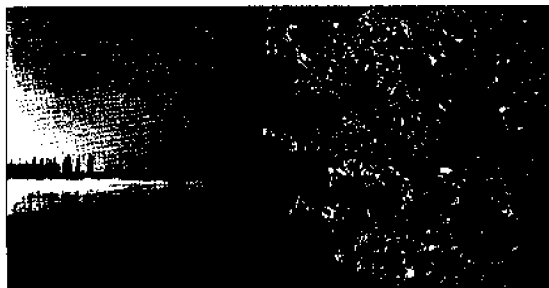




AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY *IN FOCUS*



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INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Statistician ACT Office on (06) 207 0315.
 - for information about other ABS statistics and services relating to the ACT, please refer to the back page of this publication.
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PREFACE

Australian Capital Territory in Focus is the 31st edition of the series previously called the Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary.

The new look *Australian Capital Territory in Focus* presents a comprehensive statistical description of the social, demographic and economic structure of the ACT. An effort has been made to present this publication in a way which is informative, easy to read and easy to understand.

I would like to thank the various Commonwealth and Australian Capital Territory Government Authorities and others who have kindly assisted by providing information used in this publication.

DALMA JACOBS
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1994

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols and other usages Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

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

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1993, refer to the year ended 31 December 1993. Those shown as, e.g. 1992–93, refer to the year ended 30 June 1993. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

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

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

telephone (06) 207 0326

facsimile (06) 207 0282

mail PO Box 10,
Belconnen, 2616

visit 4th Floor
FAI Insurance House
197 London Circuit, Canberra City.

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

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

INFORMATION SERVICES

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

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

The following ACT libraries hold all ABS publications:

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

The following ACT libraries hold a selection of ABS publications:

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

Catalogues of ABS publications are available on request.

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

For more details please refer to:

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

For telephone inquiries please ring:
(008) 020 608

Or fax your inquiry to:
(06) 252 7412

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Aboriginal Period

c.21,000BP 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'

1826 'Canberry' established on present day Acton Peninsula

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

1841 Foundation stone laid for St John the Baptist Church, Reid

1843 Rural depression and drought caused havoc

1847 Local schooling established

1850s Goldrushes caused shortage of farm labour

1859 Post office established at Ginninderra

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

1880 Public education formalised bringing the construction of fourteen schools across the Territory

1887 Railway reached Queanbeyan

1890 Depression brought disaster to small landholders

1890s Rabbit plagues

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

1901 Federation

National Capital Period

1908 Canberra–Yass chosen as National Capital site

1909 Scrivener conducted survey of Capital site

1911 Federal Capital Territory came into existence
Work began on Canberra construction
Royal Military College, Duntroon officially opened

1913 Canberra officially named by Lady Denman

1914 Royal Canberra Hospital opened

1918 Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra gazetted

1920 Foundation stone for Canberra laid by Prince of Wales

1923 First permanent cottages constructed for residents

1924 Federal Capital Commission established
Hotel Canberra opened

1926 First Canberra Times issued

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE — *continued*

1927	Parliament House opened ACT Police Force established Albert Hall opened Airfield established on current site for RAAF purposes First Canberra Show held at Hall Village Showground
1927–39	Public servants transferred to Canberra Inner Canberra suburbs established
1930	Advisory Council (part-time) established to advise the Minister in relation to any matters affecting the ACT. The Council comprised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic Administrator • Three elected members • Three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works)
1931	First radio station opened (2CA)
1945	Reid Pre-school opened—first pre-school
1946	Canberra Hospital opened on Acton Peninsula Australian National University established as a research school
1946–48	Post World War II building boom
1948	ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament — (could only vote on ACT matters)
1950	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
1958	National Capital Development Commission established
1959	Population of the ACT reached 50,000
1960s	Expansion of urban areas to Woden Commercial development in Civic Centre Civic Centre remains focus of community
1960	First intake of under-graduates to the Australian National University
1961	First TV station opened (CTC7)
1962	King's Avenue Bridge opened
1963	Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened
1965	Lake Burley Griffin opened
1967	Population of the ACT reached 100,000
1969	First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education
1970s	Expansion of town centres to Belconnen, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong
1972	Woden Plaza opened
1973	First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital
1974	Federal representation increased to two (divisions of Canberra and Fraser)
1975	Two ACT Senators elected to Federal Parliament

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE — *continued*

1976	Lake Ginninderra filled
1977	National Athletics Stadium completed
1978	Referendum — residents rejected a proposal for self-government Opening of Belconnen Mall
1979	House of Assembly formed First patients admitted to Calvary Hospital
1980	Telecom Tower opened High Court of Australia opened
1981	National Indoor Sports Centre officially opened
1982	Second House of Assembly election The royal bluebell (<i>Wahlenbergia gloriosa</i>) became the floral emblem of the ACT Australian National Gallery opened
1983	The new Canberra GPO opened
1984	Work begun on Canberra Convention Centre Complex
1985	House of Assembly extended for one year World Cup Athletics held in Canberra Population of the ACT reached 250,000
1986	House of Assembly ceased 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 NCDC abolished — establishment of Territory Planning Authority and National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA)
	<i>Self-government Period</i>
1989	Self-Government proclaimed; First ACT assembly elected in May
1990	Canberra centre retail complex opened CCAE restructured as Canberra University
1991	National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released Census of Population and Housing conducted
1992	Election of the second Legislative Assembly of the ACT Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University
1993	ACT Institute of Technical and Further Education was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology
1994	Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened at the South Building Separate ACT Public Service established

CHAPTER 1

ENVIRONMENT

History Europeans first sighted the Limestone Plains on which Canberra was built in December 1820. On the time scale of occupation of the area the arrival of Europeans is very recent. Archaeological remains indicate that Aboriginals had lived in this area for at least 21,000 years, and there is speculation that their tenure is much older than this. The Wolgal, Ngarigo and Ngunnawal people have left behind much evidence of their activities. This includes a large number of artefact scatters, occupation sites such as the Birrigai and Hanging Rock rock shelters, and painting sites such as Yankee Hat and Rendezvous Creek.

Prior to the establishment of the National Capital the name Canberra referred to the small settlement that grew up around the Canberry property of Lieutenant Joshua John Moore. The definition of the name 'Canberra' is derived from the local Aboriginal language, and means 'meeting place'.

The co-operation demonstrated when Australia's colonies federated in 1901 did not extend to choosing the location of the National Capital. The friction between Sydney and Melbourne led the Federal Government to build a capital city away from the influence of both. Conscious of the importance of water in this, the driest inhabited continent, the federal government decided to give the new city control of the catchments that would supply its water.

The search for a suitable location was widespread, and almost forty sites were considered before the Government decided to concentrate on the Yass-Canberra district. In 1908 the surveyor Charles Scrivener was sent out with instructions to select a site with a large and pure water supply. It also had to be reasonably close to the two commercial hubs of south-east Australia — Sydney and Melbourne. Scrivener recommended the present site of Canberra and he is remembered today in the naming of the dam that holds back the waters of Lake Burley Griffin.

Size and land use The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is approximately 2,400 square kilometres in area. Its rather strange and irregular shape is due to its borders, particularly in the south and west, following the catchment boundaries of the Cotter and Gudgenby Rivers.

The early decision-makers showed considerable foresight when considering Canberra's future water supply, and legislated to give the city access to the waters of the Queanbeyan River. In the mid 70's these were impounded to form Googong Dam, which geographically is in NSW. However, the immediate catchment is leased to the Commonwealth and managed by the ACT Parks and Conservation Service.

About 53 per cent of the ACT is managed as national park and nature reserve. This compares very favourably to the national average of 5.6 per cent. Of the remainder of the Territory outside Canberra city, about 170 square kilometres (7.4%) have been planted with pine plantations, mainly on land degraded by grazing. A further 600 square kilometres (25%) are used for agriculture.

The system of land tenure in the ACT is different from that in the rest of Australia as all land is leasehold and there is now no freehold land. The ACT gained self government in 1989, and although the land is still owned by the Commonwealth, it is now administered by the ACT Government.

Climate The climate of the ACT is a continental type, characterised by a marked variation in temperature between summer and winter. In summer, days are generally warm to hot, but overnight temperatures are often moderated by the arrival of a cooler easterly breeze in the evenings. These easterlies have their origin in coastal seabreezes and travel some 130 kilometres to reach the ACT.

In winter, nights are cold and frosts are common. The days, while cold, are made more pleasant by the frequent occurrence of sunny conditions and light winds.

Temperatures in Canberra have ranged from -10.0°C , recorded on 11 July 1971 to 42.2°C on 1 February 1968. On average, the daily maximum temperature exceeds 30°C on about 29 days per year and 35°C on four days. It fails to exceed 10°C on 20 days per year and during the winter (June–August) exceeds 15°C on only nine occasions.

Sunshine. Over the year Canberra records an average of 7.5 hours of sunshine per day. Of the other capital cities only Darwin and Perth have more sunshine (8.4 hours per day and 8.1 hours per day respectively). By comparison Sydney has an average of 6.8 hours per day and Melbourne 5.7 hours per day.

In winter time, Canberra records an average of 5.7 hours per day compared to Melbourne with 3.9 hours per day and Sydney with 6.8 hours per day.

TABLE 1.1 TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE

Month	Air temperature daily readings ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)		Extreme air temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)				Lowest grass temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Year	Mean daily hours sunshine
	Mean max.	Mean min.	Highest	Year	Lowest	Year			
January	27.7	12.9	41.4	1968	1.8	1956	-0.4	1956	9.7
February	26.9	12.9	42.2	1968	3.0	(c)	-0.5	1980	9.1
March	24.4	10.7	36.5	1983	-1.1	1967	-4.0	(a)	7.8
April	19.7	6.7	32.6	(b)	-3.6	1978	-8.3	(d)	6.8
May	15.2	3.1	24.5	1967	-7.5	1976	-11.0	1979	5.5
June	12.0	0.9	20.1	1957	-8.5	1957	-13.4	1971	4.9
July	11.1	-0.2	19.7	1971	-10.0	1971	-15.1	1971	5.6
August	12.7	0.9	24.0	1982	-7.8	1974	-13.0	1979	6.5
September	15.9	3.0	28.6	1965	-6.4	1982	-10.7	1982	7.4
October	19.2	5.9	32.7	1946	-3.3	1957	-7.0	1982	8.5
November	22.4	8.5	38.8	1944	-1.8	1967	-6.3	1967	9.0
December	25.9	11.1	38.8	1953	1.1	1964	-3.9	1964	9.2
Year averages	19.4	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5

(a) 1958 and 1967. (b) 1968 and 1986. (c) 1962 and 1985. (d) 1969 and 1978.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office

Humidity. High temperatures in summer are generally associated with low relative humidities, so prolonged discomfort is rare. In mid-summer, the afternoon relative humidity is typically around 30 per cent to 40 per cent.

Rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, though it does tend to rain more often in the late winter and spring. Falls in the winter are generally lighter than in the spring and summer, when heavy showers and thunderstorms are more common.

Fogs occur on about 46 days a year, mostly in the winter, when for 7 or 8 days each month the airport is closed until after 10 am.

TABLE 1.2 RAINFALL AND FOG

<i>Rainfall (millimetres)</i>									
<i>Month</i>	<i>Mean monthly</i>	<i>Mean number of days of rain</i>	<i>Highest monthly</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Lowest monthly</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Highest in one day</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Fog mean number of days</i>
January	59	8	185	1984	1	1947	95	1945	1.0
February	57	7	148	1977	0	1968	69	1974	1.0
March	55	7	312	1950	1	1954	126	1989	2.5
April	52	8	187	1989	1	1980	75	1959	3.9
May	49	9	150	1953	0	1982	96	1948	7.6
June	37	9	126	1956	4	1979	45	1956	8.1
July	41	10	121	1993	4	(a)	44	1991	7.7
August	48	12	156	1974	7	1944	48	1974	5.1
September	51	10	151	1978	6	1946	43	1978	3.9
October	66	11	161	1976	2	1977	105	1959	2.8
November	63	10	136	1989	0	1982	70	1989	1.3
December	53	8	215	1947	0	1967	87	1948	0.7
Total	632	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.6

(a) 1970 and 1982.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office

Frosts occur, on average, on about 99 days per year.

The median date of the first frost is 9 April and of the last frost is 16 November, though this varies quite a lot from year to year and February is the only month in which a frost has never been recorded at Canberra Airport.

Winds are predominantly north-westerlies during the day, though evening easterlies are common from January to March. Spring is the windiest time of the year, while autumn is the least windy.

TABLE 1.3 WIND, THUNDER, AND CLEAR DAYS

Month	Wind (height of anemometer 10 metres)						
	Highest gust speed (km/h)	9 a.m.		3 p.m.		Number of days of thunder	Number of clear days
		Prevailing direction	Av. speed (km/h)	Prevailing direction	Av. speed (km/h)		
January	121	NW	5.9	NW	16.8	3.8	7.2
February	104	SE	4.6	NW	14.4	3.4	6.0
March	111	SE	5.5	NW	13.7	2.0	6.7
April	106	NW	6.1	NW	13.9	1.1	6.6
May	104	NW	6.7	NW	13.9	0.5	6.4
June	96	NW	7.4	NW	14.8	0.2	6.1
July	106	NW	8.3	NW	16.7	0.1	7.2
August	113	NW	9.3	NW	19.1	0.8	6.7
September	107	NW	9.8	NW	19.8	1.5	7.6
October	121	NW	10.5	NW	20.2	2.5	5.9
November	128	NW	7.2	NW	17.5	3.6	5.1
December	106	NW	7.6	NW	18.9	3.8	6.5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	23.3	78.0
Year averages	..	NW	..	NW	..	..	6.5

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office

Snow falls on average about twice each year, but rarely settles on the ground. In most winters snow covers the higher ranges to the south and west of the city for at least part of the time.

