) 20 years ago.

**Median age** The median age of the estimated resident population of the ACT at 30 June 1999 was 32.4 years, an increase of 3.4 years over the last 10 years and 6.3 years in the last 20 years. However, the ACT has a much younger population than for Australia as a whole, being 2.5 years lower than the Australian median age of 34.9 years.

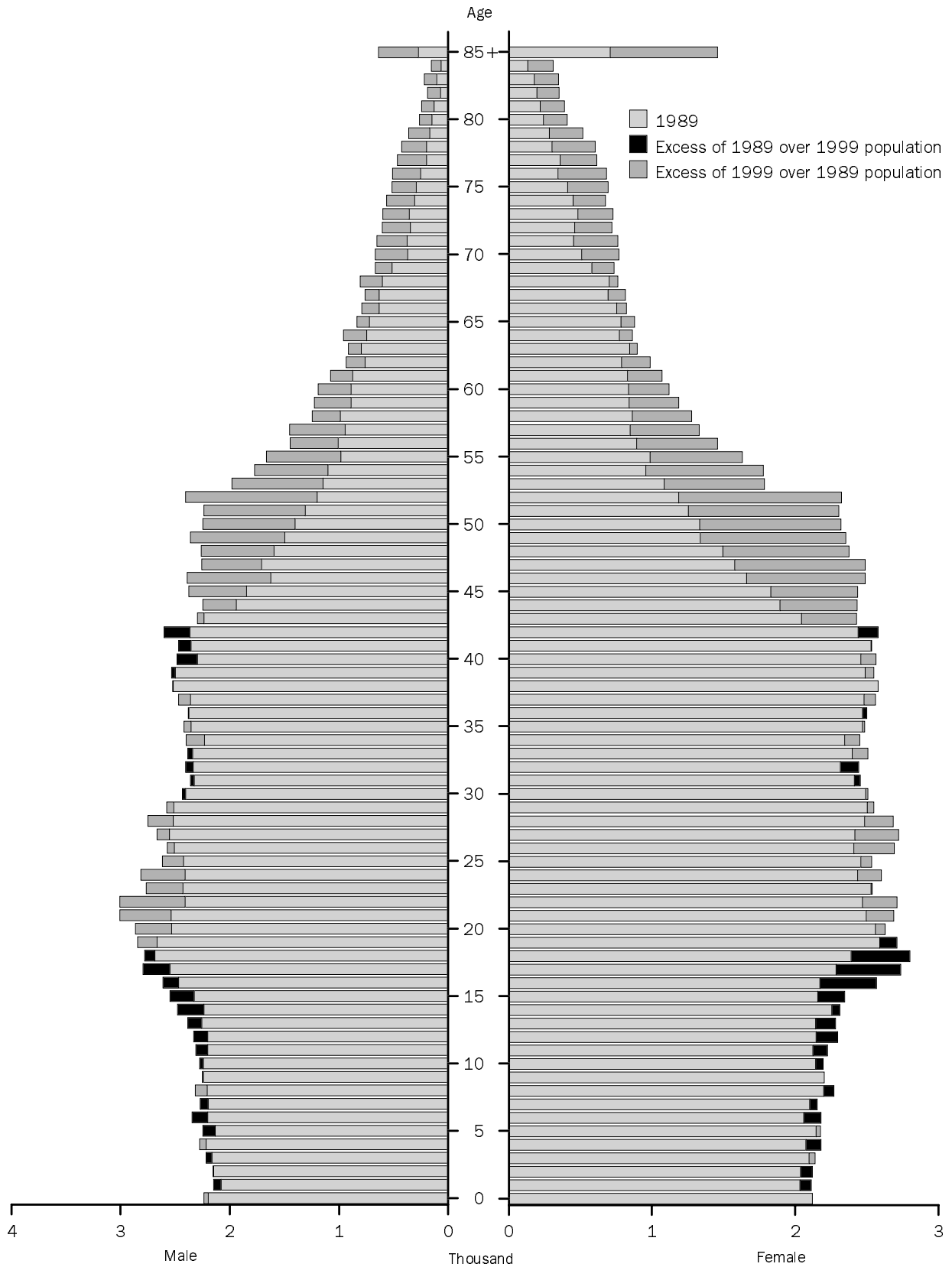
Figure 4.5 shows the 1989 and 1999 preliminary ERP data for the ACT. Various demographic trends can be shown by this profile, such as past fluctuations in fertility and migration. For example, in the early 1970s the Commonwealth Public Service grew rapidly and many young people moved to the national capital, settled and had children (the ACT fertility rate in 1977 was 2.1 compared to the national rate of 2.0). However, the influx slowed in the late 1970s, and fertility fell to a lower level (1.7 in 1986). Given the high fertility rates in the early 1970s, the number of people aged 0–14 years represented a larger proportion of the population in 1989 than in 1999.

The high population turnover also helps to keep the population young, as more mobile younger people move to the ACT to live for a relatively short period, before returning to other States. The 1998–99 interstate arrivals and departures to and from the ACT represented 12.1% of the total population.

Sex ratio The sex ratio (number of males compared to females) in the ACT follows Australia-wide trends. The ratio declines with age, with more males born than females, but the higher male mortality rates gradually reduce this difference.

While in 1998 the ACT had the lowest fertility rate (1.6) of any State or Territory, it ranked third for crude birth rate (12.9), behind the Northern Territory (19.2), Queensland (13.6), New South Wales and Western Australia (both 13.5) and Victoria (13.0). This is because the ACT has a young age structure. Women in their 20s and 30s form a larger proportion of the total population than in other States. Although they have fewer children than in other States, there are more babies born per head of population.

4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 JUNE 1989 AND 1999



Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0).

## HOUSEHOLDS

Households are defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for their own food and other essentials without combining with any other person. It excludes persons usually resident in non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals.

According to ABS estimates there were approximately 117,300 households in the ACT in June 1999, an increase of 5% since 1996. There has been a decline in the size of households over the three years from 1996 and a growth of one- and two-person households.

### 4.6 HOUSEHOLD SIZE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, ANNUAL AVERAGE—30 JUNE

Households with people aged 15 years and over (people)	Households with a child (aged 0–14 years)			Households without children	Total
	One child	Two children	Three or more children		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1996					
One	2.4	1.8	0.8	24.3	<b>29.3</b>
Two	8.1	11.0	5.4	32.4	<b>56.9</b>
Three	3.4	1.7	0.6	10.5	<b>16.1</b>
Four and over	1.9	0.6	0.2	6.9	<b>9.6</b>
Total	15.8	15.1	6.9	74.0	<b>111.8</b>
1999					
One	2.1	1.4	0.5	28.3	<b>32.3</b>
Two	7.9	9.1	6.4	37.6	<b>61.1</b>
Three	4.2	1.8	0.1	8.1	<b>14.2</b>
Four and over	1.5	0.9	0.1	7.2	<b>9.7</b>
Total	15.7	13.2	7.1	81.3	<b>117.3</b>

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

In 1999, the most common type of household in the ACT consisted of two people over 15 years of age without children (32%), followed by one-person households (24%) and households with two people over 15 years and one child (8%).

#### Household composition

There has been a change in household composition in the ACT since 1996. Between 1996 and 1999 there was a 17% increase in the proportion of one-person households and a 16% increase in households with two people over 15 years without children. The proportion of households containing children declined 3% during the three-year period to 1999, with the largest fall for households with two children of two percentage points to 11% of total households. Average household size of the ACT is projected to decline from 2.7 persons per household in 1996 to between 2.1 and 2.3 persons in 2021. For further details including projections see *Household and Family Projections, Australia* (Cat. no. 3236.0).

Household composition  
*continued*

Overall, the move has been to smaller sized households, particularly one-person and adult two-person only households. This could be a combination of factors such as the ageing of the population, lower fertility rates, the increasing average age of women at the birth of first child, the formation of smaller households through separation and divorce and the growth in the number of people who never marry.

## FAMILIES

The 1996 Census data show there were 76,334 families in the ACT. Of these 53% were couple families with children, almost one-third (31%) were couple families without children and 15% were one-parent families. Nationally the details were 50%, 34% and 15% respectively.

While couple families with children are now the most common family type in the ACT, couple families without children are the family type projected to increase most rapidly. From 1996 levels of 26,000, couple families without children are projected to increase between 56% and 70% to between 40,000 and 44,000 by 2021 and could even become the most common family type by the year 2011. For further details including projections see *Household and Family Projections, Australia* (Cat. no. 3236.0).

In June 1999, according to the 1999 Labour Force Survey there were 75,400 families in the ACT, an increase of 0.2% since June 1996. Of the families in the ACT at June 1999, 56% had one or more dependants compared to 58% in June 1996, while the remaining 44% had no dependants compared to 42% in June 1996.

The large majority (85%) of ACT families were couple families, where more than half (53%) had dependants. The next largest family grouping in the ACT were one-parent families (14%) and more than four-fifths (82%) of these families had dependants. About 85% of one-parent families had a female parent and 16% had a male parent. The remaining were classified as other families, that is, families in which there is no family head and all reported to have no dependants.

#### 4.7 FAMILY TYPE AND NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS

No of children	Single parent				Other families '000	Total '000
	Couple '000	Male '000	Female '000	Total '000		
<b>1996</b>						
None	28.8	..	..	..	1.0	31.7
One	11.6	0.8	3.4	4.1	..	15.7
Two	15.2	0.3	2.0	2.3	..	17.5
Three	6.4	0.1	1.2	1.3	..	7.7
Four or more	2.3	..	0.3	0.3	..	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>75.2</b>
<b>1999</b>						
None	30.3	..	..	..	1.0	33.2
One	11.5	0.9	3.1	4.0	..	15.5
Two	13.3	0.2	2.8	2.9	..	16.2
Three	7.4	0.2	0.9	1.1	..	8.5
Four or more	1.7	..	0.3	0.3	..	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>75.4</b>

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

#### BIRTHS

In 1998 there were 3,982 live births registered to mothers usually a resident of the ACT. This represents a decrease of about 5% from 1997 and a decrease of 8% on the number registered in 1988. This is compared to a national increase of 1% over the 10-year period. There were 2,006 males born compared to 1,976 females, producing a sex ratio of 102 males born to every 100 females.

In 1999 according to the Registrar-General's Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the ACT the most common given names for boys were Jack, Joshua, Lachlan, Thomas, and Matthew, and for girls were Sarah, Georgia, Jessica, Sophie and Olivia.

**Fertility rate** The total fertility rate, expressed as the number of children one woman would expect to bear during her child-bearing lifetime, stayed the same at 1.6 in 1998. This is lower than the Australian total fertility rate of 1.8 children per woman and is the lowest in the country. The total fertility rate in the ACT has over the last 10 years fluctuated between 1.6 and 1.8 children per woman.

The distribution of age specific fertility rates in 1998 shows a continuation of the shift in fertility from younger to older women. The contribution to the total fertility rate of all women aged less than 25 years declined from 17.5% in 1997 to 16.7% in 1998. The contribution of women aged 30 years and over increased from 50.4% in 1997, to 51.0% of the total fertility rate of all women in 1998.

Ex-nuptial births The proportion of ex-nuptial births for the ACT in 1998 (26%) has almost doubled since 1988 when the rate was 15% (668 births). Over the shorter period of 1996 to 1998 the proportion of ex-nuptial births compared to total births has increased from 25% to 26%.

Between 1988 and 1998 there have been increases to the proportion of paternity-acknowledged births. In 1988 only 74% of ex-nuptial births were paternity-acknowledged, compared to 84% in 1998.

Age of women having children The median age of all women in Australia who gave birth in 1998 was 29.5 years compared with 27.9 years in 1988. These rates are consistent with the ACT median ages, being 29.9 for mothers and 32.2 for fathers in 1998. In the ACT, the lowest median age was for ex-nuptials births (26.4 years), compared to mothers in their first nuptial birth who had a median age of confinement of 29.3 years.

The ACT has one of the lowest instances of teenage mothers (females aged under 19 years), with 138 births to teenagers recorded in 1998. In the ACT births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.5% of total births in the ACT which was well below the 4.8% of teenage births nationally, with only Victoria (3.2% teenage births) recording a lower percentage of teenage births.

The age groups of females recording the highest number of births are 25–29 years (1,325 births) and 30–34 years (1,253 births), together making up 65% of total births in the ACT. However the age group of females that makes the greatest contribution to the total fertility rate is 30–34 years at 33%. Those in the 25–29 year age group are the second highest contributor to the total fertility rate at 32%.

Country of birth of parents Of all births registered in the ACT in 1998, 64% were to parents who were both born in Australia, while 8% of confinements were to parents of the same overseas country. The major source countries for overseas-born parents were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Viet Nam, China and the United States.

DEATHS In 1998 there were 1,272 deaths of usual residents in the ACT compared with 1,016 in 1988. The 1998 total comprised 646 (50.8%) male deaths and 626 (49.2%) female deaths, producing a sex ratio of 103.2 males per 100 females. The ACT recorded a standardised death rate of 5.4, and had the lowest rate for any State or Territory in Australia, being 0.6 percentage points below the national rate.



#### 4.8 BIRTHS AND DEATHS—31 DECEMBER

	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998
Births registered(a)					
Male	no.	2 291	2 241	2 132	2 006
Female	no.	2 124	2 155	2 076	1 976
Total	no.	4 415	4 396	4 208	3 982
Ex-nuptial births	no.	1 135	1 108	1 051	1 051
Ex-nuptial births as a proportion of total births	%	25.7	25.2	25.0	26.4
Crude birth rate					
ACT	(b)	14.5	14.3	13.6	12.9
Australia	(b)	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.3
Deaths (ACT)(c)					
Male	no.	593	698	663	646
Female	no.	521	602	671	626
Persons	no.	1 114	1 300	1 334	1 272
Crude death rate					
ACT	(b)	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.1
Australia	(b)	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8
Infant deaths (ACT)	no.	21	25	16	24
Infant mortality rate					
ACT	(b)	4.8	5.7	3.8	6.0
Australia	(b)	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.0

(a) Based on State/Territory of residence of mother.

(b) Per 1,000 mean population.

(c) Based on State/Territory of usual residence.

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

**Age of death** In 1998 the median age at death for males in the ACT was 72.7 years compared to the national median age for males of 74.5 years. For females in the ACT in 1998 the median age at death was 78.9 years, also below the national median age at death of 81.0 years. However, over the 10 year period from 1988 to 1998 there has been a significant increase in the median age at death for males (67.0 years to 72.7 years, up 5.7 years), and females (74.6 years to 78.9 years, or up 4.3 years).

**Death rate** Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths to a specific age group per 1,000 population in those ages. In 1998, male death rates exceeded female death rates at all ages except the under 1 year age group (females 7.6 and males 4.5), the 1–4 years age group (females 0.4 and males 0.1) and the 45–54 years age group (females and males 2.0).

There has been a dramatic decline in the number of infant deaths in recent years from the peak of 77 in 1971, to 35 in 1988, and 24 in 1998, a decline of 31% over the last 10 years. Infant deaths as a proportion of total deaths has also been decreasing with 1 out of every 53 deaths being an infant death in 1998 compared with 1 out of 8 in 1971 and 1 out of 29 in 1988.

Life expectancy As a result of the decline in the standardised death rates (from 6.0 in 1988 to 5.4 in 1998), the life expectancy for all ages has improved. In 1998 the Australian life expectancy at birth was 81.5 years for females and 75.9 years for males. The life expectancy of females in the ACT was 81.6 years, only Western Australia (81.9 years) and Victoria (81.7 years) had a higher female life expectancy. The life expectancy for males in the ACT was 77.5 years.

#### 4.9 EXPECTATION OF LIFE (YEARS) AT BIRTH—31 DECEMBER

	ACT		Aust.	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1971	76.0	68.9	74.8	68.3
1976	77.0	70.1	76.4	69.4
1981	79.4	71.4	78.4	71.4
1986	79.1	73.6	79.2	72.9
1991	81.0	75.5	80.3	74.4
1996	81.6	76.6	81.1	75.2
1997	81.3	77.1	81.3	75.6
1998	81.6	77.5	81.5	75.9

Source: Demography, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 3311.8).

## MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

**Marriage rate** There were 1,692 marriages registered in the ACT in 1998, a rate of 5.5 marriages per 1,000 persons. This was a decrease of 10% from the 1,873 marriages registered in 1997. The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 population), has fluctuated between 5.4 and 6.1 over the past five years. In 1998 this rate was 5.5 per 1,000 population, a decrease on the 1993 rate of 6.0 and the 1997 rate of 6.1. The national rate increased to 5.9 in 1998 from 5.8 in 1997, but has fallen from 6.4 recorded in 1993.

**Marriage age** Since the marriage rate of ACT residents is lower than that for Australia (and the third lowest of all the States and Territories), the age-specific marriage rates are also lower for most age groups. For ACT brides and bridegrooms, the highest marriage rates are for the 25–29 years age group (both 45%), followed by the 20–24 years age group for brides (34%) and the 30–34 years age group for bridegrooms (28%). For Australia the 25–29 years age group is also the highest marriage rate for both brides and bridegrooms.

The median age at marriage for both men and women marrying in the ACT continued to increase in 1998. The median age at marriage was 29.8 years for bridegrooms and 27.6 years for brides, compared with 28.5 and 26.1 years respectively, in 1988.

Category of celebrant In 1998, for the first time in the ACT, marriages performed by civil celebrants (51%) outnumbered those performed by ministers of religion (49%). Both in the ACT and Australia long-term trends indicate that the proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants is increasing. In the ACT there has been an eight percentage point increase from 1988 on the proportion of marriages conducted by civil celebrants.

In 1998, 18% of all marriages performed in the ACT were by Catholic priests, while 15% were by Anglican ministers.

Duration of marriage Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. The median duration of marriage that ended in divorce in the ACT in 1998 was 12.1 years, while for Australia it was 11.2 years. Over the last 10 years this figure, although fluctuating, has not fallen below 10.6 years (1988) or risen above 12.1 years (1998).

#### 4.10 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES—31 DECEMBER

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>r</sup>	1998
Marriages	no.	1 783	1 661	1 753	1 654	1 873	1 692
Crude marriage rate							
ACT	(a)	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.5
Australia	(a)	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9
Divorces(b)	no.	2 061	2 071	1 787	1 610	1 528	1 521
Crude divorce rate							
ACT(b)	(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Australia	(a)	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 people.

(b) 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 and Divorces, Australia* (Cat. no. 3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

#### 4.11 MARRIAGES, SELECTED STATISTICS—31 DECEMBER 1998

	<i>Bridegroom</i>		<i>Bride</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Age-specific marriage rates(a)				
Age group (years)				
19 and under	1.3	1.0	3.6	5.2
20–24	18.2	26.2	34.2	44.4
25–29	44.8	50.8	44.7	50.2
30–34	27.6	31.0	20.8	24.4
35–39	16.7	16.4	10.0	12.1
40–44	7.7	9.8	7.0	7.5
45–49	7.4	7.5	4.4	6.0
50 and over	3.5	3.5	2.2	1.9
Median age (years)				
Never married	27.9	27.9	26.2	26.2
Widowed	n.p.	61.4	n.p.	54.1
Divorced	42.5	42.0	38.9	38.4
<i>Total</i>	29.8	29.8	27.6	27.7

(a) Per 1,000 of the mean population.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (Cat. no. 3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

**Divorce rate** In 1998 there were 1,521 divorces granted in the ACT (down 0.5% from the previous year).

Crude divorce rates are no longer calculated for the ACT as it is considered statistically unreliable, as many divorces that are registered in the ACT involve applicants normally residing in areas surrounding the ACT.

Of the 1,521 divorces granted in the ACT in 1998, 31% of all applications were made by the husband, 48% were made by the wife and the remaining 22% were made jointly.

**Age at divorce** In 1998, the median age of divorce in the ACT was 40.9 years for men and 37.9 years for women. The Australian median ages of divorce in 1998 were 40.5 years for men and 37.8 years for women. The median age at divorce for both men and women continued to rise in the ACT. Between 1988 and 1998 the number of divorces granted where children were involved fell. In 1998, 56% of divorces involved children under 18 years of age, compared to 62% in 1988.

#### 4.12 DIVORCES, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS—31 DECEMBER 1998

	<i>Husband</i>		<i>Wife</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
<i>Median age (years)</i>				
At marriage	25.6	26.0	23.2	23.5
At final separation	37.7	37.2	34.9	34.5
At decree made absolute	40.9	40.5	37.9	37.8

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (Cat. no. 3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

## BIRTHPLACE

The ethnic composition of the ACT population is varied, the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Just over one-quarter (26%) of the people counted in the ACT at the 1996 Census were born overseas, nearly half of them in Europe and the Former USSR (50% or 38,174) and one-fifth from Asia (21% or 15,740). The predominant countries of origin were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Germany, Italy, Croatia and China.

This is comparable to the 1991 Census figures when 25% of people counted in the ACT were born overseas, with the predominant countries of origin being the United Kingdom (27% of all people born overseas), Yugoslavia (6%), New Zealand (5%), Italy (4%) and Germany (4%).

### 4.13 BIRTHPLACE OF ACT RESIDENTS—1996

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Oceania and Antarctica			
Australia	110 031	112 446	222 477
Other	2 595	2 694	5 289
<i>Total</i>	<i>112 626</i>	<i>115 140</i>	<i>227 766</i>
Europe and the Former USSR			
United Kingdom and Ireland	9 620	9 425	19 045
Southern Europe	4 848	4 468	9 316
Western Europe	2 656	2 734	5 390
Northern Europe	525	600	1 125
Eastern Europe	1 188	1 250	2 438
The Former USSR and Baltic States	375	474	849
Europe and the Former USSR n.f.d	5	6	11
<i>Total</i>	<i>19 217</i>	<i>18 957</i>	<i>38 174</i>
The Middle East and North Africa			
The Middle East	608	529	1 137
North Africa	174	151	325
<i>Total</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>1 462</i>
Africa (excluding North Africa)			
Central and West Africa	97	67	164
Southern and East Africa	767	778	1 545
<i>Total</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>1 709</i>
South-East Asia	3 685	4 451	8 136
North-East Asia	1 923	2 183	4 106
Southern Asia	1 767	1 731	3 498
Northern America	1 236	1 300	2 536
South America, Central America and the Caribbean			
South America	633	778	1 411
Central America	126	146	272
The Caribbean	25	45	70
<i>Total</i>	<i>784</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>1 753</i>
Other(a)	44	39	83
Not stated	3 906	4 046	7 952
Overseas visitor	996	1 072	2 068
<b>Total</b>	<b>147 830</b>	<b>151 413</b>	<b>299 243</b>

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 2015.8).

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

There were 46,416 (16.7%) people over the age of four in 1996 that spoke a language other than English at home in the ACT. This is comparable to the 42,159 people (16.3%) in 1991 who spoke a language other than English at home. The languages most commonly spoken in 1996 were Chinese (4,116), Italian (3,654), Croatian (2,967), Greek (2,762), Spanish (2,379) and German (2,207). For more information refer to *ACT In Focus, 1998*.

RELIGION

In 1996, the people of the ACT were predominantly Christian (66.6%), a fall of 4.6% since 1991. Of these, 44.5% were Roman Catholic and 29.5% were Anglican. These two denominations combined represented 147,479 (74.0%) of Christians.

Non-Christian religions accounted for 3.4% of the population, compared to 2.6% in 1991. The largest groups identified were Buddhism, Islam and Hinduism.

Just under 20.0% (59,579) of the ACT population maintained that they were not religious in 1996, compared to 16.3% in 1991. For more information refer to *ACT In Focus, 1998*.

PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

In 1998–99, there were 763 permanent arrivals in the ACT, an increase of 16% from the previous year. As a proportion of permanent settlers in Australia, the number who intended settling in the ACT rose slightly to 1%.

Historically, ACT inward migration patterns have been dominated by persons whose previous residence was in the United Kingdom or New Zealand. While these countries still contribute one of the largest proportions, a changing migration policy in recent times has resulted in a larger intake of migrants from regions other than the United Kingdom.

In 1998–99 almost 26% of permanent settlers in the ACT come from Europe and the former USSR, while a further 11% come from North-East Asia, and 10% from South-East Asia. New Zealand was the most common country of birth for intending settlers with 161 (21%) permanent settlers in 1998–99, with the United Kingdom and Ireland next with 69 (9%). In 1997–98 New Zealand was the most common country of birth for intending settlers, with 83 (13%) permanent settlers, followed by the United Kingdom and Ireland with 70 (11%), and China with 52 (8%).

The largest decreases in 1998–99 from the 1997–98 year came from Canada (down 62% to 10 persons) and the Philippines (down 25% to 27 persons).

#### 4.14 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS—30 JUNE

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Oceania and Antarctica			
New Zealand	64	83	161
Other	32	30	34
Total	96	113	195
Europe and the former USSR			
Former Yugoslav Republics	72	34	57
United Kingdom and Ireland	112	70	69
Other	78	72	72
Total	262	176	198
Middle East and North Africa			
Iran and Iraq	13	7	12
Other	22	14	29
Total	35	21	41
Africa (excluding North Africa)	30	35	46
South-East Asia			
Philippines	30	36	27
Viet Nam	9	12	18
Other	80	43	31
Total	119	91	76
North-East Asia			
Hong Kong	17	19	13
China	77	52	45
Other	22	18	22
Total	116	89	80
Southern Asia			
India	35	34	44
Sri Lanka	20	23	19
Other	29	3	20
Total	84	60	83
The Americas			
United States of America	44	32	28
Other	46	40	16
Total	90	72	44
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>763</b>

(a) Includes 'Not stated'.

Source: *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

In 1998-99, the number of permanent departures from the ACT was 606, equivalent to 79% of permanent arrivals for 1998-99. This compares to 1997-98 where permanent departures were equivalent to 95% of permanent arrivals for that year.

There is a relationship between emigration and immigration. The peaks and troughs in the levels of immigration are duplicated two to five years later in emigration, although at substantially lower levels. The most recent peak in immigration in 1987-88 of 1,769 permanent settlers in the ACT, was reflected in the number of former settlers departing permanently from a low of 301 in 1985-86, to a peak of 623 in 1997-98.

#### 4.15 PERMANENT MOVEMENT SETTLER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>
1975-76	876	430
1980-81	1 237	447
1985-86	1 361	301
1990-91	1 488	574
1995-96	1 021	435
1996-97	833	487
1997-98	657	623
1998-99	763	606

*Source: Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0).*

During 1998-99, the most popular destinations for long-term departures by ACT residents were the United Kingdom (20%), followed by the United States of America (14%), Japan (5%), Papua New Guinea (4%) and China (4%).

#### INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The ACT recorded high net annual gains in the first half of the 1970s followed in the early 1980s by a period of lesser gains interspersed with small losses. Between the mid 1980s and the early 1990s it generally recorded net gains of around 1,500 a year. In 1998-99 the ACT recorded a net population loss of 1,213 persons, continuing a six-year trend of net outflows. This was a decrease on the 1997-98 net outflow of 2,697.

As might be expected, the most important population flows for the ACT are to and from NSW. In the first half of the 1990s the average flow into the ACT from New South Wales was 10,000 a year and the average flow in the reverse direction was 9,700. In the same manner as the rest of the States and Territories, the ACT experienced large outflows to Queensland, averaging 4,000 a year, and smaller counterflows resulting in an average net loss from the Territory to Queensland of 1,200 a year.

Downturns in interstate migration occurred in the early 1980s, for one year against the trend in the late 1980s and in the last six financial years. Given the importance of the public sector to the ACT's employment and economy, some of these downturns may be partially attributable to a fall in job opportunities, as shown by changes in job vacancies. This would lead to a slowing of migration to the ACT.



## INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *1991 Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 2730.8).
- 1996 Census of Population and Housing, Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 2015.8).
- Australian Demographic Statistics, June 1999* (Cat. no. 3101.0).
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- Births, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3301.0).
- Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 2034.0).
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- Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3310.0).
- Migration, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 3412.0).
- Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, 2000* (Cat. no. 1362.8).



## CHAPTER 5

## EDUCATION

### SCHOOLS

Since 1997 schools in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) have been managed by the School Based Management System (SBMS). The underlying philosophy behind SBMS is to provide schools with more flexibility in the use of financial and staffing resources. Preschools are still managed directly by the Department of Education and Community Services (DECS).

The August 1999 Schools Census conducted by DECS revealed there were 223 schools operating in the ACT, comprising 85 preschools, 138 primary and secondary schools (including colleges) and 5 special schools. Of these, 178 (80%) were government schools and 42 (20%) were non-government schools.

### STUDENT ENROLMENTS

There were 60,434 (30,822 males and 29,612 females) full-time students attending ACT schools at August 1999, a decrease of 0.4% (257 students) over the previous year. Of these, 64% attended government schools and 36% attended non-government schools.

#### Government schools

The ACT Government school system had 96 schools with 38,730 students enrolled (19,011 males and 19,719 females), comprising 64% of enrolments in all ACT schools. Primary schools comprised 63% of all government school enrolments, while high school and secondary college enrolments comprised 27% and 17%, respectively.

#### Non-government schools

The ACT non-government school system had 42 schools with 21,704 students enrolled (11,103 males and 10,601 females), comprising 36% of all enrolments in ACT schools. Primary schools, high schools and secondary colleges comprise 50% and 38% and 14% of all non-government school enrolments respectively at August 1999. Catholic schools had 75% of total non-government school enrolments, while Anglican schools had 17% and other non-government schools had 8%.

## 5.1 ACT SCHOOLS(a)—AUGUST 1999

	Government schools	Non-government schools	Total
Preschools			
Locations(b)	82	3	85
Enrolments	3 972	73	4 045
Schools			
Locations	96	42	138
Students(c)			
Primary	21 532	10 651	32 183
High school	10 597	8 211	18 808
College	6 563	2 835	9 398
Males	19 719	11 103	30 822
Females	19 011	10 601	29 612
Total students(d)	38 730	21 704	60 434
Indigenous students(e)	645	157	802
Special schools	4	1	5

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Reference periods for Government preschools is September 1999 and for non-government preschools, February 1999.

(c) Full-time students only. Includes special school students.

(d) Includes ungraded secondary school students and excludes preschool students.

(e) Indigenous full-time students only.

Source: Department of Education and Community Services: Government Schools Census Bulletin, September 1999; Non-government Schools Census Bulletin, February 1999.

Apparent retention rate    Apparent retention rate is the percentage of students of a given cohort group who continued to a particular level/year of education. The apparent retention rate of students attending school from years 7–12 has continued to remained high in the ACT with 93% of students staying on in 1999 as compared with 87% in 1990.

## 5.2 STUDENT NUMBERS AND RETENTION RATES

	Full-time student enrolments				Apparent retention rate(c)
	Primary schools (K–6)	High schools (7–10)	Secondary colleges (11–12)	Total(b)	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	
1994	32 788	18 710	9 131	60 805	93.3
1995	32 739	19 191	9 054	61 040	91.1
1996	32 869	19 119	9 124	61 308	91.3
1997	32 592	19 311	9 178	61 142	91.6
1998	32 277	19 232	9 137	60 691	91.0
1999	32 183	18 808	9 398	60 434	92.5

(a) Full time students only. Includes special school students and excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Totals include ungraded secondary school students.

(c) Apparent retention rates are calculated for students attending school from years 7–12 inclusive.

Source: Schools, Australia, 1999 (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Overseas students Data from Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA) publication *Overseas Student Statistics, 1998* indicate 2,588 overseas students were studying in ACT educational institutions, representing 2% of all overseas students studying in Australia. At 31 March 1998 more than half (62% or 1,595) overseas students in the ACT were enrolled in higher education institutions. There were 422 overseas students attending vocational education and training institutions in the ACT, and a further 436 overseas students were enrolled in ACT schools.

#### TEACHING STAFF

The full-time equivalent teaching (FTE) of a full-time staff member is equal to 1.0. For part-time staff performing activities which fall solely within the scope of the collection, the FTE is calculated on the basis of time worked compared with that worked by full-time staff performing similar duties. In 1999 there were 4,005 full-time staff (primary and secondary), an increase of 2.7% from 1998. The number of teaching staff increased in both primary and secondary schools over the previous year, by 0.2% and 6.0% respectively.

Student/teaching staff ratios Student/teaching staff ratios have remained relatively constant over the last four years. However there was a decrease in the student/teaching ratios from 1998 to 1999 in both primary and secondary schools, of 1.1 and 0.1 respectively.

#### 5.3 STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF (FTE) RATIOS(a)

	Teaching staff (FTE)		Student/teaching staff ratios	
	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Secondary schools
	no.	no	rate	rate
1994	1 809	2 210	18.2	12.7
1995	1 730	2 202	19.0	12.9
1996	1 690	2 173	19.5	13.1
1997	1 710	2 197	19.1	13.0
1998	1 683	2 215	19.1	12.8
1999	1 785	2 220	18.0	12.7

(a) Full-time equivalent. Government and non-government schools. Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0); unpublished data, ACT Department of Education and Community Services.

#### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

There were three public vocational education and training providers in the ACT in 1998:

- Canberra Institute of Technology;
- ACT Department of Education and Community Services; and
- ACT Adult and Community Education.

These institutions had an estimated 18,500 students enrolled (9,600 males and 8,900 females) in 1998, representing a 1% (200 students) decrease over the previous year.

Of all fields of study, Business, administration and economics attracted the most enrolments (26%) in 1998. This was followed by Engineering and surveying and Services, hospitality, transportation (both 12%).

#### 5.4 SELECTED AUSTRALIAN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS (AVETS)

	1993	1994	1995	1996(a)	1997	1998
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of students						
Male	8.3	8.2	10.1	11.1	9.7	9.6
Female	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.0	8.9
Persons	17.0	17.2	18.8	20.9	18.7	18.5
Main Field of study						
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	0.69	0.69	0.70	1.18	0.70	0.70
Architecture, building	1.31	1.57	1.32	1.47	1.00	1.00
Arts, humanities and social sciences	1.01	1.19	1.57	3.30	2.70	2.20
Business, administration, economics	4.38	4.43	5.08	5.60	5.30	4.80
Education	0.05	0.13	0.28	0.38	0.30	0.40
Engineering, surveying	2.11	2.23	2.71	3.16	2.70	2.30
Health, community services	1.06	1.03	1.43	1.71	1.90	2.20
Law, legal studies	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.22	0.20	0.20
Science	0.76	0.86	0.57	0.54	0.50	1.00
Veterinary science, animal care	n.a.	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10
Services, hospitality, transportation	2.05	1.97	2.04	2.41	2.30	2.30
TAFE multi-field education	3.93	3.46	3.56	1.82	1.60	1.60
Number of institutions	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of course enrolments	18 159	18 563	20 707	22 705	20 800	20 900
Number of annual hours '000	4 743.0	5 658.3	5 453.1	5 790.5	5 944.8	6 155.7

(a) Data from previous years may have comparison problems due to a break in the series in 1996. Refer AVETS 1998 for further details.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER), Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics, 1998.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION

There are four higher education institutions located in the ACT:

- Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA);
- Australian National University (ANU);
- University of Canberra; and
- Signadou Campus of the Australian Catholic University (ACU).

The Australian Institute of Sport also offers a Masters of Sports Medicine in conjunction with the University of Canberra.

In 1999, there were 20,500 students enrolled in higher education in the ACT. The ANU had the highest number of enrolments (46%) students, followed by the University of Canberra (43%) students. Most enrolments in 1999 (75%) were at the Bachelor level while a further 15% were enrolled in higher degree courses.

## 5.5 HIGHER EDUCATION, STUDENTS ENROLLED BY COURSE TYPE—1999

	Higher degree	Other post-graduate	Bachelor	Other under-graduate	Enabling courses	Non-award courses	Total
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	390	175	1 174	—	—	5	1 744
Australian National University	1 700	605	6 882	98	—	90	9 375
University of Canberra	860	786	7 012	2	27	65	8 752
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	152	104	401	—	—	3	660
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 102</b>	<b>1 670</b>	<b>15 469</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>20 531</b>

Source: DETYA, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 1999; unpublished data, Australian Catholic University.

In 1999, 71% of all students were enrolled in full-time study. A small number of students (0.3%) were enrolled externally with ADFA and the Signadou campus of the Australian Catholic University. Just over half (52%) of students enrolled in higher education in 1999 were female.

## 5.6 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SELECTED INSTITUTIONS—1999

	Type of enrolment			Males	Females	Persons
	Full-time	Part-time	External			
Australian Defence Force Academy	1 251	443	50	1 365	379	1 744
Australian National University	7 568	1 807	—	4 514	4 861	9 375
University of Canberra	5 433	3 319	—	3 856	4 896	8 752
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	319	322	19	198	462	660
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 571</b>	<b>5 891</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>9 933</b>	<b>10 598</b>	<b>20 531</b>

Source: DETYA, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 1999; Unpublished data, Australian Catholic University.

## ASPECTS OF LITERACY

The ABS survey, Aspects of Literacy (SAL) conducted nationally in 1996 was designed to measure some elements of Australians literacy and numeracy skills. The SAL assessed the following three types of literacy.

- Prose literacy—the ability to understand and use information from various kinds of prose texts, including texts from newspapers, magazines and brochures.
- Document literacy—the ability to locate and use information contained in materials such as tables, schedules, charts, graphs and maps.
- Quantitative literacy—the ability to perform arithmetic operations using numbers contained in printed texts or documents.

For analytical purposes, the scores of the literacy continuum for each of the three types of literacy were divided up into five levels, with Level 1 being the lowest level of literacy and Level 5 being the highest. The ACT contained the largest proportion of people at Level 4/5 on each literacy scale out of all States and Territories and had the smallest proportions at Level 1. For example, 27% of the ACT population between the ages of 15–74 were rated a Level 4/5 on the prose scale compared with 16% for New South Wales (NSW). Conversely, 12% of people in the ACT were rated a Level 1 on the prose scale compared with 22% for NSW.

Some of the differences between States and Territories in terms of literacy performance may be explained by differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of their populations. For example, the proportion of the ACT population with a post-school qualification is higher than the national average, while NSW and Victoria have relatively large proportions of people whose first language is not English.

#### 5.7 LITERACY SKILL LEVELS—1996

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
	%	%	%	%
PROSE SCALE				
ACT	12.1	19.6	41.1	27.3
Australia	19.7	27.5	35.3	17.5
DOCUMENT SCALE				
ACT	10.7	20.5	40.6	28.2
Australia	19.5	28.3	36.1	16.1
QUANTITATIVE SCALE				
ACT	12.5	20.6	38.1	28.8
Australia	19.2	27.2	36	17.7

Source: *Aspects of Literacy, Assessed Skill Levels, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 4228.0)*.

There were 49,400 persons aged 15–24 years in the ACT as at September 1999. Of these, 59% were attending an educational institution, above the national average of 55%. These were divided into 14,100 persons attending school and 15,200 attending a tertiary institution (10,200 in higher education, 4,700 at TAFE and the remainder at other institutions). In September 1998, there were 28,700 persons who attended an educational institution, representing 59% of the equivalent population.

Of the 14,000 school students, 6,200 were in the labour force, giving a participation rate of 44%. Of those in the labour force 26% were unemployed, while the remaining 4,600 were all employed part-time. The labour force participation rate of the 15,200 tertiary students was 78%; however for full-time students it was 73% and for part-time students it was 96%. The vast majority (72%) of tertiary students who were employed worked part-time.

Of the 5,600 persons aged 15–24 years who were born outside Australia, 43% were studying at a tertiary institution. While they made up 11% of the population aged 15–24 years, they made up 16% of all persons studying at a higher education institution.

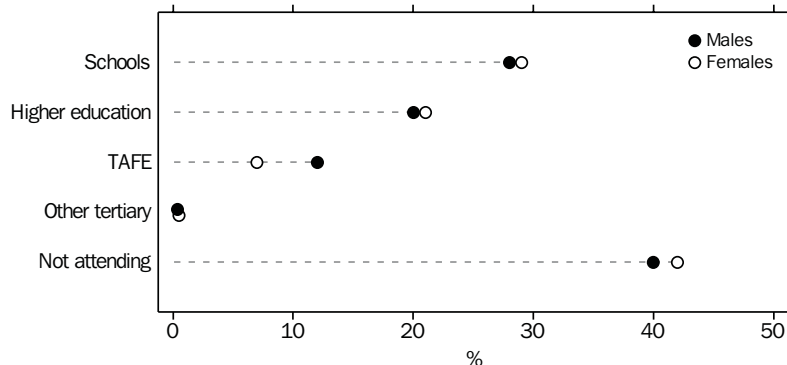
The TAFE student population had a higher percentage of students that had last attended a government school than the higher education student population. There were 10,100 persons in higher education and of these 51% had attended a government school, 49% a non-government school. Of the 4,200 TAFE students 72% had attended a government school and an estimated 28% had last attended a non-government school.



The labour force participation rates were higher for tertiary students aged 15–24 years who last attended a non-government school than for those who attended a government school (82% and 75% respectively).

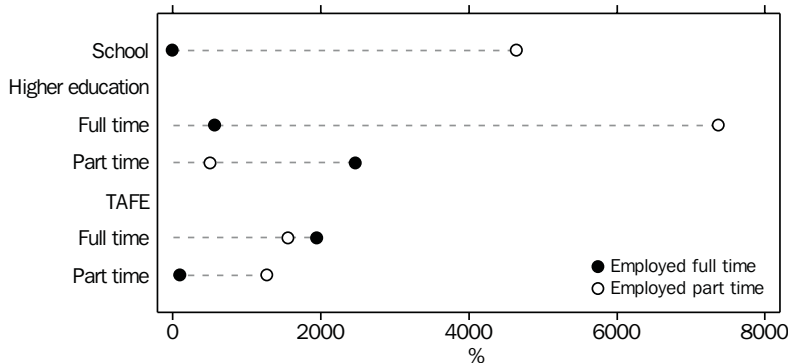
The vast majority of persons aged 15–24 attending a higher education institution were undertaking a Bachelor degree, (9,600 or 95%). Most of the people aged 15–24 who were attending a TAFE were in an undergraduate diploma/associated diploma stream (42%) or were undertaking a skilled or basic vocational course (40%).

5.8 PERSONS AGED 15–24, PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION



Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey, September 1999.

5.9 PERSONS AGED 15–24 IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT STATUS



Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey, September 1999.