Vegetation The vegetation of the ACT is dramatically affected by altitude and rainfall. The highest areas of the ACT are the northern part of the Australian Alps. Above 1500 metres it is too cold for tree growth, and it is there that Australia's northernmost communities of subalpine vegetation, including snow gum forest, are found.

The mountains with their high rainfall and shallow infertile soils are clothed in luxuriant wet sclerophyll (hard leaved) forest. On southwest slopes, where conditions are drier, the slopes are cloaked in dry sclerophyll forest, which on the tablelands gives way to open woodland. In low lying areas which are either too wet or cold, and are not grazed, remnant swards of natural grassland are found.

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 wildlife.

Careful observation by Canberra's bird-watchers has revealed there are at least 226 species of birds in the ACT. These range from the large majestic aerial predators such as the powerful owl and wedge-tailed eagle, to the shy and reclusive occupants of the understorey such as the thorn bills and silver eyes.

The most commonly seen native bird is the ubiquitous Australian magpie, followed by: crimson rosella, laughing kookaburra, rufous whistler, grey shrike-thrush, grey fantail, yellow-faced honeyeater, spotted and striated pardalotes, pied currawong and Australian raven.

There are four members of the kangaroo family in the ACT. Often at sunset and early in the morning you can see the most common

of these, the eastern grey kangaroo, grazing on grassland. The common wallaroo is more reclusive and is usually found on the rocky mountain slopes, whereas the swamp wallaby and red-necked wallaby prefer the solitude of the forests.

The forest is home to many other mammals ranging from the tiny pygmy possum to the largest of the gliders, the greater glider. At night the forest floor is alive with the rustling of small nocturnal mammals such as the bush rat and antichinus.

A wide variety of interesting reptiles and amphibians are active during the long hot summer days and warm nights. The striped legless lizard and corroboree frog are two of the rarer representatives of these groups that make an appearance at this time.

European settlement has been responsible for some animals becoming locally extinct. The larger ground dwelling birds such as the brolga and bustard have disappeared from the ACT as have some of the smaller mammals such as the brush-tailed rock wallaby and bettong.

Parks and reserves

A survey on Environmental Issues conducted by the ABS in May 1992 showed that the ACT had the second highest outlay of public capital on National Parks and Wildlife at \$107.11 million per capita outlay. The only higher per capita outlay came from the Northern Territory at \$119.39 million per capita outlay. The survey also showed that the ACT had one of the lowest percentages (62.8%) in Australia of persons who said they had visited a National or State Park in the last 12 months. The state with the highest number of persons visiting National Parks was the Northern Territory with 74.7 per cent.

The ACT's national parks and nature reserves are managed by the ACT Parks and Conservation Service. All native animals and plants throughout the Territory are protected.

Canberra's planning minimises its impact on the surrounding bush. Many first time visitors to the capital find it difficult to believe there are nearly 300,000 people living nestled amongst the city's hills. It is not surprising that Canberra is fondly referred to as the 'Bush Capital'.

Many of the suburban bush hills and ridges are part of *Canberra Nature Park*. This includes some of Canberra's most well known natural landmarks, such as Black Mountain, Mount Ainslie and Mount Taylor. Canberra Nature Park provides visitors and residents alike with easy access to the opportunity to enjoy all the pleasures of the bush.

Flowing along the western edge of the city, and for most of the length of the ACT, is the Murrumbidgee River. A narrow corridor of land along this 66 kilometre length is managed as the **Murrumbidgee River Corridor (MRC)**. Many of Canberra's most popular picnic areas are to be found on the banks of the river including Pine Island, Kambah Pool, Uriarra Crossing and Casuarina Sands. The MRC is also managed to protect the water quality of the river. This is both for the benefit of Canberra's

residents and for those people who live downstream of Australia's largest inland city.

Jerrabomberra Wetlands were artificially created when the Molonglo River was dammed to form Lake Burley Griffin. On the eastern foreshores of the lake, the Wetlands provide an opportunity right in the heart of Canberra to observe a great diversity of water birds. Some such as Latham's snipe, which is protected by an international agreement between Australia and Japan, are migratory birds and only seen on the Wetlands at certain times of year.

About 1,250 square kilometres (53%) of the ACT are covered by native forests, generally in steeper country. Much of this area has been set aside for nature conservation, including Namadgi National Park (105,000 ha or 45% of the ACT) and Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve (5,515 ha or 2.3%).

Namadgi National Park is the mountainous part of the ACT. It is part of the Australian Alps which stretch from the ACT through to Victoria. The parks in this region are known as the Australian Alps National Parks and are managed co-operatively under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Commonwealth, NSW, Victoria and ACT Governments.

Namadgi has special qualities of remoteness and undisturbed nature, and there are breathtaking views from the roads and many walking tracks. The park has special biological significance as it is at the northern or western limits of the range of a number of species. It is only a short drive from south Canberra, and its snow-capped mountains form a panoramic backdrop to the city on clear winter days.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve is well known throughout South-east Australia for its wildlife areas. These are large enclosed areas of natural bushland with large managed populations of Australian animals, many of which are native to the ACT. The wildlife areas provide a rare opportunity for close up study of Australian animals behaving just as they do in the wild.

Tidbinbilla has a rich cultural heritage and has the oldest Aboriginal occupation site in the region. This site dates back over 20,000 years and is one of many occupation sites to be found in the Reserve. Tidbinbilla is thought to have been a core area for the local Ngunnawal tribe. The Reserve is also the site of some of the earliest European settlement in the Canberra region, remnants of which, such as Rock Valley homestead, can still be seen.

Waste Management

Waste management in the ACT involves the provision of disposal and recycling facilities for domestic and commercial waste. Moreover, it involves the implementation of policies and practices which take into account environmental and economic issues.

Waste management has implications for ecological sustainable development, including the consumption of land and consequent changes to landform and habitat and the disposal to landfill of non-renewable resources.

The ABS Environmental Issues survey showed that in the ACT, minimal outlays were spent on household garbage, sewage, urban stormwater drainage or other environmental protection. The only public sector outlay in the ACT was spent on water treatment at \$7 million total outlay. This was the lowest level of outlay on Pollution Abatement and Control (PAC) in Australia. (The low per capital outlay recorded for the ACT may be an underestimate of the actual figure, due to a range of activities conducted by departments or authorities which were classified to the predominant purpose they served rather than to each individual purpose.)

To address the waste management issues the ACT Government has adopted policies of waste minimisation, maximisation of recycling and environment protection.

Waste Minimisation

Waste minimisation is promoted by a combination of education and enforcement in the ACT. Brochures and displays with the theme 'reduce, reuse and recycle' are set up at most major festivals. An education package which addresses these issues has been developed and circulated to all schools in Canberra.

Charges for the disposal of commercial and industrial waste were introduced in May 1993. This has encouraged 'at source' waste minimisation efforts. The total quantity of commercial waste going to landfill in 1993 was 500,000 tonnes but this is reducing and is expected to be less than 360,000 tonnes in 1994.

The base charge for the disposal of commercial and industrial waste is \$22 per tonne with higher rates for special wastes such as unshredded tyres. Users of the recycling facilities are exempted from disposal charges.

The ACT has a population of around 300,000 and an estimated domestic waste generation rate of 140 kg per person per annum. The Government provides a twice weekly garbage collection service. This collection does not include garden wastes and large items of rubbish that are privately disposed of at landfills by householders or contractors.

Recycling

Recycling is an essential part of waste management in the ACT. Recycling facilities are located at most shopping centres to accept clothing, aluminium cans, glass, liquidpaperboard cartons, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and high density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic. In addition to these facilities there are four recycling centres across Canberra, as well as the landfills and transfer station where the materials listed above may be deposited. Recycling facilities for paper and cardboard, garden wastes, oil and scrap metal are also provided at both landfills. A private operator caters for the recycling of demolition waste at Pialligo.

A trial of a kerbside collection service for recyclables was undertaken in three Canberra suburbs in November 1992. The success of this trial has resulted in the Government calling tenders for the introduction of a weekly garbage collection service, using 140 litre wheeled bins, and a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables, using 240 litre wheeled bins. These services will be introduced throughout Canberra in the latter half of 1994.

TABLE 1.4 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED IN ACT

<i>Materials recycled</i>	<i>1989-90 tonnes</i>	<i>1992-93 tonnes</i>	<i>Percentage increases</i>
Glass	1,927	4,171	116
Paper	15,350	22,413	46
PET(a)	20	82	310
HDPE(b)(c)	n.a.	77	n.a.
Liquidpaperboard(c)	n.a.	8	n.a.
Aluminium cans	265	285	8
Garden waste	13,750	31,776	131
Demolition waste(c)	n.a.	30,047	n.a.
Brick recycling(c)	n.a.	343	n.a.
Metals ferrous(c)	n.a.	3,752	n.a.
Cooking oil and fat	217	535	147
Clothing	1,500	1,600	7
Revolve tip salvage	1,312	2,950	125
Total	34,341	98,039	185
Motor oil — litres	815,000	1,350,000	66

(a) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET). (b) High density polyethylene (HDPE). (c) New service introduced.

Source: Department of Urban Services

The Environmental Issues survey showed that the ACT had one of the highest levels of active recycling in Australia. In the ACT 63.3 per cent of persons recycled paper, 51.8 per cent recycled garden waste and 75.0 per cent recycled old clothes or rags (the highest in Australia).

The ACT had the highest number of households who recycled at a central collection point (71.6%), and was one of the highest in Australia for reusing within the household (50.7%), and compost and mulching (46.8%).

Persons who did not recycle in the ACT mostly responded that they did not feel that there were enough recyclable materials (36.5%) or were uninterested in recycling (11.9%). However, only 2.4 per cent of ACT residents (the lowest response in Australia) felt that there were not enough facilities.

The ACT had the highest number of manufacturing establishments who practiced some form of recycling (34.0%), whereas, Queensland had the least number of establishments (26.0%).

Environment Protection

Operation of the landfills is controlled by licences issued by the ACT Pollution Control Authority under the Water Pollution Act 1984. The licences have conditions on landfill operation to assist in ensuring that the quality of water discharged from the landfills meets or better the standards required by the Act. Following environmental audits of the landfills, a community consultation process will be conducted in relation to future strategies for landfill in the ACT.

► **For further information:**

Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office

Department of Environment, Land and Planning (Environment and Conservation Division)

Department of Urban Services (City Operations Branch)

ABS publications *Cost of Environment Protection, Australia — Selected Industries, 1990–91* (4603.0)

Environment Issues — People's Views and Practices (4602.0)

CHAPTER 2

GOVERNMENT

Historical Development

Although established as the Australian Capital Territory in 1904, the ACT was administered by the Federal Government until 1989. The Federal Minister for Territories made all decisions relating to the ACT. Advisory bodies were set up to inform the Minister on matters of concern to the residents of the ACT. The first of these advisory bodies was the Federal Capital Advisory Committee, established in 1920. It initially consisted of three appointed officials with an addition of an elected Member in 1928. The ACT Advisory Council replaced the Advisory Committee in 1930. The Council consisted of four appointed officials and three part-time elected Members. The number of elected Members was increased to five in 1952. In 1974, the Advisory Council was replaced by a fully elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 18 Members. It was renamed the House of Assembly in 1978 and was eventually disbanded in 1986. The Federal Parliament was under no obligation to heed the advice given by any of these bodies.

In the late 1980's the Federal Government decided that the Australian Capital Territory with a population of 270,000 needed its own system of self government. The Federal Parliament passed the Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act in 1988, along with other related legislation which established self-government in the ACT. An election was held on 4 March 1989 and the first Legislative Assembly of the ACT sat on 11 May 1989. On 15 February 1992, the election of the second Legislative Assembly of the ACT was held.

Structure

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

FIGURE 2.1 MEMBERS CURRENTLY ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

BERRY	Wayne Bruce	Australian Labour Party
CARNELL	Kate•	Liberal Party
CONNOLLY	Terry*	Australian Labour Party
CORNWELL	Greg	Liberal Party
DE DOMENICO	Tony	Liberal Party
ELLIS	Annette	Australian Labour Party
FOLLETT	Rosemary*†	Australian Labour Party
GRASSBY	Elnor Judith	Australian Labour Party
HUMPHRIES	Gary John Joseph	Liberal Party
KAINE	Trevor Thomas	Liberal Party
LAMONT	David*	Australian Labour Party
McRAE	Roberta‡	Australian Labour Party
MOORE	Michael John	Independent
STEVENSON	Dennis Ross	Abolish Self Government Coalition
SZUTY	Helen	Independent
WESTENDE	Lou	Liberal Party
WOOD	Bill*	Australian Labour Party

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

• The current Leader of the Opposition.

† The current Chief Minister.

‡ Speaker

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

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

The Territory is represented in the Commonwealth Parliaments by two Members in the House of Representatives and two Senators. Unlike the States and Northern Territory, the ACT does not have a Governor/Administrator. The ACT Executive undertakes this function. The Executive comprise the four Members of the Cabinet (the Chief Minister and the three appointed Ministers), whose function is to collectively govern the Territory, implement all Territory law, and develop and manage the Budget. The present Chief Minister and Treasurer is Rosemary Follett. The three appointed Ministers are Wayne Berry, Terry Connolly and Bill Wood. Ministers are responsible for the administration of matters relating to the powers of the Executive as allocated to them by the Chief Minister.

Government receipts and outlays

The finance and economic policies of the Australian Capital Territory are focused on an annual budget. General government final consumption expenditure accounts for the largest proportion of total outlays (66 per cent in 1992-93).

Comparative figures for total State and local governments throughout Australia indicate that for 1992-93 financial year Commonwealth grants comprised 42 per cent of their total revenues.

While Commonwealth grants remain the chief source of revenue, Taxes, fees and fines continue to grow as a percentage of total revenue (38 per cent in 1992-93).

Comparative figures for total State and local governments indicate that Taxes, fees and fines were also 38 per cent of total outlays in 1992-93.

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

<i>Item</i>	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93p	1993-94(a)
Current expenditure	906	896	953	961
<i>less</i> Sales of goods and services(b)	110	121	118	142
<i>equals</i> Final consumption expenditure	796	775	835	819
Interest payments	62	72	51	51
Subsidies paid to PTEs	63	67	62	61
Current grants to other governments	—	—	—	—
Other transfer payments	96	130	131	140
Total current outlays	1,017	1,045	1,079	1,070
Expenditure on new fixed assets	245	209	248	248
<i>plus</i> Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	-10	-21	-18	-24
<i>equals</i> Gross fixed capital expenditure	235	188	229	224
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-51	-51	-56	-45
Capital grants to other governments	—	—	—	—
Other capital outlays	—	7	22	43
Total capital outlays	184	143	196	222
Total outlays	1,201	1,188	1,275	1,293
Taxes, fees and fines	365	427	481	512
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	60	53	53	55
Interest received	59	61	52	44
Grants received—	670	665	656	588
for own use	626	609	598	525
for onpassing	44	56	58	63
Other revenue	—	—	19	—
Total revenue	1,153	1,205	1,262	1,199
Increase in provisions—	54	50	59	53
for depreciation	35	36	38	41
other	20	15	20	12
Advances received (net)	-31	-99	-20	-9
Borrowing (net)	57	42	16	63
Other financing transactions	-32	-10	-42	-13
Total financing	49	-17	13	94
Current deficit	-118	-149	-155	-110
Capital deficit	112	82	109	151
Total deficit	-6	-67	-46	41
Net financing requirement	25	32	-26	50

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

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0)

For 1992-93 the major source of taxation in the Australian Capital Territory were taxes on property (42 per cent – an increase of 1 per cent from the previous year). This figure compares to 29 per cent for all State and Territory governments.

Taxes on the provision of goods and services rose by 1 per cent to 10 per cent between 1991-92 and 1992-93, while taxes on use of goods and performance of activities remained constant at 10 per cent of total taxes.

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

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Taxes, Fees and Fines	318	365	427	481
<i>Employers' payroll taxes</i>	67	80	87	90
<i>Taxes on property</i>	128	151	176	202
Taxes on immovable property	66	87	94	106
Land taxes	10	13	19	23
Municipal rates	56	66	72	78
Taxes on immovable property n.e.c.	—	8	3	5
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	63	64	83	96
Stamp duties	55	46	60	73
Financial institutions' taxes	8	18	22	23
<i>Taxes on provision of goods and services</i>	27	30	39	50
Taxes on gambling	21	24	31	40
Taxes on government lotteries	7	8	10	12
Taxes on private lotteries	—	—	—	—
Poker machine taxes	8	11	15	17
Casino taxes	—	—	—	6
Race betting taxes	5	6	6	6
Taxes on insurance	6	6	8	10
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	6	6	8	10
<i>Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities</i>	72	85	102	115
Motor vehicle taxes	40	45	52	56
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	24	30	37	40
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	10	10	9	11
Drivers' licences	6	5	5	5
Franchise taxes	32	38	51	58
Gas franchise taxes	—	—	—	1
Petroleum products franchise taxes	12	17	24	23
Tobacco franchise taxes	11	11	16	22
Liquor franchise taxes	9	9	10	12
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	—	2	—	—
<i>Fees and fines</i>	24	18	23	24
Compulsory fees	19	11	15	16
Fines	5	8	7	8

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia* (5506.0).

Note: Data prior to 1989-90 is unavailable as certain State functions were not transferred to the ACT Government until the proclamation of the Self-Government Act in 1989.

Net financial position The net financial position on deposits, lending and borrowing of the Australian Capital Territory Government was \$137 million at 30 June 1992 and \$59 million at 30 June 1993, a decrease of 56.9 per cent.

TABLE 2.3 NET FINANCIAL POSITION(a) OF GOVERNMENT

Sector	At		Per cent Change	Per capita		Population	
	30/6/92	30/6/93		30/6/92	30/6/93	30/6/92	30/6/93
	— \$ million —			— \$ —		— '000 —	
Commonwealth Government	49,479	67,231	35.9	2,845	3,825	17,391	17,575
<i>State Government</i>							
New South Wales	21,697	20,964	-3.4	3,658	3,503	5,932	5,985
Victoria	30,981	32,073	3.5	6,984	7,197	4,436	4,457
Queensland	2,896	1,926	-33.5	967	627	2,996	3,072
South Australia	8,143	8,486	4.2	5,608	5,817	1,452	1,459
Western Australia	7,923	8,346	5.3	4,809	5,005	1,648	1,667
Tasmania	3,180	3,180	—	6,789	6,754	468	471
Northern Territory	1,413	1,451	2.7	8,476	8,642	167	168
Australia Capital Territory	137	59	-56.9	470	199	292	297
<i>Total State Government</i>	<i>76,370</i>	<i>76,485</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>4,391</i>	<i>4,352</i>	<i>17,391</i>	<i>17,575</i>
<i>Total Local Government</i>	<i>4,524</i>	<i>4,117</i>	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>17,391</i>	<i>17,575</i>
Total Commonwealth, State/ Territory and Local Government	130,373	147,833	13.4	7,497	8,412	17,391	17,575

(a) Assets held in the form of traded shares and assets and liabilities in the form of long term trade credit are now excluded from net financial position

Source: *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (5513.0)

► **For further information:**

ABS publications *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0)

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0)

Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (5513.0)

Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0)

CHAPTER 3

THE ECONOMY

3.1 Gross State product

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

While the ACT's share of Australia's GDP was only 2.1 per cent in 1991-92, its GDP per capita is consistently higher than total Australian GDP per capita. Over the last ten years, the ACT's GDP per capita has, on average, been 21 per cent greater than Australian GDP per capita, although in 1991-92, it was unusually high at 27.8 per cent (see Table 3.1.1).

TABLE 3.1.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA
(dollars)

	<i>At market prices</i>		<i>At average 1989-90 prices</i>	
	<i>Australia</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>ACT</i>
1987-88	18,201	21,742	20,918	24,991
1988-89	20,369	24,299	21,552	25,715
1989-90	21,857	25,931	21,857	25,931
1990-91	22,086	27,208	21,430	26,389
1991-92	22,178	28,341	21,202	27,096

Note: ACT GSP at average 1989-90 prices was derived by applying Australia GDP implicit price deflator (IPD) series.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (5220.0)

ACT GSP at average 1989-90 prices is estimated to have increased by 5.4 per cent during 1991-92 compared to an increase of 0.5 per cent in Australia's GDP at average 1989-90 prices (Graph 3.1.1). The continued growth in the ACT economy during 1991-92 was mainly the result of an increase in the gross operating surplus component of the Ownership of dwellings; Construction; and Finance, property and business services industries; and an increase in the wages, salaries and supplements component of the Public administration; defence and community services; and Recreation personal and other services industries.

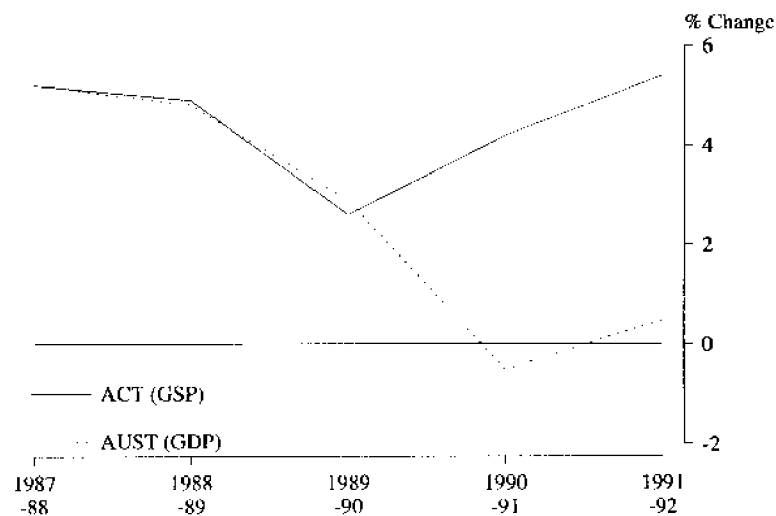
TABLE 3.1.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT

	At market prices		At average 1989-90 prices	
	\$ million	% change	\$ million	% change
1987-88	5,842	13.0	6,715	5.2
1988-89	6,658	14.0	7,046	4.9
1989-90	7,227	8.5	7,227	2.6
1990-91	7,768	7.5	7,534	4.2
1991-92	8,304	6.9	7,939	5.4

Note: ACT GSP at average 1989-90 prices was derived by applying Australia GDP IPD series.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0)

GRAPH 3.1.1 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES



Source: Australian National Accounts: States Accounts (5220.0); Australian National Accounts: National Income Expenditure and Product (5204.0)

Contribution by industry sector

The industry distribution of GDP is significantly different for the ACT than for Australia as a whole. This is to be expected because of the large contribution of the public sector to the ACT economy, i.e. the Public administration, defence and community services industry accounts for over 40 per cent of ACT's GSP compared to around 17 per cent for Australia as a whole. On the other hand, the Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing industries combined contribute 3 per cent to the ACT's GSP compared with around 23 per cent for Australia as a whole.

In 1991-92 Public administration, defence and community services contributed \$3,390 million (44%), Finance, property and dwelling ownership contributed \$1,573 million (20%), Wholesale and retail trade contributed \$753 million (10%), and Construction contributed \$570 million (7%) to total ACT GSP. Together, these industries provided 81 per cent of ACT GSP in 1991-92 (Table 3.1.3).

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

	<i>Wages, salaries and supplements</i>	<i>Gross operating surplus</i>	<i>GSP at factor cost</i>
1990-91			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5	10	15
Mining	5	2	7
Manufacturing	112	53	165
Electricity, gas and water	52	76	128
Construction	309	165	474
Wholesale and retail trade	461	280	741
Transport, storage and communication	166	206	372
Finance, property and business services	435	323	758
Public administration, defence and community services	3,204	47	3,251
Recreation, personal and other services	186	88	274
Ownership of dwellings	—	675	675
General government	—	438	438
Total all industries	4,935	2,363	7,298
1991-92			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	9	11
Mining	6	3	9
Manufacturing	114	57	171
Electricity, gas and water	57	84	141
Construction	350	220	570
Wholesale and retail trade	454	299	753
Transport, storage and communication	163	213	376
Finance, property and business services	448	366	814
Public administration, defence and community services	3,343	47	3390
Recreation, personal and other services	230	93	323
Ownership of dwellings	—	759	759
General government	—	464	464
Total all industries	5,167	2,614	7,781

Source: *Australian National Accounts; State Accounts* (5220.0)

Components of GSP

In 1991–92 wages, salaries and supplements contributed \$5,167 million (or 62%) to the ACT's GSP at market prices. Gross operating surplus contributed \$2,614 million (31%) and indirect taxes less subsidies \$523 million (6%). Ten years ago, these contributions were substantially different with wages and salaries comprising 71 per cent and gross operating surplus comprising 25 per cent of the ACT's GSP. This change, over a ten year period has occurred mainly as a result of the strong growth in the gross operating surplus component of the Finance, property and business services and Ownership of dwellings industries; and also to the weaker growth in wages, salaries and supplements component of Public administration, defence and community services.

**TABLE 3.1.4 COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT
(\$ million)**

	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>GOS</i>	<i>GSP at factor cost</i>	<i>Indirect taxes less subsidies</i>	<i>GSP</i>
AT MARKET PRICES					
1987–88	3,702	1,780	5,482	360	5,842
1988–89	4,182	2,059	6,241	417	6,658
1989–90	4,536	2,245	6,781	446	7,227
1990–91	4,935	2,363	7,298	470	7,768
1991–92	5,167	2,614	7,781	523	8,304
AT AVERAGE 1989–90 PRICES					
1987–88	4,255	2,046	6,301	414	6,715
1988–89	4,425	2,179	6,604	441	7,045
1989–90	4,536	2,245	6,781	446	7,227
1990–91	4,787	2,292	7,079	456	7,535
1991–92	4,940	2,499	7,439	500	7,939

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0)

Private final consumption expenditure

While ACT expenditure patterns were not significantly different to the rest of Australia, some differences were observed. Food, for instance, accounted for around 13.8 per cent of ACT expenditure compared with around 15.2 per cent for Australia in 1991–92. The difference could be attributed to the ACT's higher than average household income per head where less of the family budget needs to be devoted to food and basic necessities. Conversely, expenditure on Other services, which is of a more discretionary nature, formed a significantly higher proportion of ACT expenditure than for Australia as a whole.