Student assistance

In 1999 there were just over 7,000 students attending ACT institutions receiving some form of financial assistance for education. Austudy is provided to students aged 25 years and over and accounts for 16% of students receiving assistance. Youth Allowance is provided to students under 25 years, accounting for 76% of students receiving assistance. There were almost 500 students receiving ABStudy, an increase of 62% from 1998. The number of students on the Isolated Children Scheme remains low because assistance is payable primarily for students whose homes were geographically isolated, whose special educational needs could not be met locally, students from itinerant families and students with disabilities.

## 5.10 STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION

	1996	1997	1998(a)(b)	1999(c)
Austudy	10 632	9 142	8 079	1 140
Youth Allowance(d)	..	..	n.a.	5 345
ABStudy	388	397	306	495
Assistance for Isolated Children	30	24	21	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 050</b>	<b>9 563</b>	<b>8 406</b>	<b>7 004</b>

(a) Austudy numbers are for the period 1 January to 30 June due to change to the Youth Allowance taking over from Austudy at July 1998.

(b) ABStudy and AIC are full year figures.

(c) Youth allowance includes full-time students only. Exclude students receiving other forms of assistance while doing part-time study.

(d) Introduced in July 1998

Source: Unpublished data, DETYA; unpublished data, Department of Family and Community Services.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In May 1999, 112,400 persons or 53% of the ACT population aged 15–64 years, had a recognised post-school qualification (11% higher degrees and 34% bachelor degrees). In terms of vocational qualifications, 14% had skilled vocational qualifications and 17% had basic vocational qualifications. About 40% (84,700) of the ACT population aged 15–64 years had no post-school qualifications of which 47,200 had completed high school while 37,500 had not.

Nationally, 5,452,400 persons or 44% of all people aged 15–64 years had a recognised post-graduate qualification with 4% with higher degrees, 26% had bachelor degrees, 26% had skilled vocational qualifications and 20% had basic vocational qualifications. People with no post-school qualifications comprised 51% of the national population.

For more details see Transition from Education to Work survey data in chapter 8.

## HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

**Access** During 1999 there were 74,000 households in the ACT with home computer access. The ACT had the highest proportion of households with home computer access at 68% as compared with 48% for Australia.

### 5.11 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME COMPUTER ACCESS

	<i>Number of households</i>		<i>Proportion(a) of all households</i>	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
	'000	'000	%	%
New South Wales	1 013	1 092	44	47
Victoria	792	873	47	51
Queensland	550	575	43	45
South Australia	244	266	43	46
Western Australia	288	346	43	51
Tasmania	65	74	36	41
Northern Territory	21	29	45	54
Australian Capital Territory	72	74	66	68
<b>Australia</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>3 329</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>

(a) Proportions are of all households in each category.

Source: *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1999 (Cat. no.8146.0)*.

**Home use** The high usage of home computers and home Internet access had implications for business in the ACT. People are increasingly able to work from home. The home computer was used by 63,000 persons (45%) for work related activities in 1999. There was an estimated 17,000 adults (8% of all adults) who used the Internet for shopping, that is purchasing or ordering goods or services via the Internet for private use. An estimated 5% of adults in the ACT paid bills or transferred funds via the Internet compared with 3% nationally. The growing use of the Internet to pay bills, shop, and of the use of home computers to work at home reflect the increasing importance of the Internet for business or e-commerce.

**Internet access** There was an estimated 38,000 (35%) of all ACT households with home Internet access in 1999 compared to 31,000 (28%) in 1998. Approximately 135,000 adults had Internet access, an increase of 13% on the previous year. Of these, 29% had access at home, and 36% at work. ACT continued to have the highest proportions of households with access to the Internet at home at 35%, compared to 22% of all Australian households.

### 5.12 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS

	<i>Number of households</i>		<i>Proportion(a) of all households</i>	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
	'000	'000	%	%
New South Wales	406	521	18	22
Victoria	256	395	15	23
Queensland	191	265	15	21
South Australia	74	115	13	20
Western Australia	97	153	15	23
Tasmania	19	33	10	18
Northern Territory	7	15	16	29
Australian Capital Territory	31	38	28	35
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1 082</b>	<b>1 536</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>

(a) Proportions are of all households in each category.

Source: *Household Use of Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0)*.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Aspects of Literacy, Assessed Skill Levels, Australia, May 1996*  
(Cat. no. 4228.0).
- Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998*  
(Cat. no. 8146.0).
- Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1999*  
(Cat. no. 8146.0).
- Schools, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 4221.0).
- Participation in Education, Australia, September 1999* (Cat no. 6272.0).
- Non-ABS ACT Department of Education and Community  
Services—Non-Government Schools Office; Government Preschools  
Census Bulletin.
- DETYA, *Selected Higher Education Statistics, 1999*.
- DETYA, *Selected Vocational Education and Training Statistics, 1998*.
- DETYA, *Overseas Student Statistics, 1998*.
- NCVER, *National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd,  
Statistics, 1998*.

## CHAPTER 6

## HEALTH, WELFARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) has a wide range of health services provided by government, non-profit organisations and private enterprise to help safeguard the health and well-being of ACT residents and to assist those who are sick.

This chapter provides an overview of health statistics for the ACT. Data is provided on public hospitals, children's immunisation, causes of death, the 1995 National Health Survey and the 1997 Mental Health and Wellbeing Survey. Information is also featured on the Ambulance Service and the use of medication, medicare services, PBS, respiratory conditions and Social Security allowances.

### HOSPITALS

**Hospital separations** The ACT is serviced by three public hospitals and nine private hospitals (six of the private hospitals are day surgery only). In 1998–99 there were 46,900 hospital separations of ACT residents from ACT public hospitals and 10,600 separations from ACT private hospitals. In 1998–99 a comparison of public hospital separations for each subdivision revealed that greater proportions of separations occurred in Belconnen and Tuggeranong (both 26%). A comparison of private hospital separations by subdivision is not available in 1998–99.

**Length of stay** The average length of stay of separations gives an indication of the acuity of those separations. In 1998–99, South Canberra and North Canberra (both 3.8 days) had the highest average length of stay for all public hospital separations for any cause. The average length of stay in public hospitals for the ACT was 3.5 days compared to 3.7 days in 1997–98. In private hospitals, the average length of stay was 3.9 days in 1998–99. The major causes for high length of stay in 1998–99 in public hospitals were mental disorders (average 11 days), conditions originating in the perinatal period (7.9 days) and circulatory diseases and endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (both 5.7 days). In private hospitals, the major causes for high length of stay were mental disorders (average 17.9 days), endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (9.5 days) and infectious and parasitic diseases and conditions originating in the perinatal period (both 6.2 days).

6.1 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, PUBLIC HOSPITALS(a)—30 JUNE 1999

	Separations		Total separations	Average length of stay(b)(c)
	Same day	Stay one day or more(b)		
North Canberra	2 957	3 211	6 177	3.8
Belconnen	5 813	6 540	12 363	3.2
Woden Valley	2 789	2 754	5 549	3.7
Weston Creek	1 825	1 970	3 802	3.7
Tuggeranong	5 647	6 740	12 398	3.0
South Canberra	2 151	2 069	4 228	3.8
Gungahlin–Hall	776	1 518	2 297	3.4
<b>Total ACT(d)</b>	<b>21 972</b>	<b>24 879</b>	<b>46 906</b>	<b>3.4</b>

(a) Includes ACT residents only.

(b) Excludes separations with a length of stay of 90 days or more.

(c) Same day patients are given a length of stay of one day.

(d) Includes ACT balance.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1998–99.

Separations by type      Of the 61,600 separations in 1998–99 in ACT public hospitals (including ACT and non-ACT residents), women accounted for the majority of separations 31,400 or 51%. Non-ACT residents accounted for 24% of public hospital separations. In private hospitals, 56% of all separations were accounted for by women and 33% of all separations were accounted for by non-ACT residents.

6.2 ACT PUBLIC HOSPITALS, SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY(a)—30 JUNE 1999

	Public hospital separations			Private hospital separations		
	Same day	Total separations(b)	Average length of stay(b)(c) days	Same day	Total separations(b)	Average length of stay(b)(c) days
Sex						
Male	15 927	30 246	3.4	2 855	7 365	3.5
Female	13 597	31 352	3.6	3 464	9 523	4.2
Unknown	—	1	1.0	—	2	4.0
Total(d)	29 524	61 599	3.5	6 319	16 890	3.9
Principal diagnosis						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	90	846	3.5	17	67	6.2
Neoplasms	1 824	3 796	4.9	489	1 488	4.3
Diseases of blood	618	882	2.6	17	84	4.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	113	599	5.7	7	57	9.5
Mental, behavioural disorders	137	1 430	11.0	3	303	17.9
Nervous system diseases	266	892	4.7	118	294	3.7
Eye and adnexa diseases	373	503	1.6	433	799	1.2
Ear and mastoid process diseases	358	557	1.6	221	291	1.3
Circulatory system diseases	1 406	4 666	5.7	104	523	5.1
Respiratory system diseases	279	3 300	4.3	59	834	4.5
Digestive system diseases	2 654	5 294	3.0	1 012	2 037	2.4
Skin diseases	242	722	4.2	108	204	3.0
Musculoskeletal diseases	588	2 089	5.1	749	2 246	4.0
Genitourinary diseases	1 070	2 521	3.3	1 243	2 369	2.8
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	538	4 937	3.4	144	1 475	5.6
Perinatal period conditions	53	1 407	7.9	59	550	6.2
Congenital anomalies	169	522	3.2	59	205	3.3
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	863	2 432	2.6	131	362	3.4
Injury/poisoning	540	4 017	5.1	159	624	5.2
Factors influencing health status etc.	17 343	20 187	1.7	1 187	2 077	2.9
Total(e)	29 524	61 599	3.5	6 319	16 889	3.9
Usual residence for patients						
Non-ACT	7 566	14 785	3.9	2 020	5 611	3.7
ACT	21 972	46 906	3.4	4 164	10 606	3.9
Total	29 524	61 599	3.5	6 319	16 890	3.9

(a) Includes ACT and non-ACT residents.

(b) Excludes separations 90 days or more.

(c) Same day patients are given a length of stay of one day.

(d) Includes unknown.

(e) Includes separations with no principal diagnosis.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1998–99.

**Ambulance Service** The ACT Ambulance Service provides skilled pre-hospital emergency health care and patient transport services for all members of the community. There are six ambulance stations in the ACT, located at Fyshwick, Dickson, Calwell, Belconnen, Woden and Gungahlin. In 1998–99, the ACT Ambulance Service had a minimum of six ambulance crews on every shift which dealt with a total of 18,800 cases, an increase of 600 (3%) from the previous year. In 1998–99, 66% of emergency cases were responded to in less than eight minutes and in 64% of emergency cases ambulance officers spent less than 20 minutes on the scene.

## HEALTH SERVICES

The ACT Department of Health and Community Care reported various key achievements in health services in the ACT in the 1998–99 financial year.

Treatment options for people dependent on illicit and other drugs were significantly improved during 1998–99. To improve access to methadone treatment services in the ACT, the overall number of methadone places was increased from an average of 400 to an average of 500 during 1998–99. Links between the public and community programs were streamlined by amalgamation to form the ACT Methadone Program.

The ACT Diabetes Council was established in January 1999. In its first year the Council has overseen the implementation of an after hours information service and the Visual Impairment Prevention Program.

The *Health Regulation (Maternal Health Information) Act 1998* was passed by the Legislative Assembly in December 1998. The Act requires that women in the ACT be provided information approved by a medical advisory panel before they can undergo an abortion. Also, five agencies have since been approved in the ACT as suitable for medical purposes for the provision of abortions.

The ACT Enhanced Measles Control Campaign was completed in 1998–99, achieving a coverage rate of 88.3% in primary school children. At the end of the 1998–99 financial year, the ACT maintained its record of the highest coverage rates for 12 month old and two year old children, and achieved the second highest rate of coverage for the first dose of the Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccination.

An adult influenza program, delivering free vaccinations to people aged 65 and over, was introduced in early 1999 and funded by the Department of Health and Aged Care. A total of 19,130 doses of influenza vaccine were provided during Autumn and Winter 1999 with 15,500 (81%) of these doses administered.

## CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION

Results from the Children's Immunisation and Health Screening Survey, April 1995, showed that the proportion of children considered fully immunised declined with age in the ACT. This decline was consistent for all diseases covered by the immunisation schedule except measles, mumps and rubella.

In April 1995 the proportion of children who were fully immunised against all conditions covered by the schedule differed between States and Territories; the highest levels were recorded in the ACT (48%) and Western Australia (42%), the lowest in Tasmania (27%) and Queensland (29%). The national average was 33%. The ACT rate fell below the national average for Whooping cough (Pertussis) for children aged six years and Diphtheria/Tetanus and Polio for children aged two years.



CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION  
continued

The following table includes the proportion of children who at April 1995 were fully immunised in terms of the current (1994) and previous (1991) standard childhood vaccination schedule. The lower immunisation levels for the 1994 schedule are possibly influenced by the introduction of the new schedule just before the survey. The introduction of the Hib vaccine in the current schedule was also a major factor contributing to the fall in immunisation cover.

6.3 FULLY IMMUNISED CHILDREN, CONDITION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS—APRIL 1995

	ACT			Australia		
	Aged 1 year	Aged 2 years	Aged 6 years	Aged 1 year	Aged 2 years	Aged 6 years
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Diphtheria/Tetanus	91.1	62.2	61.4	88.5	63.0	45.2
Pertussis	86.7	60.0	*15.9	86.2	57.5	17.2
Polio	86.7	84.4	72.7	86.3	86.9	60.2
Measles	86.7	93.3	99.9	86.8	91.5	91.7
Mumps	86.7	93.3	97.7	86.0	90.1	88.4
Rubella	86.7	93.3	70.5	81.4	81.1	62.8
Hib	68.9	55.6	50.0	62.3	52.4	26.6
All Conditions						
Current schedule	55.6	42.2	*11.4	51.4	34.3	3.1
Previous schedule	71.1	57.8	36.4	70.8	51.3	21.6

Source: Children's Immunisation, Australia (Cat. no. 4352.0).

A 1998 study by the ACT Department of Health and Community Care looking at a cohort of 25,574 children from the ACT immunisation database who were born between 1 January 1993 and 31 December 1997 found that there has been a steady increase in the proportion of children vaccinated.

The recommended vaccines include; Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine (DTP or Triple Antigen), Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV or Sabin), Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR), and after April 1993 Haemophilus Influenzae type B (HIB). Between the age of 2 and 18 months there are 5 schedules of immunisation. At each year of birth there is a gradual decrease in the proportion of fully immunised children at schedule 1 compared to schedule 5. There has been an increase in the proportion of children fully immunised at schedule one from 70% in 1993 compared to 88% in 1997. However, in 1997 there was a decline in the proportion of children immunised in schedule 2 to 5 compared with the previous year.

6.4 PERCENT OF CHILDREN FULLY VACCINATED—1 JANUARY 1993 TO 31 DECEMBER 1997 BIRTH COHORT

	1993(a)	1994	1995	1996	1997(b)
1 — DTP1, OPV1, HIB1 — 2 months	70	82	79	84	88
2 — DTP2, OPV2, HIB2 — 4 months	65	77	75	80	77
3 — DTP3, OPV3, HIB3 — 6 months	50	69	67	71	65
4 — MMR — 12 months	73	68	73	74	45
5 — DTP4, HIB Booster — 18 months	40	52	50	n.a.	n.a.

(a) The low proportion of children fully vaccinated in 1993 compared to other years, maybe due to the computerised immunisation information system only becoming fully operational in late 1993.

(b) The low proportion of children who were vaccinated at schedule 3 in 1997 could be explained by some children born late 1997 had not reached 6 months at the time the data was extracted in January/February 1998.

Source: ACT Health and Community Care, Health Series, Number 16.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1995 National Health Survey

During 1995 the second National Health Survey was conducted. The survey focused on the health status of Australians, their use of health facilities and services and lifestyle factors affecting the health of the nation.

Lifestyle

People in the ACT showed a different pattern of health-related lifestyle behaviours from Australians in general. They were less likely to smoke (21%) and more likely to exercise at a moderate or high level (43%) than people living elsewhere in Australia. In contrast, the ACT recorded the highest proportion of adults consuming alcohol in the week prior to the survey (64%), and was second only to the Northern Territory in the proportion of adults consuming alcohol at a medium or high risk level. Of those who reported their weight and height in the 1995 survey in the ACT, 43% were overweight or obese while 52% were in the acceptable weight range. Some 77% of ACT residents reported to always or usually take sun protection measures in 1995.

Proportionately more women reported in the 1995 survey that they used breast cancer screening techniques than reported in the 1989–90 survey. Some 25% of women aged 18–64 years in the ACT reported having a mammogram in the last three years compared with 13% in 1989–90. Both the 1989–90 and 1995 surveys reported just over 75% of women using cervical cancer screening.

The ACT had the highest proportion of children (0–3 years) who had been breastfed (78% compared to 72% for Australia). Of these, over half (52%) were breastfed (fully or partially) for 6 months or more, compared with 47% for Australia.

Illness and injury Relatively more people in the ACT reported illness conditions than in other States and Territories (89% compared with 85% nationally). There were higher prevalence rates for most types of illnesses. In particular, the ACT recorded the highest general rates for sight, digestive, skin and respiratory conditions. Sight disorders of refraction and accommodation were the most commonly reported long-term conditions: an estimated 24% of the ACT population were far-sighted and a further 19% short-sighted. Other more frequently reported long-term conditions were hayfever (19%), headaches (17%), asthma (12%) and arthritis (13%).

Respiratory conditions The ACT recorded the highest proportion of people suffering from respiratory conditions (43%), this compares to the national average of 37%. In the top three most commonly suffered respiratory conditions by Australians, the ACT ranked in the top three for all three conditions. The ACT recorded the highest proportion of hayfever sufferers (19%) compared to 14% nationally, also having the third highest rate of asthma (12%) behind Queensland (13%) and slightly lower than the Northern Territory (12%), (all above the national average of 11%), whilst the rate for sinusitis in the ACT (11%) was second only to Queensland (13%) and above the national average of 10%.

Although the ACT reported a higher rate of asthma than the national figure, the proportion of people in the ACT using asthma medication (6%) is lower than the usage of asthma medication nationally (7%). For more information refer to *ACT in Focus, 1999*.

## MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

From the 1997 Mental Health and Wellbeing Survey, just over one in five (21%) people residing in the ACT, compared to just over one in six (18%) nationally had experienced a mental disorder at some time during the 12 months prior to the survey. The prevalence of mental disorder generally decreased with age. Young adults aged 18–24 years had the highest prevalence of mental disorder (32%), declining steadily to 9% of those aged 65 years and over.

Men accounted for a larger proportion of the population in the ACT experiencing a mental disorder (25%) compared to women (18%) in the 12 months prior to the survey. However the reverse was true nationally, with women (18%) making up a larger proportion than men (17%) of the Australian population who reported suffering a mental disorder.

Women were more likely than men to have experienced anxiety disorders (13% compared with 11% in the ACT), and 12% compared to 7% nationally. Women were also more likely to have experienced affective disorders (9% compared with 7% in the ACT), and 7% compared to 4% nationally. On the other hand, men in the ACT were around four times as likely as women to have substance use disorders (17% compared with 4%), whilst nationally men were about twice as likely (11% compared with 5%).

Anxiety disorders include conditions which involve feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Anxiety disorders were the most commonly experienced disorders by both ACT residents (12%), and Australians (10%). In the ACT the highest rate of anxiety disorder (20%) was observed among women aged 25–34 years. For men, the prevalence of anxiety disorders varied little with age until age 55, after which the prevalence declined.

In the ACT the prevalence of affective (mood) disorders was highest at 17% for women aged 18–24 years, double the rate for men of this age. Most people with an affective disorder met the criteria for depression (88% of women and 100% of men).

There were also differences in the prevalence of mental disorders found based on the marital status of a person. People never married (33% for the ACT, and 26% nationally), and people separated or divorced (28% for the ACT, and 28% nationally) experienced a higher rate of mental disorders compared to married people (15% for the ACT and nationally), and people widowed (14%).

The labour force status of a person appeared to also be influential on the chance a person would experience a mental disorder. People who are employed either full time (21% for the ACT, and 17% nationally) or part time (19% for the ACT, and 20% nationally), or who are not in the labour force at all (20% for the ACT, and 15% nationally) recorded much lower rates of mental disorders compared to unemployed people (43% for the ACT, and 34% nationally).

The survey obtained information on the use of alcohol and four groups of drugs which included both illegal and prescription drugs. Young men were particularly prone to substance use disorders, with about 33% of those aged 18–24 years in the ACT being affected.

## 6.5 PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS—MAY TO AUGUST 1997(a)

	ACT		Australia	
	'000	%	'000	%
Anxiety disorders				
Males	11.1	10.5	470.4	7.1
Females	15.2	13.4	829.6	12.1
Persons	26.2	12.0	1 299.9	9.7
Affective disorders				
Males	7.8	7.4	275.3	4.2
Females	9.8	8.6	503.3	7.4
Persons	17.6	8.0	798.6	5.8
Substance abuse disorders				
Males	18.0	17.0	734.3	11.1
Females	4.9	4.3	307.5	4.5
Persons	22.8	10.4	1 041.8	7.7
Total mental disorders(b)				
Males	26.3	24.9	1 151.6	17.4
Females	19.8	17.5	1 231.5	18.0
Persons	46.1	21.1	2 383.1	17.7

(a) During the 12 months prior to the interview.

(b) A person may have more than one mental disorder, therefore when the components are added they may equal more than the total.

Source: *Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, 1997* (Cat. no. 4326.0); ABS, unpublished data.

## CAUSE OF DEATH

In 1998 there were 1,272 registered deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT compared to 1,334 deaths in 1997. The 1998 total comprised of 646 males deaths and 626 female deaths, a sex ratio of 103.2 males per 100 females.

The two major causes of death for men and women in the ACT in 1998 were cancer and ischaemic heart disease. About 30% of male and female deaths were due to cancer, while 19% of male and 15% of female deaths were due to ischaemic heart disease.

In 1998 the total number of motor vehicle traffic accidents (32 or 3% of all deaths) slightly exceeded suicides (31 or 2%), thus making motor vehicle traffic accidents the major external cause of death in the ACT. Suicide was the major cause of death for males aged between 25–44 years whereas for both males and females in the 15–24 age group motor vehicle traffic accidents was the major cause of death. Ischaemic heart disease was the predominant cause for both males and females in the age groups exceeding 74 years.

6.6 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH—31 DECEMBER 1998

	ACT				Aust.	
	Male		Female		Male	Female
	no.	%	no.	%	%	%
Malignant neoplasm	196	30.3	187	29.9	29.2	24.9
Diabetes mellitus	5	0.8	16	2.6	2.1	2.2
Ischaemic heart disease	124	19.2	93	14.9	22.4	21.3
Cerebrovascular disease	42	6.5	73	11.7	7.2	11.9
Pneumonia and influenza	9	1.4	27	4.3	3.1	4.2
Suicide	28	4.3	3	0.5	3.2	0.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	31	4.8	29	4.6	5.4	4.1
All other causes(a)	211	32.7	198	31.6	27.4	30.5
<b>All causes</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes for example; infectious diseases, other circulatory and respiratory system diseases, diseases of the digestive and nervous systems, mental disorders and all other diseases.

Source: Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0).

**Infant mortality rate** In 1998 there were 24 infant deaths registered in the ACT, an increase of eight deaths from 1997. This gave the ACT the third highest infant mortality rate (six deaths per 1,000 live births), one above the national average of five deaths (per 1,000 live births).

Over the period 1982–96, the infant mortality rate in the ACT declined by 44.1%, compared to 43.7% nationally. In the ACT the annual average number of infant deaths between 1982 and 1986 was 38, with the leading causes being perinatal conditions (40%), followed by congenital abnormalities (26%). Between the years 1987 and 1991 the annual average number of infant deaths decreased to 35, with the leading causes being perinatal conditions (34%) and SIDS (31%). The annual average number of infant deaths continued to fall between 1992 and 1996 to 23 deaths, and the leading causes being perinatal conditions (52%) and congenital abnormalities (22%).

The annual average number of infant deaths from SIDS halved over the 15 year period in the ACT, falling from an annual average of eight deaths between 1982 and 1986 to an annual average of four deaths between 1992 and 1996.

**Firearm deaths** According to the ABS publication *Firearms Deaths, Australia, 1980 to 1995* (Cat. no. 4397.0), a total of 112 deaths were registered as firearm related in the ACT during the reference period 1980–95, accounting for 1% of all deaths reported. Although the relative magnitude of deaths from the use of firearms as a cause of death is small, such deaths still have public health and social significance. Analysis of ABS mortality data indicates that firearms are involved in approximately one-quarter of all suicides and one-fifth of all homicides in Australia.

## INCOME SUPPORT

The Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) provides income support for the retired, people with disabilities and the sick, the unemployed and families with children. While the ACT makes up 1.6% of Australia's total population, ACT FaCS recipients only account for 1.2% of Australia's total social security customers. The ACT has a lower proportion of its population compared to the national proportion for most types of FaCS benefits. Exceptions include Family Allowance—Minimum where 6.1% of ACT residents receive the payment compared to 5.7% nationally, Youth Allowance—Full-Time Student (2.2% compared to 2.0% nationally) and Austudy (0.5% compared to 0.3% nationally).

- Age pension      The age pension is payable to men who are over 65 years of age and women who are over 60 years and 6 months of age and is subject to residence qualifications. Pension age for women was raised to 60 years and 6 months from 1 July 1995. There were 14,300 age pensioners in the ACT at 4 June 1999, representing an increase of 4% since 5 June 1998. At 4 June 1999 aged pensioners accounted for 6% of the ACT's population aged 15 and over, whilst nationally aged pensioners accounted for a significantly higher proportion of the population aged 15 and over at 11%.
- Disability support pension      The disability support pension may be paid to a person aged 16 years or over who has a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment of at least 20% and who is assessed as being unable to work for at least 30 hours a week at full award wages, or to be retrained at such work, for at least two years. At 4 June 1999, the number of persons receiving a disability support pension in the ACT was 5,500, an increase of 9% since June 1998. Once again the proportion of ACT residents (2%) receiving disability support pension is well below the national average of 4%.
- Parenting payments      On 20 March 1998 parenting payments (single and partnered) replaced the old sole parent pension. Parenting payments are provided to single parents, or partnered parents who have a dependent child aged under 16 years of age or an older child attracting a child disability allowance. At June 1999 there were 5,200 parenting payments single recipients, and 7,900 parenting payments partnered recipients in the ACT.
- Other benefits and allowances      The ACT at 4% was also well below the national average (7%) in the proportion of rent assistance recipients. Other substantial differences where the ACT's rate was below that nationally, occurred in Newstart Allowance (ACT 3%, compared to 4% nationally) and Family Allowance—Greater than the minimum (ACT 4%, compared to 6% nationally).

6.7 CUSTOMERS RECEIVING PAYMENTS FROM DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES(a)—JUNE 1999

	ACT recipients		Australian recipients		ACT recipients as proportion of Australian recipients
	no.	% of population	no.	% of population	%
Age Pension	14 297	5.8	1 715 888	11.4	0.8
Disability Support Pension	5 508	2.2	577 720	3.8	1.0
Wives Pension	557	0.2	100 711	0.7	0.6
Carers Payment	322	0.1	40 073	0.3	0.8
Mature Age Allowance	270	0.1	45 166	0.3	0.6
Youth Allowance—Full-Time Student	5 345	2.2	296 996	2.0	1.8
Youth Allowance—Other	1 032	0.4	82 839	0.6	1.2
Newstart Allowance	7 633	3.1	661 719	4.4	1.2
Family Allowance—Minimum	14 848	6.1	856 291	5.7	1.7
Family Allowance—Greater than Minimum	10 274	4.2	904 463	6.0	1.1
Parenting Payment—Single	5 222	2.1	384 926	2.6	1.4
Parenting Payment—Partnered	7 866	3.2	625 478	4.2	1.3
Child Disability Allowance	1 699	0.7	100 666	0.7	1.7
Rent Assistance	9 356	3.8	1 028 158	6.8	0.9
Austudy	1 140	0.5	47 272	0.3	2.4
<b>Total customers</b>	<b>60 136</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>5 212 411</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

(a) The data for the majority of payments shown was current at 4 June 1999, however, some of the components making up the totals were current as at 21 May 1999.

Note: Total population for welfare recipient data is considered to be those people aged 15 years and over

Source: DFaCS, Customers by Payment Type, June 1999.

MEDICARE

Medicare, as Australia's public health insurance scheme, is one of the major institutions in the health system. Funded by a levy on all employed adults, Medicare is available to all Australians and allows a wide range of goods and services to be accessed.

According to the Health Insurance Commission, in 1998–99, a total of 2,786,776 Medicare services costing \$90 million were processed in the ACT, accounting for 1% of all Medicare services nationally. These services averaged a cost of \$32.28 per service, which is similar to the average cost per service in Australia of \$32.32.

The largest proportion of Medicare services comprised unreferral consultations by general practitioners, which accounted for 47% of the ACT total (1,322,045 cases). The next most commonly accessed Medicare service was pathology (730,274 cases were processed or 26% of total services).

In terms of dollar value, however, general practitioners' consultations made up only 34% of the value of services processed, and pathology 15%. Diagnostic imaging accounted for a larger proportion of services processed by dollar value than pathology. It accounted for \$22.9 million (16%) of the value of total services, while only accounting for 5% of visits.



MEDICARE *continued*

In 1998–99 the ACT remained below the national average for both services accessed and value of benefits for services in all sex and age groups. Compared to 1997–98, both in the ACT and in Australia there were negligible changes across all sex and age groups for both services accessed, and value of benefits. The ACT follows the national trend of people accessing more services as they become older and recording a higher average cost of service. Therefore it is the 75 years and over age group who have the highest number of services accessed and value of benefits, which is more than double the value and services accessed for the population as a whole.

6.8 AVERAGE MEDICARE SERVICES—30 JUNE 1999

	<i>Average number of services</i>				<i>Average value of benefits</i>			
	<i>ACT</i>		<i>Aust.</i>		<i>ACT</i>		<i>Aust.</i>	
	1997–98	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99
Male	7.05	7.06	8.76	8.81	221.73	229.51	277.41	287.99
Female	10.75	10.94	12.81	12.92	332.14	351.49	398.16	414.20
Persons	8.92	9.01	10.80	10.87	227.37	290.74	338.10	351.40
Male 75+	19.55	18.13	20.14	19.79	683.16	643.58	672.25	673.67
Female 75+	22.91	22.38	24.11	24.41	746.86	755.92	773.72	801.97

Source: Health Insurance Commission, Medicare Statistical Tables 1998–99.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS), the Commonwealth Government makes available a large range of necessary prescription medicines to all Australian residents and overseas visitors who are eligible for Reciprocal Health Care arrangements at affordable prices. Clients of the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) and the Department of Veteran Affairs (DVA) are entitled to a further reduced concessional rate.

There is also a Safety Net to financially protect individuals and families who use a lot of medicines each year. In 1997 and 1998 the safety net limit was \$612.60 and at 1 January 1999 it was \$620.60. The concessional threshold was also the same as 1997 and 1998 from 1 January 1999 at \$166.40. The maximum patient contribution towards each PBS medicine at 1 January 1998 remained the same as that for 1997 at \$20.00. From 1 January 1999 it was \$20.30. However Safety Net Card holders and holders of DVA and FaCS treatment Cards pay only \$3.20 towards each PBS medicine. PBS medicines range from \$6.00 to over \$4,000.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS  
SCHEME *continued*

In the ACT in 1998–99 the average cost per script was \$24.76, representing an average increase of \$1.24 (or 5%) per script. Nationally the average script cost also increased in 1998–99 to \$21.79, an average increase of \$1.38 (or 7%). Reflecting the current trend of pricing increases in goods and services, there was an increase in most script types both nationally and in the ACT. Script types that decreased in value in the ACT from 1997–98 to 1998–99 were scripts for Anti-Neoplastic and Immunomodulating Agents (down \$3.28) and Genitourinary System and Sex Hormones, Dermatological and Other which slightly decreased in cost.

Compared to the national average, ACT residents incurred a higher cost per script. The most significant differences in script costs in the ACT compared to Australia occurred in the category noted in the table below as Various (151% more expensive in the ACT), and Dermatological (85% more expensive in the ACT).

6.9 PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME, AVERAGE SCRIPT COST—30 JUNE 1999

<i>Therapeutic Chemical Classification</i>	<i>ACT</i>		<i>Aust.</i>	
	<i>1997–98</i>	<i>1998–99</i>	<i>1997–98</i>	<i>1998–99</i>
Alimentary Tract and Metabolism	36.40	37.11	33.37	33.86
Blood and Blood forming Organs	11.18	11.99	9.60	10.05
Cardiovascular System	23.60	24.41	23.57	24.35
Dermatological	36.41	36.12	19.05	19.52
Genitourinary System and Sex Hormones	16.78	16.35	15.97	16.07
Systemic Hormonal Preparations, excl. Sex Hormones	8.64	9.17	8.36	8.80
General Anti-Infectives For Systemic Use	15.96	18.19	14.55	16.05
Anti-Neoplastic and Immunomodulating Agents	194.29	191.01	194.30	220.83
Musculoskeletal System	14.03	14.84	12.82	13.60
Nervous System	20.97	23.21	14.57	16.50
Anti-Parasitic Products	9.47	10.01	8.17	8.34
Respiratory System	22.03	22.30	21.57	22.53
Sensory Organs	8.32	9.74	8.33	9.82
Various(a)	123.42	162.61	61.61	64.68
Other(b)	8.47	8.24	7.43	7.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.52</b>	<b>24.76</b>	<b>20.41</b>	<b>21.79</b>

(a) Includes Allergens, Diagnostic Agents, Urine Testing Reagents, Food Supplements (Lactose, Amino Acid Preparations).

(b) Extemporaneously Prepared Items and/or PBS Items with no Anatomic Therapeutic Classification.

Source: Health Insurance Commission, *Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme Statistical Tables, 1997–98 & 1998–99*.

FAMILY SERVICES

The ACT Department of Education and Community Services has a number of programs designed to care for and protect children in the ACT. Family Services programs are designed to help protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Funded substitute care The substitute care program provides a range of care options including foster care, placement in group homes and various independent living alternatives for children and young people (aged 0–18 years) who are unable to live with family members. During the year to 30 June 1999 there was an average of 192 children, on any given day, in the various government funded substitute care programs operating in the ACT. Throughout 1998–99 the average occupancy in foster care programs was 133 persons on any given day (up 4%), and for residential care the average daily occupancy was 10 persons.

#### 6.10 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE—30 JUNE 1999

	1998–99	
	Average daily occupancy	Capacity
Foster care programs		
Family Services operated	44	50
Barnardo's Find-a-Family	9	9
Barnardo's Temporary Family Care	5	6
Galilee Foster Care	9	12
Marymead Foster Care	31	30
Marymead Crisis Care	10	6
Marymead HSP	12	12
Marymead Respite Foster Care	1	1
Open Family ACT Foster Care	12	15
<i>Total</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>141</i>
Residential Care Programs		
Richmond Fellowship—Outreach	6	6
Richmond Fellowship—Marlow Cottage	4	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>
<b>Total of programs with set capacity</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>153</b>
Kinship care	40	n.a.
Other arrangements	9	n.a.
<b>Total average occupancy</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>153</b>

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services, Child Abuse Prevention and Education, unpublished data.

Notifications of child abuse The number of notifications (allegations) of child abuse and neglect received by ACT Department of Education and Community Services during 1998–99 was 1,404, a rise of 21% on notifications in the previous year. The main sources for notifications of child abuse was from school personnel 20% and a friend or neighbour 16%.

#### CHILD-CARE SERVICES

The Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau is responsible for the provision of a range of child care services for children in the ACT. Children's Day Care Services is responsible for licensing child-care services and supporting their compliance under Part VII of the *Children's Services Act 1986*, and for improving the choice, affordability, supply and quality of child care in the ACT.

In May 2000, there were 11,200 child care places for children aged less than 12 years in 215 licensed child care centres in the ACT. The most commonly used formal care was school age care (6,100 places or 55%), followed by long day care places (4,100 places or 37%).

CHILD-CARE SERVICES

continued

Revisions to the *Children's Services Act* mean that in 2000, adjunct care is no longer licensed and that Children's Day Care Services is currently licensing family day care services. It is predicted that when this process is complete the number of licensed places will increase significantly.

6.11 CHILD-CARE SERVICES, TYPES AND PLACES—AT 26 MAY 2000

<i>Type of care</i>	<i>May 2000</i>	
	<i>Centres</i>	<i>Places</i>
Long day care	78	4 088
Occasional care	11	433
Independent preschool	5	184
School age care	104	6 135
Playschool	17	318
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>11 158</b>

(a) Does not include family day care services.

Source: Unpublished data, ACT Department of Education and Community Services, Children's, Youth and Family Services, Children's Day Care Services.

USE OF CHILD-CARE

As employers and workplaces are increasingly recognising the need for workers to balance work and family responsibilities the type of care required will change. A range of provisions have been introduced over the years to assist families to do this, including flexitime, permanent part-time work, home-based work and job sharing.

Results from the Child Care Survey conducted through Australia in June 1999, reported that 27,400 (53%) children aged less than 12 years in the ACT used some type of formal and/or informal child care. The use of formal daycare only increased from 1996 by 8% in 1999 to 9,900 (19% of total children). However the number of children using informal daycare only decreased from 1996 by 16% to 12,400 (24% of total children) and the number of children using a combination of formal and informal care decreased from 1996 by 18% in 1999 to 5,100 (10%) of total children. Child-care usage rates were higher in the ACT (53%) than for the country as a whole (51%).

The most commonly used formal care in 1999 was long day care, attended by 8% (\*4,000) of children. This was followed by before and after school care (\*3,800 or 7%). The most significant increase in numbers using daycare services occurred in preschool care where 500 (18%) more children used these services. The main providers of informal care were grandparents (8,600 children or 17%) and non-relatives (5,800 or 11%).

6.12 CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, TYPE OF CARE

	March 1996		June 1999	
	'000	%	'000	%
Total children who used formal care only	9.2	17.3	9.9	19.2
Total children who used informal care only	14.7	27.6	12.4	24.1
Children who used formal and informal care	6.2	11.6	5.1	9.9
Total children using some form of child-care	30.1	56.5	27.4	53.0
Children who used neither informal nor formal care	23.2	43.5	24.3	47.0
<b>Total children(a)</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal care (including combination formal/informal care)				
Before and after school care program	*3.5	*6.6	*3.8	*7.3
Long day care centre	*4.0	*7.4	4.0	7.8
Family day care	*2.5	*4.7	*2.2	*4.2
Occasional care	*2.2	*4.0	*1.8	*3.5
Preschool	*2.8	*5.3	*3.3	*6.3
Other formal care	*1.2	*2.2	*1.1	*2.2
Total children who used formal care(b)	15.5	29.0	15.0	29.0
Informal care (including combination formal/informal care)				
Grandparent(c)	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	16.6
Brother/sister/step care	*4.4	*8.3	*1.7	*3.2
Other relative	11.1	20.9	*3.2	*6.3
Other person	7.1	13.4	5.8	11.1
Total children who used informal care(d)	20.9	39.2	17.5	33.9

(a) Comprises total children who used formal care, total children who used informal care only and children who used neither formal nor informal care.

(b) As children may use more than one type of formal care the categories will not add to Total children who used formal care.

(c) In 1996, grandparents were included on 'Other relative'.

(d) As children may use more than one type of informal care the categories will not add to Total children who used informal care.

Source: Child Care, Australia (Cat. no. 4402.0).

DISABILITY AND CARERS

According to the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, it was estimated that 53,100 persons, or 17% of the ACT population had a disability. The number of people with a disability increased by 6,100 (13%) in 1998, compared to those with a disability in 1993 (47,000). In addition 38,100 or 72% of those with a disability in 1998 were classified as having a handicap. This compares with 19% of the Australian population who had a disability, with 78% of this group having a handicap. Furthermore there was a higher percentage of females (18%), compared to males (17%) who had a disability.

There were 5,200 primary carers aged 15 years and over in the ACT in 1998 who cared for a person with a handicap. This is 2% of the ACT population aged 15 years and over. Of these primary carers 4,300 (83%) were female and \*900 (17%) male. There were also a further 38,000 people in the ACT who identified themselves as a non-primary carer. However the majority of non-primary carers in the ACT being males (51%) opposes the national trend and trends in all states and territories (except Queensland) where the majority of non-primary carers are female.

For more information concerning data from this survey, please refer to the publications *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4430.0) and *Disability, Ageing and Carers Summary Tables, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 4430.8.40.001).

## INFORMATION SOURCES

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- Causes of Death, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3303.0).
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## CHAPTER 7

## LAW AND ORDER

The maintenance of law and order continues to grow as an important issue that concerns all members of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) community. This chapter provides an overview of the ACT criminal justice system, focusing on crimes reported to police, crime victimisation, criminal courts and correctional services.

### POLICE

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is the principal law enforcement agency through which the Commonwealth pursues its law enforcement interests. On 25 July 1990 a Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the ACT Government was drawn up establishing a community policing structure to service the ACT which resulted in the AFP Region policing body. The objective of the AFP ACT Region includes the maintenance of peace and good order; the protection of people and property; crime reduction and protection; and the enforcement of ACT law.

A new structure for the AFP ACT Region policing operations was introduced in 15 January 1996 and mainly involved forming two basic command units covering the northern and southern districts of the ACT. Other changes involved the creation of Regional Investigation Units and the establishment of the Community Relations Branch.

During 1998–99, the AFP ACT Region operated with an appropriation from the ACT Government of \$56 million and a further \$0.2 million from other sources. This represents 86% of the AFP ACT Region's funding with the balance provided directly by the Commonwealth. During the year supplementary funding was provided by the ACT Government to meet urgent unforeseen operational requirements.

As at 30 June 1999, the AFP ACT Region was serviced by 731 staff. A further 13 staff members were attached to Security, Intelligence and Diplomatic Liaison (SIDL) or ACT Training. Staff comprised an Assistant Commissioner (managing the ACT Region on behalf of the Chief of Police Office for the ACT), 3 commanders, 12 at superintendent level, 124 at sergeant level, 540 at constable level and 51 other staff (including 17 temporary staff). Average staffing for 1998–99 was 694, the highest annual level since 1993–94. Commonwealth funding was provided for 95 of those notional positions for deployment on Commonwealth tasks within the ACT Region. Males comprised 81% of AFP members and 29% of other staff.