TABLE 3.1.5 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

	ACT			Australia	
	1989-90	1990-91	— 1991-92 —	1991-92	1991-92
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
Food	507	584	642	13.79	15.23
Cigarettes and tobacco	60	64	68	1.46	1.94
Alcoholic drinks	146	166	196	4.21	3.79
Clothing, footwear and drapery	244	252	257	5.52	5.64
Health	235	256	267	5.74	7.45
Dwelling rent	756	827	924	19.86	18.20
Gas, electricity and fuel	81	89	91	1.96	2.21
Household durables	235	279	303	6.51	6.43
Books, papers, artists goods	79	77	78	1.67	1.65
All other goods, n.e.i.	158	182	213	4.58	4.93
Travel and communication	532	576	627	13.47	15.27
All other services	859	938	988	21.23	17.26
Total	3,892	4,290	4,654	100.00	100.00

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0)

Household income

Seventy-one per cent of total household income in the ACT was derived from wages, salaries and supplements in 1991-92. The equivalent percentage for Australia was 62 per cent. The higher proportion of ACT household income derived from Wages, salaries and supplements reflects the very significant contribution that the Public administration, defence and community services industry makes to the ACT gross state product (most of this industry's gross product consisted of wages, salaries and supplements). Most other components of household income were broadly comparable between the ACT and Australia except for Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises which contributed only 9.1 per cent of ACT household income, considerably lower than the equivalent 15.2 per cent contribution for Australia as a whole in 1991-92. Factors affecting this comparison would include differences in unemployment rates and the age distribution of the population between the ACT and the rest of Australia.

TABLE 3.1.6 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

	ACT			Australia	
	1989-90	1990-91	— 1991-92 —	1991-92	1991-92
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
Wages, salaries and supplements	4,425	4,814	5,025	71.10	62.25
Unincorporated enterprises income—					
Farm, non-farm and income from dwellings	362	464	595	8.42	9.29
Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises	484	549	643	9.10	15.16
All other income	870	910	804	11.38	13.30
Total household income	6,141	6,737	7,067	100.0	100.0
Less income tax paid	1,267	1,377	1,311	18.55	14.81
Other direct taxes, fees, fines etc.	38	45	54	0.76	1.12
Consumer debt interest plus Transfers overseas	149	138	116	1.64	2.10
Household disposable income	4,687	5,177	5,586	79.04	81.96

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0)

3.2 Financial Institutions

Financial Institutions

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

TABLE 3.2.1 BANKS: DEPOSITS, AND LOANS, JUNE 1993(a)
(\$ million)

<i>Deposits repayable in Australia</i>						
	<i>Current account bearing interest</i>	<i>Current account non- bearing interest</i>	<i>Term at call(b)</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Other lending</i>
Advance Bank						
Australia	99	—	443	294	836	952
ANZ Banking group	32	30	120	76	258	395
Chase Manhattan Bank	—	17	—	—	17	7
Citibank	21	—	12	—	33	81
Commonwealth Bank	212	104	214	285	814	827
National Australia Bank	131	26	108	86	352	609
St George Bank	31	—	59	38	128	587
State Bank of NSW	51	6	22	17	96	382
Westpac Banking Corporation	403	63	118	116	700	737
Other Banks	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	981	246	1,096	911	3,233	4,579

(a) Average of weekly figures for month. (b) Includes cash deposits.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

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

<i>Type of institution</i>	<i>1990</i>		<i>1991</i>		<i>1992</i>		<i>1993</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Total assets</i>
Banks	13	n.a.	10	n.a.	10	n.a.	11	n.a.
Credit unions(a)	6	171.2	4	169.9	4	193.8	6	223.8
Permanent Building Societies	2	804.4	1	348.2	1	478.2	—	—

(a) Up to 30 June 1992, the statistics included only credit unions with assets in Australia greater than \$5 million.

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

Lending activity

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

- housing — secured housing finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation;
- personal — finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their own personal (non-business) use;
- commercial — finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises and non-profit organisations as well as to individuals (for investment and business purposes); and

- lease — finance commitments made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises (financial and trading enterprises, non-profit organisations, individuals, government and public authorities).

TABLE 3.2.3 LENDING COMMITMENTS BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(\$ million)

Type of lending activity	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Housing finance for owner occupation(a)	419.2	399.5	541.5	774.6	1,098.8
Personal finance	367.6	348.2	367.6	418.2	454.0
Commercial finance	968.7	1,024.9	1,007.8	1,057.2	979.3
Lease finance	123.2	161.3	67.2	87.7	73.5
Total	1,878.6	1,933.9	1,984.0	2,320.5	2,605.6

(a) Including alterations and additions.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (5609.0); *Personal Finance, Australia*; *Commercial Finance, Australia*; and *Lease Finance, Australia*

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

Year	Purpose of commitment				Total(b)
	Con- struction	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings (a)	Re- financing (a)	
1989-90	34.6	48.2	299.8	n.a.	382.6
1990-91	46.0	73.7	412.1	n.a.	531.8
1991-92	109.4	70.1	515.9	46.2	741.5
1992-93	128.3	176.1	661.2	90.2	1,056.2

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

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (5609.0)

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

Year	Total personal finance limits		Cancel- lations and reduc- tions of credit limits	Credit limits at end of year	
	Fixed loan commitments	New and increased credit limits		Total	Used
1989-90	245.1	103.1	95.4	448.1	179.6
1990-91	252.9	114.7	127.6	464.7	191.6
1991-92	264.3	154.0	110.8	679.0	275.8
1992-93	287.7	166.3	106.8	745.7	275.4

Source: *Personal Finance, Australia*

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

Year	Banks	Finance companies	Money		Total
			market cor- porations	Other lenders	
1989-90	813.0	119.4	—	92.5	1,024.9
1990-91	827.1	146.1	—	34.5	1,007.8
1991-92	805.9	201.8	—	49.5	1,057.2
1992-93	805.6	165.3	—	8.5	979.3

Source: *Commercial Finance, Australia*

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

Year	Banks	Finance companies	Money		Total
			market cor- porations	General financiers	
1989-90	37.2	48.5	14.4	61.2	161.3
1990-91	21.4	21.0	7.7	9.6	67.0
1991-92	45.7	31.9	8.2	1.9	87.7
1992-93	17.1	27.4	11.1	17.9	73.5

Source: *Lease Finance, Australia*

► For further information:

Reserve Bank of Australia

ABS publications *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0)*

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0)

Quarterly Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5242.0)

Housing and Locational Preferences, Australian Capital Territory (8710.8)

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0)

Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia (5632.0)

**ABS Products available
by way of special data
service** *Commercial Finance, Australia*

Lease Finance, Australia

Personal Finance, Australia

CHAPTER 4 PEOPLE

Population growth At 30 June 1993, the estimated resident population of the ACT was 298,303, an increase of 4,584 since 30 June 1992. Of this increase, 77.9 per cent (3,573) was contributed by natural increase and 22.1 per cent (1,011) by net migration. This was a lower net migration than for the previous financial year 1991-92 (1,696) and was the result of a decline in the overseas migration component.

Figures in the following two tables have been revised in accordance with final results of the 1991 Census.

TABLE 4.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Year ended 30 June	Natural increase (b)	Net migration (c)	Total increase in population (d)	Population at end of period	Rate of growth(a)	
					Australian Capital Territory	Australia
— per cent —		— '000 —		— per cent —		
1989	76.71	22.45	4.3	275.7	1.58	1.71
1990	58.38	40.58	5.8	281.5	2.09	1.49
1991	48.71	47.25	7.1	288.6	2.52	1.28
1992	66.96	33.04	5.1	293.7	1.77	1.19
1993p	77.95	22.05	4.6	298.3	1.56	0.96

(a) The rate represents the increase during the period expressed as a proportion (per cent) of the population at the beginning of the period. (b) Natural increase (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of total increase. (c) Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of total increase. 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. (d) The sum of natural increase and net migration. For years 1987 to 1991 the total increase includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)*.

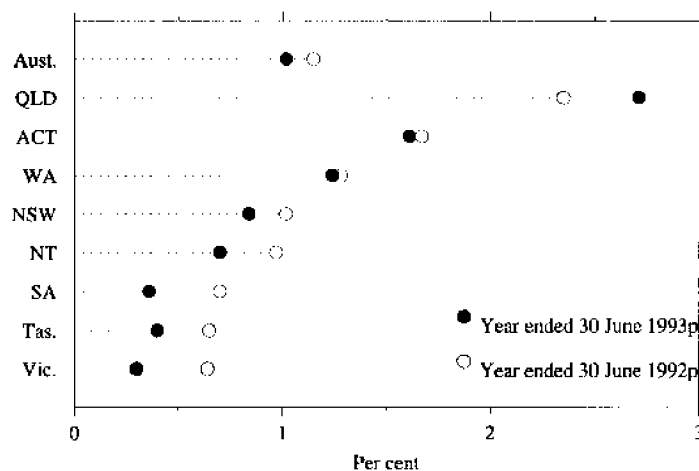
**TABLE 4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: COMPONENTS OF CHANGE
YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE**

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993p
Natural increase —					
Number	3,301	3,374	3,463	3,344	3,573
Rate of growth%(a)	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.19	1.21
Net migration —					
Number	966	2,345	3,359	1,696	1,011
Rate of growth%(a)	0.35	0.85	1.19	0.59	0.34
Population increase —					
Number	(b)4,303	(b)5,779	(b)7,109	5,133	4,584
Rate of growth%(a)	1.58	2.09	2.52	1.77	1.56
Total population	275,728	281,492	288,586	293,719	298,303

(a) The rate represents the increase during the period expressed as a proportion (per cent) of the population at the beginning of the period. (b) Includes adjustment for intercensal discrepancy.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)*.

GRAPH 4.1 POPULATION GROWTH OF STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Population Projections

The ACT Population projections for the period June 1993 to June 2007 were released by the Chief Minister's Department in October 1993 in ACT Population Forecasts 1993 – 2007: A Shift from Youth to Thirty Something. The projections were prepared in consultation with the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and relevant ACT Government agencies. The base population used in these projections is 30 June 1992 and is based on the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. At June 1992 the population of the ACT was 293,400 persons, excluding Jervis Bay Territory.

Canberra's population is forecast by the Chief Minister's Department to grow by 1.8 per cent for the next 15 years. This compares to recent ABS population increases for 1990–91 of 2.5 per cent and 1991–92 of 1.7 per cent. The population increase of 1.8 per cent per year projected for the next 15 years represents an average increase of about 5,600 persons per year to the year 2000 and 6,100 persons per year over the forecast period. A population of 384,700 persons for Canberra is projected by the year 2007.

Natural increase is projected to remain as the major component in Canberra's future population growth, accounting for approximately 59 per cent of the total growth averaged over the forecast period. As a result, an average of 3,600 a person per year will be added to the total population increase. The other significant component, the level of net interstate migration to Canberra, is predicted to contribute an average of 33 per cent (2,000 persons per year) of the total population growth over the forecast period. Migration of persons from overseas will be a minor component in Canberra's population growth.

TABLE 4.3 FORECAST POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF GROWTH, ACT, 1992-2007

<i>Year ending June</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Overseas migration</i>	<i>Interstate migration</i>	<i>Total growth</i>
1993	298,730	3,290	410	1,600	5,300
1994	303,960	3,330	300	1,600	5,230
1995	309,280	3,370	350	1,600	5,320
1996	314,830	3,430	420	1,700	5,540
1997	320,510	3,490	490	1,700	5,680
1998	326,360	3,570	490	1,800	5,850
1999	332,400	3,620	520	1,900	6,040
2000	338,590	3,670	520	2,000	6,190
2001	344,950	3,700	560	2,100	6,360
2002	351,390	3,730	560	2,160	6,450
2003	357,930	3,770	560	2,220	6,540
2004	364,560	3,800	560	2,270	6,620
2005	371,240	3,800	560	2,330	6,690
2006	377,970	3,790	560	2,390	6,730
2007	384,730	3,750	560	2,440	6,750

Source: Chief Minister's Department

Presently, the ACT has the youngest age profile of any state, with the exception of Northern Territory. The median age is projected to increase steadily over the forecast period from 29.8 years to 33.3 years in 2007. Generally this projection will still place Canberra below that of Australia's median age profile.

Population distribution

The latest available population estimates for statistical local areas of the ACT are at 30 June 1992. These figures, however, are preliminary and are subject to further revision.

Population estimates show that the largest increase in population over the year to 30 June 1992 mainly occurred in the Tuggeranong Town Centre District. In this area the population increased by 7.9 per cent from 74,400 to 80,300. Significant increases in population were recorded for the suburbs of Gordon (up 1,360), Monash (up 1,120) and the new suburbs of Conder (920) and Banks (560).

The subdivision of Outer Canberra grew by 5.7 per cent from 2,300 to 2,400; the increase in this population being accounted for by development of the Gungahlin region. The first suburb in this area, Palmerston, was estimated to have a population of 120 persons.

The only other subdivision to increase its population was Woden Valley, where the population increased slightly by 0.2 per cent, from 33,900 to 34,000. This growth was largely due to the increase in the population of Isaacs (up 300).

The populations of the remaining subdivisions of Central Canberra, Weston Creek and Belconnen declined by 0.6 per cent (to 60,500), 1.7 per cent (to 26,700) and 0.5 per cent (to 89,100) respectively. In the Belconnen subdivision, the population of most suburbs declined, the exceptions being Bruce, McKellar, Belconnen Town Centre, Florey and Cook. The most significant population increase occurred in Bruce (up 220 or 12%).

TABLE 4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1992 (PRELIMINARY)

Statistical Subdivision/ Statistical Local Area	30 June			Average percentage change per year	
	1986	1991	1992p	1986-91	1991-92p
CANBERRA CENTRAL SUBDIVISION					
Acton	1,418	1,796	1,759	4.8	-2.1
Ainslie	4,901	4,825	4,808	-0.3	-0.4
Barton	817	666	661	-4.0	-0.8
Braddon	2,275	2,034	1,999	-2.2	-1.7
Campbell	3,381	3,394	3,364	0.1	-0.9
City	404	156	193	-17.3	23.7
Deakin	2,729	2,715	2,719	-0.1	0.1
Dickson	2,200	2,063	2,031	-1.3	-1.6
Downer	3,911	3,702	3,633	-1.1	-1.9
Duntroon	1,444	1,959	1,959	6.3	—
Forrest	1,246	1,307	1,295	1.0	-0.9
Fyshwick	86	78	75	-1.9	-3.8
Griffith	3,108	3,236	3,267	0.8	1.0
Hackett	3,393	3,225	3,179	-1.0	-1.4
Kingston	1,065	1,306	1,338	4.2	2.5
Lynham	2,540	4,248	4,258	10.8	0.2
Narrabundah	5,507	5,326	5,303	-0.7	-0.4
O'Connor	5,150	4,999	4,946	-0.6	-1.1
Parkes	11	27	27	19.7	—
Red Hill	3,191	3,295	3,297	0.6	0.1
Reid	1,655	1,576	1,548	-1.0	-1.8
Russell	3	5	5	10.8	—
Turner	1,997	2,156	2,139	1.5	-0.8
Watson	3,807	3,712	3,681	-0.5	-0.8
Yarralumla	3,092	3,077	3,058	-0.1	-0.6
Total Canberra Central	59,331	60,883	60,542	0.5	-0.6
BELCONNEN SUBDIVISION					
Aranda	3,065	2,871	2,834	-1.3	-1.3
Belconnen Town Centre	1,349	2,233	2,318	10.6	3.8
Bruce	944	1,858	2,079	14.5	11.9
Charnwood	3,751	3,761	3,699	0.1	-1.6
Cook	3,381	3,251	3,291	-0.8	1.2
Evatt	6,587	6,699	6,618	0.3	-1.2
Florey	2,213	5,657	5,698	20.6	0.7
Flynn	4,532	4,337	4,293	-0.9	-1.0
Fraser	2,736	2,705	2,664	-0.2	-1.5
Giralang	4,081	4,209	4,178	0.6	-0.7
Hawker	3,276	3,423	3,381	0.9	-1.2
Higgins	3,981	3,819	3,789	-0.8	-0.8
Holt	4,674	4,604	4,573	-0.3	-0.7
Kateen	8,463	9,132	9,090	1.5	-0.5
Latham	4,634	4,497	4,443	-0.6	-1.2
McKellar	2,743	3,083	3,209	2.4	4.1
Macgregor	4,576	4,470	4,423	-0.5	-1.1
Macquarie	2,544	2,797	2,754	1.9	-1.5
Melba	4,476	3,598	3,439	-4.3	-4.4
Page	2,669	2,728	2,690	0.4	-1.4
Scullin	3,439	3,311	3,234	-0.8	-2.3
Spence	3,367	3,257	3,216	-0.7	-1.3
Weetangera	3,310	3,143	3,111	-1.0	-1.0
Belconnen SSD Balance	82	76	73	-1.5	-3.9
Total Belconnen	84,873	89,519	89,097	1.1	-0.5

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1992 (PRELIMINARY) — continued

Statistical Subdivision/ Statistical Local Area	30 June			Average percentage change per year	
	1986	1991	1992p	1986-91	1991-92p
WODEN VALLEY SUBDIVISION					
Chifley	2,858	2,646	2,586	-1.5	-2.3
Curtin	6,048	5,701	5,608	-1.2	-1.6
Farrer	4,039	3,914	3,924	-0.6	0.3
Garran	3,353	3,191	3,143	-1.0	-1.5
Hughes	3,236	3,111	3,134	-0.8	0.7
Isaacs	—	2,511	2,814	..	12.1
Lyons	3,199	2,998	2,930	-1.3	-2.3
Mawson	3,016	3,011	2,969	—	-1.4
O'Malley	171	535	614	25.6	14.8
Pearce	2,907	2,674	2,639	-1.7	-1.3
Phillip	398	1,082	1,135	22.1	4.9
Torrens	2,608	2,547	2,499	-0.5	-1.9
Total Woden Valley	31,833	33,921	33,995	1.3	0.2
WESTON CREEK SUBDIVISION					
Chapman	3,453	3,339	3,299	-0.7	-1.2
Duffy	3,927	3,762	3,679	-0.9	-2.2
Fisher	3,610	3,487	3,458	-0.7	-0.8
Holder	3,453	3,223	3,185	-1.4	-1.2
Rivett	4,212	3,933	3,840	-1.4	-2.4
Stirling	2,200	2,444	2,407	2.1	-1.5
Waramanga	3,152	3,089	3,009	-0.4	-2.6
Weston	3,970	3,841	3,789	-0.7	-1.4
Weston Creek SSD Balance	83	36	36	-15.4	—
Total Weston Creek	28,060	27,154	26,702	-0.7	-1.7
TUGGERANONG SUBDIVISION					
Banks(a)	—	—	555	..	..
Bonython	—	2,414	2,820	..	16.8
Calwell	5	5,406	5,798	304.4	7.3
Chisholm	4,803	6,373	6,398	5.8	0.4
Conder(a)	—	—	920	..	..
Fadden	3,089	3,501	3,709	2.5	5.9
Gilmore	774	3,278	3,309	33.5	0.9
Gordon	—	713	2,073	..	190.7
Gowrie	3,912	3,907	3,934	—	0.7
Greenway	—	417	635	..	52.3
Isabella Plains	733	4,410	4,578	43.2	3.8
Kambah	17,979	18,438	18,430	0.5	—
Macarthur	1,364	1,550	1,709	2.6	10.3
Monash	3,527	4,189	5,308	3.5	26.7
Oxley	1,594	2,187	2,199	6.5	0.5
Richardson	3,628	3,685	3,759	0.3	2.0
Theodore	—	3,689	4,028	..	9.2
Wanniassa	10,033	10,132	9,976	0.2	-1.5
Tuggeranong SSD Balance	64	123	123	14.0	—
Total Tuggeranong	51,505	74,412	80,261	7.6	7.9

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1992 (PRELIMINARY) — continued

Statistical Subdivision/ Statistical Local Area	30 June			Average percentage change per year	
	1986	1991	1992p	1986-91	1991-92p
OUTER CANBERRA SUBDIVISION					
Gungahlin Balance	73	94	88	5.2	-6.4
Hall	316	356	363	2.4	2.0
Harman	350	375	375	1.4	—
Hume	18	13	13	-6.3	—
Jerrabomberra(b)	163	34	35	-26.9	2.9
Kowen	34	50	47	8.0	-6.0
Majura	339	349	349	0.6	—
Mitchell	—	5	5	..	—
Oaks Estate	304	325	342	1.3	5.2
Palmerston	—	—	120	..	..
Pialligo	169	123	126	-6.2	2.4
Stromlo	117	114	114	-0.5	—
Symonston(b)	367	468	460	5.0	-1.7
Total Outer Canberra	2,250	2,306	2,437	0.5	5.7
Remainder of ACT(c)	397	391	391	-0.3	—
Total Australian Capital Territory(c)	258,249	288,586	293,425	2.2	1.7

(a) Banks and Conder were officially part of Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992. They became separate Statistical Local Areas on 1 July 1992 in edition 2.2 of the ASGC. (b) Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston. (c) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, ACT (3205.8)*

The Aged in the ACT

The ACT has a relatively young population, with a median age of 29.7 years in 1992 compared with 32.7 years for Australia. However, the long term trend has shown the ACT on the increase in the median age of its population.

Over the 12 months ending 1992, there were considerable increases in the population for the 20-24 years (7.4%), 45-49 years (9.0%), and all groups over 70 years of age (8.4% for 70-74 years, 4.6% for 75-79 years, and 9.1% for 80 years and over age groups). From 1987 to 1992, population changes in the ACT have shown that the 65-74 years age group has increased from 9,503 to 11,950 persons (an increase of 25.7%), while the 75 years and over age group has increased from 4,560 to 5,960 persons (an increase of 30.7%). In comparison there has been a 20.1 per cent increase for the 20-24 year age group.

This has led to the decrease in ratio of child dependency from 33.4 persons in 1991 to 32.6 in 1992, whereas the aged dependency ratio has increased from 8.9 persons in 1991 to 9.1 in 1992. [The child dependency rate is the number of children aged 0 to 14 years per 100 population aged 15 to 64 years, while the aged dependency rate is the number of persons aged 65 and over per 100 population aged 15 to 64 years.]

Also ACT population projections for the period June 1993 to June 2007, as prepared by the Chief Minister's Department based on the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, predicted an increase in selected age groups for Canberra (*Source: ACT Population Forecasts 1993-2007*). A significant portion of the ACT population growth over the forecast period has been estimated to lie primarily within the 20-29 years, 30-44 years, 45-64 years and 65 years and over age groups.

As a proportion of the total population, the number of persons aged 65 years and over living in Canberra was forecasted to increase from 6.4 per cent in 1992 to 7.9 per cent in 2007. This represents an increase of 11,500 persons. In the year 2007, 56.0 per cent of all persons aged over 65 years is expected to be female. In the 65-69 years age group, the proportion of females will be 51.2 per cent, for those aged 70-74 years, 54.6 per cent, and 58.0 per cent for those aged 75-79 years. As a result, females are expected to comprise nearly two thirds (63.6%) of the persons aged over 80 years living in Canberra.

TABLE 4.5 PROJECTED POPULATION FOR THE ACT, 1992-2007

Year	0-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
1992	256,280	9,960	8,310	7,250	5,190	3,350	3,090	293,430
1993	260,370	10,460	8,240	7,350	5,600	3,490	3,240	298,730
1994	264,220	11,080	8,260	7,350	6,040	3,560	3,450	303,960
1995	268,220	11,600	8,460	7,310	6,270	3,780	3,670	309,280
1996	272,230	12,240	8,630	7,350	6,420	4,070	3,900	314,830
1997	276,310	12,930	8,950	7,420	6,450	4,400	4,060	320,510
1998	280,610	13,460	9,440	7,350	6,550	4,740	4,220	326,360
1999	284,740	14,220	10,050	7,380	6,550	5,100	4,380	332,400
2000	288,890	15,110	10,560	7,580	6,520	5,280	4,660	338,590
2001	292,820	16,220	11,190	7,750	6,560	5,410	5,000	344,950
2002	296,190	17,900	11,870	8,060	6,620	5,440	5,310	351,390
2003	299,850	19,470	12,390	8,530	6,570	5,520	5,620	357,930
2004	303,670	20,600	13,130	9,110	6,600	5,530	5,940	364,560
2005	307,560	21,570	14,000	9,600	6,790	5,510	6,210	371,240
2006	311,500	22,210	15,080	10,190	6,960	5,550	6,490	377,970
2007	315,770	21,890	16,710	10,830	7,250	5,610	6,660	384,730

Source: Chief Minister's Department, ACT Population Forecasts 1993-2007

The trend towards an ageing population for the ACT is further supported by the median age at death for the ACT, which has increased from 65.0 years for males and 74.6 years for females in 1987, to 69.2 years and 75.4 years, respectively, in 1992. The life expectancy at birth for those born in the ACT in 1992 was 76.6 years for males and 81.3 years for females. This was longer than the national life expectancy of 74.5 years for males and 80.4 years for females.

In the ACT, diseases of the circulatory system was the main cause of death in 1992 for females in the age groups 55 to 64 years (45.0%), 65 to 74 years (37.9%) and 75 years and over (58.8%). Whereas in 1992 the main cause of death for males was malignant neoplasms (cancer) for the age groups 55 to 64 years (38.3%) and 65 to 74 years (43.8%), with the exception of males aged 75 years or over (49.5% have died from the diseases of the circulatory system).

From the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers conducted by the ABS, it was found that there were 27,958 persons in the ACT aged 60 years or over. Of these there were 14,200 persons (52.8%) who had a disability (30.2% of all persons with a disability). Of all persons 60 years or over, 43.6 per cent (12,200) had a handicap (33.7% of all persons with a handicap). [See Chapter 5 for the definition of disability and handicap.] From these figures, it can be seen that persons aged 60 years or over accounted for a disproportionate number of persons with a disability and handicap, indicating that disability and handicap are strongly related to age.

The likelihood of having private health insurance varied according to the age of the contributor, being higher for middle-aged contributors and lower for both younger and older contributors. For example, at June 1992, 59.8 per cent of contributors aged 35 to 54 years and 61.7 per cent aged 55 to 64 years were privately insured. These were above the national figures of 52.4 per cent and 53.5 per cent for contributors aged 35–54 years and 55–64 years, respectively. In comparison only 35.6 per cent of contributors in which the contributor was aged 75 years or more were privately insured.

There were 12,200 persons aged 60 years or over (Source: 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers), living in households in the ACT, who reported needing help with at least one of the activities in home help, home maintenance, meal preparation, personal affairs and transport. The activity where help was most frequently needed was home maintenance (8,900 persons), followed by the need for help with transport (7,800 persons).