## OFFENCES

In the 12 months to June 1999 there were 44,503 criminal incidents recorded or reported by police in the ACT, representing an increase of 3,373 (8%) incidents since 1997–98. Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continue to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for 62% of all offences reported or becoming known to ACT police in 1998–99.

The offences showing the largest increases in 1998–99 were homicide and related offences (75%); handling stolen goods (45%); and burglary (42%). Decreases were reported for the offences of fraud and misappropriation (42%) and offences against good order (23%).

### 7.1 OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE(a)—30 JUNE

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
<i>Offence</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Offences against the person						
Homicide and related offences	3	8	5	5	4	7
Assault (excluding sexual)	1 370	1 537	1 793	2 051	1 860	1 948
Sexual assaults/offences	137	104	274	238	351	273
Other offences	106	104	80	74	86	116
<i>Total</i>	1 616	1 753	2 152	2 368	2 301	2 344
Robbery and extortion						
Robbery	142	110	182	219	223	304
Blackmail and extortion	2	1	2	2	1	—
<i>Total</i>	144	111	184	221	234	304
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft						
Burglary	5 570	5 006	5 009	4 664	4 824	6 829
Fraud and misappropriation	2 272	1 729	2 108	1 687	2 343	1 352
Handling stolen goods	280	250	446	368	355	514
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 843	2 694	2 543	2 749	3 090	3 991
Other theft	11 880	12 610	15 107	14 405	13 666	15 045
<i>Total</i>	22 845	22 289	25 213	23 873	24 278	27 731
Property damage and environmental offences						
Property damage	6 367	6 209	7 263	7 865	7 985	8 461
Environmental offences	3	6	16	15	6	6
<i>Total</i>	6 370	6 215	7 279	7 880	7 991	8 467
Offences against good order	1 341	1 393	2 715	4 653	3 981	3 076
Other offences (not elsewhere classified)	762	836	1 094	3 016	2 345	2 581
<b>Total offences</b>	<b>33 078</b>	<b>32 597</b>	<b>38 637</b>	<b>42 011</b>	<b>41 130</b>	<b>44 503</b>

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Note: Offence classifications are based on *Australian Standard Offence Classification, 1997* (Cat. no. 1234.0).

Source: *Australian Federal Police, Annual Report 1998–99*.

There were 10,488 offenders identified in the year to 30 June 1999. Of those 82% were male. Males comprised 76% of burglary, fraud and theft offenders the largest offence category in the ACT.



## 7.2 OFFENDERS(a)—1998–99

Offence	Males		Females	
	no.	%(b)	no.	%(b)
Offences against the person	880	83.2	178	16.8
Robbery and extortion	99	90.8	10	9.2
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	2 373	75.6	767	24.4
Property damage and environmental offences	590	90.5	62	9.5
Offences against good order	2 170	82.6	458	17.4
Other offences (n.e.c.)	2 417	84.9	429	15.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>8 529</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>18.2</b>

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Proportion of all offenders within each offence category.

(c) Excludes one agency offender reported in the ACT. 'Agency' refers to offenders who are not individuals, i.e. public or private organisations.

Note: Offence classifications are based on *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)* (Cat. no. 1234.0).

Source: *Australian Federal Police, Annual Report 1997–98*.

## VICTIMS OF CRIME

Recorded crime The ABS publication, *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4510.0), contains data on selected crimes reported to or becoming known to police.

There was one recorded victim of murder in a residential location in the ACT in 1998–99. Residential locations were also the most common location for unlawful entry with intent (74%) and sexual assault (62%).

Community locations were the most common for unarmed robbery (84%) and motor vehicle theft (77%).

## 7.3 VICTIMS OF CRIME(a), SELECTED OFFENCES—1998

	Reported location of offence				Offences no.
	Residential	Community(b)	Other(c)	Unspecified	
	%	%	%	%	
Murder	100.0	—	—	—	<b>1</b>
Sexual assault	61.6	26.7	10.5	1.2	<b>86</b>
Armed robbery	10.4	25.9	63.7	—	<b>135</b>
Unarmed robbery	1.3	84.1	14.6	—	<b>157</b>
Unlawful entry with intent	73.8	4.7	18.8	2.7	<b>4 080</b>
Motor vehicle theft	20.8	76.6	1.4	1.2	<b>2 427</b>

(a) The definition of a victim of crime varies according to the category—for further details refer *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1998* (Cat. no. 1234.0).

(b) Includes schools, hospitals, transport areas, streets/footpaths.

(c) Includes banks, retail stores, service stations, factories.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Recorded crime *continued* Except for New South Wales (NSW) (833.1) and Western Australia (WA) (880.2), the ACT (786.9) recorded a higher rate per 100,000 people for motor vehicle theft than the other States/Territories. Unlawful entry with intent (1,813.2) was also high but below other States/Territories except Victoria (1,514.5). The assault rate per 100,000 people was highest in Northern Territory (1,317.4) followed by South Australia (1,000.8) and WA (905).

#### 7.4 VICTIMS OF CRIME(a), OFFENCE(b) RATES—1998

Offence	Rate per 100,000 persons							
	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
Victims by offence								
Murder and attempted murder	3.4	2.1	6.1	3.4	3.0	2.8	10.0	0.7
Assault	933.9	377.0	529.9	1 000.8	905.0	472.8	1 317.4	540.5
Sexual assault	71.0	63.7	99.0	88.1	99.8	45.8	123.7	27.9
Robbery	210.1	64.3	73.2	112.2	147.3	39.6	43.2	94.7
Unlawful entry with intent	2 710.1	1 514.5	2 192.8	2 201.6	3 259.8	3 033.6	2 671.2	1 813.2
Motor vehicle theft	833.1	634.3	454.0	738.3	880.2	633.8	508.5	786.9
Other theft	2 774.0	2 694.1	2 775.8	3 673.5	4 471.5	2 939.7	3 542.8	3 456.8

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of the offence for example murder and attempted murder, assault and sexual assault, the victim is an individual person; for robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation.

(b) National requirements specify that offences should be counted in the State or Territory in which the offence occurred, regardless of which law enforcement agency completes the crime report or undertakes the investigation. There is some indication that this may not always be the case, particularly for offences such as motor vehicle theft which occur near State and Territory borders. However, investigations suggest that the problem is small.

Note: Offence classifications are based on *Australian Standard Offence Classification, 1997* (Cat. no. 1234.0).

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

#### CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Corrective services are responsible for providing a range of correctional services to the ACT community. With the passage of the *Custodial Escorts (ACT) 1998*, the ACT Corrective Services assumed responsibility for prisoner transport and provision of secure custody of prisoners in ACT Courts. Other responsibilities include 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. The provision of health services in Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC) was transferred to the Department of Health and Community Care and future services will be purchased under agreement.

The BRC was filled to capacity for much of 1998–99. Daily average number of detainees remanded in custody increased from 37 in 1997–98 to 43 in 1998–99. During the year 1998–99, cells at the ACT Magistrates Court were used as emergency temporary remand accommodation.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

*continued*

During 1998–99 the Justice and Community Safety Committee of the ACT Legislative Assembly commenced an inquiry into establishing a prison in the ACT for full-time prisoners and submissions were called for. The ACT Corrective Services Agency of the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety provided a written submission addressing the terms of reference in May 1999. The department also convened three national workshops concerning ‘best practice’ in strategies for Reducing Self-harm in Custody (July 1998); Best Practice in Prison Programs and Industries (September 1998); and Correctional Health Issues (June 1999).

Prisoners There were 17,118 prisoners in Australia serving a sentence in prison on 30 June 1998 and of these 156 were sentenced in the ACT. Sentenced prisoners are those prisoners who are under sentence, and/or awaiting appeal. Full-time prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in the ACT are currently held in NSW prisons. There were 2,788 prisoners on remand in Australia on 30 June 1998 awaiting a court hearing or trial, convicted prisoners awaiting sentencing or those awaiting deportation. There were 43 prisoners held on remand in the ACT at June 1998.

7.5 SENTENCED PRISONERS, MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—30 JUNE 1998

	ACT		Aust.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Most serious offence</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Homicide	12	1	1 482	94
Assault	21	—	1 966	94
Sex offences	12	—	2 271	12
Robbery	16	2	2 099	101
Break & enter	15	—	2 191	109
Deal/Traffic drugs	7	1	1 112	82
All other offences	64	5	5 058	447
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16 179</b>	<b>939</b>

*Source: Prisoners in Australia, 1998.*

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the ACT was established by the *Supreme Court Act (ACT) 1933*. Two amendments to this act during the year enabled the Supreme Court to declare a person to be a vexatious litigant and to secure the remuneration, allowances and entitlements of resident judges appointed by the ACT. The Supreme Court is a superior court of unlimited jurisdiction in respect of matters arising under the laws of the ACT, both criminal and civil. The court has original and appellate jurisdiction, and hears and determines appeals from inferior courts and tribunals within the Territory. It also acts as the Court of Disputed Returns under the *Electoral Act (ACT) 1992*.

SUPREME COURT *continued*

In 1998–99, the Supreme Court comprised of a Chief Justice, three resident judges, nine additional judges (each whose primary commission is as a Judge of the Federal Court of Australia), and a Master who has broad jurisdiction in personal injuries matters.

Selected caseload statistics for 1998–99 for the Sheriff's Office are:

- 235 court sitting days;
- 1,059 court sittings;
- 166 notices of trial and sentence served; and
- 104 other process served on behalf of other jurisdictions.

MAGISTRATES COURT

The ACT Magistrates Court provides an impartial forum in which to resolve, determine and enforce legal rights under the *Magistrates Court Act 1930* (ACT) and civil matters under the *Magistrates Court (Civil Jurisdiction) Act 1982* (ACT). At September 1999, there were eight magistrates in the ACT.

Selected caseload statistics for 1998–99 are shown below. More detailed information is contained in the ACT Dept of Justice and Community Safety Annual Report.

- Criminal (Adult) cases—14,252 matters before the court (increase of 3% over 1997–98)
- Civil cases—10,437 matters listed before the court (decrease of 5% over 1997–98)
- Children's Court cases—2,958 charges (a direct comparison with 1997–98 cannot be made as data in that period combines summons and charges)

COMMUNITY CRIME  
PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Working with the Crime Prevention Committee, the Community Safety and Law Enforcement Division of the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety has coordinated projects investigating the underlying causes of crime. One project focused on residential burglary, analysing trends and identifying factors which may influence offenders targeting particular homes. The other project investigated the impact of illicit drug use on crime.

The Community Crime Prevention and Safety Grants program funded a pilot Schools Drugs Education and Counselling Program at Canberra College and an Early Prevention Program offered by the Northside Community Service directed at children aged 3–10 years.

The Community Liaison Advisory Safety Project (CLASP), comprising members of the AFP, ACT Fire Brigade, ACT Ambulance and the Council of the Ageing performed safety audits and advice to members of the aged community throughout 1998–99. The project involved visiting elderly people living in nursing home environments and self-care units to discuss their personal and home safety concerns.

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

The ABS survey on Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices conducted in March 1999, reported that 18% of ACT residents consider crime to be the most important social issue, making crime the third most important social issue in the ACT, behind health (31%) and education (21%).

In contrast, data for Australia ranked crime (26%) as the second most important social issue behind health (30%). Concern for crime was highest in Western Australia (39%) and lowest in the ACT.

SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICE

In 1999, Australia-wide satisfaction levels with police services, 66% were either very satisfied or satisfied; 18% neither satisfied or dissatisfied; and 14% dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Australian satisfaction rates were higher for women (68%) compared with men (63%).

In the ACT, 64% were either very satisfied or satisfied with ACT police services, 18% were neither satisfied or dissatisfied; and 14% were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Satisfaction with police in the ACT was also higher for women (65%) than men (63%).

7.6 SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES—1999

	Age group (years)			
	18-29	30-64	65 years and over	Total
	%	%	%	%
Very satisfied	6.6	14.8	15.4	12.6
Satisfied	50.8	51.0	56.7	51.5
Neither	22.3	16.9	11.9	17.9
Dissatisfied	15.0	10.1	6.7	11.1
Very dissatisfied	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.9
Don't know	2.1	4.3	7.6	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Unpublished data, Population Survey Monitor.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, Australia, March 1999* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

*Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 4513.0).

*Prisoners in Australia, 1998*, a report prepared by the ABS National Corrective Services Statistics Unit for the Corrective Services Ministers' Council, June 1999.

*Recorded Crime, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

*Population Survey Monitor, 1999*, unpublished data.

Note: The Population Survey Monitor (PSM) is a quarterly household survey of approximately 3,000 households conducted throughout Australia. Questions for each client's topic and a set of core questions was asked of a randomly selected person aged 18 years or over within the selected household.

Non-ABS ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, *Annual Report, 1998–99*, Publications and Public Communication, Canberra.

Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report, 1998–99*.

## CHAPTER 8

## LABOUR MARKET

The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being. The labour force thus has implications for government policies and programs in areas such as employment, child-care, superannuation and income support. Social concerns about the size and composition of the future labour force therefore tend to revolve around these issues.

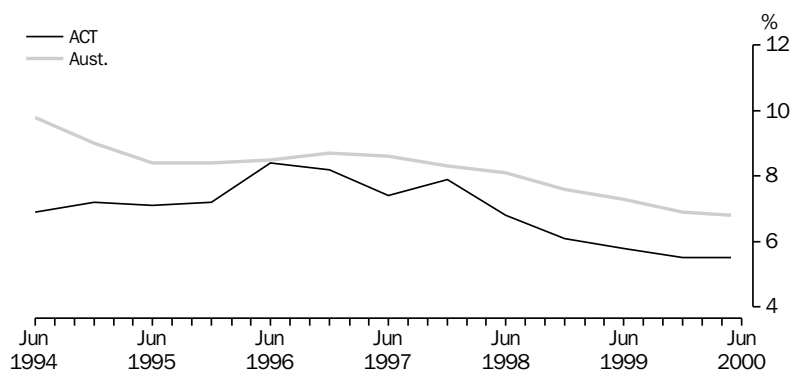
The labour force is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work in a given reference week. The employed can also be looked upon in terms of full-time and part-time status.

### LABOUR FORCE

For the year 1998–99, the labour force in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) increased slightly by 600 to 167,000 people. Those employed increased by 2,700 persons and those unemployed fell by 2,100 persons. The total number of unemployed persons in 1998–99 was 10,400, giving an unemployment rate of 6.3% (compared to 7.5% in 1997–98). The 1.2 percentage point movement in the unemployment rate may be attributed to growth in the private sector and the improving ACT economy. The national unemployment rate dropped 0.7 of a percentage point during 1998–99 and was still much higher at 7.6% compared to the ACT.

The monthly unemployment rate trend series shows that the ACT has remained below the national unemployment rate throughout the early 1990s. However, in June 1996 the unemployment rate in the ACT (8.4%), almost equalled the national rate (8.5%) for the first time since September 1982. From January 1996 to May 1998 the monthly unemployment rates remained relatively high. The ACT trend rate has remained below 7% since May 1998 and was 5.5% in May 2000.

### 8.1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: Trend



Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) labour force data for the ACT showed a continuing high labour force participation rate in 1998–99 (70.9%), though it dropped slightly from 1997–98 (71.4%). The ACT male participation rate in 1998–99 was 77%, 4 percentage points higher than the national rate for males and the ACT female participation rate was 65%, 11 percentage points higher than the national rate for females.

In 1998–99, 84% of employed males and 62% of employed females worked full-time in the ACT. The proportion of part-time workers in the labour force has been steadily increasing from 22% in 1991–92 to 26% in 1998–99. Women continue to represent the majority of the ACT part-time labour force (69%).

## 8.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, ANNUAL AVERAGE

	ACT								
	In the labour force					Aust.			
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Total in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate(a)	Participation rate(b)	Unemployment rate(b)	Participation rate(b)
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
MALES									
1993–94	72.1	82.3	6.7	161.1	110.6	7.5	80.4	10.9	73.6
1994–95	71.4	81.7	6.8	159.9	111.2	7.7	79.5	9.1	73.8
1995–96	71.1	82.1	7.0	160.2	110.8	7.9	80.4	8.8	73.8
1996–97	69.2	79.9	7.3	156.4	111.6	8.4	78.2	8.8	73.4
1997–98	69.5	80.7	7.1	157.3	112.3	8.1	78.1	8.5	73.0
1998–99	68.9	81.7	6.2	156.8	113.9	7.0	77.2	7.8	72.8
FEMALES									
1993–94	44.4	70.3	5.4	120.1	115.6	7.1	65.5	10.0	52.2
1994–95	45.4	72.1	5.0	122.5	117.4	6.5	65.7	8.7	53.2
1995–96	45.1	74.2	5.6	124.9	119.7	7.1	66.7	8.0	53.8
1996–97	45.0	72.9	5.9	123.8	120.8	7.4	65.2	8.4	53.9
1997–98	46.6	73.2	5.4	125.2	120.9	6.9	65.1	8.0	53.6
1998–99	46.7	74.9	4.3	125.9	121.6	5.4	65.1	7.4	53.9
PERSONS									
1993–94	116.5	152.6	12.1	281.2	226.2	7.3	72.8	10.5	62.8
1994–95	116.7	153.8	11.8	282.3	228.7	7.1	72.4	8.9	63.3
1995–96	116.2	156.3	12.6	285.1	230.4	7.5	73.3	8.4	63.7
1996–97	114.2	152.8	13.2	280.2	232.3	7.9	71.4	8.6	63.5
1997–98	116.1	153.9	12.5	282.5	233.2	7.5	71.4	8.3	63.1
1998–99	115.6	156.6	10.4	282.6	235.5	6.3	70.9	7.6	63.2

(a) The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

(b) The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.



## TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET

Attending an educational institution

A major factor distinguishing the labour force behaviour of teenagers from that of other population groups is their level of attendance at full-time educational institutions. Teenagers have a higher rate of attendance at educational institutions than any other group in the labour force. In 1998–99, 18,500 of the estimated 23,600 ACT residents aged 15–19 years attended an educational institution full-time. This represented an attendance rate of 78% an increase from 75% in 1997–98.

The majority of 15–19 year olds who were attending a school or a tertiary institution and were employed (7,600 persons), were employed part time (7,300 persons or 96%). Most 15–19 year olds who were attending an educational institution and unemployed, were seeking part-time work (90%).

Not attending an educational institution

The 15–19 year olds who were not attending an educational institution were more likely to be either working full time or seeking full time work. Those who had left education made up 88% (2,100) of all 15–19 year olds working full time and also made up 80% (800) of all those seeking full time work. This group also had by far the highest labour force participation rate of 88.6%, compared to the average for all 15–19 year olds of 59.9%.

### 8.3 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15–19 YEARS, LABOUR FORCE STATUS, ANNUAL AVERAGE—1998–99

	<i>Employed</i>			<i>Unemployed</i>			<i>In labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment population ratio</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Seeking full-time work</i>	<i>Seeking part-time work</i>	<i>Total</i>				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Attending neither school nor a tertiary education institution full-time	2.1	1.6	3.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	4.5	0.6	15.7	18.8
Attending a tertiary education institution full-time	0.2	2.1	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.8	1.2	12.2	18.4
Attending school	0.1	5.2	5.3	0.2	1.3	1.4	6.8	7.6	9.7	21.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR  
FORCE DATA

Supplementary surveys are run as part of the ABS Monthly Population Survey. Data on the various topics from surveys run over the past two years are contained below.

WAGE AND SALARY  
EARNERS

Private and public sector  
employers

Information on the number of employees and their earnings paid by private and public sector employers located in the ACT, is collected by the ABS in the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). The privatisation of public financial and public trading enterprises has affected estimates at the sector level over recent years. At November 1999, in original terms 53% or 79,700 ACT wage and salary earners were employed in the private sector. For the financial year 1998–99 the original series of gross earnings of public and private sector employees were estimated at \$3,359.7 million (58%) and \$2,386.1 million (42%) respectively. Exclusions from the definition of wage and salary earners include self-employed people in the private sector. Wage and salary earners out of scope at June 1999 were estimated at 8,700.

8.4 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS—NOVEMBER

	<i>Private sector</i>		<i>Public sector</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
1994	69.9	48.9	73.0	51.1	142.9	100.0
1995	68.7	47.7	75.3	52.3	144.0	100.0
1996	66.3	48.7	69.8	51.3	136.1	100.0
1997	69.0	49.5	70.3	50.5	139.3	100.0
1998	75.2	52.9	66.8	47.0	142.1	100.0
1999	79.7	53.5	69.5	46.6	149.1	100.0

Source: *Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 1999* (Cat. no. 6248.0).

8.5 GROSS EARNINGS

	<i>Private sector</i>		<i>Public sector</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
1993–94	1 531.0	33.9	2 979.0	66.1	4 510.0	100.0
1994–95	1 603.0	35.0	2 976.2	65.0	4 579.3	100.0
1995–96	1 692.8	34.4	3 224.4	65.6	4 917.2	100.0
1996–97	1 726.9	34.3	3 304.6	65.7	5 031.6	100.0
1997–98	1 799.8	34.9	3 364.1	65.1	5 163.9	100.0
1998–99	2 386.1	41.5	3 359.7	58.5	5 745.9	100.0

Source: *Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 1999* (Cat. no. 6248.0).

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE  
OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

In July 1999, there were 8,100 unemployed people in the ACT (excluding those who were stood down), comprising of 5,500 (68%) males and 2,600 (32%) females. Over 6 out of 10 unemployed people (64% or 5,200) were looking for full-time work, a decrease from the 76% looking for full-time work in July 1997.

Centrelink registration In July 1999, 46% (3,700) of unemployed people in the ACT were registered with Centrelink, a decrease over the 67% registered with Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) in July 1997. This is a decrease of 21 percentage points in the two years since July 1997 and is consistent with a decline in the use of government provided employment services nationally. Some 42% (3,400) of unemployed registered with Centrelink had contacted prospective employers, compared with 63% nationally. Unemployed people looking for full-time work were more likely to be registered with Centrelink (62%) than those looking for part-time work.

A further 53% (4,300) of unemployed people who were not registered with Centrelink, had contacted prospective employers compared with 32% nationally. This was also the most common active step to find employment for those not registered with Centrelink and looking for part-time work (79% or 2,300 people).

Selected characteristics In July 1999, 30% (2,400) people were considered long-term unemployed, i.e. they have been unemployed for a duration of one year or more. The long-term unemployed consisted of 75% males and 25% females. For those 5,700 people who were unemployed for under one year, 65% were males and 35% were females.

Some 56% (4,500) of unemployed people did not have post-school qualifications. Of this group 53% (2,400) had not completed the highest level of secondary school available, compared with 72% nationally. Almost 30% (2,400) of unemployed people had completed post-school qualifications which is slightly lower than the national figure of 32%. Most of this group (54%) had a skilled or basic vocational qualification, another 25% had bachelor degree or higher and a further 21% had an undergraduate or associate diploma.

## CAREER EXPERIENCE

In November 1998 the ABS conducted the Career Experience Survey. There were 136,500 employees in their main job in the ACT. Of these, 96,100 had been with their current employer for one year or more and had experienced some change in their work in the previous 12 months; 7,200 had been with their current employer for one year or more and had no change in their work; and 33,200 had been with their current employer for less than one year. For further details on this survey see *ACT in Focus, 1999*.

## LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

Persons aged 15–69 years There were approximately 217,500 ACT civilians aged 15–69 years in February 1999. An estimated 179,900 people aged 15–69 years in the ACT were in the labour force at some time during the year ending February 1999. That is, 83% of people in the ACT aged 15–69 years either worked or actively looked for work at some time during the year, compared to 77% of Australians aged 15–69 years who either worked or actively looked for work at some time during the year.

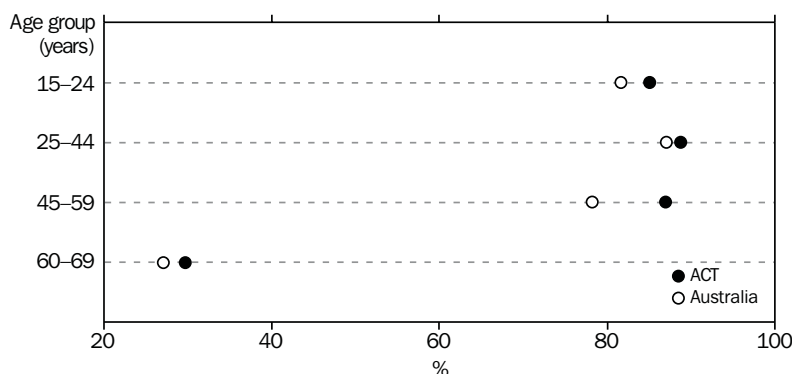
Participation in the labour force

Of these who were in the labour force during the year, 168,700 people had worked at some time during the year with 115,00 working for the whole year and another 27,500 people had looked for work at some time during the year. Of those who had worked at some time, 90,300 (42%) were not in the labour force at some time during the year and 37,600 spent no time in the labour force.

In the ACT there was a higher proportion of males (87%) than females (78%) who had participated in the labour force at some time in the 12 months up to February 1999. In the corresponding period there was a similar trend for Australia, with 85% of males and 69% of females who participated in the labour force at some time.

The majority of people participating in the labour force spent all or most of the year in the labour force. Of people in the ACT labour force at some time during the year, 71% spent the whole year in the labour force and 15% spent 39–52 weeks in the labour force. Similar proportions were recorded nationally.

#### 8.6 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS



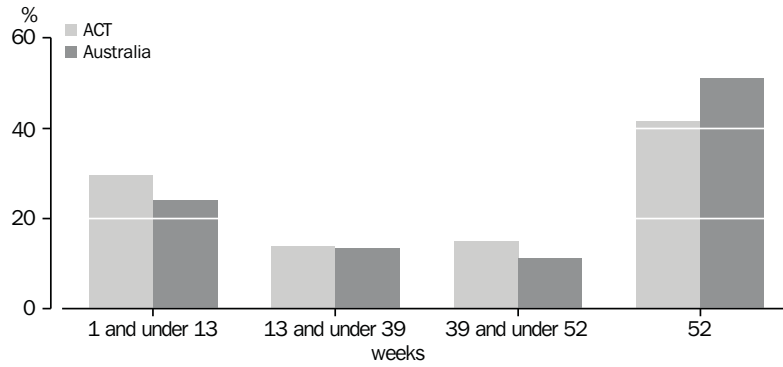
Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 1999 (Cat. no. 6206.0).

Main activity while not in the labour force

The main activities while not in the labour force most commonly reported by ACT males were 'attended an educational institution' (34%) and 'holiday or travel or leisure activities' (29%). For ACT females, the most commonly reported main activities were 'home duties or childcare' (44%) and 'attended an educational institution' (21%).

Nationally, males reported 'attended an educational institution' (27%) and 'holiday, travel, or leisure activities' (26%) as their main activities while not in the labour force. While for Australian females 'home duties or childcare' (55%) and 'attended an educational institution' (16%) were the most commonly reported activities.

### 8.7 TIME NOT IN LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR



Source: *Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 1999 (Cat. no. 6206.0)*.

### TRANSITION FROM EDUCATION TO WORK

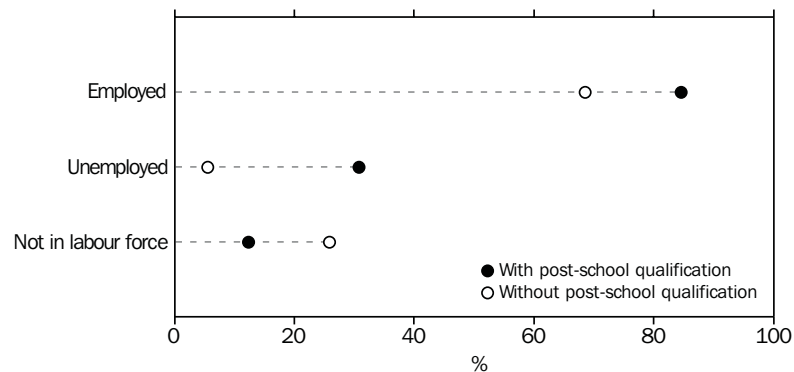
#### Educational attainment

The Transition from Education to Work Survey conducted in May 1999 showed the labour force participation rates for people with recognised post-school qualifications remained higher (88%) than those without post-school qualifications (74%). These rates were above the national rates of 84% and 68% respectively. The unemployment rate for people with recognised post-school qualifications in the ACT (4%) was half the rate for those without post-school qualifications (8%).

Of the 112,400 people aged 15–64 years with recognised post-school qualifications, 85% (95,000) were employed. Of this group of employed people 83% (79,300) were employed full-time and 17% (15,700) were employed part-time. Of all people aged 15–64 years with recognised post-school qualifications, 12% (13,900 people) were not in the labour force while 3,500 were classified as unemployed.

There were 84,700 people aged 15–64 years without recognised post-school qualifications, of which 68% (58,000) were employed. Of this group of employed people 37,000 (64%) were employed full-time and 20,900 (36%) were employed part-time. Of all people aged 15–64 years without recognised post-school qualifications, 26% (22,000) were not in the labour force while 4,800 were classified as unemployed.

### 8.8 PERSONS AGED 15–64 YEARS, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



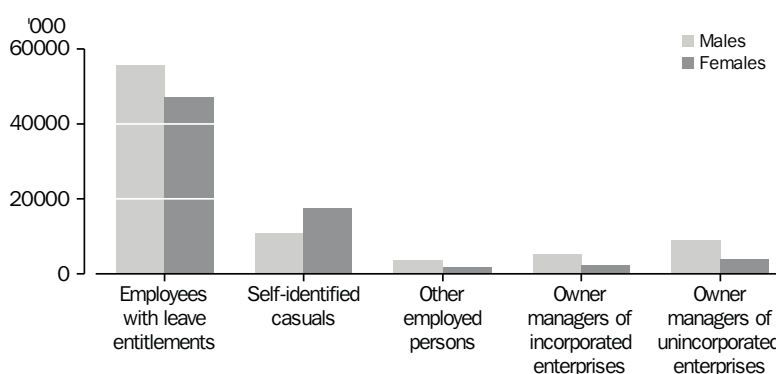
Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1999 (Cat. no. 6227.0)*.

## FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT

In the ACT there were 157,151 employed people at August 1998 (excluding contributing family workers and people who worked only for payment in kind). Among these employed people, five employment types have been identified:

- 102,614 employees with leave entitlements (65% of employed people);
- 28,602 self-identified casuals (18%);
- 5,502 other employed people (4%);
- 7,627 owner managers of incorporated enterprises (5%); and
- 12,806 owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (8%).

8.9 EMPLOYMENT TYPES—AUGUST 1998



Source: *Forms of Employment, Australia* (Cat. no. 6359.0).

### Employees with leave entitlements

Employees with leave entitlements made up 65% of all employed people in the ACT, compared with 59% nationally. The majority (54%) of employees with leave entitlements in the ACT were males. Over half (55%) of employees with leave entitlements were aged 25–44 years. This age group made up 50% of all employed people.

Employees with leave entitlements formed the majority of employed people in most industries. Industries with particularly high concentrations of this group were government administration and defence (92%); communication services (91%); and education (74%). Significant industries in the area with relatively low proportions of employees with leave entitlements were retail trade (37%); construction (38%); and agriculture, forestry and fishing (42%).

Employees with leave entitlements were in the majority in most occupation groups. They comprised managers and administrators 87%; professionals 73%; associate professionals 70%; advanced clerical and service workers 68%; and intermediate clerical, sales and service workers 63%. Occupations with lower proportions of employees with leave entitlements were elementary clerical, sales and service workers (49%); and labourers and related workers (43%).

Employees with leave entitlements <i>continued</i>	Employees with leave entitlements earned an average of \$771 per week in their main job and worked an average of 36.9 hours in the week prior to the survey. A relatively low proportion of employees with leave entitlements (14%) had earnings which varied from month to month.
Self-identified casuals	<p>There were 28,602 self-identified casuals 18% of employed people. This was the only employment group where females outnumbered males (62% of this group were females).</p> <p>About one-quarter of self-identified casuals were aged 15–19 years (26%) and most of the self-identified casuals in this age group were attending school or a tertiary institution full-time (86%). Some 32% of self-identified casuals worked in the retail trade industry and a further 17% in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry.</p> <p>Other findings about self-identified casuals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 82% worked part-time (across all jobs), in comparison to 28% of all employed people; and</li> <li>■ 63% had variable earnings from month to month, compared to 31% of all employed people.</li> </ul>
Other employed people	<p>Other employed people are defined as people who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ worked in someone else's business; or</li> <li>■ reported that they worked in their own unincorporated business but did not invoice clients for own payment and paid PAYE tax</li> </ul> <p>These people were not entitled to receive both paid holiday and paid sick leave and did not consider their job to be casual.</p> <p>There were 5,502 other employed people in August 1998. Two-thirds (66%) of this group were males. Only 5% were aged 15–19 years, the largest group of people were aged 25–34 years (29%). Almost one-third (32%) of other employed people were part-time workers (across all jobs) and 68% had been in their current job for two years or less, compared to 42% of all employees. The most common occupation of other employed people were professionals (36%) and associate professionals (19%).</p> <p>The most common industries with the largest proportions of other employed people were: property and business services (31%); government administration and defence (21%); and education (12%).</p> <p>There were 7,627 owner managers of incorporated enterprises and 12,806 owner managers of unincorporated enterprises at August 1998. Together they made up 13% of employed people. These two groups had a similar demographic profile to each other. Among all owner managers, 70% were males, compared to 54% of all employed people.</p>

Other employed people  
*continued*

Of all owner managers the highest proportions in the occupation groups were: associate professionals (27% of all owner managers); professionals (23%); and tradespeople and related workers (21%). For owner managers working as tradespeople or related workers, 84% were employee enterprises unincorporated.

For the same group, the industries with the highest proportions of all owner managers were property and business services (27% of owner managers); retail trade (18%); and construction (16%).

Permanent and casual employees in their main job

Some 23% of employees in the ACT were casually employed in their main job in August 1999. Other findings on casual employment in August 1999 include:

- a higher proportion of part-time employees were casual (66%) than full-time employees (7%);
- a slightly higher proportion of females than males were casual employees (24% and 22% respectively), compared with 32% and 22% nationally; and
- casual employees also had lower mean weekly earnings in their main job than permanent employees in both full-time work (\$829 compared to \$853) and part-time work (\$233 compared to \$450).

#### EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

In August 1999, the most commonly reported employee benefits in the ACT were superannuation (92% of employees), sick leave (76%), holiday leave (75%), and long service leave (67%).

Information on additional employment benefits (excluding those listed above) was also collected in August 1999. Some of the least reported benefits were entertainment allowance (2%) and club fees (2%). The more commonly received non-standard benefits were goods and services (16%), transport (10%) and telephone (9%).

#### TRADE UNIONS

In August 1999 there were 37,800 people in the ACT who were members of a trade union in their main job. Nationally there were 1,878,200 people who were trade union members in their main job.

Union members now make up 26% of total employees in the ACT, with the proportion of male members (28%) exceeding female members (25%). For Australia, 26% of total employees were Union members, 28% were males and 23% females.

Union membership was numerically highest in the ACT in professional occupations at 11,000 or 30%, while intermediate production and transport workers had the highest proportion at 41%. This pattern was similar to the national union membership by occupation groups.



## FAMILIES AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS

There are substantial differences in the labour force characteristics of persons within families and those who are not. Of the 168,700 people in the ACT labour force in June 1999, 126,400 (75%) were family members. Being in a family was an advantage in the labour force, as the unemployment rate for family members was 5% compared to 6% for non-family members although this advantage has dropped from June 1998 (5% family member, 8% non-family member).

Participation rates varied, with non-dependent children in a family recording the highest at 90.6%, while other family member had the lowest at 51.4%. Family members and non-family members had participation rates of 71.3% and 76.9%, respectively.

### 8.10 RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a)—JUNE 1999

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Family member	120.8	5.6	126.4	51.0	177.4	4.5	71.3
Husband or wife							
With dependant	54.4	1.8	56.1	13.0	69.1	3.1	81.2
Without dependant	37.0	0.5	37.6	23.4	60.9	1.4	61.6
Total	91.4	2.3	93.7	36.4	130.1	2.4	72.0
Lone parent							
With dependants	5.7	0.7	6.5	2.1	8.6	11.3	75.4
Without dependants	1.2	—	1.2	0.7	1.9	—	62.5
Total	6.9	0.7	7.7	2.8	10.5	9.5	73.0
Dependant students(b)	7.9	1.7	9.5	8.3	17.9	17.4	53.3
Non-dependant child	12.5	0.8	13.3	1.4	14.7	6.1	90.6
Other family person	2.0	0.1	2.2	2.1	4.2	6.6	51.4
Non-family member	32.2	1.9	34.1	10.2	44.3	5.6	76.9
Lone person	14.4	1.1	15.5	7.7	23.2	7.0	66.7
Not living alone	17.8	0.8	18.6	2.5	21.1	4.5	88.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>(c)4.9</b>	<b>71.2</b>

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Excludes persons aged 20–24 years attending school and sons and daughters aged 15–24 years who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents.

(c) Original unemployment rate. The revised trend rate was 5.8% June 1999.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

## JOB VACANCIES

Job vacancies in both the public and private sectors in the ACT have been relatively volatile over the past few years. Vacancies in the public sector continued to rise from 1,200 in August 1998 to 2,300 in August 1999, whilst private sector vacancies having previously reached a peak in August 1994 (1,500 vacancies) and falling to 400 in August 1995. Public sector vacancies, after peaking at 1,800 in August 1990 experienced a decline to a low of 400 vacancies in August 1996 and 1997. In August 1998 there was a significant rise to 1,200 and has continued to increase to 2,300 in August 1999.

### 8.11 JOB VACANCIES BY SECTOR—AUGUST



Source: *Job Vacancies, Australia* (Cat. no. 6354.0).

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

According to the monthly Labour Force Survey, in the year ending August 1999, 25% (39,900) of total employed persons residing in the ACT were working in the government administration and defence industry. Retailing (22,000) and property and business services (21,800) both accounted for a further 14%, whilst other major employment industries were education (14,800 or 9%) and health and community services (11,500 or 7%).

There was a rise (up 4,600 or 13%) in the number of employed persons in government administration and defence after the significant fall in 1997–98 (down 4,300 or 11%). Other significant rises were experienced in education (up 2,200 or 18%), property and business services (1,200 or 6%) and retail trade (up 400 or 2%).

Declines were experienced in the industries of manufacturing (down 1,300 or 29%), communication services (down 600 or 20%), construction (down 1,400 or 17%), finance and insurance (down 400 or 11%), accommodation, cafe and restaurants (down 400 or 5%) and health and community services (down 500 or 4%).

## 8.12 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY(a)

Industry	1997-98		1998-99	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**0.8	0.5	1.1	0.7
Mining	**0.1	0.1	**0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	4.5	2.9	3.2	2.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	**0.6	0.5	**0.9	0.6
Construction	8.5	5.5	7.1	4.5
Wholesale trade	4.8	3.1	4.0	2.5
Retail trade	21.6	14.0	22.0	13.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.1	5.3	7.7	4.9
Transport and storage	4.7	3.0	4.4	2.8
Communication services	3.0	1.9	2.4	1.5
Finance and insurance	3.5	2.3	3.1	2.0
Property and business services	20.6	13.3	21.8	13.8
Government administration and defence	35.3	22.8	39.9	25.3
Education	12.6	8.2	14.8	9.4
Health and community services	12.0	7.8	11.5	7.3
Cultural and recreational services	6.6	4.3	6.6	4.2
Personal and other services	7.3	4.7	7.0	4.4
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Annual average, year ending August.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

## EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

For the year ending August 1999 there were 38,200 people (24%) employed in the professionals occupation group, followed by 30,300 people (19%) employed as intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and 24,200 people (15%) employed in the associate professionals occupation group.

Certain occupations continue to be dominated by a particular sex. There were more males working as tradespersons (89%) and managers and administrators (72%) than females. Conversely, there were more females employed in the intermediate clerical, sales and service (70%) and elementary clerical, sales and service (58%) than males.

## 8.13 EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION(a)

	1997-98		1998-99	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers and administrators	13.4	8.7	14.3	9.1
Professionals	37.0	23.9	38.2	24.2
Associate professionals	21.9	14.1	24.2	15.3
Tradespersons and related workers	15.1	9.8	13.2	8.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.4	4.1	5.5	3.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	30.2	19.5	30.3	19.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	5.3	3.4	5.4	3.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	18.6	12.0	19.3	12.2
Labourers and related workers	6.9	4.5	7.5	4.7
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Annual average, year ending August.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The Average Weekly Earnings Survey of employers located in the ACT is conducted in February, May, August and November each year and is designed to provide estimates of the level and quarter to quarter change in average weekly earnings.

In August 1999, the trend average weekly earnings in the jobs of full-time males in the ACT stood at \$808, 10% higher than the comparative figure for Australia. For female workers in the ACT, their earnings of \$574 per week was 19% higher than the national average. For all persons in the ACT, the average weekly earnings was \$686, 12% higher than the Australian figure. From 1994 to 1998, average weekly earnings for all persons in the ACT increased by 14%. However, during 1998–99 average weekly earnings fell for the first time in the ACT, mainly due to part-time earnings in the private sector. This decrease was larger for females (6%) than males (3%).

The main factors contributing to the difference in average weekly earnings between men and women includes rates of pay (including overtime payments), occupational and educational differences, age, and employment continuity.

### 8.14 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS OF FULL-TIME WORKERS—TREND

	Male		Female		Persons	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
August quarter	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1994	708	635	499	424	604	538
1995	736	657	516	431	626	551
1996	761	676	552	446	653	568
1997	779	698	580	462	680	586
1998	834	721	613	474	727	602
1999	808	734	574	482	686	611

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0).

## GROSS WEEKLY INCOME

In 1997–98 there were 146,000 income units surveyed in private dwellings in the ACT. An income unit is defined as a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is assumed to be shared. The mean (average) gross weekly income for all these units was \$813 (down \$12 or 1% on 1996–97), with the median gross income (the mid-point when all units are ranked in order of income) considerably lower at \$671 (an increase of \$34 or 5% on 1996–97). The difference reflects the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a large number of units have nil or low incomes and a small number of units have very high incomes. The mean and median income in the ACT were both significantly higher than the Australian figure.