A larger proportion of females than males, aged 60 years or over, reported a need for help (80.6%), with males most frequently needing help with transport and females with home maintenance. Of those aged 60 years or over and living at home, 72.1 per cent of females reported needing help.

From the 1991 Census findings most suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 55–64 year age group were in Central Canberra or Woden Valley: Dickson, Campbell and Yarralumla in Central Canberra, and Pearce in Woden Valley.

The proportion of the population aged 65 or older strongly reflected the pattern of settlement of Canberra's suburbs, with the highest proportions in suburbs settled between the 1920s and 1960s and lowest proportions in the newer suburbs. To some extent the presence of retirement villages and nursing homes augmented the proportion of elderly people in several suburbs. Such dwellings were located in Red Hill, Narrabundah and Deakin; Pearce, Farrer and Curtin; Fisher and Weston; Ainslie, Watson and Lyneham; Aranda, Page and Holt; and Queanbeyan.

In the ACT the most common occupied structural dwelling for persons aged 55 years and over was a separate house structure (Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing). There were 25,901 people aged 55 years or over who lived in separate houses (76.2%). Of these 57.5 per cent owned the house they

lived in, with 25.3 per cent still being purchased. Only 12.6 per cent were living in rented separate houses.

The proportion of persons living in separate houses decreased as the age of the person increased. Nearly 85 per cent of 55–59 year olds lived in separate houses compared to 78.3 per cent of 65–69 year olds. This has steadily decreased to 50.1 per cent for those aged 80 years or over. In contrast the number of people living in semi-detached, row or terrace, townhouse etc, or flat or apartment increased with age: 11.1 per cent of persons aged 55–59 years compared to 26.7 per cent of persons aged 75–79 years. Those aged 80 years or over did not follow this trend but instead has decreased to 23.0 per cent compared to persons aged 75–79. This could be attributed to people of this age group moving into nursing homes or retirement villages.

Of those who pay housing loan repayments, more persons in the 55–59 year age group pay repayments (38.4%) than those aged 60–69 (24.7%), 70–74 (16.9%), 75–79 (5.4%) or 80 years and over (3.8%). A monthly repayment of less than \$201 was the most common level of repayment, particularly for those aged 65–69 years (66.6%). Nearly 59 per cent of the 70–74 age group pay loan repayments at this level followed by the 60–65 age group with 52.8 per cent. Only 40.7 per cent of those aged 80 years or more have repayments at this level.

Of people aged over 54 years and pay rent, nearly 23 per cent of those are aged 55–59 years. The number of rent-payers aged 80 years and over was less than half this figure (9.0%). Most 55–59 year olds pay a weekly rent between \$138–167 (20.9%), while 60–64, 65–69 and 70–74 year olds tend to pay lower rent between \$78–107 (23.7%, 31.5% and 33.9% respectively). Those aged 75–79 years and 80 years and over pay less than \$48 a week (35.8% and 41.7% respectively).

TABLE 4.6 WEEKLY RENT BY AGE IN THE ACT, 1991

	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80+	Total
Less than 48	185	252	311	312	257	234	1,551
48–77	247	304	393	338	224	165	1,671
78–107	175	153	155	106	83	42	714
108–137	178	152	99	58	47	28	562
138–167	299	218	135	63	32	25	772
168–197	137	85	60	36	16	12	346
198–227	56	30	15	14	5	7	127
228–267	38	12	12	11	8	4	85
268–307	18	16	14	8	3	3	62
308–347	4	3	—	3	—	—	10
348–397	9	6	—	—	3	—	18
398–447	5	—	—	3	—	3	11
448–497	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
More than 497	8	4	—	—	—	—	12
Not stated	69	50	52	45	40	38	294
Total	1,431	1,285	1,246	997	718	561	6,238

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

The majority of persons in the ACT in the age groups of 55-64 (14.1%), 65-74 (28.4%), and 75 years and over (32.2%) received an annual income within the range of \$5,001-\$8,000. This was consistent with the other States and Territory (Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing).

This was not the case for household income in the ACT, or for the other States and Territory. In the ACT it was found 12.4 per cent of households with persons aged 55-64 years received a household income between \$40,001-\$50,000; while 13.1 per cent of households with persons aged 65-74 years; and 6.4 per cent of households with persons aged 75 years and over received a household income between \$12,001-\$16,000 and \$5,001-\$8,000, respectively.

TABLE 4.7 NUMBER OF DWELLINGS: HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE, ACT, 1991

	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Not applicable	343	251	5,778	6,372
Less than \$3001	85	55	42	182
\$3001-\$5000	55	55	59	169
\$5001-\$8000	586	831	639	2,056
\$8001-\$12000	381	647	523	1,551
\$12001-\$16000	816	1,130	591	2,537
\$16001-\$20000	705	776	347	1,828
\$20001-\$25000	882	659	261	1,802
\$25001-\$30000	911	618	270	1,799
\$30001-\$35000	774	485	207	1,466
\$35001-\$40000	823	481	165	1,469
\$40001-\$50000	1,592	798	280	2,670
\$50001-\$60000	1,231	587	188	2,006
\$60001-\$70000	905	314	150	1,369
\$70001-\$80000	692	238	106	1,036
\$80001-\$100000	843	229	126	1,198
\$100001-\$120000	486	137	96	719
\$120001-\$150000	296	79	57	432
More than \$150000	169	52	34	255
No incomes stated	223	200	141	564
Total	12,798	8,622	10,060	31,480

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

As expected, as a person gets older, the less likely it is that person would be employed. In the ACT 41.5 per cent of persons aged 55-64 years were employed compared to 8.6 per cent of persons aged 65-74 years. Those aged 75 years and over, only 2.0 per cent reported as being employed, of which the majority reported working as a wage or salary earner.

Similarly with the number of older persons attending tertiary education. Those who reported attending TAFE college, CAE/University and other institutions consisted 2.5 per cent of persons aged 55-64 years, 1.6 per cent of persons aged 65-74 years and less than 1 per cent of persons aged 75 years and over.

TABLE 4.8 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TYPE BY AGE, ACT, 1991

<i>Type of educational institution</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65-74</i>	<i>75+</i>	<i>Total</i>
TAFE college	643	177	71	6	897
CAE/university	952	176	66	9	1,203
Other	157	62	47	12	278
Not stated	735	646	638	564	2,583
Not applicable	27,744	15,793	10,362	5,375	59,274
Total	30,231	16,854	11,184	5,966	64,235

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Permanent settlers

In the 1992 calendar year the number of permanent settlers who intended to settle in the ACT was 19.8 per cent lower than the number in 1991. Northeast, Southeast and Southern Asia contributed a combined 35.8 per cent of these arrivals while Europe and the former USSR contributed 31.2 per cent. The 4 highest source countries were the United Kingdom and Ireland, New Zealand, Vietnam and Hong Kong.

Some differences in the composition of settler arrivals to the ACT and Australia as a whole are apparent. Arrivals from Northeast and Southeast Asia accounted for 37.3 per cent of arrivals to Australia compared to 23.9 per cent for the ACT. Arrivals to the ACT from the Americas comprised 12.8 per cent compared to 4.9 per cent for Australia.

TABLE 4.9 PERMANENT MOVEMENT: SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1992

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory(a)</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Per cent to ACT</i>
Oceania and Antarctica	120	10,320	1.2
New Zealand	80	7,310	1.1
Other	40	3,010	1.3
Europe and the former USSR	340	24,790	1.4
United Kingdom and Ireland	190	12,290	1.5
Other	150	12,500	1.2
Middle East and North Africa	60	7,100	0.8
Southeast Asia	150	18,000	0.8
Vietnam	70	7,390	0.9
Other	80	10,600	0.8
Northeast Asia	110	17,200	0.6
Hong Kong	60	9,820	0.6
Other	50	7,390	0.7
Southern Asia	130	9,400	1.4
The Americas	140	4,580	3.1
United States of America	50	1,530	3.3
Other	90	3,050	3.0
Africa (excluding North Africa)	40	2,800	1.4
Total(b)	1,090	94,250	1.2

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Includes 'not stated' category.
Source: Unpublished ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures statistics.

Births and deaths The ACT recorded 4,447 births in 1992. This translates to a crude birth rate of 15.1 which corresponds with the national rate (15.1 births per thousand of population).

Of the 4,447 births registered in 1992 for the ACT, over 57.5 per cent (2,556) were to mothers aged under 30 years, and 62.4 per cent (1,596) of these were to mothers in the 25 to 29 years age group. For the 1,880 births to mothers over 30 years of age, nearly 72.2 per cent of these were in the 30–34 years age group.

In 1992 there were 1,074 deaths registered in the ACT, a decrease of 2.0 per cent compared with 1,096 in 1991. The crude death rate decreased to 3.7 per 1,000 population, which was significantly lower than the national crude death rate of 7.1. The national crude death rate has risen in 1992 from 6.9 in 1991. The ACT had the lowest crude death rate of all States and Territories.

TABLE 4.10 BIRTHS AND DEATHS: NUMBERS AND RATES(a)

	1990	1991	1992
Births—	4,448	4,756	4,447
Ex-nuptial births	851	922	909
Ex-nuptial as a proportion of total births (per cent)	19.1	19.4	20.4
Crude birth rate—			
ACT	15.8	16.4	15.1
Australia	14.9	14.9	15.1
Deaths—			
Males	594	605	578
Females	508	491	496
Persons	1,102	1,096	1,074
Crude death rate—			
Males	4.2	4.2	3.9
Females	3.6	3.4	3.4
Persons—			
ACT	3.9	3.8	3.7
Australia	7.0	6.9	7.1
infant deaths—	42	36	28
Infant mortality rate—			
ACT	9.4	7.6	6.3
Australia	8.2	7.1	7.0
Fetal deaths (still births)	33	29	19

(a) All rates are expressed per 1,000 mean population. Rates prior to 1992 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results.

Source: *Births, Australia* (3301.0); *Deaths, Australia* (3302.0); *Perinatal Deaths, Australia* (3304.0)

Marriages and Divorces In 1992 the number of marriages registered in the ACT dropped to 1,791 from 1,886 in the previous year. At the same time the number of divorces decreased to 1,875 from 1,970. However, it should be noted that many of the divorces granted in the ACT are to applicants whose residence lies outside the Territory, for example, from southern New South Wales.

TABLE 4.11 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: NUMBERS AND RATES(a)

	1990	1991	1992
Marriages(b)—			
Number	1,730	1,886	1,791
Crude marriage rate—			
ACT(b)	6.1	6.5	6.1
Australia	6.9	6.6	6.6
Divorces(b)—			
Number	1,804	1,970	1,875
Crude divorce rate—			
ACT	(c)	(c)	(c)
Australia	2.5	2.6	2.6

(a) All rates are expressed per 1,000 mean population. Rates prior to 1991 have been revised due to the finalisation of population estimates based on 1991 Census results. (b) Could include marriages and divorces of persons resident in Jervis Bay Territory. (c) 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 1992, only 38 per cent of divorces granted in the ACT were to applicants normally resident in the ACT. The corresponding figures for 1990 and 1991 were 35 per cent and 37 per cent respectively.

Source: *Marriages, Australia* (3306.0); and *Divorces, Australia* (3307.0)

► **For further information:**

Chief Minister's Department (ACT Population Forecasts 1993–2007: A Shift from Youth to Thirty Something)

- ABS publications**
- Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)
 - Births, Australia* (3301.0)
 - Causes of Death, Australia* (3303.0)
 - Census Counts for Small Areas: ACT* (2730.8)
 - Deaths, Australia* (3302.0)
 - Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 1992* (3311.8)
 - Divorces, Australia* (3307.0)
 - Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary of Findings, ACT*
 - Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (3207.8)
 - Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (3201.0)
 - Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (3205.8)
 - Marriages, Australia* (3306.0)
 - Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0)
 - Perinatal Deaths, Australia* (3304.0)
 - Population Estimates, Australia* (3219.0)
 - Projections of the Population of Australia, States and Territories* (3222.0)
 - Social Atlas — Canberra* (2840.8)

CHAPTER 5

FAMILIES

In December 1989 the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family.

Family life throughout Australia is undergoing a period of rapid change. While the majority (86%) of people in Australia live with at least one other family member, alternative family/household forms are emerging.

For purposes of the 1992 National Survey of Families the ABS defines a family as two or more related persons (relationship includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption) usually resident in the same household.

Households The 1991 Census of Population and Housing classified people into different types of households and families on the basis of their usual living arrangements and their relationships to other household members. At the 1991 Census there were 90,099 households in the ACT an increase of 13.8 per cent since the 1986 Census. (Note: Data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing includes Jervis Bay Territory. This was excluded in the 1991 Census so comparisons between the two Censuses should be done with caution.)

The 1992 Survey of Families revealed that in the ACT there were around 77,000 family households, representing 85.5 per cent of all households in the ACT. Lone parent households in the ACT numbered approximately 7,300 (or 8.1%) and non-family households 5,800 (5.4%).

Table 5.1 below provides a detailed breakdown of the individual members of a household as revealed in the 1992 Survey of Families.

**TABLE 5.1 POSITION IN HOUSEHOLD/FAMILY, ACT
1992**

<i>Position in household/family</i>	<i>Per cent of ACT population</i>
Partner in couple	44.0
Lone parent	4.0
Dependent child	29.1
Non-dependent child	7.2
Other family person	*1.5
Unrelated individual in family household	*0.8
Unrelated individual in non-family household	5.4
Person living alone	8.1
Total	100.0

* Data subject to sampling variability between 25 per cent and 50 per cent.