In 1997–98, 18% of all income units in the ACT were earning between \$1 and \$299 (gross) per week, this compares with 28% nationally.

GROSS WEEKLY INCOME  
continued

Contrary to previous years that reflected the ACT's higher income levels, in 1997-98 only 48% of all income units in the ACT recorded a gross weekly income between \$300 and \$999 compared with the national average at 49%. Although, the ACT still had a higher proportion of high income earners (\$1,000-\$2,000 and over) than the Australian average at 30% and 20% respectively.

8.15 ALL INCOME UNITS GROSS WEEKLY INCOME—1997-98

Gross weekly income (\$)	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
No income	*4.6	3.2	179.5	2.0
Negative income	*0.9	0.6	48.5	1.0
1-119	*4.9	3.3	325.5	3.6
120-199	9.0	6.2	1 196.0	13.1
200-299	12.9	8.8	1 070.5	11.7
300-399	11.6	7.9	928.5	10.2
400-499	*8.0	5.5	796.0	8.7
500-599	10.0	6.8	778.6	8.5
600-699	15.5	10.6	655.7	7.2
700-799	9.9	6.8	517.8	5.7
800-999	15.4	10.5	823.8	9.0
1 000-1 199	10.7	7.3	538.5	5.9
1 200-1 499	11.3	7.7	565.6	6.2
1 500-1 999	14.3	9.8	453.0	5.0
2 000 and over	*6.8	4.7	252.2	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 129.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mean income	813.0	..	658.0	..
Median income	671.0	..	499.0	..

Source: Unpublished data, Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

LABOUR COSTS

In 1996-97 labour costs per employee in the ACT in the public sector were the highest in Australia at \$56,200, and 27% higher than the national cost per employee of \$44,200. However in the private sector, ACT labour costs per employee (\$30,800) are only the fifth highest in Australia behind New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Northern Territory, and 7% below the national cost per employee of \$33,100.

Earnings

Earnings make up 86% of the combined private and public total labour costs in the ACT. Superannuation makes up the next highest proportion at 7% of total labour costs for Australia, and 10% for the ACT. Other contributing costs are payroll tax, workers compensation and fringe benefits tax.

### 8.16 LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE—1996–97

	<i>Private sector</i>		<i>Public sector</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Earnings	26 998	28 910	47 931	38 165
Superannuation	1 994	1 948	6 457	3 569
Payroll tax	848	1 093	533	1 409
Workers compensation	647	684	954	848
Fringe benefits tax	336	443	373	216
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 823</b>	<b>33 078</b>	<b>56 247</b>	<b>44 207</b>

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

### WAGE COST INDEX

In the March quarter 2000, the Wage Cost Index for the private sector showed a steady rise over the previous four quarters from 104.3 in June 1999 to 107.2. There was a similar trend for the public sector which has risen steadily from 104.5 to 106.3 over the same period.

### 8.17 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY(a), BY SECTOR

	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>
INDEX NUMBERS		
Financial year		
1997–98	100.9	100.6
1998–99	103.3	103.9
1999		
June	104.3	104.5
September	105.9	105.4
December	106.2	105.8
2000		
March	107.2	106.3
PERCENTAGE CHANGE		
Financial year		
1997–98	n.a.	n.a.
1998–99	2.4	3.3
1999		
June	0.6	0.1
September	1.5	0.9
December	0.3	0.4
2000		
March	0.9	0.5

(a) Excluding bonuses.

Source: *Wage Cost Index, Australian March Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 6345.0).

## SUPERANNUATION

In August 1997 there were 140,100 employees in the ACT. Some 126,800 (91%) of these persons were covered by superannuation, i.e. they were personally contributing to a superannuation scheme and/or their employer or business was contributing to a superannuation scheme on their behalf. This is significantly higher than that of November 1991 where only 77% were covered.

The ACT Electricity, gas and water supply industry recorded the highest level of superannuation coverage with 100% of all persons employed in the industry covered. Lowest coverage was recorded in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry where 49% of workers were covered.

## AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Occupation Overall, persons in the ACT in 1998–99 tended to work fewer hours than the Australian averages. Of all the occupation groups, ACT advanced clerical and service workers and elementary clerical, sales and service workers worked more hours per week (30 hours and 26 hours respectively) than in Australia (29 hours and 25 hours respectively). This was due to the longer hours worked by ACT female advanced clerical and service workers and elementary clerical, sales and service workers.

The largest difference in the ACT occurred in labourers and related workers with this group working an average of 6 hours less a week than the Australian average. ACT managers and administrators worked 5 hours less than their national counterparts. Although ACT managers and administrators worked less hours than the national average, over all occupations they still worked the longest hours (7 hours more than the average working week) of all occupations in the ACT.

### 8.18 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a), OCCUPATION—1998–99

	Males		Females		Persons	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
Managers and administrators	43.4	49.6	37.9	37.1	41.8	46.7
Professionals	39.9	42.1	34.3	33.6	37.2	38.0
Associate professionals	43.1	46.2	35.8	37.7	40.1	43.1
Tradespersons and related persons	40.7	40.5	32.3	31.3	39.7	39.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	34.2	38.9	29.5	27.6	30.0	28.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	33.3	36.8	27.9	28.4	29.5	30.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	37.0	40.0	25.3	30.7	35.8	38.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	29.5	30.2	22.6	22.3	25.5	25.0
Labourers and related workers	26.4	33.1	20.5	23.9	24.2	29.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>35.6</b>

(a) Annual averages are derived from quarterly estimates.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Hours worked In 1998–99, the average working week for ACT workers was 33 hours, a decrease of 1% over the previous year. For full-time workers the average was 39 hours (up 0.2%), while for part-time workers it was 16 hours (up 4%). For Australia, the average weekly hours worked were higher for full time (41 hours, down 0.2%) but unchanged for part time (16 hours). Married females in ACT working full-time worked less average weekly (36) hours than the national weekly average of 38 hours. However, married females in the ACT in part time work worked more average hours (18) compared to the national figure of 16 average weekly hours.

While weekly aggregate hours have been increasing since the 1960s, there have been reductions in the average weekly hours worked per worker in the ACT. This is mainly due to the increasing prevalence of part-time work and greater absences from work due to illness or injury.

#### 8.19 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	1997–98		1998–99	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Full-time workers				
Males	41.0	42.7	41.1	42.7
Females				
Married	35.6	38.0	35.7	37.8
Total	36.2	38.0	36.4	37.9
Persons	39.1	41.2	39.2	41.1
Part-time workers				
Males	14.2	15.2	15.0	15.3
Females				
Married	16.6	16.3	17.8	16.2
Total	15.6	15.6	16.2	15.6
Persons	15.2	15.5	15.8	15.5
Total				
Males	37.3	39.4	37.0	39.2
Females				
Married	28.7	27.9	28.7	27.8
Total	28.7	28.3	28.8	28.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>

(a) Annual averages are derived from monthly estimates.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Surveys data.

## OVERTIME

The amount of paid overtime worked per employee in jobs located in the ACT has fallen over the last seven years. The average weekly overtime hours per employee in the August quarter 1999 was 0.50 hours, compared to 0.79 hours in August 1993. The average hours for Australia show a slight fall from the early 1990s, peaking at 1.28 hours in 1994, before falling back to 1.01 in 1996, and at 1.05 hours in 1999.

Average overtime hours for those actually working overtime has remained steady in the ACT. In the May quarter 1999 the average weekly hours of overtime per employee was 6.14 hours compared to 7.13 hours nationally.



## 8.20 AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS WORKED—AUGUST

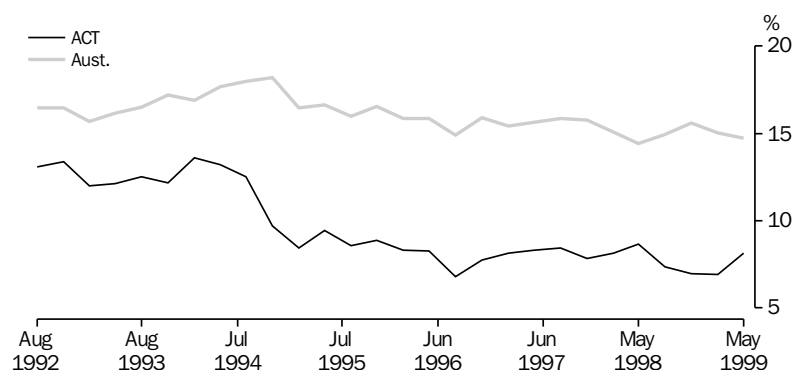
	Per employee		Per employee working overtime	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
1992	0.73	1.07	5.58	6.75
1993	0.79	1.16	6.34	7.02
1994	0.65	1.28	5.22	7.11
1995	0.49	1.09	5.66	6.83
1996	0.44	1.01	6.47	6.79
1997	0.55	1.04	6.54	6.56
1998	0.46	1.02	6.28	6.81
1999(a)	** 0.50	1.05	6.14	7.13

(a) At May 1999.

Source: *Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (Cat. no. 6354.0).

The percentage of employees working paid overtime in Australia has remained relatively constant over the last five years, fluctuating between about 15% and 16%. In contrast, the ACT has experienced a decline in the percentage of employees working overtime, from 13% in the August quarter 1992, to 8% in the May quarter 1999. Opportunities to work overtime remained the lowest in the ACT, with Queensland (16%) and NSW (15%) having the highest percentage of employees working overtime.

## 8.21 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES WORKING PAID OVERTIME



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

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In the 12 months to December 1999 there were 4,300 working days lost in the ACT due to industrial disputes, an increase of 800 working days over the 5,100 working days lost recorded in the 1998 calendar year.

As expected, there was also a decrease in the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees from 36 days lost in 1998 to 30 in 1999.

## 8.22 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN ACT

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of disputes which occurred	no.	9	12	23	14	16	12
Workers involved (directly and indirectly)	'000	1.0	1.4	19.4	4.6	4.4	4.8
Working days lost	'000	1.1	1.2	20.9	2.1	5.1	4.3
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	rate	8	9	148	15	36	30

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6321.0).

## EMPLOYMENT INJURIES

The number of accepted Comcare claims made by ACT Government workers decreased by 8% to 940 in 1998-99.

### 8.23 SUMMARY OF ACCEPTED COMCARE CLAIMS IN THE ACT

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Sector	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ACT Government	1 646	1 737	1 390	1 158	1 023	940
Commonwealth Government	2 302	2 789	2 065	1 749	1 613	(a)n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 948</b>	<b>4 526</b>	<b>3 455</b>	<b>2 907</b>	<b>2 636</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

(a) Comcare have moved from a State based claims manager to a centralised system and Commonwealth Government accepted claims State data are no longer available.

Source: *Comcare Australia, Annual Report 1999*.

## Private sector claims

Private sector workers compensation claims increased by 2% in 1997-98, to reach a total of 4,300. This has been the first increase in the number of claims since the significant fall (32%) in the 1994-95 financial year. The average percentage premium rate fell from 3% in 1996-97 to 2% in 1997-98 remaining at that rate in 1998-99.

### 8.24 ACT WORKERS COMPENSATION CLAIMS

	Claims	Average percentage premium rate(a)
	no.	%
1992-93	4 915	2.19
1993-94	6 331	2.29
1994-95	4 326	2.34
1995-96	4 317	2.41
1996-97	4 193	2.50
1997-98	4 297	2.12
1998-99	n.a.	2.12

(a) Average percentage premium rate equals Total premiums collected/Total salaries underwritten.

Source: *Workcover, Comparison of Workers' Compensation Arrangements in Australian Jurisdictions, July 1999*.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Australian Capital Territory Business Indicators, October 1999, January 2000, February 2000, March 2000, May 2000* (Cat. no. 1303.8).

*Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, August 1999*  
(Cat. no. 6302.0).

*Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 1999* (Cat. no. 6310.0).

Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 1999, unpublished data.

*Industrial Disputes, Australia, November 1999* (Cat. no. 6321.0).

*Forms of Employment, Australia, August 1998* (Cat. no. 6359.0).

*Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1999*  
(Cat. no. 6222.0).

*Job Vacancies, February 2000* (Cat. no. 6354.0).

*Job Vacancies and Overtime, May 1999* (Cat. no. 6354.0).

*Labour Costs, Australia, 1996–97 and 1998–99* (Cat. no. 6348.0).

*Labour Force, Australia, June 1999* (Cat. no. 6202.0).

*Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 1999* (Cat. no. 6206.0)

*Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, August 1999* (Cat. no. 6201.1).

*Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1999* (Cat. no. 6224.0).

*Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1999*  
(Cat. no. 6227.0).

*Wage Cost Index, Australia, March Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 6345.0).

*Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 1999*  
(Cat. no. 6248.0).

Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Unpublished data, Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

Non-ABS Comcare Australia

Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB) Economic Analysis Branch, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, June 1998*.

ACT Workcover, Australian Capital Territory, *Comparison of Workers' Compensation Arrangements in Australian Jurisdictions, July 1999*.



## CHAPTER 9

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

This chapter presents statistics on the structure and performance of the main broad industry sectors of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) economy and their relative contributions to overall economic activity in terms of employment and production. For a comprehensive picture of all industry sectors see table 3.4 in chapter 3 of this publication, and table 23 in *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Industry statistics in this publication are classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

### 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 although counts can be classified by other data items as well.

At present, the ABS Business Register includes only those businesses which employ wage and salary earners. Businesses operated entirely by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members are excluded. Agricultural businesses with a minimum estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 are included on the register regardless of employment characteristics.

#### 9.1 LOCATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE—SEPTEMBER 1998

ANZSIC Division	Employment size						Total
	Under 5	5–9	10–19	20–49	50–99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98	11	2	5	—	—	(a)236
Mining	8	1	—	1	—	—	10
Manufacturing	223	103	51	25	8	5	415
Electricity, gas and water supply	5	2	2	4	—	1	14
Construction	1 195	162	48	30	6	4	1 445
Wholesale trade	385	159	57	21	8	—	630
Retail trade	1 440	626	261	77	22	30	2 456
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	238	194	114	55	23	14	638
Transport and storage	330	61	24	11	6	7	439
Communication services	50	14	10	7	6	6	93
Finance and insurance	436	83	43	22	5	5	594
Property and business services	2 817	380	189	89	42	27	3 544
Government administration and defence	96	29	25	66	38	71	325
Education	199	52	49	77	37	13	427
Health and community services	820	255	108	50	17	14	1 264
Cultural and recreational	275	90	49	43	15	10	482
Personal and other services	650	203	67	32	5	12	969
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 265</b>	<b>2 425</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>13 921</b>

(a) Includes employment size not specified.

Source: Unpublished data, Business Register Survey, 1998.

At September 1998 there were 13,921 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACT. Just over 66% of these businesses employed less than five people, 17% employed 5–9 people and 8% employed 10–19 people.

The largest number of businesses were property and business services (26% of all businesses), retail trade (18%), construction (10%), and health and community services (9%). The government sector continues to be a substantial employer in the ACT with 71 government administration, and defence businesses employing 100 or more wage and salary earners and 38 employing 50–99 wage and salary earners.

## SMALL BUSINESS

There were 14,700 small businesses operating in the ACT during 1998–99 in which 49,300 people were employed. This represented 97% of the 15,200 private sector businesses and 54% of the estimated 91,400 private sector employment in the ACT. Of these 8,700 were 'employing businesses' with 4,000 employers and 36,200 employees; and 6,000 non-employing businesses operated by 9,000 people working on their own account.

The average annual rate of change over the 15 year period 1983–84 to 1998–99 for the number of small businesses in the ACT was 4.3%. This was the same average rate of change for all businesses in the ACT. Nationally, the average annual rate of change over this period was 3.7% for small businesses and 3.6% for all businesses.

The ACT average annual rate of change for the number of private sector employees over the previous 15 years was 2.9% for small businesses and 3.8% for all businesses. For Australia, these rates were 3.7% and 3.0% respectively.

### 9.2 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYEE SIZE(a)—1998–99

Industry Division	Non-employing businesses	Employee size						All businesses
		1–4	5–19	Total small business	20–99	100–199	200 or more	
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	200	*200	*100	<b>600</b>	n.a.	—	—	600
Construction	1 100	*700	*100	<b>2 000</b>	n.a.	—	—	2 000
Wholesale and retail trade	1 000	1 000	700	<b>2 700</b>	*100	n.a.	—	2 800
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	*100	*200	<b>400</b>	*100	n.a.	—	400
Transport and storage	200	*100	—	<b>400</b>	—	n.a.	—	400
Finance and insurance	100	200	100	<b>400</b>	—	—	—	400
Property and business services	1 500	*2100	n.a.	<b>4 200</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4 300
Education	300	100	n.a.	<b>400</b>	n.a.	—	—	400
Health and community services	500	*800	*300	<b>1 700</b>	*100	—	—	1 800
Cultural and recreational services	300	*200	n.a.	<b>500</b>	—	—	—	500
Personal and other services	600	600	*300	<b>1 400</b>	—	—	n.a.	1 500
Total	6 000	6 200	2 500	<b>14 700</b>	500	*100	—	15 200

(a) Includes non-employing businesses and any new business since September 1998. Excludes agriculture and the government sector and any businesses that have ceased since September 1998.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings 1998–99; unpublished data, Labour Force Survey 1998–99.

9.3 PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYEE SIZE—1998–99

Industry division	Private sector employees								
	Persons working in own business				Employee size				
	Own account workers	Employers	1–4	5–19	Small business employees	20–99	100–199	200 or more	All employees
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	500	200	*400	1 000	<b>1 500</b>	n.a.	—	200	2 300
Construction	1 900	800	*1 400	n.a.	<b>3 100</b>	n.a.	200	100	4 200
Wholesale and retail trade	1 500	1 200	2 600	6 700	<b>9 400</b>	3 500	2 800	4 700	20 400
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	300	*300	*1700	<b>2 000</b>	*3 000	n.a.	2 500	8 000
Transport and storage	400	200	*300	*500	<b>700</b>	600	n.a.	*200	2 200
Finance and insurance	100	—	*500	600	<b>1 200</b>	200	*600	800	2 700
Property and business services	2 000	900	*5 200	*4700	<b>9 900</b>	n.a.	n.a.	*2 800	18 700
Education	400	—	*200	*300	<b>600</b>	*600	*600	1 700	3 400
Health and community services	700	200	*1 800	*2300	<b>4 100</b>	2 400	1 500	900	8 900
Cultural and recreational services	500	—	*400	n.a.	<b>700</b>	*1 200	200	300	2 300
Personal and other services	900	200	1 100	*2000	<b>3 000</b>	*1 200	100	n.a.	5 000
Total	9 000	4 000	14 400	21 700	<b>36 200</b>	18 800	8 400	14 900	78 300

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employment and Earnings 1998–99; unpublished data, Labour Force Survey 1998–99.

BANKRUPTCIES

Bankruptcies and orders for the administration of deceased debtors' totalled 655 in the ACT during the financial year 1998–99. This was an increase of 5% from the 627 administrations in the previous financial year. The ACT showed the lowest increase in bankruptcies of all the States and Territories, excluding Tasmania where a decrease of 7% was recorded.

Bankruptcy data does not cover the entire range of business failures as some failures result in the forced sale or closure of a business without bankruptcy proceedings.

Over half (55%) of non-business bankruptcies and deceased debtors were persons not engaged in any remunerative employment, including pensioners, persons engaged in home duties and the unemployed.

In 1998–99 the major cause of business bankruptcies (from information provided by the bankrupts themselves) was economic conditions (30%), followed by other causes or not stated (18%) and lack of business ability (17%). Economic conditions (35%) were also major causes of business bankruptcies in 1997–98.

#### 9.4 MAJOR CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	
	no.	no.	no.	%
Economic conditions	34	44	45	30.0
Other reasons	14	14	27	18.0
Lack of business ability	19	20	25	16.7
Lack of capital	7	5	14	9.3
Excessive interest	20	16	13	8.7
Excessive drawings	1	13	11	7.3
Inability to collect debts	4	7	6	4.0
Failure to keep proper books	—	4	4	2.7
Seasonal conditions	4	3	3	2.0
Gambling or speculations	3	—	2	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Commonwealth Attorney General's Department Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1998-99.

The major causes of non-business bankruptcies was unemployment (39%), followed by domestic discord (20%) and excessive use of credit (18%). In 1997-98 unemployment (41%) was also the highest contributor towards non-business bankruptcies.

#### 9.5 MAJOR CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	
	no.	no.	no.	%
Unemployment	141	203	202	38.5
Domestic discord	55	84	103	19.6
Excessive use of credit	115	107	96	18.3
Ill health	31	37	46	8.8
Adverse litigation	44	31	43	8.2
Other causes	34	26	29	5.5
Gambling or speculations	1	9	6	1.1
Liabilities on guarantees	8	4	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1998-99.

Other than the unemployed, tradespersons and related workers recorded the highest percentage (17%) of business related bankrupts and deceased debtors for the year ended 30 June 1999. Intermediate production and transport workers recorded the highest percentage (17%) for non-business related bankrupts and deceased debtors for the year ended 30 June 1999.



9.6 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF BANKRUPTS AND DECEASED DEBTORS—1998–99

	<i>Business related(a)</i>		<i>Non-business related(b)</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Managers and administrators	8	5.2	7	1.0
Professionals	11	7.1	14	2.1
Associate professionals	9	5.8	12	1.8
Tradespersons and related workers	27	17.4	31	4.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	2	1.3	6	0.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	7	4.5	45	6.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	10	6.5	114	17.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	4	2.6	12	1.8
Labourers and related workers	3	1.9	37	5.5
Uncodable	4	2.6	9	1.3
Student	1	0.5	4	0.6
Invalid pensioner	1	0.5	30	4.5
Other pensioner	11	7.1	81	12.1
Housewife/Househusband	13	8.4	76	11.4
Retired	—	—	9	1.3
Unemployed	44	28.4	182	27.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Business-related bankruptcy refers to an individual's bankruptcy that is directly related to his or her proprietary interest in a business or company. The industry classification relates to the business or company in bankruptcy.

(b) Non-business related bankruptcy refers to a bankruptcy not being related to any proprietary interest in a business or company. The industry classification relates to the individuals occupation.

(c) These figures may not reconcile with the total number of proceedings administered under Parts IV and XI of the Act. This is because proceedings involving two or more partners are treated as one administration but personal details are published for each of the partners.

AGRICULTURE

ABS Agricultural Census figures for 1997–98 financial year show that there were 105 farming establishments operating in the ACT, covering a total area of 50,000 hectares. The gross value of production of commodities produced rose by 11% (\$1.2 million) in 1997–98 to \$12.4 million. This increase was mainly due to a \$3.5 million rise in the value of livestock products including wool and milk.

Crops In the 1997–98 financial year, crop production contributed \$2.4 million (19%) of the total value of agricultural production in the ACT. The value of crop production declined by \$0.4 million (down 14.3%) from 1996–97.

Livestock and livestock products In 1997–98 livestock production contributed \$10 million (81%) of the total value of agricultural production in the ACT, a significant increase compared to 1996–97 figures of \$6.5 million (58%).

## 9.7 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

	Unit	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Land utilisation(a)					
Number of establishments(b)	no.	93	103	103	105
Area of					
Crops (excluding pastures and grasses)	ha	—	—	250	—
Sown pastures and grasses(c)	ha	n.c.	13	13	13
Total area of establishments	ha	48 000	50 000	49 000	50 000
Principal crops(a)					
Oats for grain					
Area	ha	75	107	88	84
Production	tonne	—	136	122	94
Crops for hay					
Area	ha	30	44	11	35
Production	tonne	51	148	38	58
Livestock numbers(a)					
Cattle and calves	no.	13 000	14 000	13 000	10 000
Sheep and lambs	no.	78 000	73 000	84 000	76 000
Poultry (all purposes)	no.	270 000	211 000	197 000	122 000
Livestock slaughtered and meat produced(d)					
Cattle and calves					
Slaughtered	no.	42 000	44 000	29 000	—
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	tonne	8 000	8 000	5 000	—
Sheep and lambs(d)					
Slaughtered	no.	538 000	452 000	349 000	—
Mutton and lamb (carcass weight)	tonne	11 000	9 000	7 000	—
Gross value of production(a)					
Crops (including pastures and grasses)	\$'000	3 900	5 500	2 800	2 400
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	\$'000	2 700	2 300	1 900	—
Livestock products (including wool and milk)	\$'000	6 500	6 900	6 500	10 000
Total Value of agriculture	\$'000	13 100	14 600	11 200	12 400

(a) From 1993-94, estimates are based on production from farms having a minimum estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000.

(b) Establishments with agricultural activity irrespective of the predominant activity of the establishment.

(c) Includes pastures and grasses harvested for hay and seed.

(d) In 1997-98 the only abattoir in Canberra closed.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia 1997-98 (Cat. no. 7113.0)*.

## MANUFACTURING

In 1998-99 Manufacturing contributed 2% to the total gross factor income for the ACT, equal in size to the electricity, gas and water and wholesale trade. Manufacturing establishments operating in the ACT employed 3,500 persons in 1998-99, a decline of 10% (400 persons) since 1997-98 and a decrease of 17% (700 persons) since 1994-95. For the year ending June 30, 1999, \$117 million in wages and salaries was paid (down \$3 million since 1997-98), and \$603 million in turnover (up 2% or \$9 million since 1997-98) was recorded in the manufacturing industry.

## 9.8 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Persons employed(b)	'000	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.5
Wages and salaries(c)	\$m	128	122	124	120	117
Turnover	\$m	554	534	602	594	603

(a) The establishment is the smallest accounting unit of a business, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data enabling value added to be calculated.

(b) Employment at end of June. Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8201.0)*.

The manufacturing industry with the largest contribution to employment at the end of June 1999 was printing, publishing and recording media (34%), followed by machinery and equipment manufacturing (20%). These two industries also recorded the largest contributions to wages and salaries paid (39% and 20% respectively). Printing, publishing and recorded media also recorded the highest turnover (\$198 million), followed by the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing industry (\$120 million).

## 9.9 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION—1998–99

ANZSIC Industry Subdivision	Employment	Wages and salaries		Turnover
	1998–99	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing	0.5	15	119	120
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	0.1	3	12	10
Wood and paper product manufacturing	0.3	10	42	51
Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.2	46	193	198
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products manufacturing	—	1	3	3
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.1	3	42	28
Metal products manufacturing	0.2	6	33	33
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	0.7	23	104	110
Other manufacturing	0.4	10	45	49
<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>603</b>

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

Total turnover in manufacturing in the ACT in 1998–99 increased by \$9 million (2%) over the previous year. Five of the nine industry subdivisions recorded an increase in turnover. The industry to record the largest increase was wood and paper product manufacturing, up \$9 million (21%). There were also increases in the following industries:

- other manufacturing up \$4 million (9%);
- machinery and equipment manufacturing up \$6 million (6%);
- printing, publishing and recorded media up \$5 million (3%) and;
- food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing up \$1 million (1%).

MANUFACTURING *continued*

Decreases in turnover occurred in the industry subdivisions of non-metallic mineral product manufacturing down \$14 million (33%) and textiles, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing down \$2 million (17%).

Electricity, gas and water

In 1998–99 electricity, gas and water contributed 2% to the total gross factor income of the ACT. See chapter 13 of this publication, for further details about the utilities industry.

RETAILING

At 5% of Total Factor Income, the retail industry is a substantial contributor to the ACT economy with a turnover of \$2,575 million in 1998–99, an increase of \$113 million (5%) since 1997–98. All broad industry categories showed an increase in retail turnover in 1998–99. The retail industries that showed the largest growth were: recreational goods retailing (up 19%); hospitality and services retailing (up 8%); household goods retailing and other retailing (both up 5%).

Food retailing is the largest in this sector in the ACT with 37% of the total retail industry turnover in 1998–99, followed by hospitality services with 16% and household good retailing with 13%.

9.10 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Food retailing	929.9	930.5	945.4	960.8	37.3
Department stores	289.0	281.2	289.3	295.1	11.5
Clothing and soft good retailing	184.9	183.9	171.9	182.2	7.1
Household good retailing	236.7	272.7	307.1	322.6	12.5
Recreational good retailing	137.7	128.9	137.4	162.9	6.3
Other retailing	163.6	197.0	235.3	246.5	9.6
Hospitality and services	344.1	352.7	375.7	405.0	15.7
<b>Total retail turnover</b>	<b>2 286.4</b>	<b>2 346.8</b>	<b>2 462.0</b>	<b>2 575.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); and commissions from agency activity and net takings from gaming machines, etc.

Source: Unpublished data, Retail Survey.

A number of shopping centres have been established in Canberra during the last seven years. In Tuggeranong, the Gordon local centre was established in 1993, and the Theodore local centre in 1994. In the Gungahlin–Hall SSD, the Palmerston local centre was established in 1994 and the Ngunnawal local centre in 1996. The most recent development has been the Gungahlin Market Place, opened August 1998 with 28 tenants at June 2000. A further local centre is currently being developed at Ngunnawal.

The proportions of turnover by type of shopping centre from the 1996–97 Retail Survey are as follows: town centres share of total turnover being 50%, group centres 25%, local centres 14%, and other centres 12%.

9.11 RETAIL TURNOVER BY TYPE OF SHOPPING CENTRE

	1996-97 Retail Survey Turnover					
	Food retailing		Other retailing		Total	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Town	360.4	37.4	869.5	58.9	1 230.1	50.4
Group	398.1	41.2	199.8	13.5	597.9	25.0
Local	133.9	13.9	196.0	13.3	329.9	13.5
Other	72.9	7.6	211.4	14.3	284.3	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>947.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 490.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 438.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Shopping Preferences, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8644.8).

SHOPPING PREFERENCES

Results from the 1997 ACT Survey on Shopping Preferences, conducted in the ACT during October 1997, revealed that only 19% of households reported that their major shopping for food and grocery items was usually undertaken at their nearest shopping centre. In contrast, just under 59% reported that their convenience shopping was usually done at these centres. The most commonly used facilities at the nearest shopping centres were supermarkets (by 74% of households), newsagents (32%), chemists (29%) and bakeries (22%). Overall, 17% of households did not utilise any shops or facilities at their nearest shopping centre over the four week period prior to the survey.

There were 97,168 households in October 1997 which undertook major shopping trips for food and grocery items. Just over 54% (52,483) usually did major shopping once a week, 32% (30,827) once a fortnight and 7% (6,617) two or more times a week. The majority of shoppers (67%) did their shopping from Monday to Friday. For further information on the Shopping Preferences Survey refer to *ACT In Focus, 1999*.

Wholesale trade

In 1998-99, at 2% of Total Factor Income, Wholesale trade makes a similar contribution to the ACT economy as Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants. Total Factor Income was \$232 million an increase of \$28 million on 1997-98. The two principle components were \$178 million compensation of employees and \$54 million in gross operating surplus and gross mixed income.

Property and business services

In 1998-99, at 11% of Total Factor Income, the property and business services sector, make the second largest contribution to the ACT economy after government administration and defence (35%). Total Factor Income of this sector was estimated at \$1.3 billion in 1998-99, an increase of \$77 million or 6% in the year. The two principle components were \$810 million compensation of employees and \$464 million in gross operating surplus and gross mixed income.

## SERVICE INDUSTRIES

As part of its Service Industries survey program, the ABS has conducted 12 more surveys of selected service industries for the 1997–98 and the 1998–99 financial years. Selected data items are presented in the following table, and for further information please refer to the corresponding publications.

The industries covered were:

- Chiropractic and Osteopathic services;
- Dental services;
- Audiology and audiometry services;
- Optometry and optical dispensing services;
- Physiotherapy services;
- Accommodation industry;
- Gambling industries;
- Pubs, taverns bars and clubs (hospitality); and
- Real estate services.

9.12 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES

	<i>Businesses at 30 June(a)</i>	<i>Total employment</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Selected income(b)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
<b>1993–94</b>				
Film and video production and distribution	7	16	0.4	(c)1.2
Motion picture exhibition	5	134	1.9	(c)14.4
Radio services	9	164	6.8	(c)15.2
Television services	5	291	9.8	(c)75.1
<b>1994–95</b>				
Private medical services	312	1 363	39.5	108.8
Recreation services	16	136	1.9	(c)3.8
Clubs, hotels and bars	87	2 134	35.0	(c)172.5
Sports industries	94	1 050	12.2	(c)48.1
<b>1995–96</b>				
Accounting services	139	908	32.8	64.4
Computing services	392	2 228	106.8	314.7
Consultant engineering services	85	573	21.2	60.4
Real estate services	73	863	28.2	58.3
Accommodation services	42	1 811	32.9	116.2
Community services	133	3 581	54.5	(c)111.0
<b>1996–97</b>				
Film and video production and distribution	18	36	0.8	(c)2.6
Motion picture exhibition	4	167	2.3	(c)18.3
Commercial art galleries	9	16	0.1	1.9
Performing arts	33	281	n. p.	(c)13.8
Museums	8	656	(d)29.8	(c)66.2
Libraries	8	130	3.8	(c)7.2
National and recreational parks and gardens	2	762	34.5	88.1
Television services	5	403	13.7	n.p.
Travel agency services	39	255	6.2	(c)15.2
Waste management	23	243	8.2	(c)20.4
<b>1997–98</b>				
Chiropractic and osteopathic services	31	101	1.8	(c)4.6
Dental Services	115	656	17.8	(c)47.3
Audiology and audiometry services	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Optometry and optical dispensing services	24	148	3.2	(c)13.7
Physiotherapy services	46	132	2.5	(c)5.7
Accommodation industry	50	2 308	46.8	(c)160.7
Gambling industries	89	163	n.a.	167.4
Pubs, taverns and bars	34	383	5.0	(c)28
Clubs (hospitality)	68	1 879	40.2	(c)188
<b>1998–99</b>				
Real estate services	97	807	26.0	(c)58.5
Marketing research services	11	106	1.3	(c)5.5
Cleaning services	80	2 437	36.2	(c)64.7
Security services	26	867	23.7	(c)39.1

(a) Businesses refer to numbers of management units.

(b) Selected income refers to gross income minus interest income, dividends received, and other non-operating income.

(c) These figures refer to gross income which is the sum of all incomes.

(d) Includes all labour costs.

Source: *Commercial Art Galleries* (Cat. no. 8651.0); *Computing Services Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8669.0); *Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia* (Cat. no. 8679.0); *Legal and Accounting Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8678.0); *Libraries and Museums, Australia* (Cat. no. 8649.0); *Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia* (Cat. no. 8654.0); *Performing Arts Industry* (Cat. no. 8697.0); *Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8663.0); *Selected Business Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8677.0); *Technical Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8676.0); *Travel Agency Services Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8653.0); *Waste management Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8698.0); *Accommodation Industry* (Cat. no. 8695.0); *Physiotherapy services* (Cat. no. 8552.0); *Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services* (Cat. no. 8553.0); *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns, and Bars* (Cat. no. 8687.0); *Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services* (Cat. no. 8550.0); *Dental Services* (Cat. no. 8551.0); *Audiology and Audiometry Services* (Cat. no. 8554.0); *Real Estate Services Industry* (Cat. no. 8663.0); *Gambling Industries* (Cat. no. 8647.0), *Marketing Research Services* (8556.0), *Cleaning Services* (Cat. no. 8672.0), *Security Services* (Cat. no. 8557.0).

Chiropractic and osteopathic services	There were 31 chiropractic and osteopathic service businesses in the ACT at 30 June 1997 with a total employment of 101 persons. The total gross income for these services in the ACT was \$4.6 million with \$1.8 million paid in wages and salaries. The average income per practice was \$148,400, 18% higher than the national average income per practice (\$125,700).
Dental services	<p>There were 115 dental practices in 142 locations in the ACT at June 1998. These practices employed 656 people, an average of 5.7 employees per practice. The total gross income for dental practices in the ACT was \$47.3 million and there was \$17.8 million paid in wages and salaries.</p> <p>There were 181 dental practitioners working during March 1998, of whom 153 were general practitioners and 28 were specialists. The ACT had the highest proportion of dental practitioners per head of population with one practitioner for every 1,704 persons compared to the national figure of 1 practitioner for every 2,628 persons.</p>
Optometry and optical dispensing services	There were 24 optometry and optical dispensing businesses in the ACT in 1997-98 employing 148 people. The total gross income for these businesses was \$13.7 million with \$3.2 million paid in salaries and wages. The average income per optometry and optical dispensing business in 1997-98 was \$570,800.
Physiotherapy services	There were 46 physiotherapy businesses in the ACT in 1997-98 employing 132 persons, an average of 2.9 employees per business. The total gross income for physiotherapy businesses in the ACT was \$5.7 million with \$2.5 million paid in wages and salaries.
Accommodation Industry	There were 50 businesses in 1997-98 employing 2,308 persons in the accommodation industry. The industry had a high proportion of employees per business in the ACT at 46.2 employees for every business. The total gross income was \$160.7 million with \$46.8 million paid in wages and salaries. The average income per business was \$3.3 million.
Gambling Industries	The preliminary results from the 1997-98 survey of employing businesses involved in the provision of gambling services showed that the number of businesses has declined in the ACT by 6% between 1995 and 1998 to 89 gambling service businesses. Net takings from gambling increased by 11% from 1994-95 to \$163.0 million in 1997-98. Commissions from gambling doubled to \$4.4 million in the same period. Total net takings from gambling was \$167.4 million in 1997-98.
Pubs, taverns and bars	There were 34 pubs, taverns and bars in the ACT at 30 June 1998 employing 383 persons, an average of 11.3 employees per business. The total gross income of these businesses was \$28 million with \$5 million being paid in wages and salaries. The main source of income for pubs, taverns and bars was the sale of liquor and other beverages. Net income from gambling accounted for only a small proportion (\$0.5 million) of total income.



Clubs (hospitality)	There were 68 licensed clubs in the ACT at 30 June 1998 with total employment of 1,879 persons, an average of 27.6 employees per licensed premises. The total income for clubs in the ACT was \$188.0 million with \$40.2 million paid in wages and salaries. Income from gambling was \$128.2 million, 68% of total income.
Real estate services	At 30 June 1999 there were 97 real estate services in the ACT operating from 105 locations with 807 employees, an average of 8.3 employees per business. The total gross income for real estates services was \$58.5 million with \$26 million paid in wages and salaries. These operations represent just over 1% of the real estate services industry in Australia.
Market research services	From the 1998–99 Survey of Market Research Services, there were 11 market research services in the ACT employing 106 staff, paying \$1.3 million in wages and salaries. These businesses had a total income of \$5.5 million.
Cleaning services	From the 1998–99 survey of cleaning services industry, there were 80 cleaning service businesses at June 30 with an employment of 2,437 persons, 2.6% of total employees in the industry across Australia. Wages and salaries paid in the ACT by the cleaning services industry were \$36.2 million and total income for the industry was \$64.7 million.
Security services	There were 26 security service businesses in the ACT at 30 June 1999 with 867 employees. The industry paid \$23.7 million in wages and salaries with a total income of \$39.1 million.

#### USE OF TECHNOLOGY BY BUSINESS

At the end of June 1999, all businesses in the ACT used at least one type of technology. In particular, all business used some form of communications equipment, including telephones, facsimiles, PABXs, pagers etc. At the national level 1% of businesses did not use communications equipment and these were micro businesses (between 1 and 4 employees).

83% of ACT businesses reported using a personal computer. This included the use of stand-alone and networked computers. The use of general applications software followed a similar pattern to that of personal computers. This included word processing, spreadsheet and accounting packages that are available to all consumers in a standard form rather than those tailored to a particular business' needs. 80% of ACT businesses reported that they used general applications software. Use of general applications software was most common in industries with high computer use and least common in industries with low reported computer use.

Four out of 10 ACT businesses (42%) used software designed for the business or software which although generally available had been customised for the business. This was higher than the national figure of 34%.

USE OF TECHNOLOGY BY  
BUSINESS *continued*

Over one-half of all ACT businesses reported using electronic mail, much higher than the national level of 37%. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) was the technology least frequently used by ACT and Australian businesses, with only 11% and 8% reporting using EDI respectively.

45% of ACT businesses used electronic banking or EFTPOS, also higher than the national usage at 34%.

25% of ACT businesses reported using electronic building management systems, much the same as businesses nationally (26%). These systems included electronic security systems, lighting, lifts, fire alarms and air conditioning.

Electronic equipment or systems with embedded chips included the use of process control systems, cash registers, diagnostic equipment, robotics and time controlled equipment used in the day to day operations of the businesses. Equipment of these types were used by 20% of ACT businesses which was slightly higher than the 18% level of usage nationally.

9.13 USE OF TECHNOLOGY BY BUSINESS—JUNE 1999

	ACT	Aust.
	%	%
Communications equipment	100	99
Personal computers	83	72
Other computer systems	*3	4
General software applications	80	66
Software development for this business	42	34
Electronic mail	52	37
Electronic data interchange	*11	8
Electronic banking or EFTPOS	45	34
Electronic building management systems	25	26
Electronic equipment or systems with embedded chips	20	18

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of the Year 2000 Problem.

9.14 USE OF TECHNOLOGY BY BUSINESS—JUNE 1999

	Unit	ACT	Aust.
Number of PC's	'000	23.0	2 090.0
PC Users	'000	24.0	2 536.0
Internet Users	'000	*16	858.0
PC's per PC user	no.	1.0	0.8
Internet uses per PC users	%	*67	34.0
IT & T employment	'000	n.p.	123.4
In-house IT & T support	no.	48.0	32.0
Ex-house IT & T support	no.	37.0	22.0

Source: Unpublished data, the Survey of the Year 2000 Problem.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

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- Unpublished data, Survey of the Year 2000 Problem
- Non-ABS *Annual Report 1998–99*, Commonwealth Attorney General's Department,  
Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Canberra.

## CHAPTER 10

## HOUSING

This chapter provides an overview of both the housing and construction industry in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). The adequacy and accessibility of housing is an important component of individual well-being which not only satisfies the essential needs of people for shelter, security and privacy, but is also recognised world-wide as a fundamental human right. Housing also has an enormous significance in the ACT economy, with its influence on investment levels, building activity and employment within the ACT economy.

### TYPES OF DWELLINGS

The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides information concerning the housing of the population in the ACT. At 6 August 1996, there were 114,382 private dwellings in the ACT, an increase of 16,026 (16%) since the 1991 Census. Of the 298,847 persons counted in the ACT at the 1996 Census, 286,468 (96%) were living in 106,686 occupied private dwellings, an increase of 18,362 (7%) persons since the 1991 Census. The remaining 7,696 (7%) private dwellings were unoccupied, an increase of 2,056 (37%) dwellings since the 1991 Census, mainly because the usual resident(s) were absent at the time of the Census or the dwelling was for rent or sale.

Separate houses were by far the most common type of dwelling structure in the ACT (77%). This was followed by semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses (13%), and flats, units or apartments (9%). Almost 74% of owner and purchaser households lived in separate houses, compared with only 24% of renter households. For further information see *ACT In Focus, 1999*.

### HOME OWNERSHIP

Of the 106,675 occupied private dwellings counted in the ACT on census night, 6 August, 1996, 30% were owner occupied, 35% were being purchased by the occupant and 32% were being rented. In comparison, the 1991 census counts show 25% were owner occupied, 38% were being purchased and 33% were being rented. For further information see *ACT In Focus, 1999*.

### HOUSE PRICES

According to the Real Estate Institute of Australia house prices in Canberra experienced strong growth over the previous year. The moving annual median house price in Canberra for the December quarter 1999 was \$161,500, a rise of 4% from the same period in 1998 and a rise of 6% over the December quarter 1996. Sydney and Melbourne both had strong growth in moving annual median house prices between December quarter 1998 and 1999 (11% and 17% respectively), while Darwin grew only 1% in the same period.

Comparisons between Australia's seven capital cities show Canberra's moving annual median house price of \$161,500 in the December quarter 1999 was the fourth highest. Sydney (\$286,300) had the highest, followed by Melbourne (\$227,900) and Darwin (\$174,700).

HOUSE PRICES *continued*

The annual median price for flats, units and townhouses in Canberra has increased by 2% to \$131,100 in December quarter 1999 compared to December quarter 1998, and is up 7% on the 1996 December quarter price of \$122,100.

10.1 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES, TREND—DECEMBER QUARTER

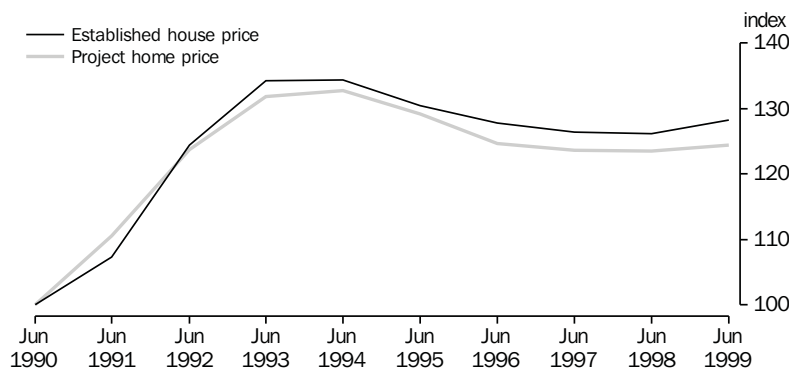
	Median house prices				Median flats, units and townhouse prices			
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Canberra	152.4	152.8	155.5	161.5	122.1	122.3	128.5	131.1
Sydney	212.3	235.0	258.1	286.3	177.4	196.0	219.5	236.0
Melbourne	152.8	175.5	195.0	227.9	115.8	129.7	146.5	174.3
Brisbane	135.3	140.5	144.3	n.a.	127.6	128.1	143.6	n.a.
Adelaide	110.0	114.0	120.3	127.5	86.8	97.6	89.6	91.7
Perth	127.6	135.3	142.9	148.5	87.5	92.8	119.7	107.1
Hobart	108.0	108.8	107.3	112.2	84.4	77.4	79.0	85.5
Darwin	164.3	176.5	173.5	174.7	n.a.	n.a.	127.2	147.8

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Market Facts, December 1999 (issued March 2000).

House price indexes

The House Price Index for Established Houses and Project Homes is a measure of price movements over time. The annual House Price Index for established houses rose in Canberra by 2% to 128.2 index points in June 1999. This indicates a slight reversal in the ongoing decline in established house prices in Canberra that saw a fall of 5% in the index numbers from the high of June 1994 (134.4 index points). The House Price Index for project homes in Canberra followed a similar pattern rising 1% to 124.4 index points in June 1999.

10.2 ESTABLISHED AND PROJECT HOME PRICE INDEX—June Quarter



Source: Unpublished data, House Price Indexes, June Quarter 1999 (Cat. no. 6416.0).

## HOUSING COSTS

Housing costs are the ongoing outlays incurred by people in providing for their shelter. Data from the Survey of Income and Housing Costs provides data on major cost outlays on housing such as mortgage payments, rent and property rates. For other expenditure related to housing such as repairs and maintenance, insurance and utilities, refer to the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

In 1997–98, the mean weekly housing cost for all Canberra households was \$136, 12% higher than the mean for all capital cities. Apart from Sydney, actual housing costs for Canberra were higher than most capital cities for all tenure types. The highest costs in Canberra were for owners with a mortgage (\$241 per week). This group also spent one-fifth of their income on housing (20%), slightly more than renters (17%).

### 10.3 HOUSING COSTS—1997–98

	Canberra			All capital cities		
	Households	Mean weekly housing costs	Costs as proportion of income	Households	Mean weekly housing costs	Costs as proportion of income
	'000	\$	%	'000	\$	%
Owner without a mortgage	34.5	25	2	1 652.1	23	3
Owner with a mortgage	40.3	241	20	1 423.9	218	18
Public renter	14.8	80	17	270.6	64	17
Private renter	24.7	166	18	926.1	171	20
Total renters (incl. Other renters)	43.9	127	17	1 277.3	143	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4 353.3</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 4130.0).

**Rental prices** As expected, from such a low vacancy rate for Canberra in the December quarter 1999 (1.5%), median rents for 3 bedroom houses increased 6% over the quarter and 12% over the year to \$190 per week. Likewise, median weekly rents for 2 bedroom flats and units increased 6% over the quarter and 13% over the year to \$170 per week. Canberra had the highest annual percentage rise in rent of both 3 bedroom houses and 2 bedroom units of any capital city (12% and 13% respectively). Darwin and Hobart recorded the only annual decreases in rent in this period with rents for 3 bedroom houses declining 0.4% in Darwin and rents for 2 bedroom flats and units down 0.4% in Hobart over the year to December 1999.

#### 10.4 MEDIAN WEEKLY RENTS—DECEMBER QUARTER 1999

	3 Bedroom houses			2 Bedroom flats and units		
	Quarterly median per week	Quarterly change	Annual change	Quarterly median per week	Quarterly change	Annual change
	\$	%	%	\$	%	%
Canberra	190	5.6	11.8	170	6.3	13.3
Sydney	225	2.3	2.3	240	—	4.3
Melbourne	185	2.8	n.a.	170	3.0	n.a.
Brisbane	185	8.8	8.8	150	—	3.4
Adelaide	165	3.1	3.1	130	4.0	8.3
Perth	161	4.5	5.2	135	2.2	5.9
Hobart	150	3.4	—	120	—	-4.0
Darwin	240	—	-4.0	185	2.8	—

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Market Facts, December 1999 (issued March 2000).

#### Rental accommodation vacancy rates

The survey of real estate agent property managers found that vacancy rates of all rented dwellings in Canberra in the December quarter 1999 was 1.5%, significantly lower than most other capital cities. While Canberra's vacancy rate experienced a 0.8 percentage points increase since the September quarter 1999, over the year it declined by 0.4 percentage points. It is worth noting that this survey conducted by the Real Estate Institute of Australia coincided with the closure of many Agents' offices during the Christmas/New Year period and this may have affected the results.

#### 10.5 RENTED DWELLINGS, VACANCY RATES—DECEMBER QUARTER 1999

	Vacancy rate	Quarterly change	Annual change
	%	%pts	%pts
Canberra	1.5	0.8	-0.4
Sydney	2.1	-0.6	-0.6
Melbourne	3.9	1.0	n.a.
Brisbane	5.2	1.9	n.a.
Adelaide	5.3	2.9	3.4
Perth	2.9	0.2	0.2
Hobart	3.7	0.3	-3.2
Darwin	13.5	0.1	6.8

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Market Facts, December Quarter 1999 (issued March 2000).

#### HOUSING FINANCE

In 1998–99 a total of \$1,122 million was lent by banks and other credit agencies to finance or refinance the construction and purchase of 9,245 dwellings in the ACT. This represents an increase of \$192 million (20.6%) in finance commitments and an increase of 898 (11%) dwellings financed from the previous year. Numbers and values of dwelling units financed appear to have previously peaked in 1993–94 after showing strong growth. This was followed by a continuing decline which appears to have bottomed out at \$930 million and 8,347 dwelling units in 1997–98. The jump of 21% in finance by banks suggests strong growth in the sector in 1998–99.



## 10.6 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a)

	Dwelling units	Value
	no.	\$m
1991-92	8 555	741
1992-93	10 780	1 057
1993-94	12 313	1 241
1994-95	9 696	946
1995-96	9 600	944
1996-97	9 491	980
1997-98	8 347	930
1998-99	9 245	1 122

(a) Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0).

## RENTAL INVESTORS

In June 1997, the household survey collected data on the demographic and financial characteristics of Australian residential rental property investors. In the ACT approximately 15,700 income units owned or partly owned a residential rental dwelling. These rental investors represented 11% of all income units living in private dwellings in the ACT. Most were small investors with 70% of ACT investors owning or partly owning only one property.

Couples with dependent children formed the largest group of household investors, accounting for 43% of investor households in the ACT. A large proportion (79%) of investors drew their principal source of income from wages and salaries, (compared to 65% nationally). In the ACT 77% of investors had a mortgage or loan held against their investment properties with the median mortgage value being \$115,000.

In June 1997, 22% of investors stated that they made a profit on their property investments in 1995-96, while 11% broke even and 46% made a loss. The ACT had more investors making a loss on their investment compared to national estimates.

## 10.7 PROFIT OR LOSS ON INVESTMENT—JUNE 1997

	<i>Rental investor's net annual return on investment</i>	
	Total ACT	Total Aust.
	%	%
Loss	46.1	35.9
Break even	11.1	11.0
Profit	21.7	29.4
Not stated	11.3	9.5
Not applicable	9.8	14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Investors in Rental Dwellings, Australia, June 1997* (Cat. no. 8711.0).

## ACT HOUSING AUTHORITY

ACT Housing is the government's provider and manager of public housing properties and tenancies. ACT Housing is the largest property manager in the ACT with 12,000 properties which represents 10% of all ACT dwellings at 30 June 1999. Its current property portfolio is valued at approximately \$1,200 million.

In 1998–99 ACT Housing implemented a new rent structure with a rental cap of one-quarter of the gross household income. A number of other initiatives were also undertaken including a major relocation of some existing tenants for future Community Housing Canberra redevelopment of the site.

### Public housing tenants

At the time of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 10,636 households renting from the ACT Housing Authority. The structure of these households was markedly different to the pattern shown for the ACT as a whole. The biggest difference was in one parent families with 31% of Housing Authority households in this category, but comprising only 11% of all ACT households. Almost one-third (32%) of Housing Authority tenants were made up of lone households while this group made up only 22% of all ACT households. Conversely, while 60% of all households in the ACT were couple families with or without children, only 35% of Housing Authority tenants were in this category.

## 10.8 ACT HOUSING TENANTS—AUGUST 1996

	<i>Housing Authority tenants</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
One family households				
Couple family with children	2 551	24.0	39 885	38.3
Couple family without children	1 115	10.5	22 994	22.1
One parent family	3 263	30.7	11 239	10.8
Other family	88	0.8	1 184	1.1
Lone person household	3 372	31.7	22 353	21.5
Other households(a)	247	2.3	6 462	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 636</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104 117</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes households with more than one family present and group households.

Source: Unpublished data, 1996 Census.

## TRENDS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The value of total construction in the ACT rose by \$206 million (30%) to \$892 million in 1998–99. The rise between 1997–98 and 1998–99 was due to a significant increase in residential building (57%) and engineering construction (82%). The rise in value of construction activity in the ACT in 1998–99 represented a break in the five year decline in value of residential building construction since 1992–93 and indicated a rising trend in engineering construction over the last two financial years.

TRENDS IN THE  
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY  
*continued*

Each of the three sectors, residential, non-residential and engineering construction contributed around a third to the total value of construction and building activity in 1998–99. Non-residential building and residential building both made up 35% of the total value of building construction commenced while made up 30%. This represents a change in the proportion of each sector's contribution to the total value of commitments commenced and reflects greater spending in the ACT on residential and engineering construction over the last year.

10.9 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF BUILDING COMMENCED

	<i>Residential building</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>	<i>Engineering construction</i>	<b>Total construction</b>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<b>\$m</b>
1991–92	379.2	248.0	189.7	<b>816.9</b>
1992–93	473.9	212.5	172.9	<b>859.3</b>
1993–94	448.0	308.1	167.5	<b>923.6</b>
1994–95	343.5	291.4	157.9	<b>792.8</b>
1995–96	287.4	332.8	145.2	<b>765.4</b>
1996–97	257.9	379.9	121.3	<b>759.1</b>
1997–98	196.9	341.0	147.8	<b>685.7</b>
1998–99	308.3	315.2	268.3	<b>891.8</b>

*Source: Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8752.8); Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0).*

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Residential building involves the construction of one or more dwelling units, which can comprise either new houses or new other residential buildings (flats, apartments, villa units, townhouses, duplexes, etc.).

The number of new dwellings units approved in 1998–99 was 1,941, an increase of 39% over the previous year. Just over two-thirds (67%) of all residential approvals in 1998–99 were for houses, compared to 79% in 1997–98. Nationally the number of new residential dwelling unit approvals fell by 0.2% in 1998–99.

The total number of residential dwellings commenced rose by 57% to 1,979 in 1998–99. The number of completions remained steady at around 1,500.

A peak in residential building approvals in 1993–1994 of 4,060 saw an over supply of completed dwelling units in 1994–95 (4,051). From 1995–1996 to 1997–98 residential approvals and construction at all stages slowed. In 1998–99 approvals and dwellings under construction rose to similar levels to those in 1995–96.

10.10 NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING-DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Approvals					
Houses	1 533	1 208	1 224	1 101	1 297
Other residential	1 184	857	727	293	644
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 717</i>	<i>2 065</i>	<i>1 951</i>	<i>1 394</i>	<i>1 941</i>
Commencements					
Houses	1 533	1 290	1 157	1 022	1 364
Other residential	1 194	927	729	236	615
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 727</i>	<i>2 217</i>	<i>1 886</i>	<i>1 258</i>	<i>1 979</i>
Under construction at the end of the period					
Houses	512	457	383	306	492
Other residential	627	531	424	245	494
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 139</i>	<i>988</i>	<i>807</i>	<i>551</i>	<i>986</i>
Completed					
Houses	1 663	1 339	1 230	1 092	1 145
Other residential	2 388	1 023	815	415	366
<i>Total</i>	<i>4 051</i>	<i>2 362</i>	<i>2 048</i>	<i>1 507</i>	<i>1 511</i>

Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, December Quarter 1999 (Cat. no. 8752.8)*; *Building Activity, Australia (8752.0)*; *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, November 1999 (Cat. no. 8731.1)*.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY BY SECTOR

The total value of building work approved in 1998-99 increased by 33% (\$149.1 million) from the previous year to \$604.5 million. The value of private sector approvals increased by 17% (\$64.4 million) while the value of public sector approvals increased by 99% (\$84.9 million). The most notable increases in building work approved were for educational building (more than doubled to \$91.0 million) and new residential building (42% or \$69.4 million). The most notable decrease was in work approved for health (51% or \$16.3 million).

The value of work done during 1998-99 increased by 8% to \$648.4 million. There were rises recorded in most sectors of building with the most significant rises in new residential building work done, up \$45.5 million (28%) and shops (85% or 41.3 million). The rise in these sectors was offset slightly by the decline in work done for offices (23% or \$44.0 million) and health (51% or \$11.5 million).

The rise in the value of both building approvals and work done by the building industry in the 1998-99 year suggests that the decline in the building industry over the previous years has begun to turn around. It appears that new residential building is in higher demand and this is supported by the low vacancy rates recorded for the December quarter 1999 of 1.5%. The recent growth in economy and decline in unemployment rates may have also contributed to this building growth.

10.11 VALUE OF BUILDING

	1997-98			1998-99		
	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
<b>Approved</b>						
New residential building	159.5	4.0	163.7	223.6	9.5	233.1
Alterations and additions to residential building	53.0	—	53.0	62.6	—	62.6
Shops	63.1	—	63.3	61.6	0.3	61.9
Offices	21.2	21.2	42.3	43.4	11.0	54.6
Educational	6.8	29.3	36.0	2.7	124.3	127.0
Health	16.6	15.5	31.9	1.0	14.4	15.6
Entertainment and recreational	12.8	13.1	25.9	6.6	9.5	16.1
Other	37.1	2.7	39.6	32.9	1.8	34.7
<i>Total approvals</i>	<i>369.5</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>455.4</i>	<i>433.9</i>	<i>170.8</i>	<i>604.5</i>
<b>Work done during period</b>						
New residential building	161.1	1.1	163.2	205.7	3.0	208.7
Alterations and additions to residential building	53.3	1.5	54.9	64.3	—	64.4
Shops	48.2	0.3	48.5	89.7	0.1	89.8
Offices	52.9	139.5	192.3	43.5	104.9	148.3
Educational	6.2	49.1	55.3	5.1	51.3	56.5
Health	19.5	3.2	22.7	1.7	9.5	11.2
Entertainment and recreational	9.9	19.7	29.6	14.7	17.4	32.1
Other	21.5	12.8	34.3	34.6	1.9	36.5
<i>Total work done during period</i>	<i>373.6</i>	<i>227.0</i>	<i>600.6</i>	<i>460.3</i>	<i>188.1</i>	<i>648.4</i>

Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8752.8); Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8731.1).*

SELECTED INDICATORS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

In 1996-97, the survey of the construction industry estimated 3,100 operating businesses in the construction industry in the ACT, with total employment of 6,000, an average of 1.9 employees per operating business. The construction trade services part of the construction industry accounted for a substantial majority of businesses and employment in the construction industry—over 80% of the number of businesses and of people working in the construction industry.

Residential construction

There were 500 operating businesses in the residential construction industry in the ACT in 1996-97 and employing a total of 1,100 persons an average of 2.2 employees per operating business. These businesses paid \$9.7 million in wages and salaries and made a total income of \$228.2 million. The industry gross product was \$55.8 million.

10.12 SELECTED INDICATORS, BY RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION—1996–97

	House construction	Residential building construction n.e.c.	Total
	'000	'000	'000
Operating businesses	0.4	0.1	0.5
Employment	0.8	0.2	1.1
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages and salaries	8.8	0.8	9.7
Turnover	*200.4	27.3	227.7
Total income	*200.8	27.5	228.2
Total operating expenses	*183.4	23.8	207.2
Operating profit before tax	*21.8	*3.7	*25.5
Industry gross product	**48.3	**7.5	**55.8

Source: *Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8772.0).*

Construction trade services There was a total of 2,600 operating businesses in the construction trade service industry in the ACT in 1996–97. The majority of these were in building completion services (1,200) and installation trade services (600). There were 4,900 people employed in construction trade services in the same year, with total salary and wages of \$44.4 million. Total income for the industry was \$315.8 million with 39% of total income recorded in the installation trade services and 32% from the building completion services sector. The total industry gross product for the construction trade services was \$140.4 million.

10.13 SELECTED INDICATORS, BY CONSTRUCTION TRADE SERVICES—1996–97

	Site preparation services	Building structure services	Installation trade services	Building completion services	Other construction services	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Operating businesses	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	2.6
Employment	0.1	1	1.5	1.8	0.5	4.9
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages and salaries	1.3	7	25.4	7.9	2.8	44.4
Turnover	13.9	49.8	121.1	101.5	25.8	312
Total income	14.1	50.8	122.5	101.9	26.5	315.8
Total operating expenses	10.9	39.4	102.6	73.9	19.7	246.5
Operating profit before tax	**0.1	12.1	19.6	26.7	6.8	65.3
Industry gross product	*4.7	23.8	52.8	52.7	**6.4	140.4

Source: *Private Sector Construction Industry, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8772.0).*

ENGINEERING  
CONSTRUCTION

The major components of engineering construction work done were telecommunications (41% of all work done in 1998–99) and roads, highways and subdivisions (31%). Traditionally these two sectors have been the major contributors to engineering activity in the ACT.

There appears to be a growth trend emerging in value of work commenced on engineering construction after recording positive growth in 1997–98 (22%) and 1998–99 (82%). The significant growth in the value of work commenced in total engineering construction activity in 1998–99 were due to rises in roads, highways and subdivisions (up \$42.3 million), sewerage and drainage (up \$22.2 million), water storage and supply (up \$7.0 million), and telecommunications (up \$55.2 million). These increases offset declines in electricity generation, transmission (down \$ 0.8 million), pipelines (down \$2.3 million) and recreation (down \$4.8 million).

The major growth in total engineering construction in 1998–99 occurred in the public sector which rose 89% (up \$76.1 million) compared to the previous year. The private sector also recorded strong growth of 71% (up \$44.4 million) on the previous year. The rise in the public sector was mainly due to a rise in the value of work commenced on sewerage and drainage and telecommunications.

10.14 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED

	Roads, highways, and subdivisions	Water storage and supply	Sewerage and drainage	Electricity generation transmission and distribution	Pipelines	Recreation	Telecom- munications	Other(a)	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Private sector									
1993–94	82.7	2.9	5.7	1.2	1.5	13.2	1.4	—	108.6
1994–95	62.4	6.8	4.2	—	1.6	13.0	—	1.0	89.2
1995–96	46.3	—	1.1	—	3.9	19.0	—	0.2	70.6
1996–97	34.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	5.2	—	0.1	42.0
1997–98	39.1	1.2	3.2	—	2.3	15.2	0.1	1.5	62.6
1998–99	80.9	5.9	6.7	—	—	10.4	—	3.1	107.0
Public sector									
1993–94	0.4	4.1	7.9	22.0	—	—	24.6	—	58.9
1994–95	0.7	1.5	13.2	18.7	—	—	34.7	—	68.8
1995–96	1.9	4.7	7.9	13.5	—	—	46.7	—	74.6
1996–97	2.0	0.5	11.4	14.6	—	—	50.8	—	79.3
1997–98	2.0	2.8	9.1	15.8	—	—	55.5	—	85.2
1998–99	2.5	5.2	27.8	15.0	—	—	110.7	—	161.3
Total									
1993–94	83.1	7.0	13.6	23.2	1.5	13.2	26.0	—	167.5
1994–95	63.1	8.3	17.4	18.7	1.6	13.0	34.7	1.0	157.9
1995–96	48.2	4.7	9.0	13.5	3.9	19.0	46.7	0.2	145.2
1996–97	36.2	0.6	11.9	14.9	1.5	5.2	50.8	0.1	121.3
1997–98	41.1	4.0	12.3	15.8	2.3	15.2	55.5	1.5	147.8
1998–99	83.4	11.1	34.5	15.0	—	10.4	110.7	3.1	268.3

(a) Includes bridges, railways, harbours and heavy industry.

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0)*.

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Tourism continues to be as one of the most important industries in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) economy, attracting national and international visitors to a diversity of events. Tourism creates direct employment in the ACT and surrounding regions through the consumption of a wide range of goods and services provided by transport and tour operators, accommodation establishments, entertainment and arts venues, museums and historical sites and restaurants. The ACT offers many renowned tourist attractions including old and new Parliament House, the recently renovated Australian War Memorial, the National Art Gallery, Canberra Deep Space Communications Center (CDSCC) Tracking Station at Tidbinbilla and the Australian Institute of Sport.

## VISITORS

According to the Bureau of Tourism and Research (BTR), there were an estimated 1.7 million Australian overnight visitors and 252,300 international visitors came to the ACT in the year ended 31 March 1999. An estimated 7% of all international tourists to Australia visited the ACT.

Almost three-quarters (74%) of domestic overnight visitors travelled to the ACT by private vehicle and 16% by air. Over two-fifths (44%) of those stayed in a hotel, resort, motel or motor inn and almost as many (40%) stayed with friends or relatives. Two-thirds of domestic overnight visitors were from New South Wales (NSW) (69%) and 14% from Victoria.

## Domestic visitors

The previous major source of domestic tourism data, the Domestic Tourism Monitor (DTM) was conducted by BTR until March 1998. In its place, the National Visitor Survey (NVS) was introduced in January 1998. The NVS not only provides more information than the DTM on the characteristics and travel behaviour of Australians who travel within Australia, but also collects information on leisure activities, expenditure and outbound travel which were not available from the DTM. There are also major differences in the collection methodology of the two collections and direct comparisons should not be made between the two surveys.

In the year ended 31 March 1999, there were an estimated 1.7 million overnight domestic visitors to the ACT. Two-thirds of domestic overnight visitors came from NSW. The most prevalent reason given by all domestic visitors was to visit friends and relatives (38%) and 30% came for holiday or leisure. One-quarter came for business purposes. This category includes work travel for transport crews, attendance at conferences, conventions, exhibitions and trade fares, and for training and research related to employment.

### 11.1 DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS TO ACT—YEAR ENDED MARCH 1999

<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	'000	%
Visit friends or relatives	652	38.4
Holiday/leisure	516	30.4
Business	427	25.1
Other	97	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians, March Quarter 1999*.

International visitors In 1998, overseas visitors accounted for 13% (252,300) of all visitors to the ACT.

Visitors from Taiwan continue to comprise the largest proportion of visitors (19%), followed by other European countries (14% see table 11.2), the United States of America and the United Kingdom (both 11%).

### 11.2 COUNTRY OF USUAL RESIDENCE—1998

	'000	%
Taiwan	48.3	19.1
Continental Europe		
Germany	13.1	5.2
Other Europe	35.3	14.0
USA	28.4	11.3
United Kingdom	27.7	11.0
Japan	21.3	8.4
China	18.4	7.3
New Zealand	13.0	5.2
Other countries	9.5	3.8
Canada	8.5	3.4
Other Asia	28.7	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitor Survey, 1998*.

International visitors showed a different pattern to domestic visitors in their main purpose of visit to the ACT. The main reason international visitors arrived in the ACT was for a holiday (63%) followed by visiting friends and relatives (15%).

### 11.3 MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT—1998

	'000	%
Holiday	159.0	63.0
Visit friends and relatives	36.6	14.5
Other	35.7	14.1
Business	20.9	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitor Survey, 1998*.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

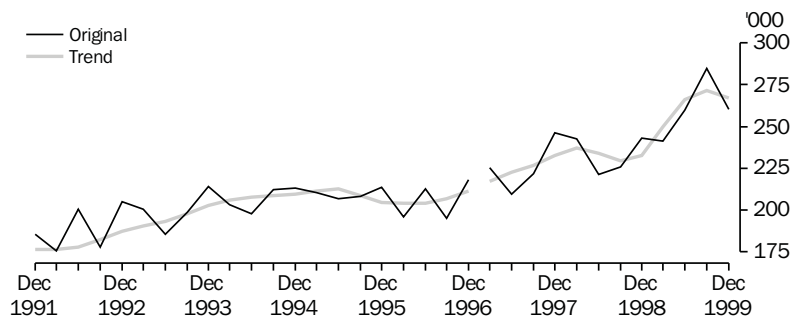
At the end of December 1999 there were 58 tourist accommodation establishments within the ACT with 15 rooms or more, employing 2,193 people. These establishments comprised 14 licensed hotels with facilities, 26 motels and guest houses with facilities and 18 serviced apartments. Nearly three-quarters of these establishments (71%) were rated three star or above, with one establishment ungraded.

**Occupancy** Accommodation establishments in the ACT had a room occupancy rate of 60% in the December quarter 1999, increasing from 59% in the December quarter 1998. Within the December 1999 quarter, the highest room occupancy rate occurred in October with 69%.

**Average length of stay** In the December quarter 1999, guests stayed 2.1 nights compared with 2.2 nights for the same period in 1998. Guests in serviced apartments stayed an average of 3.7 days while those in licensed hotels and motels and guest houses stayed for shorter periods (1.7 days and 1.9 days respectively).

**Room nights occupied** The trend estimate of room nights occupied during the December quarter 1999 was 267,000, an increase of 15% on the December quarter 1998 but down 2% on the previous quarter (September 1999) after four consecutive quarters of strong growth.

11.4 QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



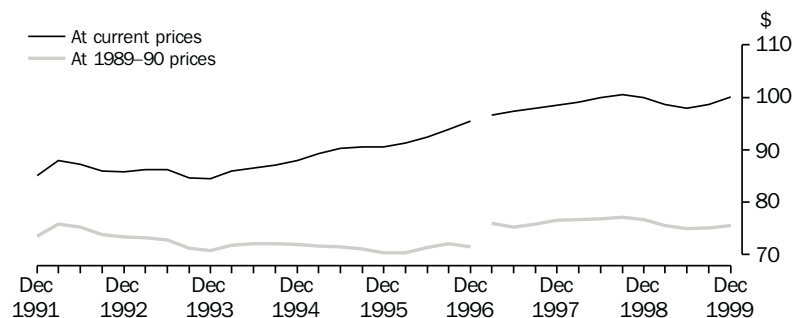
Note: There is a break in series between December Quarter 1996 and March Quarter 1997 due to changes in scope. See Explanatory Notes in source publication.

Source: *Tourism Indicators, December Quarter 1999 (Cat. no. 8634.0).*

**Takings** Takings by the establishments in the December quarter 1999 increased 6% from the December quarter 1998, to \$25.8 million. Serviced apartments experienced a 23% increase in takings, motels and guest houses were up 4%. Although takings by licensed hotels decreased by 3%, the December quarter 1999 represented 43% of all takings. The month of December was the lowest in the quarter in terms of total takings for all accommodation types.

**Average takings per room night occupied** Average takings per room night occupied, in both current and 1989–90 price terms, have increased for the second consecutive quarter. The current price trend estimate of \$100 for the December quarter 1999 is at the same level a year ago, but up 2% on the September 1999 level. The estimate in 1989–90 prices of \$76 is \$1 less than December quarter 1998.

### 11.5 AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED: Trend



Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes. Refer to Explanatory notes in source publication.

Source: *Tourism Indicators, Australia, December Quarter (Cat. no. 8634.0)*.

### 11.6 HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a)

Year ending December	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989-90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990	694.6	696.3	699.6	56.8	56.9	57.0	51.3	51.4	51.5
1991	696.7	697.2	695.8	58.1	58.2	58.0	50.8	50.9	50.7
1992	758.9	755.9	724.1	62.9	62.5	62.8	54.1	53.8	54.0
1993	798.9	799.9	784.3	67.2	67.4	67.0	56.6	56.7	56.4
1994	826.4	829.7	831.8	71.6	72.0	72.3	59.4	59.7	59.8
1995	838.7	839.9	837.5	75.7	75.7	75.5	59.6	59.7	59.6
1996	821.5	819.2	826.7	76.5	76.3	77.1	58.8	58.7	59.0
1997	903.3	903.7	899.1	88.1	88.3	87.8	68.3	68.4	68.2
1998	933.1	934.5	932.8	93.5	93.5	93.2	71.9	71.9	71.7
1999	1 045.8	1 050.1	1 054.7	103.1	103.6	104.2	78.7	79.0	79.4

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the STA. See the *Tourism Indicators, Australia, December Quarter 1999* (Cat. no. 8634.0), Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

(b) For presentation purposes the quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates for room nights occupied and takings at current prices are derived by summing the relevant monthly figures, while the quarterly trend estimates are derived from these quarterly seasonally adjusted figures.

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Canberra All Groups Consumer Price Index. See *Tourism Indicators, Australia, December Quarter 1999* (Cat. no. 8634.0), Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 8 to 10.

Source: *Tourism Indicators, Australia, December Quarter 1999 (Cat. no. 8634.0)*.

### TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

**Attendance** The Parliament House continues to be the most popular national tourist attraction in the ACT comprising 26% of all visits to major Canberra attractions in 1999. In descending order, other major attractions were the Australian War Memorial, National Gallery of Australia and Telstra Tower.

## 11.7 VISITS TO MAJOR CANBERRA ATTRACTIONS(a)

	1997	1998	1999
Parliament House	1 176 818	1 161 323	1 139 366
Australian War Memorial	812 810	679 357	853 405
National Gallery of Australia	411 709	481 034	471 805
Telstra Tower	369 201	348 793	346 993
Australian National Botanic Gardens	325 024	352 749	320 728
National Capital Exhibition	376 120	351 636	317 572
Old Parliament House	129 299	132 379	180 208
National Library Exhibition	53 375	51 449	123 882
High Court of Australia	128 897	109 334	108 708
National Science & Technology Centre	302 705	292 155	105 237
Screen Sound Australia (formerly the National Film & Sound Archive)	86 551	87 710	83 225
CDSCC Tracking Station(b)	79 424	58 665	71 431
Electoral Education Office	63 808	66 582	60 744
Royal Australian Mint	138 655	95 294	60 584
National Dinosaur Museum	n.a.	54 898	55 771
Australian Institute of Sport	106 896	115 710	37 973
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve	133 136	103 784	12 900
National Museum (Yaramundi)	33 552	10 632	n.a.
Stromlo Observatory	n.a.	30 865	n.a.

(a) Includes ACT residents.

(b) Canberra Deep Space Communications Center.

Source: Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation, Canberra Visitors Survey.

## NATIONAL HERITAGE

In the ACT there are a number of Aboriginal places and historic places on the register of the national estate. The Aboriginal environment includes Aboriginal sites, areas, structures and other features which have historic, scientific, aesthetic, social or traditional value. The historic environment includes places of significance since the European settlement of Australia such as old buildings, towns, streetscapes, parks and gardens.

All States and Territories have specific legislation which protects Aboriginal archaeological sites regardless of land tenure. There were 25 Aboriginal places in the ACT on the Register of the National Estate at 30 June 1997 and 888 places in Australia. There were 16 modified trees (scarred and carved) that were on the register, with other places consisting of occupation sites (2 places), grinding grooves (2 places), art sites (2 places) and quarries, stone arrangements and places of significance to aboriginal people all with one place each.

There were 141 historic places in the ACT listed on the Register of the National Estate at 30 June 1997 and 9,124 historic places in Australia. Almost 16% (22 places) were residential houses, followed by 14% (20 places) for farming and grazing, 10% (14 places) were parks, gardens and trees and 9% (12 places) were religious sites.

## ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED VENUES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducted a survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues in March 1995 and April 1999. The scope of those surveys included persons aged 15 years and over who attended a cultural venue or activity at least once during the previous 12 months. Direct comparisons should not be made with attendance data held by venues since that data may also contain details of attendees ages less than 15 years or out of scope of the ABS surveys.

Residents of the ACT had the highest attendance rates for 8 of the 12 venues and activities. In addition, residents of the ACT shared the highest rate for attendance at botanic gardens with Victoria (41%). Residents of the ACT rated very much higher attendance for art galleries (38%) and also had a high attendance rate for museums (26%), significantly higher than the Australian average of around 20% for these cultural venues.

Almost 10 million Australians (9,987,600) aged 15 years and over had been to see a movie at least once during the 12 months to April 1999, an attendance rate of 67%. Cinemas were the most popular venue in the ACT with an attendance rate of 74%. Libraries (46%) were the second most popular followed by the Botanic Gardens (41%).

### 11.8 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES

	ACT attendance rate	Aust. attendance rate
	%	%
Art gallery	37.7	21.2
Museum	25.8	19.9
Animal and marine park	36.9	33.9
Botanic garden	40.9	36.1
Library	45.8	38.1
Popular music	30.2	25.4
Classical music	14.2	8.8
Theatre	21.7	16.5
Dance	13.8	9.0
Opera or musical	18.0	16.3
Other performing arts	22.2	17.8
Cinema	73.5	67.0

Source: *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia* (Cat. no. 4114.0).

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES

In 1998, the ABS produced the first publication based on a census of employing organisations involved in the provision of library services at 30 June 1997. *Libraries and Museums, Australia, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 8649.0) did not cover non-employing libraries or those operated by educational institutions.

At 30 June 1997 there were eight ACT government operated public library locations and one mobile service. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997, there were 2.1 million recorded visitors to these libraries who borrowed 2.2 million books.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES *continued*

The National Library of Australia which is primarily a research venue conducting special exhibitions for the public, recorded 348,700 visitors in this period.

CULTURAL FUNDING

For the year to 30 June 1998, total funding on culture by the ACT Government was \$28.1 million, which was an decrease of 12% over the previous year. Almost two-thirds (61%) of the funding was for Cultural facilities and services. There are no recent data available on children's participation.

11.9 CULTURAL FUNDING(a)

	1996-97		1997-98		
	1995-96	Amount	Proportion change	Amount	Proportion change
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	%
Cultural facilities and services	15.2	20.6	35.5	17.1	-17.0
Broadcasting and film	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—
Culture n.e.c.	11.3	11.1	-1.8	10.9	-1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>-11.6</b>

(a) Funding for sport, fitness and recreation is not considered to be cultural funding and therefore is excluded from these statistics.

Source: Unpublished data, Cultural Funding Survey.

For data on expenditure on children's participation see *ACT in Focus, 1999*.

SPORT PARTICIPATION

Change in collection of data

This issue of the publication introduces more comprehensive sport participation data collected during 1998-99 by the Population Survey Monitor (PSM). In response to strong user demand, combined data for organised and non-organised participation are provided. This has been possible because of a change to the PSM questionnaire design which enabled the amalgamation of organised and 'social' participation for 1997-98. Previous issues concentrated on organised sport and physical activities. Care should be taken in comparing data in this and previous issues because of the different scope of the estimates.

Participation in all sport and physical activities

The ACT continues to be Australia's most active State/Territory with a sport and physical activity participation rate of 73% for all persons aged 18 years and over, well above the national rate of 59%.

Understandably, the participation rates were highest for the 18-24 (86%) and 25-34 year age groups (80%). Participation rates remained over 66% for the remaining age groups, except for those aged 65 years and over (44%). The ACT participation rate for this group was significantly higher than for any other State or Territory.

### 11.10 SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPANTS

	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	rate	'000	rate
Males	80.2	76.2	4 183.5	62.6
Females	79.2	70.5	3 878.8	56.3
Persons	159.3	73.2	8 062.3	59.4

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1998-99* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

Participation in organised sport and physical activities

Since the release of the 1997-98 issue of *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities* (Cat. no. 4177.0), updated civilian population estimates incorporating results from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing have become available. This has resulted in revisions to participation data from 1995-96 to 1997-98 inclusive. The following table shows data on participation in organised sport and physical activities that incorporate these revised population estimates.

It should also be noted that data for organised participation in the 1995-96 and 1996-97 issues covered persons 15 years and over whereas, from the 1997-98 issue, the data were limited to persons aged 18 years and over as a result of changes in data collection arrangements. As a consequence, the revised estimates of participation in the following table are for persons aged 18 years and over.

### 11.11 ACT ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION RATES(a)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	%	%	%
Males	37.8	39.9	39.2
Females	26.7	32.0	33.7
Persons	32.0	35.8	36.3

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1998-99* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

Most popular organized sports

In the ACT activities with the highest participation rate in the year ended 30 June 1999 were walking (32%), followed by swimming (22%), aerobics/fitness (19%), and cycling (12%). Walking and swimming were also the two most popular sports nationally with participation rates of 23% and 15% respectively.



### 11.12 PARTICIPANTS(a) RATES IN SELECTED SPORTS AND ACTIVITIES—1998–99

	Males	Females	Persons(b)
<i>Organised sport and physical activities</i>	%	%	%
Walking	25.0	39.0	32.2
Swimming	19.1	23.8	21.5
Aerobics/Fitness	12.9	24.7	19.0
Cycling	14.1	10.3	12.1
Golf	16.4	4.0	10.0
Tennis	10.5	5.7	8.1
Running	8.2	5.7	6.9
Fishing	10.5	2.8	6.6

(a) Proportion of the estimated residential population aged 18 years and over. Changes in the questionnaire since 1997–98 have enabled estimates combining non-organised and organised participation to be produced, resulting in significantly higher participation rates than those shown in the 1996–97 and earlier issues.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 4177.0)*.

### ATTENDANCE AT SPORTS EVENTS

In the 12 months to April 1999, ACT residents aged 15 years and over had the second highest attendance rate for sporting events of all the States and Territories at 50%. Northern Territory had the highest rate at 59%, while the rate for Australia was 47%.

The most popular sporting event attended in the ACT was rugby league, with an attendance rate of 20.2%. This was well ahead of the next most popular sport, rugby union (13.8%) and horse racing (10.3%).

### 11.13 SPORTS ATTENDANCE(a)

	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
Rugby League	47.8	20.2	1 501.1	10.1
Rugby Union	32.5	13.8	446.2	3.0
Horse racing	24.2	10.3	1 756.4	11.8
Australian Rules	19.4	8.2	2 509.2	16.8
Motor sports	19.0	8.0	1 574.3	10.6
Basketball	15.5	6.5	526.0	3.5
Cricket	12.9	5.4	942.5	6.3
Soccer	12.8	5.4	621.2	4.2
Harness Racing	3.3	1.4	534.8	3.6
Netball	*2.4	*1.0	248.7	1.7
Dog Racing	*1.9	*0.8	276.4	1.9
Tennis	*1.6	*0.7	444.0	3.0

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Note: Care should be taken in interpreting data presented with data from 1995, as changes are not statistically significant. Collection methodology used in the March 1995 survey differed from this collection. Refer source document Explanatory Notes, paragraph 15.

Source: *Sports Attendance, April 1999 (Cat. no. 4174.0)*.

ATTENDANCE AT SPORTS  
EVENTS *continued*

Males in Northern Territory (62%), Victoria. and South Australia (both 60.5%) and Western Australia (58.4%) had the highest sports attendance rates in Australia. Attendance rates for both males and females were highest in the 15–24 years age group. While the rates remained at a similar level for males in the three age groups between 25–54 years, the attendance rates for all persons steadily declined after the 15–24 year age group.

11.14 AGE OF ATTENDEES(a)—APRIL 1999

Age group (years)	ACT	Aust.
	%	%
15–24	68.6	63.1
25–34	55.0	57.7
35–44	51.8	49.4
45–54	44.3	46.6
55–64	38.8	35.3
65 and over	19.8	21.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Sports Attendance, April 1999 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, April 1999*  
(Cat. no. 4114.0).