Source: *Australia's Families — selected findings from the survey of families in Australia 1992* (4418.0)

Household size The changing attitudes to family life are also producing changes to the typical household structure. The 1991 Census found that one and two person households are emerging as the most common household form in the ACT, with 46 per cent of all households falling in either of these categories. This compares with 42.8 per cent in the 1986 Census. In contrast, the number of households with 6 or more persons has declined since the 1986 Census from 5.2 per cent in 1986 to 4.1 per cent in 1991.

TABLE 5.2 HOUSEHOLD: TYPE BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, ACT, 1991

Household type	Number of people in household (per cent)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Family household	—	86.2	92.0	98.4	99.2	98.9
Lone person household	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Group household	—	13.8	8.0	1.6	0.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Family types While family households continue to dominate, the emergence of an increasing number of different family structures highlights the changing approaches to family life in modern society.

Couple families are still the most common form of family in the ACT, comprising 83 per cent of all families. However One parent families and Other family structures are appearing with increasing frequency. The 1992 Survey of Families found that 15.5 per cent of families fell under the One parent classification and a further 1.5 per cent under Other family.

TABLE 5.3 FAMILY TYPE, 1992

Family type	Per cent of ACT population
Couple family	
with dependent children only	39.3
with dependent children and non-dependent children	*6.4
with non-dependent children only	*7.0
no children	30.3
One parent family	
with dependent children only	*10.5
with dependent children and non-dependent children	**1.4
with non-dependent children only	*3.6
Other family	**1.5
Total	100.0

* Data subject to sampling variability between 25 per cent and 50 per cent

** Data subject to relative high standard error.

Source: Australia's Families — selected findings from the survey of families in Australia 1992 (4418.0)

While most people (89%) in Couple families in the ACT were married, there were 7,050 couples who were in de-facto relationships. De-facto relationships are more prevalent among people aged between 20–34 years with almost 67 per cent (9,400) of all de-facto relationships involving people in this age range.

The presence of children in a household is a more common feature of registered married couple relationships than de-facto relationships. For the ACT, only 3.0 per cent of de-facto relationships involved dependent children compared with 58.3 per cent of married couple families.

One parent families represented just over 15 per cent of all families in the ACT. The mother was the lone parent in 10,100 (85%) of these families.

The age distribution of lone parents differed between males and females, with lone fathers generally being older than lone mothers; 61.1 per cent of lone fathers were aged 45 years or older compared to 24.8 per cent of lone mothers

Families which are made up of related individuals with no parent present are classified as Other families. The most common form of Other family is where brothers and sisters live together. In 1992 there were 1,200 Other families living in the ACT.

Families and the Labour Force

Of the 129,300 people in the labour force in the ACT, 94 per cent (121,500) are members of a family. Couple families are still the most common family type in the labour force with 95,200 people (73.6%) followed by Sole parents (5,900) and Other family head (1,400).

Of those who are not members of a family, 29,300 (73.6%) are in the labour force. Non-family members living alone represent 6.5 per cent of the total labour force in the ACT, while non-family members not living alone account for 11.9 per cent of the ACT labour force.

Workforce participation rates for family members are slightly higher (74.4%) than for non-family members (73.7%).

**TABLE 5.4 FAMILY STATUS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a),
JUNE 1993**

	<i>Em- ployed</i>	<i>Unem- ployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian popu- lation</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Partic- ipation rate</i>
	— '000 —			— per cent —			
<i>Member of family</i>	121.5	7.8	129.3	44.5	173.7	6.0	74.4
Husband or wife	91.3	3.9	95.2	28.3	123.5	4.0	77.1
With dependents present	54.6	2.8	57.4	12.0	69.4	4.8	82.7
No dependents present	36.7	*1.1	37.8	16.3	54.1	*2.9	69.8
Sole parent	5.6	*0.4	5.9	3.0	8.9	*6.2	66.4
Other family head	*1.2	*0.2	1.4	1.8	3.1	*13.5	43.9
Full time student aged 15–24(b)	7.3	*1.1	8.4	9.7	18.1	*13.3	46.3
Other child(c) of married couple or family head	14.5	2.0	16.5	*0.5	17.1	12.3	96.8
Other relative of married couple or family head	1.6	*0.2	1.9	*1.2	3.0	*12.6	61.9
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	26.0	3.3	29.3	10.5	39.8	11.2	73.7
Living alone	9.5	*0.9	10.4	7.7	18.1	*8.7	57.6
Not living alone	16.5	2.4	18.9	2.8	21.7	12.6	87.1
Total	147.5	11.1	158.6	55.0	213.6	7.0	74.3

(a) Civilians who were residents of households where family status was determined. (b) Excludes persons aged 20–24 attending school. Also excludes full-time students aged 15–24 who were classified as husbands, wives, sole parents or other family heads. (c) Aged 15 and over.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (6224.0)

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

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

**TABLE 5.5 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER SUPPORT RECEIVED BY AGE, 1992
(Per cent)**

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

Source: *Australia's Families — selected findings from the survey of families in Australia, 1992* (4418.0)

The main providers of support fell into the 25–44 year age group for all categories except home/land purchasing where the older age groups provided the support.

The sex of providers of support were relatively even across all categories with more females providing support in the areas of help to look for work/get a job (51.1%); personal care/home help (52.4%) and transport for the sick/elderly or disabled (58.3%). More males provided support with income support (51.8%) and home/land purchasing (50.1%).

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

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

Source: *Australia's Families – selected findings from the survey of families in Australia, 1992* (4418.0)

Families and Child Care

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

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

TABLE 5.7 COMBINATIONS OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL CARE BY FAMILY TYPE, NOVEMBER 1990
(‘000)

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

Source : *Child Care, Australia* (4402.0)

Disabled persons and the family

In 1993 it was estimated that 47,000 persons in the ACT had a disability. In addition 36,200 of those with a disability were classified as having a handicap.

The ABS defines a disability as the presence of one or more limitations, restrictions or impairments which have lasted or were likely to last for a period of six months or more. A handicap was identified as a limitation to perform certain tasks associated with daily living and must be in relation to one or more specific areas designated by the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps.

For those with a handicap, 11,000 (30.4%) needed help from another person to perform one or more designated tasks. The family continues to be the main provider of such help with most people reporting the spouse/partner providing assistance (8,800), followed by daughter (3,000), mother and other relative (2,500 each).

In terms of formal help, the main providers were privately arranged/commercially provided services and chiropodist/ podiatrist (2,100 each).

TABLE 5.8 PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY IN HOUSEHOLDS WHO NEED HELP BY MAIN PROVIDER OF ASSISTANCE, 1993

<i>Type of main provider of assistance</i>	<i>Total activities for which help was needed(a)</i> (<i>'000</i>)
<i>Informal help from—</i>	
Spouse/partner	8.8
Mother	2.5
Father	*0.4
Daughter	3.0
Son	1.9
Other relative	2.5
Friend/relative	2.2
<i>Formal help from—</i>	
Home care/home help/council handy person	1.6
Community/home nursing	*0.9
Privately arranged/commercially provided service	2.1
Meals on wheels(b)	**
Voluntary community assistance scheme	*0.3
Physiotherapist	**
Chiropodist/podiatrist	2.1
Speech therapist(c)	**0.1
Other	*0.7
<i>No provider of assistance</i>	4.6
Total	21.4

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

Source : *Disability, Ageing and Carers — Summary of Findings, ACT*

► For further information:

- ABS publications** *1991 Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory*
(2730.8)
- Australia in Profile* (2821.0)
- Australian Social Trends* (4102.0)
- Australia's Families — Selected Findings from the Survey of Families in Australia* (4418.0)
- Canberra — A Social Atlas* (2840.8)
- Child Care, Australia* (4402.0)
- Families in Australia: A Guide to Content and Procedures* (4415.0)
- Families in Australia: Data Reference Package* (4419.0)
- Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings* (4430.0)
- Disability, Ageing and Carers: User Guide* (4431.0)
- Disability, Ageing and Carers: Data Reference Package* (4432.0)
- Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (6224.0)
- Social Indicators, Australia* (4101.0)

CHAPTER 6 EDUCATION

Pre-school Education In 1993 there were 4,274 students enrolled in pre-schools in the ACT, a rise of 106 (2.5%) from the previous year (Table 6.1). This growth has slightly decreased from the 3 per cent increase in the previous period July 1992 to June 1993. A total of 2,182 boys and 2,092 girls were enrolled in 78 public pre-schools, including the new Gordon pre-school which opened in January 1993. Fifty-six of these pre-schools operate full-time and 22 operate part-time.

The number of teachers and teacher assistants in ACT pre-school centres increased by 2.3 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively, since July 1992.

TABLE 6.1 GOVERNMENT PRE-SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF CENTRES, PRIMARY CONTACT STAFF FTE(a) AND ENROLLMENTS, ACT PUBLIC PRE-SCHOOL CENSUS, JUNE/JULY 1993(b)

Year	Centres	Teachers	Children enrolled during the Census week	
			Teacher Assistants	
1988	76	98.9	91.8	3,945
1989	79	101.0	95.2	3,848
1990	78	89.3	89.2	4,165
1991	76	89.0	84.0	4,042
1992	77	88.0	90.0	4,168
1993	78	90.0	95.0	4,274

(a) Full-time equivalent. (b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.
Source: ACT Department of Education and Training

TABLE 6.2 GOVERNMENT PRE-SCHOOL: CHILDREN BY AGE AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE(a), ACT PUBLIC PRE-SCHOOL CENSUS JUNE 1993

	3 years		4 years		5 years and over			Total		
	Hours		Hours		Hours			Males	Females	Persons
	<10	10-19	<10	10-19	<5	10-19	>19			
North Canberra	9	—	5	313	1	39	—	181	186	367
South Canberra	57	—	21	195	1	38	(b)12	181	143	324
Woden Valley	—	2	3	322	1	54	—	195	187	382
Weston Creek	11	—	7	234	—	39	—	171	120	291
Belconnen North	9	7	9	547	2	67	—	312	329	641
Belconnen South	—	—	6	498	2	52	—	281	277	558
Tuggeranong North	35	1	17	669	4	108	—	424	410	834
Tuggeranong South	—	—	1	745	1	100	—	418	429	847
Other ACT	—	2	—	22	—	6	—	19	11	30
Total	121	12	69	3,545	12	503	12	2,182	2,092	4,274

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Includes 12 kindergarten level children enrolled at Montessori program at Yarralumla Pre-school.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training

Primary and Secondary Education

The ACT Department of Education and Training is responsible for government pre-schools, primary schools, high schools, secondary colleges and special schools. In addition, the Department is responsible for five combined schools (which bring together students of more than one sector) as well as a number of special education centres and units catering for students with special needs. In 1993 preliminary data shows there were 96 government schools with 40,547 full-time students and 2,707 (FTE) teaching staff.

Non-government schools in the ACT consist of primary, secondary and combined primary/secondary schools. In 1993 there were 38 non-government schools with 20,805 students. In line with the rest of Australia, non-government schools in the ACT are predominantly Catholic.

TABLE 6.3 SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL, 1993(a)

Level of schooling	Government schools	Non-government schools			Total
		Anglican	Catholic	Other	
Number of schools	96	3	28	7	38
<i>Number of Students—</i>					
<i>Primary(a)—</i>					
Males	11,542	414	4,368	510	5,292
Females	11,041	465	4,070	512	5,047
<i>Persons</i>	<i>22,583</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>8,438</i>	<i>1,022</i>	<i>10,339</i>
<i>Secondary—</i>					
Males	8,990	1,369	3,809	264	5,442
Females	8,974	1,287	3,524	213	5,024
<i>Persons</i>	<i>17,964</i>	<i>2,656</i>	<i>7,333</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>10,466</i>
<i>Total—</i>					
Males	20,532	1,783	8,177	774	10,734
Females	20,015	1,752	7,594	725	10,071
Persons	40,547	3,535	15,771	1,499	20,805

(a) Includes one government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory (43 males, 36 females).

Source: ABS Unpublished data, *Schools, Australia (4221.0)*

TABLE 6.4 FULL-TIME STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, 1993(a)

Year of education(b)	Government schools	Non-government schools				All schools		
		Anglican	Catholic	Other	Total	Males	Females	Persons
Primary—								
Kindergarten	3,179	85	1,075	129	1,289	2,272	2,196	4,468
Year 1	3,191	105	1,143	139	1,387	2,320	2,258	4,578
Year 2	3,129	112	1,166	150	1,428	2,314	2,243	4,557
Year 3	3,127	125	1,220	151	1,496	2,333	2,290	4,623
Year 4	3,052	133	1,212	150	1,495	2,303	2,244	4,547
Year 5	3,145	155	1,333	143	1,631	2,446	2,330	4,776
Year 6	2,972	164	1,289	160	1,613	2,336	2,249	4,585
Ungraded	788	—	—	—	—	510	278	788
<i>Total Primary</i>	<i>22,583</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>8,438</i>	<i>1,022</i>	<i>10,339</i>	<i>16,834</i>	<i>16,088</i>	<i>32,922</i>
Secondary—								
Year 7	2,696	442	1,423	133	1,998	2,400	2,294	4,694
Year 8	2,718	454	1,379	125	1,958	2,340	2,336	4,676
Year 9	2,709	455	1,413	114	1,982	2,379	2,312	4,691
Year 10	2,723	456	1,290	105	1,851	2,343	2,231	4,574
Year 11	3,419	453	944	—	1,397	2,396	2,420	4,816
Year 12	3,199	396	884	—	1,280	2,237	2,242	4,479
Ungraded	500	—	—	—	—	337	163	500
<i>Total Secondary</i>	<i>17,964</i>	<i>2,656</i>	<i>7,333</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>10,466</i>	<i>14,432</i>	<i>13,998</i>	<i>28,430</i>
Total	40,547	3,535	15,771	1,499	20,805	31,266	30,086	61,352

(a) Includes 1 government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 79 students (43 males, 36 females). (b) As from 1990 students attending special schools have not been identified separately and have been allocated to either primary or secondary level of education.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (4221.0)

TABLE 6.5 TEACHING STAFF — FTE(a) BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND SEX, 1993(b)

Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools			
		Anglican	Catholic	Other	Total
Males	795	99	286	35	419
Females	1,913	157	620	60	837
Persons	2,707	256	906	95	1,256

(a) Full-time equivalent. (b) Includes 1 government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 10 (FTE) teaching staff (4 males, 6 females).