*Cultural funding, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 4183.0).

*Libraries and Museums, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8649.0).

*Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1998–99*  
(Cat. no. 4177.0).

*Sports Attendance, April 1999* (Cat. no. 4174.0).

*Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December Quarter 1999*  
(Cat. no. 8634.0).

*Tourism Indicators, Australia, December Quarter 1999* (Cat. no. 8634.0).

Non-ABS Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation, Unpublished data, Canberra  
Visitors Survey.

Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors Survey 1998*.

Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians: March Quarter 1998*.

## CHAPTER 12

## TRANSPORT

Transport has an enormous economic and social impact in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and its surrounding region, creating considerable employment opportunities and directly contributing approximately 12% towards total Gross State Product (GSP), with numerous support industries ranging from the automotive service industry to travel agencies. There are also social costs of transport such as road accidents and traffic congestion. Information about all aspects of transport and its support industries is vital for effective planning by the ACT Government and the National Capital Authority (NCA).

### ROADS AND BICYCLE PATHS

The Department of Urban Services is the principal road authority in the ACT, and is responsible for the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the Territory's road network. At May 2000 there were 2,635 kilometres of roads in the ACT. The ACT Government maintains 2,616 kilometres of these roads while 19 kilometres are administered by the NCA on behalf of the Federal Government.

The total stock of roads owned and serviced by the ACT Government is divided into three categories. National highways comprise 19 kilometres of road, Territorial, 765 kilometres of road and 1,851 kilometres of municipal road. At June 1999, there were 177 roundabouts, 166 intersection traffic lights and 24 signal pedestrian crossings.

The ACT has an extensive bicycle pathway system, with approximately 310 kilometres of sealed major bicycle paths which are supported by 1,880 kilometres of other paths.

In 1999 new legislation was developed and implemented to:

- legislate amendments to introduce speed and red light cameras;
- amend the *Motor Traffic Act 1936* to restrict the power of motorcycles which may be ridden by novice riders, and to prohibit vehicle racing and burnouts on public roads; and
- to legislate amendments to introduce national road rules to the ACT.

### LICENCES

There were 226,248 vehicle drivers licences held by residents in the ACT at 30 June 1999. There were 4,479 more licences as at 30 June 1999, an increase of 2% over the previous year. The majority of licences are for vehicles only (86%), followed by licences for combined motor bike/motor vehicle licences (10%), and learner permits (4%) with less than 1% for motorcycles.

### 12.1 MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES—30 JUNE

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Motor vehicle	180 655	185 434	187 737	191 244	195 583
Motor cycle	154	139	142	130	133
Combined	21 738	21 844	21 881	22 086	22 442
Learner	7 740	8 058	8 245	8 308	8 089
<b>Total</b>	<b>210 290</b>	<b>215 477</b>	<b>218 007</b>	<b>221 769</b>	<b>226 248</b>

Source: Unpublished data, ACT Department of Urban Services.

### PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The main source of public transportation in the ACT is provided by the Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network (ACTION). 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 1999 ACTION employed 806 staff and operated:

- 364 buses;
- four interchanges;
- two bus depots and daily maintenance workshops; and
- support vehicles.

Passenger boardings decreased by 6% in 1998–99 to approximately 16 million boardings, or 52 boardings per head of population, while bus kilometres were just under 23 million kilometres a year. The number of buses in the fleet grew by 4 to 364 in 1998–99. Financially, there was a 7% increase in real operating costs in 1998–99 and a decrease in real fares revenue of 9%, resulting in a \$5.5 million (13%) increase in the real deficit.

### 12.2 ACTION BUS SERVICES

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Operating statistics						
Passenger boardings	'000	23 974	24 001	17 410	17 100	16 155
Bus kilometres	'000	20 900	20 870	18 846	20 225	22 563
Buses in fleet	no.	391	386	375	360	364
Employees	no.	826	802	801	753	806
Financial statements (1994–95)						
Real operating cost	\$'000	71 508	66 474	72 492	67 064	71 672
Real fares revenue	\$'000	17 172	15 677	17 236	17 871	16 266
Real deficit	\$'000	44 961	39 140	45 416	42 854	48 323

Source: Unpublished data, ACT Government, Department of Urban Services.

## PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

*continued*

An integral part of the public transport system is provided by taxis. Canberra Cabs, formerly known as Aerial Taxi Cabs Cooperative Society Limited, is the sole provider of an ACT based taxi dispatch service with a fleet of 226 taxis operating on a 24 hour basis. All 226 taxis are independently owned and operated and compete for hiring throughout the ACT. In terms of equity and accessibility, Canberra Cabs operates nine wheelchair accessible sedan taxis which are required to respond preferentially to wheelchair hiring before conducting a standard hire.

Other public transport systems include the New South Wales (NSW) Countrylink rail system which transports customers out of and into the ACT from NSW. In 1998–99 the number of passengers boarding trains in Canberra was 103,737 (down 1% or 1,143 passengers from 1997–98), while the number of passengers alighting trains was 107,710 (up 1% or 1,004 passengers since 1997–98).

## MOTOR VEHICLES

### Registered motor vehicles

Results from the ABS Motor Vehicle Census, 31 October 1998 indicates 220,602 vehicles were on register in the ACT, a decrease of 1,919 (1%) since 1997 and a rise of 6,441 (3%) since October 1996. Passenger vehicles made up 88% of motor vehicles on register in 1998, representing 543 vehicles per 1,000 population in the ACT. The average age of the vehicle population in the ACT was 10.2 years, compared with the average age of vehicles for Australia of 10.7 years.

### 12.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE ACT REGISTER—31 OCTOBER

	1996	1997	1998(a)
Motor vehicles			
Passenger vehicles	161 798	169 340	167 581
Light commercial vehicles	17 235	17 550	17 051
Campervans	612	596	533
Trucks(b)			
Rigid (with GVM 4.5 Tonne or less)	620	607	655
Rigid (with greater than GVM 4.5 Tonne)	1 798	1 796	1 740
Articulated	268	272	257
Non-freight carrying	117	69	101
Buses	1 008	1 007	964
<i>Total</i>	183 456	188 834	188 902
Other(c)			
Motor cycles	5 356	6 001	5 843
Plant and equipment	730	478	690
Caravans	1 416	1 387	1 350
Trailers	23 203	23 418	23 817
<i>Total</i>	30 705	31 284	31 700
<b>Total</b>	<b>214 161</b>	<b>220 118</b>	<b>220 602</b>

(a) Variations in expected registrations for the ACT have occurred due to the assignation of DAS fleet vehicles to the state of the agency which operates the vehicle; auditing of DAS records showed DAS vehicles on record were no longer under their control; and low population growth.

(b) The National Heavy Vehicle Scheme, introduced in all States/Territories during 1996, has had an impact on the classification and distribution of heavy vehicles.

(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 Census, Australia, October (Cat. no. 9309.0).*

New motor vehicle registrations

New motor vehicle registrations are an important economic indicator which has shown particular volatility over the last decade. After a significant rise in 1997–98 the ACT's new motor vehicle registrations (excluding motorcycles) fell by 10% from 1997–98 to 1998–99 while national registrations increased 3% for the same period.

There were 14,939 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in the ACT in the 12 months ending June 1999, down by 10% compared to the 16,645 registered in 1997–98. Passenger vehicles accounted for 92% of all new registrations (excluding motorcycles) in the ACT. Light commercial vehicles (which include many four-wheel drives) decreased by 4% from 1997–98 and increased 11% since 1995–96.

There were 601 new motor cycle registrations issued in the ACT in 1998–99, up 19% on the previous year.

12.4 REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

	1995–96		1996–97		1997–98		1998–99	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Passenger vehicles	11 054	531 778	10 375	557 963	15 403	654 697	13 741	671 513
Light commercial vehicles	957	86 666	1 063	88 204	1 114	96 762	1 065	103 568
Trucks								
Rigid	72	9 726	54	9 469	43	11 387	58	13 182
Articulated	10	2 909	9	3 145	11	4 006	9	3 973
Non-freight carrying	—	1 074	4	1 098	1	1 247	3	1 194
Buses	40	4 376	49	3 973	73	3 746	63	3 636
<b>Total (excluding motor cycles)</b>	<b>12 133</b>	<b>636 529</b>	<b>11 554</b>	<b>663 852</b>	<b>16 645</b>	<b>771 845</b>	<b>14 939</b>	<b>797 066</b>
Motor cycles	341	22 345	452	22 842	503	26 765	601	30 070

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations (Cat. no. 9301.0).

JOURNEY TO WORK (JTW) AND STUDY

Approximately three out of four people in the ACT travelling to work at the time of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing drove a car to get to work.

While 72% drove a car to get to work, a further 10% travelled as a car passenger and only 7% travelled by bus. Cycling or walking to work was the method of travel for 6% of people. The 1996 Census figures represent a shift in the method of travel to work from the 1991 Census, as, 81% travelled by car (either as driver or passenger) and 9% travelled by bus at the 1991 Census date.

A comparison of the number of persons travelling by bus to work between the 1991 and 1996 Census showed a decrease from 9,900 to 8,000. The percentage of people cycling and walking to work remained steady at 6%.

JOURNEY TO WORK (JTW)  
AND STUDY *continued*

A detailed breakdown of method of travel to work for the ACT and surrounding region is provided in the tables below. For more details of journey to work and the defined study area from the 1991 census refer to *ACT In Focus, 1998*.

12.5 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK, BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE—AUGUST 1996(a)

	<i>Travelled by car</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>Bus</i>	<i>As a driver</i>	<i>As a passenger</i>	<i>Motor bike/motor scooter</i>	<i>Bicycle</i>	<i>Walked only</i>	<i>Other methods and combinations</i>	
<b>ACT SSDs</b>								
Gungahlin–Hall	350	4 436	730	52	45	45	191	5 849
Belconnen	2 287	24 294	3 549	277	601	682	1 198	32 888
North Canberra	1 100	7 301	1 109	93	926	2 461	495	13 485
South Canberra	571	5 601	702	35	217	491	268	7 885
Woden	1 122	8 894	1 139	73	275	597	388	12 488
Weston Creek	574	7 732	977	76	178	158	329	10 024
Tuggeranong	2 015	26 472	3 673	325	380	333	1 163	34 361
Remainder of ACT	—	70	3	—	—	33	4	110
<b>ACT total</b>	<b>8 019</b>	<b>84 800</b>	<b>11 882</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>2 622</b>	<b>4 800</b>	<b>4 036</b>	<b>117 090</b>
<b>Queanbeyan City</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>8 411</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>10 790</b>
Cooma–Monaro(b)	3	159	26	—	—	22	13	223
Gunning(b)	—	506	56	17	4	66	35	684
Yarralumla—Pt A(b)	10	2 919	318	28	7	80	115	3 477
Yarralumla—Pt B(b)	—	83	6	3	—	4	4	100
Yass(b)	81	2 201	322	38	4	259	149	3 054
<b>Total JTW study area</b>	<b>8 368</b>	<b>99 079</b>	<b>13 820</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>2 733</b>	<b>5 581</b>	<b>4 715</b>	<b>135 418</b>

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) NSW Local Government Area.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing 1996*.

**Work destinations** At the time of the 1996 Census, 11,600 people living outside the ACT travelled to the ACT for work. North and South Canberra was the destination for 71% of people who travelled into the ACT for work. There were 3,400 people who travelled from the ACT to surrounding regions in NSW for work. Queanbeyan was the destination for 92% of people who travelled out of the ACT for work.

12.6 WORK DESTINATIONS IN THE ACT(a), BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OUTSIDE THE ACT—AUGUST 1996

Place of usual residence	Gungahlin–Hall	Belconnen	North Canberra	South Canberra	Woden	Weston Creek–Stromlo	Tuggeranong	Remainder of ACT	Total
Queanbeyan City	202	388	2 265	3 138	723	72	384	11	7 183
Yarrowlumla—Pt A	137	260	953	860	234	39	142	9	2 634
Yass	118	272	483	284	86	10	32	0	1 285
Gunning	12	39	110	89	24	0	11	0	285
Cooma–Monaro	3	6	35	43	21	4	8	0	120
Yarrowlumla—Pt B	14	22	34	19	6	3	0	3	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>3 880</b>	<b>4 433</b>	<b>1 094</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11 608</b>

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: Unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing 1996.

12.7 WORK DESTINATIONS IN NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA(a)—AUGUST 1996

Place of usual residence	Travel to work in NSW Local Government Area							Total
	Cooma–Monaro	Gunning	Queanbeyan City	Yarralumla—Pt A	Yarralumla—Pt B	Yass	Remainder of ACT	
Tuggeranong	3	5	1 416	23	3	13	13	1 463
Belconnen	—	11	571	28	10	50	10	670
Woden	—	3	350	9	—	8	8	370
North Canberra	—	8	240	17	—	11	11	276
Weston Creek–Stromlo	—	3	237	5	—	3	3	248
South Canberra	3	4	220	13	—	6	6	246
Gungahlin–Hall	—	4	127	13	—	8	8	152
Remainder of ACT	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3 164</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3 428</b>

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: Unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing, 1996.

The ABS publication, *Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, Australian Capital Territory, October 1995* (Cat. no. 9201.8.40.001) provides information on all aspects of people's methods and practices of travelling to work and educational institutions. The survey found the peak period for ACT commuters to depart for work in the morning was 8:00–8:29 for car drivers and passengers, and 7:30–7:59 for bus travellers. The majority of journeys to work by private transport (non-bus) took less than 30 minutes (79%), whereas journeys by bus transport took between 20–59 minutes (79%).

The most common mode of travel to place of study for students was by car with the majority as passengers (32% of all students travelled as passengers and 21.3% as drivers). The next most popular modes of travel to place of study were bus (22%), walking (17%) and cycling (7%).

For a more detailed data refer to *ACT In Focus, 1997*.



METHOD OF TRAVEL TO SHOPPING CENTRES

In October 1997 a survey on shopping preferences, including travel undertaken to shops was conducted in the ACT as a supplement to the Monthly Labour Force Survey. For further details, refer to *ACT In Focus, 1999*.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT USAGE

In October 1999 a survey on public transport usage was conducted in the ACT as a supplement to the Monthly Labour Force Survey. Of the estimated 271,500 persons in the ACT aged five years and over, 31% used some form of public transport in the four weeks prior to the survey.

Most of those persons who used public transport, used an ACTION bus (83% or 70,100 people) with a small proportion using other bus services. The largest age group to use ACTION were those aged 15–24 years (25%) and those aged 5–14 years (17%). These age groups reflected those most likely to be attending educational institutions. Over one in five persons (22%) using public transport, used a taxi in that period.

12.8 PEOPLE(a) WHO USED PUBLIC TRANSPORT, MODE OF TRANSPORT USED—OCTOBER 1999

Age group (years)	ACTION bus		Other bus services		Taxi		Other		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
5–14	14 117	16.7	1 878	2.2	—	—	—	—	15 995	18.9
15–24	20 822	24.6	*419	*0.5	4 473	5.3	**97	**0.1	23 787	28.1
25–34	8 863	10.5	**94	**0.1	5 151	6.1	—	—	12 269	14.5
35–44	9 925	11.7	**185	**0.2	4 050	4.8	—	—	12 750	15.1
45–54	7 516	8.9	**231	**0.3	2 510	3.0	—	—	9 375	11.1
55–64	3 419	4.0	—	—	1 277	1.5	**116	**0.1	4 280	5.1
65 and over	5 461	6.4	*395	*0.5	1 391	1.6	**99	**0.1	6 260	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>70 123</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>3 202</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>18 851</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>84 716</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Persons aged 5 years and over who used any form of public transport in the last 4 weeks.

Source: *Business Indicators, Australian Capital Territory, April 2000 (Cat. no. 1303.8)*.

The survey also collected more detailed data on the use of ACTION commuter buses. Of the people who used ACTION buses in the last four weeks, over two-thirds (69%) usually used the service between 1–5 days per week, with the highest usage by those who travelled at least five days a week.

Of those who usually use ACTION services for travel to an educational institution and travel to work, most make 6–10 trips per week (64% and 62% respectively). However, of those who usually use ACTION for shopping and travel to social occasions, nearly 90% make between 1–5 trips per week (89% and 87% respectively).

## ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

Road breath tests The Australian Federal Police (AFP) conducted over 142,900 roadside random breath tests (RBT) in 1997–98, an increase of 27% on the previous year. During 1997–98, 949 people (a rise of 16%) were prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court based on the reading registered. Data for 1998–99 is not available due to a change in the computer system of the AFP.

Fatalities and injuries In 1997–98 there were 11,825 accidents reported to the police, a decrease of 816 (7%) from 1996–97.

Information provided by the ACT Department of Urban Services for 1998–99 showed the number of fatalities on ACT roads to be 23 compared to 21 people killed in the previous year. The number of persons injured in road accidents (742) decreased by 7% over the same period. Pedestrians injured remained the same as in 1997–98 at 37 persons, while the number of motor cyclists and drivers injured fell by 9% and 4% respectively.

### 12.9 TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Roadside RBT screening				
Tests conducted	103 167	112 651	142 894	n.a.
Persons charged/summonsed	1 341	815	949	n.a.
Breath analysis reports				
Persons who were breath tested	2 321	1 380	1 373	n.a.
Person who refused/failed breath tests	63	51	60	n.a.
Persons who were charged/summonsed	1 805	1 316	1 311	n.a.
Persons tested following motor vehicle collisions	231	249	199	n.a.
Fatalities and injuries				
Accident information				
Accidents reported	13 273	12 641	11 825	n.a.
Fatalities	21	21	21	23
Drivers injured	323	370	400	384
Passengers injured (incl. pillion passengers)	157	225	231	203
Motorcycle riders injured	69	50	70	64
Pedestrians injured	54	50	37	37
Bicyclists injured	77	61	58	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>765</b>

Source: Unpublished data, Australian Federal Police; unpublished data, ACT Department of Urban Services.

During the 1999 calendar year there were 19 road fatalities on ACT roads, decrease of 3 fatalities from 1998, accounting for 1% of total Australian road fatalities (1,759). The number of motor vehicle driver and passenger fatalities accounted for 74% of all road fatalities in the ACT.

## 12.10 ROAD FATALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER

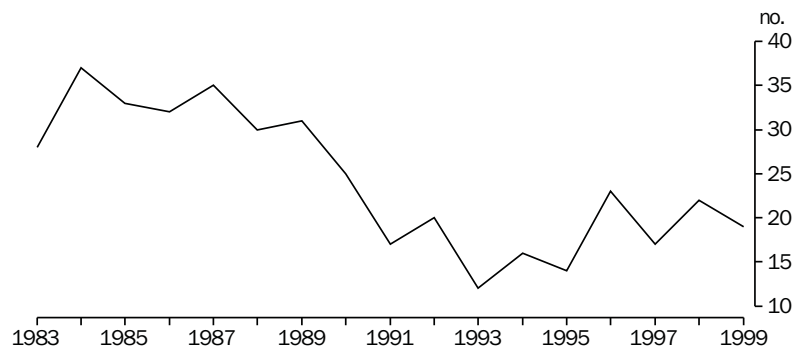
	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Drivers	8	874	7	780	8	742	10	820
Passengers	9	501	1	429	6	469	4	427
Pedestrians	3	352	2	331	2	319	3	296
Motorcyclist(a)	—	193	5	175	3	181	1	176
Pedal cyclists	3	58	2	52	3	44	—	39
<b>All road users(b)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1 979</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1 770</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1 759</b>

(a) Includes pillion passengers.

(b) Includes road users not separately classified.

Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau, *Road Fatalities Australia, Monthly Bulletin*, December 1999.

## 12.11 ROAD FATALITIES



Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau, *Road Fatalities Australia, Monthly Bulletin*, December 1999.

## CANBERRA AIRPORT

Canberra International Airport is the gateway to Canberra and the Capital Region. It was established and operated under Commonwealth Government control, and most recently the Federal Airports Corporation. The airport started as a grass paddock in 1920 and was gradually upgraded to its current layout. The runways were built during and after World War II 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.

In May 1998 the Commonwealth sold a 50 year lease, plus a 49 year option, to Canberra International Airport Pty Ltd as part of the Government's Phase II airport privatisation program. The sale of the airport included the RAAF Base Fairbairn site, which has been leased back to the Department of Defence for a five year transitional period to enable the RAAF to relocate.

In the week beginning 5 June, 2000, a third airline, Impulse Airlines, joined Ansett and Qantas in servicing the main trunk routes on the eastern seaboard operating flights out of the Canberra Airport. Initially flights run from Melbourne to Sydney via Canberra.

CANBERRA AIRPORT *continued* The number of revenue passengers remained steady in 1998–99, at just over 1.8 million. Domestic revenue passengers decreased by 2% (22,300 passengers) while regional revenue passengers increased by 15% (18,500 passengers).

Aircraft movements decreased 1% to 38,000 movements in 1998–99, due to a 3% fall in domestic movements.

#### 12.12 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, REVENUE PASSENGERS

	<i>Domestic(a)</i>			<i>Regional</i>			<i>Total traffic</i>		
	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991–92	631 885	635 481	1 267 366	46 203	47 258	93 461	678 088	682 739	1 360 827
1992–93	623 515	636 646	1 260 161	63 196	58 552	121 748	686 711	695 198	1 381 909
1993–94	669 346	690 555	1 359 901	78 829	75 694	154 523	748 175	766 249	1 514 424
1994–95	734 458	749 542	1 484 000	99 255	95 815	195 070	833 713	845 357	1 679 070
1995–96	748 947	757 733	1 506 680	122 904	120 024	242 928	871 851	877 757	1 749 608
1996–97	677 809	680 015	1 357 824	185 369	191 525	376 894	863 178	871 540	1 734 718
1997–98(b)	698 312	691 514	1 389 826	213 058	221 631	434 689	911 370	913 145	1 824 515
1998–99(b)	684 334	683 143	1 367 477	224 962	228 262	453 224	909 296	911 405	1 820 701

(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.

(b) Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport, unpublished data, Aviation Statistics Section.

#### 12.13 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

	<i>Domestic</i>			<i>Regional</i>			<i>Total traffic</i>		
	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991–92	9 855	9 855	19 710	3 138	3 140	6 278	12 993	12 995	25 988
1992–93	10 622	10 609	21 231	3 913	3 910	7 823	14 535	14 519	29 054
1993–94	10 710	10 704	21 414	4 931	4 930	9 861	15 641	15 634	31 275
1994–95	11 843	11 830	23 673	5 976	5 976	11 952	17 819	17 806	35 625
1995–96	12 028	11 969	23 997	6 552	6 508	13 060	18 580	18 477	37 057
1996–97	10 015	9 999	20 014	9 090	9 069	18 159	19 105	19 068	38 173
1997–98(a)	9 503	9 496	18 999	9 738	9 709	19 447	19 241	19 205	38 446
1998–99(a)	9 194	9 182	18 376	9 854	9 846	19 700	19 048	19 028	38 076

(a) Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: Unpublished data, Department of Transport, Aviation Statistics Section.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Business Indicators, Australian Capital Territory, April 2000*  
(Cat. no. 1303.8).
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With the overview of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) population established in chapter 4, this chapter links the population stock to the stock of natural assets. It presents statistics which indicate waste management, recycling, energy use and consumption, and water consumption by the ACT population.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

The major types of waste generated in the ACT are:

- *solid waste*—including putrescible household and commercial waste;
- *liquid waste*—including stormwater and sewage waste;
- *gaseous waste*—includes greenhouse gases and other air pollutants and combustion emissions; and
- *hazardous waste*—including automotive oils, solvents and other chemicals and hospital waste.

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.

The wheelie bin kerbside garbage and recyclables collection system was successfully introduced throughout Canberra in December 1994. More than 200,000 wheelie bins were allocated to households in Canberra and a major sorting facility was constructed at Hume. It involves weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheelie bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheelie bins. As a direct result of introducing kerbside recycling, waste going to landfill was reduced by 15%.

In the first six months of operation, the kerbside recycling contract contributed a total of 10,227 tonnes (8%) of the 133,250 tonnes recycled in 1994–95. Since then approximately 25,113 tonnes of material has been recovered.

ACT Waste Management follow-up surveys revealed that households reduced the volume of mixed garbage on average from about nine kilograms per week to about seven kilograms, while the volume of recyclables increased from three kilograms per week to 4.7 kilograms. Around 48% of recyclables otherwise going to landfill were reclaimed as a result of the scheme.

## SEWERAGE

The Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre (LMWQCC) is Canberra's main sewage treatment facility which fully treats wastewater.

The number of sewerage customers for ACT Electricity and Water (ACTEW) increased by 15,760 (16%) from 1991–92, to 116,579 in 1998–99. Since 1991–92 the length of sewage mains has increased 148 kms (6%) with the length of mains in 1998–99 totalling 2,817 kms. However over the same period, the quantity of sewage treated decreased by 446 ML (1%), and the amount of sewage treated annually per person decreased 7 kL (6%).

### 13.1 SELECTED SEWERAGE STATISTICS

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97(a)	1997–98	1998–99
Number of customers	108 421	113 371	116 008	115 083	116 268	116 579
Quantity of sewage treated (ML)	32 718	30 065	32 200	33 704	31 524	32 718
Sewage treated per person p/a (kL)	109	98	105	109	101	106
Length of mains (km)	2 737	2 774	2 784	2 806	2 812	2 817

(a) Until 1995–96 a common figure was used for water and sewer customers. From 1996–97 separate calculations of sewer properties connected and water customers, including standpipe customers, and sporting field irrigation, have been produced.

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 1998–99.

## RECYCLING

In 1998–99 a total of 331,363 tonnes of materials were recycled, representing a 44% increase from the previous year. There was an increase in the amount recycled in most categories with the exception of glass and metals ferrous which experienced a decrease of 1% and 5% respectively. The largest increase was in liquid paperboard (up 87%), followed by demolition waste (up 74%), cooking oil and fat (49%) and PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate) (45%).

Revolve, a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane, enabled the reuse of more than 6,459 tonnes of dumped waste, an increase of 27% from the previous year.



### 13.2 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED

	1993–94	1994–95(a)	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
<i>Product</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Glass	4 495	7 100	7 795	7 756	7 180	7 093
Paper	23 578	31 500	37 124	37 466	39 249	41 974
PET(b)	98	300	429	472	595	864
HDPE(c)	94	280	439	393	686	701
Liquid paperboard	72	240	251	229	187	350
Aluminium cans	296	280	200	189	180	180
Steel cans	n.a.	500	826	877	789	798
Garden waste	33 240	35 500	65 190	85 640	79 056	107 848
Demolition waste	44 193	48 400	55 389	82 848	88 873	154 241
Motor oil	1 400	1 400	1 935	2 669	3 536	3 350
Metals ferrous	4 560	4 700	5 541	5 514	360	535
Cooking oil and fat	595	600	754	687	2 145	2 473
Clothing	1 750	1 850	1 585	1 181	5 086	6 459
Revolve tip salvage(d)	3 570	3 920	7 000	4 451	2 415	3 172
Other	—	—	—	—	—	1 325
<b>Total tonnes</b>	<b>118 121</b>	<b>136 570</b>	<b>184 458</b>	<b>230 372</b>	<b>230 337</b>	<b>331 363</b>

(a) Introduction of kerbside collections

(b) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

(c) High density polyethylene (HDPE).

(d) Includes brick recycling as from 1995–96.

(e) From 1995–96 on \$23 per tonne.

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services, unpublished data.

During the 1998–99 period the amount recycled (331,363 tonnes) was greater than the amount going into landfill (252,686 tonnes).

Electricity and water ACTEW, the sole provider of electricity and water for the ACT employed 1,112 people at 30 June 1998. Wages and salaries during the financial year 1997–98 totalled \$61.1 million. Annual turnover for ACT in this period was \$344 million compared with \$21,621.5 nationally.

### 13.3 ELECTRICITY AND WATER—1997–98

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
ACT	1	1 112	61.1	344.0
Australia	70	34 928	2 076.1	21 621.5

Source: Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8208.0).

Natural gas AGL Gas Company supplies the ACT with natural gas piped from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia.

In the ACT in 1997–98, the length of reticulation mains (of low and medium pressure) laid and in use was 3,439km. Net interstate transfer of gas available to end users in the ACT in 1997–98 was 5.2 Petajoules (PJ). High pressure gas transmission measured 50km.

In comparison to the rest of Australia, the ACT recorded the highest residential consumption of gas per person (9.6 Gigajoules) followed by South Australia (5.1 GJ).

In 1997-98 there were 64,762 natural gas customers in the ACT. Gas sales for ACT in 1997–98, including residential, commercial and industrial totalled 5,181 Terajoules (TJ). Residential sales recorded 2,949 TJ while commercial and industrial sales recorded 2,232 TJ. Revenue generated for ACT in 1997–98 totalled \$55.3 million.

## ENERGY USE

- Electricity Energy use is influenced by a number of factors, including the local climate and consumption habits. ACTEW have estimated electricity usage figures for Canberra residents based on a family of four people. For three months a family of four people are estimated to consume 2250kWh of electricity, costing \$213 (includes \$28.60/day supply charge). For one day, the same family would consume an estimated 25kWh of electricity or spend an estimated \$2.37, the majority (60%) being spent on water heating (125L tank).
- Cooking Electricity was the dominant energy source used by households in ACT for cooking (73%), followed by gas (27%). Nationally, electricity was also the dominant energy source for cooking (59%), followed by gas (41%). Electricity use among households was highest in Tasmania (92%), followed by Queensland (78%).
- Heating As at March 1999, electricity was the primary energy source for water heating (69%) in the ACT, followed by gas (29%).

### 13.4 WATER HEATING—MARCH 1999

	ACT	Aust.
Source	'000	'000
Electricity	81.9	4 253.8
Gas	34.5	2 526.7
Solar—electric booster	*3.5	317.0
Solar—gas booster'	*0.2	*7.8
Solar—unknown booster	*0.4	19.9
Wood	—	73.9
Oil	—	*2.2
Coal/coke	—	—
Other	—	12.4
Don't know	*0.2	36.9
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>7 135.2</b>

Source: *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices, March 1999* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Heating *continued*

Results from the March 1999 survey, indicated that most dwellings in the ACT were heated by electric (not ducted) heating (31%), followed by gas ducted heating (28%) and gas not ducted heating (23%).

### 13.5 DWELLINGS WITH HEATING—MARCH 1999

	ACT	Aust.
	'000	'000
Electric—ducted	*2.8	80.9
Electric—not ducted	36.0	1 420.0
Gas—ducted	33.5	691.4
Gas—not ducted	26.7	1 647.1
Reverse cycle air conditioner—ducted	*4.0	188.6
Reverse cycle air conditioner—not ducted	*2.7	301.6
Wood combustion	*5.8	913.5
Open wood fire	*0.6	134.8
Oil fired heated	*3.9	161.9
Pot belly	*0.4	64.8
Other	*0.4	72.4
No heating in dwelling	*1.1	1 458.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>7 135.2</b>

Source: *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices, March 1999 (Cat. no.4602.0)*.

## ENERGY CONSERVATION

In keeping with national and international trends, the ACT Government's policies aim to reduce the consumption of, and dependence on, fossil fuels. One important avenue for this has been educating the public about the principles of energy-efficient appliances in housing. ACTEW has built energy-efficient houses to encourage architects and builders to incorporate some of these principles into their designs. A natural gas energy-efficient display house has also been built. On another front, since July 1995 all new dwellings have had to receive a four-star energy-efficiency rating before approval for construction.

In March 1999, in Australian households where insulation status was known, the ACT had the highest proportion of dwellings with some form of insulation. In ACT the largest proportion of insulation was roof/ceiling insulation (74.9%), followed by wall insulation (30.2%). Nationally, roof/ceiling insulation accounted for 53.2% while wall insulation accounted for 14.0%. The cold winters and relatively hot summers make insulation an important factor in energy conservation in the ACT.

## GREENPOWER

Greenpower uses various forms of energy from solar, wind, hydro and biomass (such as gas generated in landfills) sources to generate electrical power. All these sources of energy are renewable, and avoid the use of coal in power stations.

In March 1999, the ACT had the highest proportion of households in Australia stating they were not connected to a greenpower scheme (94%).

Of those households not connected to a greenpower scheme, the majority (59%) were not aware that these schemes existed or were available to them. However, across Australia, this lack of awareness was lowest in the ACT.

GREENPOWER *continued*

The majority of Australian households (56%) stated that they were not willing to pay more for electricity generated from greenpower schemes. Of those who were willing to pay more, the highest proportion occurred in the ACT (31%).

WATER SUPPLY

ACTEW provides more than 100 million litres of water each day to Canberra residents. The Cotter River catchment includes the Cotter (4,700 ML storage capacity), Bendora (10,700 ML), and Corin Dams (75,400 ML). Googong Dam (124,500 ML), developed on the Queanbeyan River in NSW, is used to meet peaks in demand in summer or during extensive dry periods.

The quality of water is constantly tested by ACTEW, both for aesthetics (e.g. colour, turbidity, pH) and bacteriological contamination. The quality of water from the catchment to consumers is evaluated through physical, chemical, and microbiological analyses of water samples from the dams, treatment plant, local reservoirs, and garden taps of Canberra residents. All sampling and analytical work is performed by a NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities) registered laboratory. The Australian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines (as recommended by National Health and Medical Research Council, 1996) are the basis for ACTEW's water quality operations and monitoring.

WATER USAGE

From 1993–94 to 1998–99 the number of ACTEW customers has increased by 10%, while the maximum daily demand has decreased by 2% during the same period. According to ACTEW there has been a reduction in usage patterns since 1993–94. This trend is mostly due to a reduction in outside water use, which has decreased from 55% of total consumption in the 1970s and 1980s to 43% now. Average daily consumption during winter has remained nearly constant while there has been a reduction of up to 40% for peak day consumption.

The total water consumption in the ACT in 1998–99 was 60,361 megalitres (ML) (down 17% or 12,648 ML from 1997–98). Water consumption per capita decreased 17% from 220 KL in 1997–98 to 182 KL in 1998–99.

13.6 WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE

	<i>Units</i>	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–98
Customers(a)	no.	108 421	113 371	116 008	117 343	118 856	119 170
Length of mains	km	2 793	2 830	2 877	2 895	2 901	2 907
Maximum daily demand(b)	ML	378	332	296	350	406	371
Total consumption	ML	59 388	60 572	53 254	61 810	73 009	60 361
Rainfall	mm	566	587	645	675	439	689

(a) Until 1995–96 a common figure was used for water and sewer customers. From 1996–97 separate calculations of sewer properties connected and water customers, including standpipe customers, and sporting field irrigation, have been produced.

(b) Megalitres—equal to 1 million litres.

Source: ACTEW Corporation, *Annual Report, 1999*.

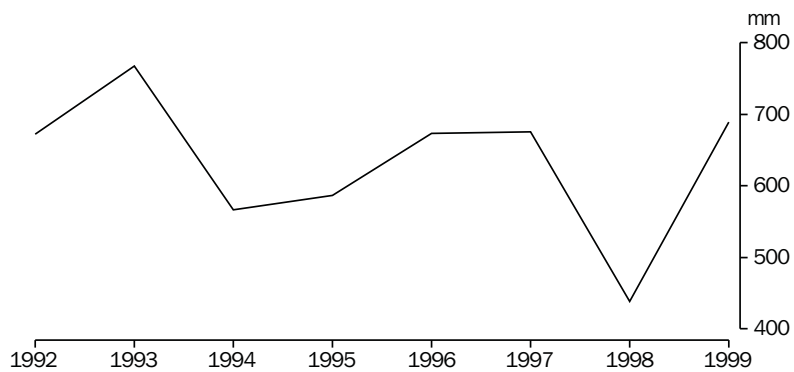
In 1998–99 water consumption per capita was 182 kL, a 17% decrease from the previous year. The decrease in consumption was mainly due to the increase in rainfall during the same period from 439 mm in 1998–87 to 689 mm in 1998–99. When rainfall is high there is less need for watering lawns and gardens.

13.7 TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION—At 30 JUNE



Source: ACTEW Corporation, Annual Report, 1999.

13.8 RAINFALL—AT 30 JUNE



Source: ACTEW Corporation, Annual Report, 1999.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8208.0).

*Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, June 1994* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

*Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, March 1999* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Non-ABS ACTEW Corporation, *Annual Report, 1999*.

ACT Department of Urban Services, *Annual Report, 1998–99*, Publications and Public Communication, Canberra.

ACT Department of Urban Services, unpublished data.

# THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 1998 edition

## CHAPTER 14

## AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

This chapter presents an overview of the Australian Capital Region (ACR) by examining various aspects of its demographic, social and economic situation.

### GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Australian Capital Region combines Australian Capital Territory (ACT), the South East of New South Wales (NSW) Statistical Subdivision and Tumut Statistical Local Area. For statistical purposes it includes the ACT and the following local government areas (LGAs) which correspond to the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC): Bega Valley, Bombala, Boorowa, Cooma–Monaro, Crookwell, Eurobodalla, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mulwaree, Queanbeyan, Snowy River, Tallaganda, Yarrowlumla, Yass, Young and Tumut. Where possible Tumut is included in this statistical analysis to reflect the ACR as accurately as possible. The analysis in this chapter in the main does not correspond to standard ASGC Statistical Sub–Divisions.

At 30 June 1999, the ACR covered an area of some 58,200 km<sup>2</sup>. The estimated resident population, at 30 June 1999, was 502,900 people representing 8% of the estimated resident population of NSW and ACT.

Adjacent to the ACT, the Canberra–Queanbeyan sub-region incorporates the adjoining New South Wales LGAs of Cooma–Monaro, Gunning, Queanbeyan City, Yarrowlumla and Yass Shires and is an important urban planning area. People living in the sub-region rely on Canberra–Queanbeyan as the primary service centre. At 30 June 1999, the sub-region covered approximately 15,800 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 370,200 people, representing 27% of the ACR's land area and 74% of its estimated resident population.

The ACR is conveniently located between Sydney and Melbourne in the centre of Australia's densely populated south-eastern seaboard. The ACR comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, the southern tablelands and the national capital. The coastal strip of approximately 270 kilometres consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The region is served by the main southern railway line with branch lines from Goulburn and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the region. Canberra–Queanbeyan also serves as the major commercial and community centre of the region having the largest population and employment concentration.

Australian Capital Region  
Development Council

The Australian Capital Region Development Council (ACRDC) was initiated in 1994 by the NSW and ACT Governments to facilitate sustainable economic, employment and investment development in the South East Region of NSW and the ACT.

The Council receives core funding from the New South Wales Department of State and Regional Development and the ACT Chief Ministers Department. This cooperative arrangement avoids duplication and means better coordination of activities in all levels of government as well as consistency for business and community interests.

The Council's role includes fostering economic development through strategic approaches to industry and infrastructure development, regional coordination and project facilitation. It works extensively with business and community groups, sub-regional development organisations, and all levels of government to achieve this goal.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

At 30 June 1999 the estimated resident population of the ACR was 502,900, an increase of 13,400 since 30 June 1994, a growth rate of 3% for the 1994 to 1999 period.

A similar demographic trend is evident in the sub-region. The estimated resident population at 30 June 1999 was 370,300, an increase of 10,900 persons since 30 June 1994. While the sub-region has also reported a total growth rate of 3% over the last five years, the annual growth rate declined from 1% in 1994 to 0.7% in 1999.

Of the eight Statistical Local Areas within the ACR that experienced a net population loss for the 1994 to 1999 period, Bombala (9%) and Harden (7%) recorded the largest losses. The highest growth rates were recorded in Mulwaree (9%) Snowy River (8%), Eurobodalla (7%) and Queanbeyan (7%). The ACT had a 3% population increase for this period, the same as for the ACR between 1994 and 1999.



14.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION—30 JUNE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1994-99	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
ACT	301 486	304 805	308 251	308 011	308 057	310 174	9 820	2.9
Cooma—Monaro	9 709	9 691	9 721	9 639	9 640	9 382	-327	-3.4
Gunning	2 275	2 285	2 299	2 311	2 330	2 303	28	1.2
Queanbeyan	27 469	27 831	28 155	28 577	28 789	29 394	1 925	7.0
Yarrowlumla	9 065	9 175	9 253	9 358	9 503	9 596	531	5.9
Yass	9 343	9 345	9 370	9 398	9 380	9 412	69	0.7
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>359 347</i>	<i>363 132</i>	<i>367 049</i>	<i>367 294</i>	<i>367 699</i>	<i>370 261</i>	<i>10 914</i>	<i>3.0</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Change from previous period	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.7		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Bega Valley	27 693	27 958	28 268	28 516	28 598	29 039	1 346	4.9
Bombala	3 138	3 067	3 070	2 990	2 938	2 846	-292	-9.3
Boorowa	2 534	2 458	2 484	2 521	2 474	2 482	-52	-2.1
Crookwell	4 512	4 420	4 431	4 435	4 471	4 335	-177	-3.9
Eurobodalla	29 443	29 856	30 433	30 747	31 115	31 539	2 096	7.1
Goulburn	21 582	21 293	21 490	21 305	21 034	20 841	-741	-3.4
Harden	4 051	3 993	3 902	3 890	3 821	3 774	-277	-6.8
Mulwaree	5 687	5 758	5 806	5 862	6 032	6 206	519	9.1
Snowy River	5 990	6 157	6 272	6 280	6 340	6 439	449	7.5
Tallaganda	2 627	2 617	2 601	2 592	2 581	2 606	-21	-0.8
Tumut	11 467	11 418	11 398	11 315	11 206	11 112	-355	-3.1
Young	11 465	11 440	11 384	11 382	11 318	11 414	-51	-0.4
<b>Total Australian Capital Region</b>	<b>489 536</b>	<b>493 567</b>	<b>498 588</b>	<b>499 129</b>	<b>499 627</b>	<b>502 894</b>	<b>13 358</b>	<b>2.7</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Change from previous period	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7		

Source: Unpublished data, Demography Section; Regional Statistics, New South Wales, 2000 (Cat. no. 1362.1).

**Age profile** At 30 June 1998, the areas with the highest proportion of people in the working age group (15–64 years) were Yarrowlumla and Canberra (both 71%) followed by Snowy River (70%). The areas that have the largest concentration of people aged 65 years and over are the coastal shires of Eurobodalla (22% of its total population), Bega Valley (16%), and the rural shires of Harden (17%) and Crookwell (16%). Yarrowlumla (6%), the ACT (8%), Queanbeyan (8%) and Snowy River (9%) have lower proportions of people aged 65 years and over. One reason for this difference could be the variations in climate, with the coastal areas being more attractive as retirement centres. The shires with the highest proportion of their population aged 80 years and over were Bombala, Eurobodalla, Young and Tallaganda (each 4%). For more information refer to *ACT In Focus, 1998*.

**Language spoken at home** In August 1996, there were 64,100 (13%) people in the ACR who spoke a language, other than English at home. In the sub-region, 54,600 (15%) spoke a language other than English at home. The languages most commonly spoken in 1996 other than English were, Italian, Chinese, Croatian, Greek, German, and Spanish. For more information see *ACT in Focus, 1998*.

Housing trends According to the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 154,700 persons who fully owned a total of 63,300 dwellings in the ACR with 39,400 (62%) of these dwellings owned in the sub-region. This represents an increase of 54,700 persons (or 25,700 dwellings) over the 10 years from 1986. In 1996 there were 162,000 people in the ACR purchasing dwellings.

The number of people renting in the capital region has risen by 23,200 persons (22%) in the 10 years to 1996. There has been a similar increase in the sub-region (18,292 or 23%), however, there was very little change between 1991 to 1996 with only a 1,100 (1%) rise in the number of persons renting.

#### 14.2 HOUSING, NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

	1986		1991		1996	
	Persons	Dwellings	Persons	Dwellings	Persons	Dwellings
Sub-region						
Fully owned	55 042	19 924	85 334	31 700	100 336	39 448
Being purchased	142 328	42 561	135 124	41 499	131 382	42 899
Rented	79 378	29 412	96 521	37 046	97 670	40 220
ACR						
Fully owned	100 035	37 562	133 150	51 533	154 701	63 275
Being purchased	169 845	50 464	160 809	49 170	162 042	52 317
Rented	107 760	39 556	126 432	48 093	131 004	53 072

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1986, 1991, 1996.

#### REGIONAL ECONOMICS

The ACR has a strong and diverse economy, which is significantly different to that of Australia as a whole. This is expected given the large contribution of the public sector in the ACT economy, its rich agricultural base and its range of high quality tourist, fishing and forestry locations in the coastal and mountain areas.

Labour force The regional labour force consisted of 259,300 people in 1998–99, down 5,700 (2%) from 1997–98. The estimated number of employed persons in the ACR was 242,000 in 1998–99, down 1,700 persons (1%) from the previous year. There were 17,300 people unemployed in the ACR in 1998–99, down 4,000 (19%) since 1997–98. The annual average unemployment rate for 1998–99 was 7%, down from 8% in 1997–98. The labour force participation rate for the ACR was 67% in 1998–99, which was lower than the ACT rate of 71%, but higher than the national rate of 63%.

Journey to work data from the 1996 Census shows that there were 11,600 persons in the ACT labour force who lived outside the ACT in nearby local areas within the sub-region. Of those who travelled to work in the ACT, 62% were from Queanbeyan, followed by 24% from Yarrowlumla and 11% from Yass. This compared to 3,400 persons who lived in the ACT and travelled to work in other zones of the sub-region.

Labour force *continued* The majority of those people (92%) were employed within the Queanbeyan area. (For more detailed analysis of Journey to Work data refer to chapter 12, Transportation).

#### 14.3 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION(a), LABOUR FORCE STATUS, ANNUAL AVERAGE—JUNE

	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1993–94	231.9	18.3	250.2	113.5	7.3	68.8
1994–95	236.7	19.1	255.8	116.6	7.5	68.7
1995–96	245.8	18.6	264.4	115.2	7.0	69.6
1996–97	237.1	18.5	255.6	121.1	7.2	67.8
1997–98	243.7	21.3	265.0	124.2	8.0	68.1
1998–99	242.0	17.3	259.3	125.6	6.7	67.4

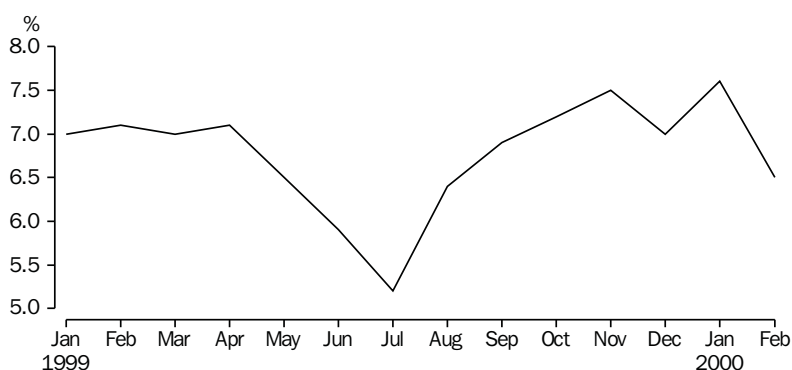
(a) Excludes Tumut SLA.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Monthly labour force movements

The ABS now records the unemployment rate (original series) for the Australian Capital Region (excluding Tumut SLA) on a monthly basis. In February 2000 the unemployment rate was 7% with 17,000 unemployed persons and a participation rate of 69%.

#### 14.4 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, Unemployment Rates



Source: Labour Force: Selected Summary Tables, Australia (Cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

DEWRSB Statistical Local Area labour markets

The Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB) publishes quarterly estimates of unemployment at the Statistical Local Area (SLA). These estimates are derived from ABS monthly Labour Force Survey and Centrelink data on people in receipt of the Newstart or Youth Training Allowance.

According to DEWRSB figures during the June quarter 1999, 76% of the ACR's labour force lived in the sub-region. The ACR had an unemployment rate of 6.5% compared with only 6% for the sub-region. The higher unemployment rate for the ACR is due to high levels of unemployment in a number of SLAs particularly on the South Coast where Eurbodalla recorded a high 16%, followed by Bega Valley with 12%. There were also high unemployment rates in Young (11%), Tumut (8%) and, Bombala (9%), Boorowa and Tallaganda (both at 8%).

The sub-region (including ACT and surrounding area) had consistently lower unemployment rates than the rest of the ACR. Gunning recorded an unemployment rate of 3% and Cooma–Monaro 5%. The highest unemployment rates were in Queanbeyan (8%) and ACT and Yarrowlumla (both at 6%).

14.5 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, LABOUR MARKET—JUNE 1999

Sub-region	Labour force	Unemployment rate
	no.	%
Sub-region		
ACT	168 100	5.6
Cooma–Monaro	4 497	4.9
Gunning	1 126	3.4
Queanbeyan	14 369	7.8
Yarrowlumla	4 962	5.6
Yass	4 639	5.3
<i>Total sub-region</i>	197 693	5.7
Bega Valley	11 801	11.9
Bombala	1 323	7.9
Boorowa	1 021	7.9
Crookwell	1 932	4.1
Eurobodalla	10 865	15.6
Goulburn	9 861	6.7
Harden	1 582	8.1
Mulwaree	2 699	6.3
Snowy River(a)	11 676	3.3
Tallaganda	1 145	7.9
Tumut	5 162	8.1
Young	4 702	10.5
<b>Total Australian Capital Region</b>	<b>261 462</b>	<b>6.5</b>

(a) This count reflects the higher population of the area during the snow season.

Source: DEWRSB, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, June Quarter 1999*.

SOCIAL SECURITY  
CUSTOMERS

At 30 June 1999 there were 114,300 persons receiving income support in the ACR. Of these 17,600 were in receipt of labour market benefits while 33,900 were in receipt of the age pension. Of the total welfare recipients 72,600 persons (64%) were from the sub-region. The areas with the highest number of persons in receipt of social security outside the ACT (60,100 persons), were Eurobodalla (12,100) and Bega Valley (9,000), largely due to the high number of persons in receipt of the age pension in these areas. In Eurobodalla 41% of the total welfare recipients received the age pension.

The areas with the highest proportion of persons in receipt of labour market social security were Queanbeyan city (18.9%), Bega Valley (18.5%) and Snowy River (18.3%). The overall proportions throughout the Sub-region (15.2%) and the total Australian Capital Region (15.4%) were in a similar range.

#### 14.6 SOCIAL SECURITY CUSTOMERS—JUNE 1999(a)

	<i>Labour market</i>	<i>Age pension</i>	<i>Total customers(b)</i>
Sub-region			
ACT	8 935	14 297	60,136
Cooma–Monaro	253	619	1 685
Gunning	46	118	378
Queanbeyan City	1 214	1 839	6 437
Yarrowlumla	303	461	1 753
Yass	297	802	2 208
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>11 048</i>	<i>18 136</i>	<i>72 597</i>
Bega Valley	1 656	3 245	8 974
Bombala	126	280	835
Boorowa	91	301	761
Crookwell	86	396	998
Eurobodalla	2 133	4 976	12 106
Goulburn City	727	2 151	6 012
Harden	129	442	1 121
Mulwaree	187	572	1 592
Snowy River	346	615	1 887
Tallaganda	118	234	693
Tumut	437	1 209	3 218
Young	514	1 333	3 551
<b>Total Australian Capital Region</b>	<b>17 598</b>	<b>33 890</b>	<b>114 345</b>

(a) The data for the majority of the payments shown was current as at 4 June 1999, however, some of the components making up the data was current as at 21 May 1999.

(b) Family Allowance (Workforce) customer numbers are not available at the SLA level. Total customers therefore do not include Family Allowance (Workforce) numbers.

Note: Data has been collected by postcode and converted to statistical local area using geographic concordances based on population counts from the 1996 census.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services (DFaCS), Customers by Payment Type, June 1999.

#### TAXATION STATISTICS

According to the Australian Tax Office (ATO) data the total number of taxable incomes in the ACR in 1997–98 was 232,663 down 1% from 1996–97. The number of non-taxable incomes also declined from 41,600 in 1996–97 down 989 (2%), to 40,700 non-taxable incomes in 1997–98. This decline in the total number of taxable and non-taxable incomes corresponds to the decline in the labour force in the ACR over the same period.

The mean taxable income for the ACR in 1997–98 was \$34,500 up 3% from \$33,500 in 1996–97. The areas with the highest mean taxable income in 1997–98 were the ACT at \$37,200 followed by Yarrowlumla \$35,400 and Queanbeyan \$32,900. The lowest mean taxable incomes were recorded in Crookwell \$25,500, Harden \$25,700 and Eurobodalla \$26,000.

	1996-97			1997-98		
	Non-taxables	Taxables	Mean taxable income	Non-taxables	Taxables	Mean taxable income
	no.	no.	\$	no.	no.	\$
ACT	22 018	155 881	36 244	21 543	155 557	37 226
Bega Valley	3 318	11 476	25 577	3 320	11 191	26 847
Bombala	397	1 312	25 413	404	1 245	26 879
Boorowa	349	995	25 020	327	998	27 427
Cooma-Monaro	776	2 951	28 175	710	2 870	29 290
Crookwell	596	1 590	24 927	582	1 558	25 527
Eurobodalla	3 511	11 499	24 820	3 372	11 568	25 953
Goulburn	1 971	9 000	28 787	1 966	8 725	30 001
Gunning	237	787	26 703	239	769	28 054
Harden	461	1 457	24 522	466	1 403	25 741
Mulwaree	562	2 410	28 848	552	2 345	30 287
Queanbeyan	1 839	12 089	31 913	1 852	11 784	32 866
Snowy River	857	3 895	27 024	857	3 769	27 868
Tallaganda	365	1 007	27 959	375	978	31 580
Tumut	1 251	4 991	27 576	1 115	4 824	28 943
Yarrowlumla	716	4 240	34,569	702	4 201	35 353
Yass	1 051	4 270	30 311	994	4 193	31 292
Young	1 374	4 727	25 403	1 284	4 686	26 545
<b>ACR Total</b>	<b>41 650</b>	<b>234 576</b>	<b>33 456</b>	<b>40 660</b>	<b>232 663</b>	<b>34 529</b>

Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics, 1996-97 and 1997-98*.

#### ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

At 30 September 1998 there were 28,000 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACR. Of these businesses 61% were small businesses employing less than five people. Businesses employing between 5-9 people formed the second largest category with 4,100 businesses (15% of all businesses) followed by businesses employing 10-19 people (6% of all businesses). According to the ABS Business Register, agriculture, forestry and fishing (5,700), retail trade (4,300), property and business services (4,600) and construction (2,500) reported the highest number of businesses operating in the ACR in September 1998. The government sector continues to be the largest employers in the ACR with 74 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more wage and salary earners and 47 employing between 50-99 wage and salary earners.

The traditional economic base of the ACR outside the ACT has been mainly primary industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing. However their absolute importance, in terms of the number of people employed in each industry, has declined in recent years as property and service industries, construction and tourism have become more important. In the ACR in September 1998 there were 5,700 agriculture forestry and fishing businesses.

At 30 September 1998, there were 17,700 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the sub-region, representing 63% of all industries located in the ACR. Of these businesses, 65% employed less than five people, and 16% employed between 10–19 people. For the sub-region, there were 72 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 people or more, followed by retail trade businesses (33). According to the ABS Business Register, property and business services (3,920), retail trade (2,912), and construction (1,800) were the highest number of businesses operating in the sub-region in September 1998.

The Canberra–Queanbeyan metropolitan area functions as the regional centre meeting increased demand for public and private services, including health, education, retailing and community facilities. Public administration is a major contributor to the establishment of business and employment opportunities in the sub-region because of the dominance of the Commonwealth Government in the ACT. Public administration also generates a large and ongoing demand for private goods and services, including printing, legal services, financial services and computer services.

14.8 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION(a)—SEPTEMBER 1998

	Employment size (persons)						Total
	Less than 5	5–9	10–19	20–49	50–99	100 and over	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing(b)	2 028	114	48	25	7	—	5 698
Mining	36	7	5	2	—	2	52
Manufacturing	511	199	118	65	15	13	921
Electricity, gas and water supply	59	20	15	12	5	3	114
Construction	2 111	258	90	44	10	5	2 518
Wholesale trade	711	297	100	33	10	2	1 153
Retail trade	2 709	997	382	124	32	42	4 286
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	710	466	208	104	32	16	1 536
Transport storage	734	126	50	25	10	10	955
Communication services	102	26	25	14	8	6	181
Finance and insurance	583	147	69	24	5	5	833
Property and business services	3 674	534	236	109	46	29	4 628
Government administration and defence	173	47	36	87	47	74	464
Education	331	81	96	106	49	18	681
Health and community services	1 212	366	149	81	34	22	1 864
Cultural and recreational	439	123	65	51	19	14	711
Personal and other services	1 078	258	98	42	8	14	1 498
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>17 201</b>	<b>4 066</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>(a)28 093</b>

(a) Includes Tumut SLA.

(b) Includes 3,476 location counts not available.

Source: Unpublished data, Business Register Survey.

14.9 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE SUB-REGION—SEPTEMBER 1998

	Employment size (persons)						Total
	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 and over	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	588	25	11	6	1	—	(a)1499
Mining	18	2	2	2	—	—	24
Manufacturing	329	143	78	37	10	5	602
Electricity, gas and water supply	20	8	6	7	1	2	44
Construction	1 475	203	75	38	8	4	1 803
Wholesale trade	503	200	75	25	10	1	814
Retail trade	1 738	725	293	96	27	33	2 912
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	331	257	134	63	25	15	825
Transport storage	447	76	36	15	7	7	588
Communication services	59	19	14	10	7	6	115
Finance and insurance	477	99	52	22	5	5	660
Property and business services	3 113	429	207	98	44	29	3 920
Government administration and defence	114	34	29	71	41	72	361
Education	232	61	59	85	41	15	493
Health and community services	904	282	125	57	18	16	1 402
Cultural and recreational	315	100	56	47	16	12	546
Personal and other services	743	217	73	36	7	12	1 088
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 406</b>	<b>2 880</b>	<b>1 325</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>17 696</b>

(a) Includes data for 868 locations for which employment size data was not available.

Source: Unpublished data, Business Register Survey.

TOURISM

Tourism has become an important part of the ACR's economic growth and development and is expected to generate employment growth annually. The ACR has a diverse and dynamic tourism industry, which includes entertainment, sports and recreation, personal services, restaurants and hotels. Regional attractions also include fishing, farm stays, festivals, the ski fields, coastal attractions, National Parks, whales at Eden, the platypus in Bombala and the attractions of Canberra, the nation's capital.

At 30 June 1999, there were 221 accommodation establishments available for tourists in the ACR. The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACR 1998-99 was 48%. Takings for these establishments for the same period were \$156 million.

At 30 June 1999, there were 90 accommodation establishments located in the sub-region, comprising almost 41% of total establishments located in the ACR. The sub-region had a higher room occupancy rate (56%) than the ACR (48%).



14.10 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a)—30 JUNE

	Unit	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
SUB-REGION						
Establishments	no.	93	94	98	84	90
Capacity						
Guest rooms	no.	4 943	5 095	5 257	5 346	5 925
Bed space	no.	14 584	15 281	15 882	16 525	18 063
Room occupancy rate	%	60.6	58.2	54.5	57.5	55.5
Takings from accommodation	\$m	88.4	90.0	89.2	104.0	108.4
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION(b)						
Establishments	no.	278	279	282	213	221
Capacity						
Guest rooms	no.	9 247	9 436	9 549	9 279	9 950
Bed space	no.	29 246	30 069	30 681	30 191	31 822
Room occupancy rate	%	49.5	47.9	45.9	48.1	47.9
Takings from accommodation	\$m	132.9	134.2	135.6	146.3	156.6

(a) Data for the years 1994-95 to 1996-97 relate to hotels, motels and guest houses with five or more rooms or units with facilities. Data for the year 1997-98 relate to hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units, representing a substantial break in series.

(b) Australian Capital Region data have been revised from 1997-98 to include Tumut LGA.

Source: Unpublished data, Tourism Survey.

**Regional tourism** The ABS collects data in a survey of tourist accommodation which provides information at the national, state and tourism region levels. There are four tourism regions in the ACR which closely align with ACR boundaries. These areas include, Snowy Mountains (Bombala, Cooma-Monaro, Snowy River LGAs), South Coast (Bega Valley, Eurobodalla and Shoalhaven LGAs) Capital Country (Boorowa, Crookwell, Goulburn Gunning, Harden, Mulwaree, Queanbeyan, Tallaganda, Yarrowlumla, Yass, and Young LGAs) and Canberra.

In 1999 there were 82 establishments in the South Coast, one less than the previous year. This led to a decline of 0.1% in the number of guest rooms though the number of bed spaces increased by 0.4%. There was a decline of 3% in employment to 627 people in 1999 from 647 in 1998.

The number of establishments in the Snowy Mountains increased by one from 58 to 59. Capacity increased from 2,271 guest rooms in 1998 to 2,362 in 1999 and employment rose from 373 to 459. The room occupancy rate was 27% in 1999, still the lowest of any tourism region in the ACR. This reflects the seasonal nature of tourism in the Snowy Mountains which is off-peak season for much of the year outside the popular winter skiing season.

In Capital Country the number of establishments remained constant at 45.

In 1999 Canberra had a higher occupancy rate than the other tourism regions in the ACR at 61%. The number of establishments was 58 in 1999. In previous years people had tended to stay longer in Canberra on average than in other areas of the region, though 1999 Snowy Mountains showed the longest average stay of 2.7 days compared to Canberra (2.2).

14.11 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION—1999

	Unit	South Coast	Snowy Mountains	Capital Country	Canberra
Establishments	no.	82	59	45	58
Guest rooms	no.	2 036	2 362	1 441	4 716
Bed spaces	no.	6 253	9 050	4 321	14 506
Employment	no.	627	459	471	2 193
Guest arrivals	'000	377.9	216.4	321.1	797.5
Room occupancy rates	%	46.3	27.3	47.9	61.3
Average length of stay	days	1.7	2.7	1.4	2.2
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	23 272	30 027	16 770	103 146

Source: Unpublished data, Tourism Survey.

MANUFACTURING  
LOCATIONS

In 1996–97, there were 800 manufacturing establishments in the ACR, which represented an increase of 153 (24%) manufacturing establishments since 1993–94. Of all the manufacturing establishments in the ACR, 44% were located in Canberra–Queanbeyan, with Bega Valley, Eurobodalla, Goulburn and Young also being important centres of manufacturing enterprises. For further details *ACT in Focus, 1999*.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION  
ACTIVITY

The construction industry includes the construction of all aspects of the built environment including commercial and residential developments, engineering work such as roads and bridges and major projects (for further detail see chapter 10).

During 1998–99 there were 4,200 residential dwelling units approved in the ACR, a rise of 1,500 (55%) from 1997–98. The majority of this rise occurred in the sub-region where residential dwelling unit approvals rose by 1,200 (69%) to 2,900 in 1998–99.

The value of building approvals in the ACR was \$854 million in 1998–99, up \$179 million or 27% from the previous year. Prior to this rise there had been a period of decline in all types of building activity in the ACR attributed to a number of factors outlined in chapter 10 (Housing) with the slowing of population growth being a major cause. The recent increase in building activity in the ACR has occurred in the sub-region and can be attributed to an upturn in building approvals in the ACT.

14.12 BUILDING APPROVALS

	New residential	Alterations and additions	Non-residential building	Value of building approved	Total dwelling units approved
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	no.
SUB-REGION					
1994-95	335.1	69.6	297.4	702.1	3 281
1995-96	264.8	63.3	509.4	837.4	2 552
1996-97	248.8	64.7	303.4	616.8	2 307
1997-98	204.6	59.8	248.9	513.4	1 737
1998-99	286.2	68.8	317.5	672.5	2 931
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION					
1994-95	516.2	96.2	368.6	981.1	5 227
1995-96	348.4	79.5	547.4	999.0	3 656
1996-97	340.6	79.3	358.9	778.8	3 281
1997-98	300.4	75.0	299.3	674.6	2 732
1998-99	381.9	845.2	387.7	854.1	4 242

Source: Unpublished data, Building Approvals Survey.

AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND FORESTRY

According to 1996 Census of Population and Housing data, Agriculture, fishing and forestry employed approximately 9,500 people or 4% of all people employed in the ACR. Agricultural Census figures at 31 March 1997 show that there were 4,992 farming establishments operating in the ACR, covering a total area of 2.8 million hectares. This compares to 1,300 farming establishments operating in the sub-region, covering a total area of 845,400 hectares. The value of agriculture in the ACR was \$550 million in 1997.

Livestock

The ACR provides an ideal climate, terrain and vegetation for breeding and grazing of livestock. At 31 March 1997, sheep grazing and fine wool production continued to be the main livestock activity in the ACR. The ACR's flock number stood at 7 million sheep and lambs, compared to 2 million sheep in the sub-region. Beef cattle is the second largest livestock activity in the ACR, with a herd size of 600,600 at 31 March 1997. The sub-region had a herd size of 133,200. Dairying, which is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the ACR, and pig raising are also important in the ACR. In 1997 milk production was worth around \$67 million in the ACR with 76% (\$51 million) of this in the Bega Valley Shire. There were 52,438 cattle for dairy production in the ACR with 39,000 of these in the Bega Valley Shire.

Crops

Cultivation of cereals for grain in the ACR increased from 94,600 hectares in 1996 to 112,900 hectares (19%) in 1997. The principal cereal grown in the ACR was wheat which increased in area sown by 44% to 66,600 hectares in the year to 31 March 1997. The increase in the area sown combined with improved weather conditions resulted in a 36% increase in yields to 223,000 tonnes. Other cereal crops for grain in the ACR were oats, triticale and barley.

Crops *continued* The major fruit crops in the ACR are apples, pome and stone fruit. Tumut, Young, Harden and Tallaganda Shires are the major fruit growing areas in the region. There were 5,900 hectares of orchard trees (including nuts) cultivated in the ACR in 1997, up 415 hectares or 8% on the previous year.

At March 1997 the area sown to vegetables in the ACR dropped slightly to 987 after having more than doubled in 1996 from 418 hectares in 1995 to 1,100 hectares. The sub-region experienced a similar trend to the ACR.

The wine industry is growing in importance, with around 46 vineyards and 18 wineries throughout the region, particularly around Murrumbateman and Young. The total production of grapes in 1997 for the region was 1,100 tonnes with 265 hectares under cultivation.

There were 35 hectares of cut flower production in the ACR in 1997 a drop of 43% from 61 hectares in 1996.

#### 14.13 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS—31 MARCH

	Unit	1996		1997	
		Sub-region	ACR	Sub-region	ACR
Establishments with agricultural activity	no.	1 274	4 930	1 301	4 992
Total area of establishments	ha	828 531	2 858 001	845 377	2 886 708
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced	\$'000	97 858	522 023	98 544	553 059
Crops area under cultivation					
Orchard trees (including nuts)	ha	80	5 514	61	5 929
Cereals for grain	ha	8 298	94 564	10 359	112 940
Vegetables	ha	659	1 060	570	987
Grapes	ha	86	237	62	265
Livestock					
Sheep and Lambs	no.	2 104 388	6 959 718	2 144 236	7 147 461
Cattle for meat production	no.	128 131	580 432	133 161	600 561
Cattle for milk production	no.	501	46 255	596	52 438
Pigs	no.	3 615	40 012	3 978	45 043

Source: Unpublished data, Agriculture Census.

Fishing The ACR has a significant fishing industry along the South Coast of NSW. The fishing industries supply exports to Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra markets. According to NSW Fisheries, the commercial fishing operations based at Bateman's Bay, Moruya, Narooma, Bermagui, Tathra, Merimbula and Eden generated 6,507 tonnes of seafood products worth \$25 million in 1996–97. This represents an increase of fish caught (1,093 tonnes or 20%) and value of seafood products (\$6.4 million or 35%) from the previous year.

Forestry Forestry is a major industry in the region with major native plantations as well as softwood. The major areas are in Tumut and in the coastal mountain areas around Bombala and Eden, the Hume region (Tumut–Tumbarumba–Batlow) has the largest single plantation resource in Australia with more than one hundred people with State Forest and an estimated 1,400 people employed in the timber industry. There are 108,000 hectares of pine plantation in the area, of which approximately 88,000 are managed by State Forests and the remainder owned by private companies. Virtually all the resource consists of *Pinus Radiatus* or radiata pine plantation. On average there are 900,000 cubic metres of sawlogs produced each year, and 200,000 cubic metres of pulp logs. Most of this is processed in the region although small volumes are exported. Area of production is expected to expand by around 20,000 hectares in the next 10 years in order to ensure long term resources supply to the Visy mill. The value of timber products produced in the Tumut region is estimated at \$500 million dollars per year and, according to NSW State Forests, is expected to double in the next 10 years.

In March 1999 the Eden Forest Agreement was signed and as a result 161,000 hectares of State Forest was allocated to native forest multiple use management (including timber production). It was agreed that the minimum volume of sawlogs in the Eden region would be 23,000 cubic metres per year and the volume of pulpwood at 345,000 tonnes per year. The estimated sales per year are \$8 million. Forestry in the area surrounding Eden employs 70 people in NSW State Forests and 240 industry staff.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

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- Tourist Accommodation Small Area Data, New South Wales, December Quarter 1999* (Cat. no. 8635.1.40.001).
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## CHAPTER 15

## ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

### 15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

Area	Unit	Reference period	ACT		ACT as a proportion of Aust.
			ACT	Aust.	%
Area	sq. kms	6 August 1996	2 352.0	7 682 300.0	0.0
Demography					
Estimated resident population(a)	'000	June 1999	310 173	18 966 788	1.6
Estimated resident households(a)	'000	1998–99	117 290	7 185 540	1.6
Total population growth(a)	%	1998–99	0.69	1.26	—
Births registered(b)	no.	1998	3 982	249 616	1.6
Deaths registered(c)	no.	1998	1 272	127 202	1.0
Marriages registered(d)	no.	1998	1 692	110 598	1.5
Divorces(d)	no.	1998	1 521	51 370	3.0
Permanent settlers(e)	no.	1998–99	763	84 143	0.9
Household size(f)					
1 adult (no children)	%	June 1999	24.1	24.2	..
2 adults (no children)	%	June 1999	32.1	31.0	..
1 adult (1 child)	%	June 1999	1.8	2.0	..
2 adults (1 child)	%	June 1999	6.7	6.2	..
1 adult (2 children)	%	June 1999	1.2	1.4	..
2 adults (2 children)	%	June 1999	7.8	8.3	..
Dwellings(g)					
Occupied private dwellings	no.	6 August 1996	106 686	6 496 072	1.6
Unoccupied private dwellings	no.	6 August 1996	7 698	679 167	1.1
Non-private dwelling	no.	6 August 1996	186	19 875	0.9
Total	no.	6 August 1996	114 570	7 195 164	1.6
Employment and wages					
Labour force—annual average(h)	'000	1998–99	156.6	8 681.0	1.8
Unemployment rate(h)	%	1998–99	6.3	7.6	..
Participation rate(h)	%	1998–99	70.9	63.2	..
Employed wage and salary earners(i)					
Private	'000	November 1999	79.7	5 753.2	1.4
Public	'000	November 1999	69.5	1 470.1	4.7
Average weekly earnings in all jobs(j)					
Males	\$	August Qtr 1999	808.0	734.0	..
Females	\$	August Qtr 1999	574.0	482.0	..
Industrial disputes					
Working days lost(k)	'000	1999	4.3	650.4	0.7

(a) Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 1999* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

(b) Source: *Births, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

(c) Source: *Deaths, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

(d) Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3310.0).

(e) Source: *Migration, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

(f) Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

(g) Source: Unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing, August 1996.

(h) Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

(i) Source: *Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December 1999* (Cat. no. 6248.0).

(j) Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, August Qtr 1999* (Cat. no. 6302.0).

(k) Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia, June 1999* (Cat. no. 6321.0).

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15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA—continued

	Unit	Reference period	ACT	Aust.	ACT as a proportion of Aust. %
<b>Income support(a)</b>					
Age pensioners	'000	30 June 1999	14.3	1 715.9	0.8
Disability support pensioners	'000	30 June 1999	5.5	577.7	1.0
Parenting payment—single	'000	30 June 1999	5.2	384.9	1.4
Parenting payment—partnered	'000	30 June 1999	7.9	625.5	1.3
Family allowance—minimum	'000	30 June 1999	14.8	856.3	1.7
Family allowance—greater than minimum	'000	30 June 1999	10.3	904.5	1.1
Newstart allowance	'000	30 June 1999	7.6	661.7	1.1
Rent assistance	'000	30 June 1999	9.4	1 028.2	0.9
<b>Medicare attendances(b)</b>					
Average number of services	no.	1998–99	9.0	10.9	..
Average value of benefits	\$	1998–99	290.7	351.4	..
<b>Student enrolment</b>					
Government(c)	'000	1999	38.8	2 247.7	1.7
Non-government schools(c)	'000	1999	21.7	979.0	2.2
Technical and further education(d)	'000	May 1998	18.5	1 535.2	1.2
Higher education(e)	'000	1999	20.5	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Manufacturing(f)</b>					
Persons employed	'000	1998–99	3.5	937.4	0.4
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1998–99	117.0	35 099.0	0.3
<b>Chiropractic and osteopathic service(g)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1997–98	31	2 132	1.5
Persons employed	no.	1997–98	101	5 870	1.7
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1997–98	1.8	91.6	2.0
Gross income	\$m	1997–98	4.6	268.0	1.7
<b>Dental services(h)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1997–98	115	5 099	2.3
Persons employed	no.	1997–98	656	24 108	2.7
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1997–98	17.8	505.7	3.5
Gross income	\$m	1997–98	47.3	1 685.2	2.8
<b>Optometry and optical dispensing services(i)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1997–98	24	1 577	1.5
Persons employed	no.	1997–98	148	8 915	1.7
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1997–98	3.2	206.5	1.5
Total income	\$m	1997–98	13.7	818.4	1.7
<b>Physiotherapy services(j)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1997–98	46	3 242	1.4
Persons employed	no.	1997–98	132	9 055	1.5
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1997–98	2.5	132.4	1.9
Gross income	\$m	1997–98	5.7	364.1	1.6

(a) Source: Unpublished data, Centrelink, Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services.

(b) Source: Unpublished data, Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services.

(c) Source: *Schools, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

(d) Source: Selected Vocational Statistics, NCVER, DETYA.

(e) Source: Selected Higher Education Statistics, University Statistics Section, DETYA.

(f) Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8201.0).

(g) Source: *Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8550.0).

(h) Source: *Dental Services, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8551.0).

(i) Source: *Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8553.0).

(j) Source: *Physiotherapy Services, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8552.0).

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15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA—continued

	Unit	Reference period	ACT as a proportion of Aust.		
			ACT	Aust.	%
<b>Clubs (hospitality)(a)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1997–98	68	3 868	1.8
Persons employed	no.	1997–98	1 879	67 272	2.8
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1997–98	40.2	1 475.2	2.7
Gross income	\$m	1997–98	188.0	6 012.5	3.1
<b>Pubs, taverns and bars(a)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1997–98	34	5 243	0.6
Persons employed	no.	1997–98	383	81 724	0.5
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1997–98	5.0	1 348.8	n.p
Total income	\$m	1997–98	28.0	8 253.3	0.3
<b>Accommodation industry(b)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1997–98	50	6 143	0.8
Persons employed	no.	1997–98	2 308	97 201	2.4
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1997–98	46.8	1 864.8	2.5
Total income	\$m	1997–98	160.7	6 762.6	2.4
<b>Gambling industries(c)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1997–98	89.0	6 986.0	1.3
Net takings from gambling	\$m	1997–98	163.0	11 066.8	1.5
<b>Real estate services(d)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1998–99	97.0	7 589.0	1.3
Persons employed	no.	1998–99	807.0	52 079.0	1.5
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1998–99	26.0	1 689.0	1.5
Total income	\$m	1998–99	58.5	3 902.7	1.5
<b>Market research services(e)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1998–99	11.0	272.0	4.0
Persons employed	no.	1998–99	106.0	10 744.0	1.0
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1998–99	1.3	178.6	0.7
Total income	\$m	1998–99	5.5	455.8	1.2
<b>Cleaning services industry(f)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1998–99	80.0	5 938.0	1.3
Persons employed	no.	1998–99	2 437.0	95 001.0	2.6
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1998–99	36.2	1 188.0	3.0
Total income	\$m	1998–99	64.7	2 137.0	3.0
<b>Security services(g)</b>					
Businesses	no.	1998–99	26.0	1 714.0	1.5
Persons employed	no.	1998–99	867.0	31 752.0	2.7
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1998–99	23.7	698.6	3.4
Total income	\$m	1998–99	39.1	1 394.8	2.8

(a) Source: *Pubs, Clubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8687.0).

(b) Source: *Accommodation Industry, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8695.0).

(c) Source: *Gambling Industry, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8647.0).

(d) Source: *Real Estate Services, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8663.0).

(e) Source: *Market Research Services, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8556.0).

(f) Source: *Cleaning Services Industry, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8672.0).

(g) Source: *Security Services Industry, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8557.0).

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15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA—continued

	Unit	Reference period	ACT	Aust.	ACT as a proportion of Aust. %
<b>New residential building—dwelling units(a)</b>					
Commenced	no.	1998–99	2 112	149 419	1.4
Completed	no.	1998–99	1 520	145 757	1.0
<b>Value of all buildings(a)</b>					
Commenced	\$m	1998–99	624	32 596	1.9
Completed	\$m	1998–99	655	32 903	2.0
<b>Transport</b>					
Motor vehicles on register(b)(c)	'000	1998	188.9	11 738.0	1.6
New motor vehicles registered(d)	'000	1998–99	14.9	797.0	1.9
Road fatalities(e)	no.	1999	19	1 759	1.1
<b>Retail trade</b>					
Retail turnover(f)	\$m	1998–99	2 575.1	138 929.7	1.9
<b>Tourist accommodation(g)</b>					
<b>Licensed hotels with facilities</b>					
Establishments	no.	June qtr 1999	14	747	1.9
Guest rooms	no.	June qtr 1999	1 768	71 908	2.5
Bed spaces	no.	June qtr 1999	4 558	194 135	2.3
Room occupancy rate	%	June qtr 1999	62.8	60.1	..
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	June qtr 1999	11 734	476 859	2.5
<b>Motels and guest houses</b>					
Establishments	no.	June qtr 1999	24	2 398	1.0
Guest rooms	no.	June qtr 1999	1 701	84 972	2.0
Bed spaces	no.	June qtr 1999	5 380	253 031	2.1
Room occupancy rate	%	June qtr 1999	50.6	52.9	..
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	June qtr 1999	5 997	316 845	1.9
<b>Serviced apartments</b>					
Establishments	no.	June qtr 1999	17	575	3.0
Guest rooms	no.	June qtr 1999	1 217	28 423	4.3
Bed spaces	no.	June qtr 1998	4 236	99 507	4.3
Room occupancy rate	%	June qtr 1998	72.5	56.2	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	June qtr 1998	7 651	152 662	5.0
<b>Total establishments</b>					
Establishments	no.	June qtr 1999	55	3 720	1.5
Guest rooms	no.	June qtr 1999	4 686	185 303	2.5
Bed spaces	no.	June qtr 1999	14 174	546 673	2.6
Room occupancy rate	%	June qtr 1999	60.9	56.2	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	June qtr 1999	25 382	946 366	2.7

(a) Source: *Building Activity, Australia, December Quarter 1999* (Cat. no. 8752.0).

(b) Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 October 1999* (Cat. no. 9309.0).

(c) Source: Excludes motor cycles and other vehicles.

(d) Source: *New Motor Vehicles Registrations, Australia, May 1999* (Cat. no. 9301.0).

(e) Source: *Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety, 1999*.

(f) Source: *Retail Trade, Australia, June 1999* (Cat. no. 8501.0).

(g) Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December 1999* (Cat. no. 8635.0).

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15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA—continued

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT as a proportion of Aust.</i>
					<i>%</i>
<b>Economy and finance</b>					
Business locations(a)	no.	September 1998	13 921	1 054 005	1.3
Gross State Product(b)(c)	\$m	1998–99	12 040	591 546	2.0
GSP per capita(b)(c)	\$	1998–99	38 246	31 363	. .
<b>Final consumption expenditure(b)(c)</b>					
General government	\$m	1998–99	10 524	107 946	9.7
Household	\$m	1998–99	6 434	350 491	1.8
<b>Gross fixed capital formation(b)(c)</b>					
Private	\$m	1998–99	1 301	116 429	1.1
Public	\$m	1998–99	293	24 697	1.2
<b>Lending commitments(d)</b>					
Housing finance(e)	\$m	1998–99	1 122.0	54 663	2.1
Personal finance	\$m	1998–99	892.7	42 920	2.1
Commercial finance	\$m	1998–99	1 139.7	172 489	0.7
Lease finance	\$m	1998–99	180.8	8 982	2.0
<b>Agriculture(f)</b>					
Cattle and calves	'000	1997–98	10.0	26 826.0	—
Sheep and lamb	'000	1997–98	76.0	117 494.0	0.1
<b>Value of production</b>					
Crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	\$m	1997–98	2.4	15 461.7	—
Livestock products (incl. wool and milk)	\$m	1997–98	10.0	5 978.7	—

(a) Source: Unpublished data, Business Register Survey.

(b) Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 5220.0).

(c) Source: Chain volume measures.

(d) Source: Unpublished data, Financial Surveys.

(e) Excludes alterations and additions.

(f) Source: *Agriculture, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 7113.0).



## CHAPTER 16

## HISTORICAL SERIES

### 16.1 SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

	<i>Lending activity—all lenders(a)</i>				
	<i>Bank deposits</i>	<i>Housing for owner occupation</i>	<i>Personal</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Lease</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1985–86	..	..	351	979	84
1986–87	..	..	351	665	73
1987–88	..	..	383	1 604	86
1988–89	..	..	368	969	123
1989–90	2 231	400	348	1 025	161
1990–91	2 831	542	368	1 008	67
1991–92	2 757	775	418	1 057	88
1992–93	3 233	(b)1 054	454	979	74
1993–94	3 246	1 245	506	1 129	114
1994–95	4 197	947	498	1 009	97
1995–96	4 442	947	602	1 174	86
1996–97	5 120	982	697	1 235	89
1997–98	5 346	929	731	1 315	152
1998–99	5 292	1 122	893	1 140	181

(a) Lending activity refers to loans approved in the ACT, and does not necessarily refer to finances used in the ACT.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions used for housing for owner occupation from 1992–93.

### 16.2 SUMMARY OF ACT GOVERNMENT FINANCING, CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Net cash flows from operating activities	69	14	27	86	132	186
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets	-115	-55	-78	-84	-102	-147
Net cash flows from financing activities	-66	43	88	-61	-4	250
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-46	-41	-51	1	21	30

16.3 SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

	At 30 June								At 6 August	
	1947	1954	1961	1966(a)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Persons	16 905	30 315	58 828	96 013	144 063	197 622	221 609	249 407	279 396	299 243
Males	9 092	16 229	30 858	49 977	73 589	100 103	110 415	125 134	138 789	147 831
Females	7 813	14 086	27 970	46 036	70 474	97 519	111 194	124 273	140 607	151 412
Male to female ratio(b)	116.37	115.21	110.33	108.56	104.42	102.65	99.3	100.69	98.71	97.63
Age group (years)(c)										
0-9	3 106	7 335	14 662	22 724	32 375	43 006	43 474	42 060	44 275	43 898
10-19	2 757	3 999	10 341	18 627	27 554	36 980	41 092	46 668	49 612	48 299
20-29	3 377	5 857	9 400	16 954	29 785	40 633	39 291	44 568	49 487	51 827
30-39	2 751	5 527	10 608	14 279	20 460	31 436	40 859	46 591	47 452	49 061
40-49	2 152	3 616	7 163	12 474	17 352	20 574	24 127	31 083	41 883	47 013
50-59	1 679	2 288	3 714	6 465	9 852	14 745	17 754	18 363	21 797	27 810
60-69	677	1 230	1 957	2 862	4 260	6 545	9 470	12 259	14 316	15 222
70 and over	276	463	983	1 628	2 425	3 701	5 542	7 815	10 574	14 044
Unspecified	130	n.a.	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.	54 867	60 627	58 807
Baptist	185	298	687	1 146	1 645	1 873	2 058	2 312	3 559	4 105
Catholic	4 404	9 337	18 647	31 295	46 456	58 084	67 591	75 021	85 897	88 672
Churches of Christ(d)	49	108	393	652	807	799	735	690	783	768
Church of England	7 091	11 579	20 307	31 157	41 198	48 926	52 934	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Christian Scientist	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Congregational	72	185	270	431	516	588	161	141	n.a.	n.a.
Methodist	1 356	1 807	3 380	5 233	7 577	8 167	4 282	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Presbyterian(e)	1 944	3 006	5 384	8 604	11 202	11 974	9 418	8 957	11 225	10 386
Protestant (undefined)	69	190	343	577	1 622	1 930	2 563	2 295	n.a.	n.a.
Salvation Army	26	56	121	236	428	486	807	933	891	962
Uniting Church	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8 214	13 195	16 169	15 297
Other	88	1 047	3 022	5 381	8 965	13 427	15 534	20 984	18 427	20 377
<i>Total</i>	<i>15 318</i>	<i>27 613</i>	<i>52 554</i>	<i>84 712</i>	<i>120 416</i>	<i>146 256</i>	<i>164 297</i>	<i>177 100</i>	<i>197 578</i>	<i>199 374</i>
Non-christian										
Indefinite	27	88	303	389	735	1 437	2 812	4 960	7 309	10 125
No religion(f)	39	33	77	258	376	869	904	997	773	921
Not stated	143	221	536	3 066	13 763	23 318	30 681	39 193	45 511	59 579
	1 378	2 360	5 358	7 588	8 773	25 742	22 915	27 024	28 225	27 176

(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'.

...continued

16.3 SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS—*continued*

	At 30 June							At 6 August		
	1947	1954	1961	1966(a)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married										
Under 15 years of age	4 267	9 530	20 651	31 808	46 702	61 932	65 172	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
15 years and over	4 292	5 613	10 264	19 044	26 621	35 684	43 641	57 772	71 996	81 398
<i>Total</i>	8 559	15 143	30 915	50 852	73 323	97 616	108 813	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Married	(b)7 637	13 880	25 570	41 323	64 945	79 493	96 192	104 074	113 800	117 695
Separated not divorced	n.a.	276	511	847	1 194	2 692	4 194	n.a.	6 295	7 833
Divorced	119	221	384	741	1 245	3 274	6 486	n.a.	11 757	15 376
Widowed	554	794	1 448	2 253	3 356	4 547	5 924	n.a.	8 164	9 219
Not stated	68	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Birthplace</b>										
Australia	14 941	23 848	43 133	70 588	107 429	151 196	167 900	188 115	208 280	222 477
New Zealand	181	237	449	775	1 232	1 704	2 336	2 982	3 498	3 554
United Kingdom and Ireland	1 542	2 627	5 662	9 829	14 320	17 846	18 853	19 437	19 910	19 045
Netherlands	2	377	1 161	1 470	1 679	1 804	1 714	1 620	1 639	1 428
Germany	13	31	1 512	2 051	2 421	2 785	2 698	2 809	2 749	2 568
Italy	26	66	1 276	1 876	2 470	2 697	2 772	2 721	2 727	2 580
Other Europe	93	2 716	4 375	6 889	9 960	11 946	12 114	12 593	12 896	12 553
Asia	32	208	650	1 181	2 245	3 975	6 379	9 781	13 466	15 740
Other	77	205	610	1 354	2 307	3 664	4 825	6 197	13 596	12 832
Not stated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 012	3 152	5 421	7 952

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are not included in the figures prior to the 1971 Census.

(b) Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

Source: *Census of Population and Housing*.

16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 1991 AND 1996

	ERP 30 June					
	Census night		Change over 5 years			
	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
NORTH CANBERRA SUB-DIVISION						
Acton	2 330	1 748	1 796	1 467	26.7	-18.3
Ainslie	4 634	4 444	4 825	4 691	-1.6	-2.8
Braddon	2 430	3 093	2 034	2 510	-10.6	23.4
Campbell	3 253	3 024	3 394	3 277	0.4	-3.4
City	297	574	156	152	-61.4	-2.6
Dickson	2 056	2 037	2 063	1 968	-6.2	-4.6
Downer	3 523	3 247	3 702	3 397	-5.3	-8.2
Duntroon	1 889	1 906	1 959	1 954	35.7	-0.3
Hackett	3 050	2 907	3 225	3 098	-5.0	-3.9
Kowen	50	16	47	-68	49.0	16.0
Lyneham	4 245	4 097	4 248	4 155	67.2	-2.2
Majura	349	340	349	357	2.9	2.3
O'Connor	4 875	4 916	4 999	4 836	-2.9	-3.3
Reid	1 604	1 581	1 576	1 636	-4.8	3.8
Russell	6	—	5	—	-66.7	-100.0
Turner	2 087	1 848	2 156	1 976	8.0	-8.3
Watson	3 836	3 748	3 712	3 338	-2.5	-10.1
<i>Total North Canberra</i>	<i>40 464</i>	<i>39 526</i>	<i>40 249</i>	<i>38 828</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>-3.5</i>
SOUTH CANBERRA SUB-DIVISION						
Barton	862	712	666	617	-18.5	-7.4
Deakin	2 633	2 577	2 715	2 641	-0.5	-2.7
Forrest	1 375	1 365	1 307	1 218	4.9	-6.8
Fyshwick	61	68	78	83	-4.3	6.4
Griffith	3 372	3 796	3 236	3 684	4.1	13.8
Harman	359	227	375	189	7.1	-49.6
Hume	12	10	13	10	-27.8	-23.1
Jerrabomberra	30	22	34	25	—	-26.5
Kingston	1 386	1 600	1 306	1 614	22.6	23.6
Narrabundah	5 273	5 629	5 326	5 419	-3.3	1.7
Oaks Estate	302	312	325	330	6.9	1.5
Parkes	9	9	27	13	145.5	-51.9
Pialligo	103	107	123	112	-27.2	-8.9
Red Hill	3 056	3 104	3 295	3 290	3.3	-0.2
Symonston	628	710	468	456	-5.6	-2.6
Yarralumla	2 911	2 892	3 077	3 024	-0.5	-1.7
<i>Total South Canberra</i>	<i>22 372</i>	<i>23 140</i>	<i>22 371</i>	<i>22 725</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>

...continued



16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 1991 AND 1996—continued

	ERP 30 June					
	Census night		Change over 5 years			
	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
BELCONNEN SUB-DIVISION						
Aranda	2 657	2 519	2 871	2 663	-6.3	-7.2
Belconnen Town Centre	2 141	2 695	2 233	2 763	65.5	23.7
Bruce	2 045	2 525	1 858	2 356	96.8	26.8
Charnwood	3 643	3 313	3 761	3 432	0.3	-8.7
Cook	3 058	2 814	3 251	3 021	-3.8	-7.1
Dunlop	—	706	..	726	—	—
Evatt	6 360	5 969	6 699	6 254	1.7	-6.6
Florey	5 440	5 430	5 657	5 709	155.6	0.9
Flynn	4 143	3 760	4 337	3 904	-4.3	-10.0
Fraser	2 584	2 307	2 705	2 386	-1.1	-11.8
Giralang	4 031	3 730	4 209	3 863	3.1	-8.2
Hawker	3 274	2 890	3 423	3 074	4.5	-10.2
Higgins	3 628	3 239	3 819	3 410	-4.1	-10.7
Holt	4 349	4 427	4 604	4 587	-1.5	-0.4
Kaleen	8 690	8 197	9 132	8 576	7.9	-6.1
Latham	4 310	3 925	4 497	4 073	-3.0	-9.4
McKellar	2 973	2 912	3 083	3 086	12.4	0.1
Macgregor	4 271	3 745	4 470	3 964	-2.3	-11.3
Macquarie	2 633	2 433	2 797	2 530	9.9	-9.5
Melba	3 422	3 392	3 598	3 565	-19.6	-0.9
Page	2 582	2 547	2 728	2 691	2.2	-1.4
Scullin	3 167	2 930	3 311	3 078	-3.7	-7.0
Spence	3 082	2 882	3 257	3 021	-3.3	-7.2
Weetangera	2 940	2 611	3 143	2 800	-5.0	-10.9
Belconnen SSD balance	74	55	76	53	-7.3	-30.3
<i>Total Belconnen</i>	85 497	81 953	89 519	85 476	5.5	-4.5
WODEN VALLEY SUB-DIVISION						
Chifley	2 539	2 210	2 646	2 363	-7.4	-10.7
Curtin	5 402	5 004	5 701	5 334	-5.7	-6.4
Farrer	3 701	3 379	3 914	3 585	-3.1	-8.4
Garran	3 370	3 277	3 191	2 890	-4.8	-9.4
Hughes	2 921	2 939	3 111	3 093	-3.9	-0.6
Isaacs	2 426	2 545	2 511	2 720	—	8.3
Lyons	2 842	2 618	2 998	2 795	-6.3	-6.8
Mawson	2 901	2 669	3 011	2 826	-0.2	-6.1
O'Malley	535	733	535	772	212.9	44.3
Pearce	2 510	2 437	2 674	2 609	-8.0	-2.4
Phillip	1 066	1 691	1 082	1 728	171.9	59.7
Torrens	2 398	2 182	2 547	2 311	-2.3	-9.3
<i>Total Woden Valley</i>	32 611	31 684	33 921	33 026	6.6	-2.6

...continued

16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 1991 AND 1996—continued

	ERP 30 June					
	Census night		Change over 5 years			
	1991(a)	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
WESTON CREEK-STROMLO SUB-DIVISION						
Chapman	3 135	2 859	3 339	3 049	-3.3	-8.7
Duffy	3 549	3 312	3 762	3 498	-4.2	-7.0
Fisher	3 286	3 040	3 487	3 197	-3.4	-8.3
Holder	3 078	2 793	3 223	2 920	-6.7	-9.4
Rivett	3 729	3 296	3 933	3 486	-6.6	-11.4
Stirling	2 331	2 175	2 444	2 276	11.1	-6.9
Stromlo	233	98	114	40	-2.6	-21.1
Waramanga	2 926	2 637	3 089	2 778	-2.0	-10.1
Weston	3 648	3 298	3 841	3 543	-3.2	-7.8
Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD balance	34	28	83	26	-56.6	-27.8
<i>Total Weston Creek</i>	25 949	23 536	28 177	24 863	-3.2	-8.4
TUGGERANONG SUB-DIVISION						
Banks(b)	—	3 440	..	3 433	—	—
Bonython	2 317	3 430	2 414	3 522	—	45.9
Calwell	5 349	5 932	5 406	6 243	900.0	15.5
Chisholm	6 071	5 805	6 373	6 009	32.7	-5.7
Conder(b)	—	3 365	..	3 432	—	—
Fadden	3 317	3 463	3 501	3 589	13.3	2.5
Gilmore	3 158	3 111	3 278	3 222	323.5	-1.7
Gordon	713	6 498	713	6 711	—	841.2
Gowrie	3 789	3 485	3 907	3 632	-0.1	-7
Greenway	401	937	417	986	—	136.5
Isabella Plains	4 283	4 346	4 410	4 545	501.6	3.1
Kambah	17 590	17 056	18 438	17 810	2.6	-3.4
Macarthur	1 453	1 688	1 550	1 784	13.6	15.1
Monash	4 009	5 740	4 189	5 978	18.8	42.7
Oxley	2 123	1 908	2 187	1 959	37.2	-10.4
Richardson	3 509	3 585	3 685	3 713	1.6	0.8
Theodore	3 653	4 093	3 689	4 233	—	14.7
Wanniassa	9 745	8 722	10 132	9 117	1.0	-10.0
Tuggeranong SSD balance	109	62	123	64	92.2	-48.0
<i>Total Tuggeranong</i>	71 589	86 666	74 412	89 598	44.5	20.4

(a) Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992.

...continued

16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 1991 AND 1996—continued

	Census night		ERP 30 June			
					Change over 5 years	
	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GUNGALIN-HALL SUB-DIVISION						
Amaroo	—	620	..	610	—	—
Gungahlin balance(a)	77	45	94	47	28.8	-50.0
Hall	306	320	356	385	12.7	8.1
Mitchell	6	—	5	11	—	120.0
Ngunnawal	—	4 409	..	4 529	—	—
Nicholls	—	1 788	..	1 836	—	—
Palmerston	..	5 157	..	5 299	—	—
<i>Total Gungahlin-Hall</i>	389	12 342	455	12 717	2.5	451.5
<i>Remainder of ACT(b)</i>	418	396	391	333	-1.5	-14.8
<b>Total ACT(b)</b>	<b>279 322</b>	<b>299 243</b>	<b>288 586</b>	<b>307 920</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>

(a) Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1991.

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

16.5 SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June				
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural increase	Net migration rate	Total increase	Rate of growth	Queanbeyan City
	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	%(b)	no.(c)	%(d)	no.(e)
1911	1 921	1 068	853	1.04	13.33	..	..	1 273
1912	1 940	1 074	866	1.49	-0.52	19	0.99	1 441
1913	1 988	1 093	895	1.66	0.75	48	2.47	1 513
1914	1 959	1 056	903	2.25	-3.73	-29	-1.46	1 557
1915	1 829	957	872	1.64	-8.75	-130	-6.64	1 574
1916	2 223	1 194	1 029	2.47	15.25	394	21.54	1 562
1917	2 104	1 080	1 024	1.47	-7.13	-119	-5.35	1 605
1918	2 232	1 179	1 053	1.93	3.81	128	6.08	1 656
1919	1 919	1 008	911	0.47	-16.78	-313	-14.02	1 749
1920	1 972	1 062	910	0.46	2.23	53	2.76	1 813
1921	2 078	1 138	940	1.11	3.99	106	5.38	1 825
1922	2 591	1 467	1 124	1.00	18.80	513	24.69	n.a.
1923	2 676	1 445	1 231	0.34	2.84	85	3.28	n.a.
1924	3 074	1 696	1 378	0.85	12.10	398	14.87	n.a.
1925	4 034	2 298	1 736	0.87	22.93	960	31.23	n.a.
1926	5 039	2 902	2 137	0.67	19.27	1 005	24.91	n.a.
1927	5 870	3 322	2 548	0.43	13.73	831	16.49	n.a.
1928	8 237	4 670	3 567	0.89	27.85	2 367	40.32	n.a.
1929	8 447	4 736	3 711	1.35	1.14	210	2.55	n.a.
1930	8 719	4 732	3 987	1.51	1.61	272	3.22	n.a.
1931	8 921	4 891	4 030	1.40	0.86	202	2.32	n.a.
1932	8 564	4 560	4 004	1.42	-5.59	-357	-4.00	3 820
1933(f)	9 340	5 042	4 298	1.00	7.31	776	9.06	4 040
1934	9 456	5 065	4 391	1.09	0.14	116	1.24	4 090
1935	9 760	5 234	4 526	1.10	2.02	304	3.21	4 130
1936	10 404	5 606	4 798	1.10	5.09	644	6.60	4 130
1937	11 043	5 952	5 091	1.49	4.29	639	6.14	4 160
1938	11 721	6 376	5 345	1.19	4.59	678	6.14	4 220
1939	13 033	7 187	5 846	1.59	8.48	1 312	11.19	4 340
1940	14 160	7 856	6 304	1.47	6.50	1 127	8.65	4 350
1941	14 163	7 733	6 430	2.09	-1.98	3	0.02	4 380
1942	14 112	7 641	6 471	2.24	-2.35	-51	-0.36	4 780
1943	13 798	7 368	6 430	2.23	-4.27	-314	-2.23	n.a.
1944	14 605	7 825	6 780	2.15	3.52	807	5.85	n.a.
1945	15 432	8 283	7 149	2.15	3.35	827	5.66	n.a.
1946	16 386	8 819	7 567	2.66	3.16	954	6.18	n.a.
1947(f)	17 580	9 710	7 870	3.19	3.61	1 194	7.29	5 033
1948	19 290	10 931	8 359	3.16	5.70	1 710	9.73	5 120
1949	22 077	12 557	9 520	3.26	9.37	2 787	14.45	5 330

(a) Natural increases (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of population.

(b) Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of population. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures. 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 (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.

(e) Estimates of Queanbeyan prior to 1947 were at 31 December, from 1947 onwards they were at 30 June.

(f) Census year.

...continued

16.5 SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS—continued

	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June				
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural increase	Net migration rate	Total increase	Rate of growth	Queanbeyan City
	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	%(b)	no.(c)	%(d)	no.(e)
1950	23 579	13 021	10 558	3.53	2.84	1 502	6.80	5 440
1951	24 894	13 690	11 204	3.43	1.85	1 315	5.58	5 660
1952	27 774	15 081	12 693	3.47	6.90	2 880	11.57	n.a.
1953	29 714	16 090	13 624	2.23	4.29	1 940	6.98	n.a.
1954(f)	31 306	16 458	14 848	2.36	2.72	1 592	5.36	7 310
1955	33 960	17 615	16 345	2.16	5.65	2 654	8.48	7 560
1956	36 828	19 553	17 275	2.47	5.32	2 868	8.45	7 860
1957	39 114	20 820	18 294	2.47	3.37	2 286	6.21	8 150
1958	42 953	22 957	19 996	2.54	6.39	3 839	9.81	8 470
1959	49 950	26 386	23 564	2.34	11.67	6 997	16.29	8 680
1960	55 272	29 140	26 132	2.48	7.15	5 322	10.65	9 040
1961(f)	62 332	32 722	29 610	2.47	8.85	7 060	12.77	9 448
1962	69 546	36 449	33 097	2.30	8.07	7 214	11.57	9 820
1963	77 275	40 320	36 955	2.17	7.83	7 729	11.11	10 440
1964	84 525	43 972	40 553	1.88	6.69	7 250	9.38	10 950
1965	92 798	48 333	44 465	1.94	6.97	8 273	9.79	11 870
1966	99 992	51 796	48 196	1.88	5.32	7 194	7.75	12 515
1967	107 777	55 377	52 400	1.88	5.34	7 785	7.79	12 880
1968	116 604	59 719	56 885	1.85	5.72	8 827	8.19	13 330
1969	126 760	64 962	61 798	1.92	6.05	10 156	8.71	13 930
1970	137 562	70 341	67 221	2.05	5.76	10 802	8.52	14 880
1971	155 580	79 343	76 237	2.17	6.29	18 018	13.10	16 058
1972(g)	159 792	81 509	78 283	2.14	2.20	8 623	5.54	17 300
1973	173 306	88 488	84 818	1.88	5.22	13 514	8.46	18 100
1974	186 238	95 028	91 210	1.86	4.38	12 932	7.46	18 950
1975	199 004	101 331	97 673	1.74	4.12	12 766	6.85	20 100
1976(f)	207 740	105 633	102 107	1.71	2.22	8 736	4.39	19 900
1977	213 688	108 345	105 343	1.68	1.06	5 948	2.86	20 000
1978	217 981	110 160	107 821	1.63	0.29	4 293	2.01	20 050
1979	220 797	111 196	109 601	1.57	-0.34	2 816	1.29	20 050

(a) Natural increases (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of population.

(b) Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of population. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures. 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 (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.

(e) Estimates of Queanbeyan prior to 1947 were at 31 December, from 1947 onwards they were at 30 June.

(f) Census year.

(g) Figures for ACT prior to 1972 as at December 31.

...continued

16.5 SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS—continued

	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June				
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural increase	Net migration rate	Total increase	Rate of growth	Queanbeyan City
	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	%(b)	no.(c)	%(d)	no.(e)
1980	224 291	112 371	111 920	1.53	-0.03	3 494	1.58	20 050
1981(f)	227 581	113 605	113 976	1.49	-0.09	3 290	1.47	20 050
1982	233 045	116 374	116 671	1.40	0.45	5 464	2.40	20 150
1983	238 983	119 442	119 541	1.35	0.64	5 938	2.55	20 550
1984	245 112	122 458	122 654	1.34	0.66	6 129	2.56	21 200
1985	251 389	125 549	125 840	1.26	0.73	6 277	2.56	22 000
1986(f)	258 910	129 616	129 294	1.20	1.24	7 521	2.99	23 030
1987	265 477	132 727	132 750	1.16	1.34	6 567	2.54	23 490
1988	272 129	135 894	136 235	1.17	1.29	6 652	2.51	23 940
1989	276 432	138 021	138 411	1.19	0.35	4 303	1.58	24 420
1990	282 211	141 058	141 153	1.20	0.83	5 779	2.09	24 740
1991(f)	289 320	144 636	144 684	1.20	1.16	7 109	2.52	25 200
1992	294 674	147 130	147 544	1.17	0.47	5 354	1.85	26 212
1993	299 302	149 216	150 086	1.15	0.24	4 628	1.57	27 082
1994(g)	301 486	149 979	151 507	1.09	-0.28	2 184	0.73	27 469
1995	304 805	151 454	153 351	1.07	-0.12	3 319	1.10	27 831
1996(f)	308 251	152 953	155 298	0.99	-0.09	3 446	1.13	28 155
1997	308 011	152 970	155 041	0.99	-1.07	-240	-0.08	28 577
1998	308 057	153 402	154 655	0.92	-0.91	46	0.01	28 789
1999	310 173	154 625	155 548	1.01	-0.37	2 116	0.69	29 394

(a) Natural increases (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of population.

(b) Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of population. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures. 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 (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.

(e) Estimates of Queanbeyan prior to 1947 were at 31 December, from 1947 onwards they were at 30 June.

(f) Census year.

(g) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from June 1994.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0); Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0); Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1); and Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 1362.8).

16.6 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS

	Rate per 1,000 mean population(a)								Deaths under 1 year of age	
	Births(b)	Deaths(b)	Marriages	Divorces absolute (c)(d)	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces(d)	Rate per 1,000 live births	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	no.(b)(e)	%
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	4 216	715	1 355	369	22.6	4.2	7.6	2.1	61	14.5
1975	4 370	736	1 462	460	22.9	3.9	7.7	2.4	62	14.2
1976(f)(g)	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	58	13.8
1979	4 247	723	1 565	1 346	19.2	3.9	7.1	6.1	48	11.3
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	5.8	41	9.9
1984	4 109	930	1 749	1 671	16.8	3.8	7.1	6.8	41	10.2
1985	4 107	896	1 833	1 730	16.2	3.5	7.2	6.8	32	7.8
1986	4 102	1 028	1 856	1 641	15.5	3.9	7.2	6.2	35	8.5
1987	4 108	998	1 762	1 600	15.4	3.7	6.6	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	15.0	3.7	6.4	6.3	27	6.5
1990	4 457	1 102	1 730	1 804	15.8	3.8	6.1	6.4	42	9.4
1991	4 756	1 096	1 886	1 970	16.5	3.9	6.5	6.8	36	7.6
1992	4 447	1 074	1 791	1 875	15.1	3.6	6.1	6.4	28	6.3
1993	4 414	1 110	1 783	2 061	14.8	3.7	6.0	6.9	19	4.3
1994	4 461	1 222	1 661	2 071	14.8	4.1	5.5	6.9	21	4.7
1995	4 415	1 114	1 753	1 787	14.5	3.7	5.8	5.9	21	4.8
1996	4 396	1 300	1 654	1 610	14.3	4.2	5.4	5.2	25	5.7
1997	4 208	1 334	1 873	1 528	13.6	4.3	6.1	n.a.	16	3.8
1998	3 982	1 272	1 692	1 521	12.9	4.1	5.5	n.a.	24	6.0

(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) 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.

(e) Included in deaths.

(f) The large increase in the number of divorces coincides with the introduction of the Family Law Act 1975 in January 1976.

(g) Rates have been revised in the light of calendar year mean population on a usual residence basis.

(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% of divorces granted in the ACT were to applicants normally resident in the ACT. The corresponding figures for 1988 and 1989 were 40% and 39% respectively.

Source: Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0); Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0); Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0); Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

16.7 SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

	Schools	Primary and secondary full-time students	Higher education students enrolled
	no.	no.	no.
1957	23	8 659	491
1958	24	9 548	574
1959	27	10 924	725
1960	31	12 718	(a)999
1961	33	14 428	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	115	54 348	10 890
1979	119	54 914	11 090
1980	123	55 634	11 470
1981	128	56 260	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	(b)14 182
1988	134	61 430	15 215
1989	133	61 352	15 277
1990(c)	133	60 887	17 151
1991	131	61 612	19 174
1992	132	61 821	(d)20 320
1993	133	61 273	21 254
1994	135	60 805	20 875
1995	136	61 040	20 585
1996	138	61 308	20 559
1997	139	61 142	20 668
1998	136	60 684	n.a.
1999	138	60 434	20 531

(a) 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.

(b) From 1985 figures include enrolments from the Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra Institute of the Arts, and the Signadou Campus of the Australian Catholic College.

(c) Jervis Bay primary school and students excluded from 1990 onwards.

(d) 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.

Source: *Schools Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0); DETYA, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 1999.*



16.8 SUMMARY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE STATISTICS

	<i>Pensioners at 30 June</i>			<i>Public hospitals</i>		
	<i>Age</i>	<i>Invalid</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Average available beds(a)</i>	<i>Inpatients treated/Inpatients accommodated(a)</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
1956-57	..	..	(b)242	..	4 884	330
1957-58	601	92	(b)252	..	6 507	415
1958-59	655	108	(b)283	..	7 267	493
1959-60	682	128	(b)304	..	8 063	549
1960-61	748	154	(c)(d)464	305	8 687	1 750
1961-62	832	181	(d)500	318	9 736	1 988
1962-63	899	232	(d)548	343	10 180	3 112
1963-64	973	247	(d)664	427	11 605	3 925
1964-65	986	251	(d)837	454	12 851	2 030
1965-66	1 042	267	1 048	463	14 275	2 680
1966-67	1 183	307	1 126	499	16 138	3 507
1967-68	1 707	289	1 248	576	17 929	4 163
1968-69	1 882	289	1 404	611	20 020	4 642
1969-70	2 225	350	1 490	643	21 016	5 442
1970-71	2 431	360	1 476	660	21 614	6 799
1971-72	2 635	400	1 515	683	24 884	8 090
1972-73	3 313	497	1 653	699	26 177	9 265
1973-74	3 905	546	2 388	908	31 105	15 841
1974-75	(e)4 562	(e)685	(f)2 786	(f)972	(f)33 837	(e)24 050
1975-76	5 190	743	2 942	976	37 214	30 406
1976-77	5 772	912	2 818	(g)906	38 661	37 255
1977-78	6 332	1 038	2 857	885	39 520	40 926
1978-79	6 878	1 245	(h)2 505	(h)850	(h)39 184	(g)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.	860	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.	881	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.	(i)853	(i)45287	n.a.
1990-91	9 770	2 902	n.a.	843	46 634	n.a.
1991-92	10 345	3 548	n.a.	778	47 297	n.a.

(a) Source: Capital Territory Health Commission.

(b) From 1956-57 to 1959-60 includes only honorary and salaried medical staff and nursing staff.

(c) Includes paid medical, paramedical, dental, nursing, nursing aides, nursing orderlies, administrative and clerical and other staff.

(d) As at 31 December.

(e) From 1974-75 includes wives' pensions.

(f) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home.

(g) From 1976-77 available beds and cots for geriatric patients not included. Geriatric patients have been transferred to Public Nursing Homes.

(h) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital, Calvary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. Calvary Hospital opened April 1979.

(i) 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.

Source: ACT Health Services Branch, Department of Health; Department of Social Security; ACT Health Services Commission and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home; Capital Territory Health Commission; ACT Community and Health Service; ACT Board of Health.

16.9 SUMMARY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE STATISTICS—1992–98

	<i>Pensioners at 30 June</i>			<i>Public hospitals</i>		
	<i>Age</i>	<i>Disability support</i>	<i>Separations</i>	<i>Inpatients(a)</i>	<i>Average length of stay(b)</i>	<i>Average available beds(c)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>no.</i>
1992–93	11 040	3 890	42 203	30 078	4.4	736
1993–94	11 850	4 332	40 757	28 736	4.2	754
1994–95	12 250	4 781	46 608	28 797	3.7	753
1995–96	12 020	4 998	46 460	28 293	3.6	769
1996–97	13 395	5 390	45 209	28 069	3.6	773
1997–98	13 718	5 083	45 075	27 412	3.7	769
1998–99	14 297	5 508	46 906	27 482	3.4	710

(a) Some patients may be counted more than once.

(b) Day only patients are counted as one day. Length of stays 90 days and longer are excluded.

(c) Average number of available beds over the year.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection; Unpublished Data, Centrelink.

16.10 SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS(a)

	Employed full-time	Employed part-time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Total labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate(b)	Participation rate(c)
	'000	'001	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES								
1978-79	53.0	3.0	56.0	4.0	60.0	70.8	6.6	84.7
1979-80	54.9	3.2	58.1	3.4	61.5	71.7	5.5	85.8
1980-81	55.9	3.2	59.1	3.3	62.4	73.6	5.3	84.7
1981-82	56.1	3.6	59.7	3.6	63.3	75.5	5.7	83.9
1982-83	54.9	3.9	58.8	4.6	63.4	77.4	7.2	81.9
1983-84	59.2	4.0	63.2	3.9	67.1	80.9	5.8	82.8
1984-85	62.3	4.5	66.8	2.7	69.5	84.6	3.8	82.1
1985-86	64.5	5.4	69.9	3.8	73.7	88.5	5.1	83.2
1986-87	64.8	5.9	70.7	3.9	74.6	91.8	5.3	81.2
1987-88	68.2	6.9	75.1	3.7	78.8	95.7	4.7	82.4
1988-89	68.2	7.2	75.4	4.1	79.5	97.8	5.1	81.3
1989-90	68.6	7.7	76.3	4.2	80.5	99.3	5.3	81.1
1990-91	70.8	7.5	78.3	5.1	83.4	102.1	6.1	81.6
1991-92	69.1	8.6	77.7	6.1	83.8	105.0	7.2	79.8
1992-93	71.4	9.0	80.4	6.4	86.8	107.7	7.3	80.5
1993-94	72.1	10.2	82.3	6.7	89.0	110.6	7.5	80.4
1994-95	71.4	10.3	81.7	6.8	88.5	111.2	7.7	79.5
1995-96	71.1	11.0	82.1	7.0	89.1	110.8	7.8	80.4
1996-97	69.2	10.7	79.9	7.3	87.2	111.6	8.4	78.2
1997-98	69.5	11.2	80.7	7.1	87.8	112.3	8.1	78.1
FEMALES								
1978-79	26.2	12.5	38.7	3.7	42.4	75.2	8.8	56.4
1979-80	27.2	11.8	39.0	3.2	42.2	77.1	7.6	54.8
1980-81	28.4	13.0	41.4	2.9	44.3	79.5	6.6	55.7
1981-82	28.5	14.3	42.8	3.4	46.2	81.7	7.3	56.5
1982-83	27.4	15.9	43.3	4.0	47.3	83.7	8.4	56.4
1983-84	32.6	14.8	47.4	3.8	51.2	87.1	7.4	58.8
1984-85	33.8	17.1	50.9	3.4	54.3	90.5	6.2	60.0
1985-86	36.4	18.5	54.9	2.9	57.8	94.1	4.9	61.3
1986-87	37.4	18.9	56.3	3.5	59.8	97.5	5.9	61.4
1987-88	40.4	20.8	61.2	3.8	65.0	101.1	5.9	64.3
1988-89	40.4	22.6	63.0	3.5	66.5	103.5	5.2	64.2
1989-90	43.9	22.3	66.2	3.8	70.0	105.7	5.5	66.3
1990-91	46.3	20.6	66.9	4.0	70.9	108.6	5.6	65.3
1991-92	42.0	23.5	65.5	4.9	70.4	111.3	7.0	63.3
1992-93	43.1	25.4	68.5	5.8	74.3	113.6	7.8	65.4
1993-94	44.3	26.0	70.3	5.4	75.7	115.6	7.2	65.6
1994-95	45.4	26.7	72.1	5.0	77.1	117.5	6.5	65.7
1995-96	45.1	29.1	74.2	5.6	79.8	119.7	7.1	66.7
1996-97	45.0	27.9	72.9	5.8	78.7	120.8	7.4	65.2
1997-98	46.6	26.6	73.2	5.4	78.6	120.9	6.9	65.1

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from July 1993.

(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.

...continued

16.10 SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS(a)—continued

	Employed full-time	Employed part-time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Total labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate(b)	Participation rate(c)
	'000	'001	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS								
1978-79	79.2	15.5	94.7	7.7	102.4	146.0	7.5	70.1
1979-80	82.1	15.1	97.2	6.6	103.8	148.8	6.3	69.8
1980-81	84.3	16.1	100.4	6.2	106.6	153.2	5.8	69.6
1981-82	84.6	18.0	102.6	6.9	109.5	157.2	6.3	69.7
1982-83	82.3	19.8	102.1	8.6	110.7	161.1	7.7	68.7
1983-84	91.9	18.7	110.6	7.7	118.3	168.0	6.5	70.4
1984-85	96.1	21.6	117.7	6.0	123.7	175.0	4.9	70.7
1985-86	100.9	23.8	124.7	6.6	131.3	182.6	5.0	71.9
1986-87	102.2	24.8	127.0	7.5	134.5	189.3	5.6	71.0
1987-88	108.6	27.7	136.3	7.6	143.9	196.8	5.3	73.1
1988-89	108.6	29.8	138.4	7.6	146.0	201.2	5.2	72.5
1989-90	112.5	30.0	142.5	8.1	150.6	205.0	5.3	73.5
1990-91	117.1	28.1	145.2	9.1	154.3	210.7	5.9	73.2
1991-92	111.1	32.1	143.2	11.0	154.2	216.3	7.1	71.3
1992-93	114.5	34.4	148.9	12.2	161.1	221.3	7.6	72.8
1993-94	116.5	36.1	152.6	12.1	164.7	226.2	7.3	72.8
1994-95	116.7	37.1	153.8	11.8	165.6	228.7	7.1	72.4
1995-96	116.2	40.1	156.3	12.6	168.9	230.4	7.5	73.3
1996-97	114.2	38.6	152.8	13.2	166.0	232.3	7.9	71.4
1997-98	116.1	37.9	153.9	12.5	166.4	233.2	7.5	71.4
1998-99	115.6	41.0	156.6	10.4	167.0	235.5	6.3	70.9

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from July 1993.

(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.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1); Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0).

16.11 SUMMARY OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index (base year 1989-90 = 100.0)

	All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation 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	106.7	99.3	107.8	117.8	132.2	129.0	112.0
1994-95	115.1	116.7	107.1	110.7	110.4	122.1	143.3	134.5	114.1
1995-96	120.3	118.7	107.0	112.0	112.3	127.8	152.4	138.7	114.4
1996-97	121.6	121.7	106.8	105.5	114.1	130.4	156.6	145.9	116.2
1997-98	120.4	125.0	106.9	94.4	114.6	129.4	159.3	151.1	119.2
1998-99	121.5	128.5	107.6	94.2	115.8	127.4	162.7	150.7	122.0

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6401.0).

16.12 SUMMARY OF LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Year	Livestock at end of year				Year	Production	
	Cattle and calves no.	Sheep and lambs no.	Pigs no.	Poultry (all purposes) no.		Beef and veal tonnes	Wool (greasy) 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

...continued

16.12 SUMMARY OF LIVESTOCK STATISTICS—continued

Year	Livestock at end of year				Year	Production	
	Cattle and calves no.	Sheep and lambs no.	Pigs no.	Poultry (all purposes) no.		Beef and veal tonnes	Wool (greasy) tonnes
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	—	..	1964-65	2 214	1 123
1966	13 361	258 179	—	..	1965-66	1 823	850
1967	13 902	280 609	—	..	1966-67	1 737	1 113
1968	12 548	267 078	—	..	1967-68	1 719	1 015
1969	13 845	245 884	—	..	1968-69	1 922	934
1970	15 320	244 277	—	..	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	—	149 614	1977-78	6 333	474
1979	14 236	117 294	—	235 612	1978-79	6 071	494
1980	13 559	98 359	—	170 580	1979-80	6 182	413
1981	12 500	98 821	—	183 116	1980-81	6 789	389
1982	12 889	100 724	—	183 540	1981-82	7 900	389
1983	10 222	104 167	—	178 074	1982-83	3 286	414
1984	9 944	108 696	—	181 030	1983-84	6 017	465
1985	11 084	118 068	—	173 320	1984-85	4 712	508
1986	11 486	116 852	—	198 190	1985-86	5 510	477
1986-87	11 792	100 464	—	245 779	1986-87	5 685	426
1987-88	10 792	97 300	—	225 730	1987-88	6 275	440
1988-89	10 225	100 258	—	218 806	1988-89	6 310	495
1989-90	12 085	121 938	—	221 609	1989-90	6 729	530
1990-91	11 158	118 288	—	197 678	1990-91	6 319	574
1991-92	10 823	110 170	—	199 543	1991-92	6 106	440
1992-93	12 231	101 243	—	216 989	1992-93	6 338	455
1993-94	13 368	97 239	—	200 960	1993-94	7 450	421
1994-95	13 000	78 000	—	270 000	1994-95	8 000	440
1995-96	14 000	73 000	—	211 000	1995-96	8 000	430
1996-97(a)	13 000	84 000	—	197 000	1996-97(b)	5 000	284
1997-98(a)p	10 000	76 000	—	122 000	1997-98(b)	—	264

(b) Year ended 31 March.

(c) Year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 7113.0); *Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary, 1997-98* (Cat. no. 7111.0); unpublished data, *Agriculture Survey*.

16.13 SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Season	Wheat for grain		Oats for grain		Crops for hay		Apple trees bearing		Total area under crop
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
	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	5 832	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.	24	60	111	119	2 603	41	353
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	75	—	30	51	2 662	98	322
1995-96	n.a.	n.a.	107	136	44	148	2 617	51	386
1996-97	n.a.	n.a.	88	122	11	38	2 957	93	250
1997-98	n.a.	n.a.	84	94	35	58	1 518	19	234

(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 operation (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.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7113.0); Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary, 1997-98 (Cat. no. 7111.0); unpublished data, Agriculture Survey.*



16.14 SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>As at 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$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	127.5
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	(a)	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
1994	281	4 200	125.0	553.0
1995	n.a.	4 200	128.0	554.0
1996	n.a.	3 900	122.0	534.0
1997	n.a.	4 000	124.0	602.0
1998	n.a.	3 900	120.0	594.0
1999	n.a.	3 500	117.0	603.0

(a) The Manufacturing Census was not conducted in this financial year.

16.15 SUMMARY OF RETAIL TURNOVER

	<i>Food, retailing</i>	<i>Department stores</i>	<i>Clothing and soft good retailing</i>	<i>Household good retailing</i>	<i>Recreational good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospitality and service industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1982-83	254.9	125.6	66.2	131.2	47.2	73.4	150.2	848.5
1983-84	317.3	141.9	72.8	138.7	50.6	71.7	168.3	961.3
1984-85	319.3	158.2	80.9	161.9	46.1	80.7	183.7	1 031.1
1985-86	351.8	174.7	83.5	175.2	49.9	102.0	224.9	1 162.5
1986-87	392.1	187.5	89.6	169.8	65.1	112.8	255.8	1 272.4
1987-88	432.3	199.5	105.5	172.3	83.5	114.7	288.2	1 396.2
1988-89	433.8	192.1	127.0	209.5	85.0	131.2	287.7	1 466.4
1989-90	510.6	213.1	138.8	203.4	79.5	141.4	271.8	1 558.4
1990-91	579.2	233.0	136.9	220.9	81.9	142.3	313.5	1 707.4
1991-92	645.8	257.2	146.7	241.8	93.3	164.4	352.9	1 902.4
1992-93	741.7	275.3	155.2	257.3	105.6	177.9	310.4	2 023.6
1993-94	803.1	278.3	158.5	241.1	135.5	196.6	360.2	2 173.6
1994-95	867.2	281.8	154.8	252.5	142.5	190.7	369.0	2 258.1
1995-96	929.9	289.0	184.9	236.7	137.7	163.6	344.1	2 286.4
1996-97	930.5	281.2	183.9	272.7	128.9	197.0	352.7	2 346.8
1997-98	945.4	289.3	171.9	307.1	137.4	235.3	375.7	2 462.0
1998-99	960.8	295.1	182.2	322.6	162.9	246.5	405.0	2 575.1

Source: Unpublished data, Retail Survey.

16.16 SUMMARY OF RETAIL TRADE(a)

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1974	1 197	9 542	30.6	..
1980	1 452	10 660	65.4	..
1986	1 504	11 328	97.5	1 130.5
1992	1 701	14 428	169.0	1 901.6

Source: Shopping Preferences, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8644.8).

16.17 SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)

	<i>Passenger motor vehicle</i>	<i>Campervans and light commercial vehicles</i>	<i>Trucks(b)</i>	<i>Buses(c)</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</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	—	4 900	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
1995(c)	156 573	18 116	3 160	921	4 985	183 755
1996	161 798	17 847	2 755	1 008	5 356	214 161
1997	169 340	18 146	2 744	1 007	6 001	220 118
1998(d)	167 581	17 584	2 753	964	5 843	220 602

(a) Data up to 1971 are for 12 months ended December. From 1972 to 1994 data is for 12 months ended June. 1995 data for 12 months ended May. 1996 and onwards data for 12 months ended October. Includes Commonwealth registered DAS Fleet vehicles.

(b) Prior to 1995 campervans and light commercial vehicles were combined with trucks.

(c) Trucks (including commercial vehicles) and buses were combined up until 1975. Also includes panel vans and utilities. From 1985 onwards data are not comparable to previous years due to a change in the body type classifications.

(d) Variations in expected registrations for the ACT have occurred due to the assignment of DAS Fleet vehicles to the state of the agency which operates the vehicle.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0)*.

16.18 SUMMARY OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES(a)

	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Persons receiving medical treatment</i>	<i>Persons admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1979	249	562	153	17
1980	232	260	141	23
1981	265	473	163	21
1982	229	502	139	16
1983	203	478	125	13
1984	250	376	158	21
1985	230	343	187	32
1986	245	295	229	32
1987	403	263	184	36
1988	449	362	186	31
1989	574	524	214	32
1990	583	529	214	28
1991	590	520	211	19
1992	547	491	175	21
1993	588	576	157	12
1994	518	445	186	17
1995	511	481	172	15
1996	541	479	245	23
1997	557	492	224	17
1998(b)	7 606	586	203	22
1999	9 024	546	181	18

(a) On-road casualties only.

(b) Increase possibly due to improved data recording methods for accidents and persons receiving medical treatment.

Source: Traffic Management, ACT Road and Storm Water Section, ACT Department of Urban Services.

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