Source: *ABS Unpublished data, Schools, Australia* (4221.0)

The student-teaching staff ratio for all ACT schools in 1993 was 15.5 to 1, which was marginally higher than the ratio of 15.3 to 1 for Australia.

TABLE 6.6 STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF (FTE) RATIOS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CATEGORY OF SCHOOL, 1993

Level of Education	Government		Non-government		All Schools	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Primary	18.4	18.1	20.8	19.5	19.1	18.4
Secondary	12.1	12.1	13.8	13.0	12.7	12.4
Total	15.0	15.2	16.6	15.7	15.5	15.3

Note: Teaching staff are defined as staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students, i.e. support students either by direct class contact or on an individual basis, and have teaching duties, that is, are engaged to impart the school curriculum. For the purpose of this collection, Teaching staff include principals, deputy principals, and senior teachers who may be involved in administrative duties. The above table should not be used as a measure of class size.

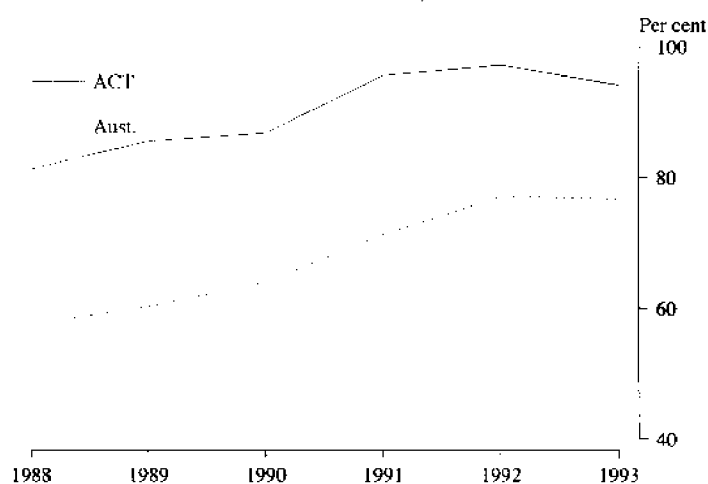
Source: ABS Unpublished data, *Schools, Australia* (4221.0)

Apparent Retention Rate

The apparent retention rate of students to Year 12 in the ACT has always been higher than the average rate for all States and Territories (Graph 6.1). In the twelve months to July 1993 (preliminary), the apparent retention rate for the ACT decreased by 3.0 per cent to 94.2 per cent compared with the national decrease of 0.5 per cent to 76.6 per cent.

It should be noted that in the ACT the rate for government schools exceeds one hundred per cent. One of the reasons for this is that a number of non-government schools finish at Year 10 and students need to change schools to continue to Years 11 and 12. This has the effect of reducing the non-government rate and increasing the government rate.

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



Note: Care should be exercised in the interpretation of data on apparent retention rates since a range of factors affect their calculation.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (4221.0)

Age Participation Rate An age participation rate measures the number of school students of a particular age and sex expressed as a proportion of the estimated resident population of the same age and sex. In the ACT some participation rates exceed one hundred per cent (Table 6.7). This is mainly due to the enrolment in ACT secondary schools of students who are not residents of the ACT, e.g. from Queanbeyan and surrounding rural areas.

TABLE 6.7 AGE PARTICIPATION RATES: ALL SCHOOLS, 1991 TO 1993 PRELIMINARY (PER CENT OF RELEVANT POPULATION)

<i>Age (in years)</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>			<i>Australia</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1991—				
15	101.5	107.1	104.2	93.1
16	99.8	103.4	101.6	80.3
17	85.8	89.2	87.4	56.9
18	26.1	19.1	22.6	12.5
19	5.2	2.7	4.0	2.5
15 – 19	59.7	58.3	59.0	47.0
1992—				
15	105.9	103.9	104.9	93.2
16	95.1	98.7	96.9	80.9
17	87.5	89.2	88.4	60.3
18	28.7	25.4	27.1	14.5
19	4.6	3.3	3.9	2.9
15 – 19	59.1	58.1	58.6	48.8
1993—				
15	102.3	102.8	102.6	93.1
16	103.6	100.3	102.0	81.3
17	85.7	89.0	87.3	60.6
18	26.2	22.1	24.2	14.0
19	3.8	3.2	3.5	2.7
15 – 19	58.6	58.3	58.5	49.1

Source: ABS Unpublished data, *Schools, Australia* (4221.0)

Multiculturalism and Education

This feature article describes the varied backgrounds of people living in the ACT. Specifically, it deals with the relationships between birthplace and education, based on the data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

At the time of the 1991 Census 14,021 people, aged 15 years or over, were still attending school in the ACT. As a group, they comprise 5.0 per cent of the ACT population. Over 85 per cent were born in Australia and 14.4 per cent were born overseas.

Generally, people born overseas had stayed at school longer than people born in Australia. Of those born overseas 58.0 per cent had left school at the age of 19 or older, comparative to the 41.4 per cent born in Australia. Of migrants, those born in South East Asia, North East Asia and Southern Europe recorded the highest proportions of school retention until the age of 19 years or over (14.0%, 7.0% and 6.3%, respectively).

Over one thousand ACT residents stated that they had never attended school, which represented less than 1 per cent of the population. Nearly 18 per cent were born in Australia. However, those born in Southern Europe comprise the highest (35.7%) of people who never attended school. The proportion of South East Asian-born who had not attended school was 18.8 per cent, while for those born in the UK and Ireland the proportion was just over 1 per cent, and for Northern America under 1 per cent.

TABLE 6.8 PEOPLE AGED 5 YEARS OR OVER: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE LEFT SCHOOL OR DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL, ACT, 1991

	Still at school	Did		19 years or older					Total
		not go school	15 or younger	16	17	18	Not stated		
Oceania and Antarctica	12,221	194	29,932	28,992	38,745	30,322	7,251	4,960	152,617
Australia	11,954	185	29,259	28,170	37,534	29,350	6,870	4,825	148,147
New Zealand	140	5	561	706	863	588	120	86	3,069
UK and Ireland	332	15	5,693	3,831	3,835	3,650	989	618	18,963
Southern Europe	104	371	3,698	1,144	747	1,262	1,043	1,021	9,390
Greece	9	81	678	156	91	191	109	168	1,483
Italy	18	128	1,228	298	211	279	218	314	2,694
Yugoslavia	39	113	1,226	491	302	600	595	404	3,770
Western Europe	122	17	1,665	999	891	910	698	258	5,560
Germany, Federal									
Republic of	58	7	776	505	439	440	274	111	2,610
Netherlands	20	7	509	295	257	241	196	83	1,608
Eastern Europe	57	36	614	287	383	560	932	270	3,139
Poland	44	13	278	86	114	171	491	122	1,319
South East Asia	479	195	443	361	762	1,286	2,326	519	6,371
Malaysia	90	16	57	76	283	424	392	40	1,378
Vietnam	153	77	122	66	119	271	739	206	1,753
North East Asia	195	114	210	179	332	664	1,171	238	3,103
China (excl. Taiwan Province)	18	85	132	118	152	241	440	96	1,282
Southern Asia	74	21	220	387	454	486	456	108	2,206
India	29	12	142	281	238	187	125	48	1,062
Northern America	119	6	65	122	441	546	673	56	2,028
United States of America	77	6	38	62	280	340	522	35	1,360
Not stated	45	11	125	93	92	104	115	3,024	3,609
Total	14,021	1,038	43,424	37,028	47,613	40,915	16,613	11,386	212,038

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

There were 99,562 people aged 15 years or more who had post-school qualifications in 1991. Those most likely to have held post-school qualifications were people who were Australian-born with 65.9 per cent in comparison to 31.0 per cent of overseas-born. Of the migrant groups, a relatively high proportion of qualified people were from UK and Ireland (10.2%), and Southern Europe (3.4%, of which Yugoslavia contributed 46.0% of the qualified people). Greek, Vietnamese, Chinese and Polish migrants had reported low proportions of people with post-school qualifications.

Of the 99,562 people aged 15 years or more who possessed a post-school qualification, 27.3 per cent held a bachelor degree. Of these 72.3 per cent were Australian-born, followed by 9.8 per cent of UK and Ireland-born. The highest proportion of migrant people who either held a higher degree or undergraduate diploma occurred for those from UK and Ireland. The highest proportion of migrants who had attained a skilled vocational qualification were born in UK and Ireland (10.5%), and Southern Europe (7.0%). People born in Malaysia and India recorded low proportions with a skilled vocational qualification (both less than 1%).

TABLE 6.9 PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER: BIRTHPLACE BY QUALIFICATION LEVEL, ACT, 1991

	Post		Under-		Assoc- iate diplom	Skilled voca- tional	Level of attain- ment not stated		Total
	Higher degree	grad- uate diploma	Bach- elor degree	grad- uate diplom			Basic voca- tional	stated	
Oceania and Antarctica	3,737	3,179	20,222	6,770	2,867	11,333	6,989	12,721	67,818
Australia	3,475	3,090	19,638	6,528	2,765	11,006	6,774	12,317	65,593
New Zealand	222	65	395	182	74	269	154	267	1,627
UK and Ireland	1,075	426	2,652	1,048	391	1,691	937	1,967	10,187
Southern Europe	63	39	310	141	75	1,123	243	1,379	3,373
Greece	9	3	37	10	11	78	20	181	349
Italy	20	19	101	53	17	304	61	363	938
Yugoslavia	18	7	106	47	35	570	121	647	1,551
Western Europe	220	94	472	260	78	942	323	873	3,262
Germany, Federal Republic of	98	46	238	111	36	478	149	426	1,582
Netherlands	54	25	137	82	30	229	78	234	869
Eastern Europe	223	38	262	123	42	308	116	690	1,802
Poland	138	14	94	42	26	101	45	276	736
South East Asia	264	151	1,148	228	94	129	219	705	2,938
Malaysia	63	50	338	87	24	26	48	104	740
Vietnam	33	39	271	40	29	39	32	201	684
North East Asia	283	78	478	149	42	53	80	384	1,547
China (excl. Taiwan Province)	172	31	207	64	16	25	23	167	705
Southern Asia	407	75	527	108	33	49	71	264	1,534
India	235	43	278	41	16	26	26	121	786
Northern America	382	51	445	71	24	52	54	183	1,262
United States of America	300	36	298	33	14	30	33	117	861
Not stated	19	8	45	12	6	32	12	3,116	3,250
Total	6,934	4,213	27,178	9,127	3,735	16,038	9,252	23,085	99,562

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

TAFE The ACT Institute of TAFE ((technical and further education), which was was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology in 1993), is responsible for 9 campuses and 2 annexes which cater for the vocational, educational and training needs of the ACT and surrounding region. In 1992, over 18,809 students enrolled in a range of around 300 courses which were offered on a full-time or part-time basis at trade, certificate, and associate diploma levels and in preparatory, remedial and non-vocational areas.

TABLE 6.10 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION: STUDENTS BY STREAM OF STUDY, 1992

<i>Stream of study(a)</i>	<i>Commencing students</i>	<i>All enrolments</i>	<i>All students</i>
Recreation, leisure	41	41	41
Basic employment skills	1,916	2,541	2,275
Educational preparation	1,882	2,016	1,954
Operatives: initial	2,285	2,637	2,566
Recognised trades: part exempt	34	34	34
Recognised trades: complete	779	1,768	1,765
Other skills: part exempt	22	22	22
Other skills: complete	2,363	3,584	3,415
Trade technician/supervisory	954	1,207	1,192
Para-professional technician	28	36	36
Para-professional higher technician	1,810	3,546	3,443
Professional	164	300	290
Operatives: post initial	467	482	482
Trades/other skills: post initial	440	538	531
Trade tech/super: post initial	8	8	8
Para-prof tech: post initial	28	28	28
Para-prof high tech: post initial	20	21	21
Net all streams(a)	13,241	18,809	18,103

(a) This net total is less than the sum of the component streams, as students enrolled in two or more streams have been counted once only.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

Higher Education There are three higher education institutions located in the ACT; the Australian Defence Force Academy, the Australian National University and the University of Canberra. On 1 January 1992, the Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University. For the ACT, 20,723 students enrolled in higher education in 1993, with the majority of these students enrolled to study for a Bachelor degree (77.1%). A further 11.1 per cent of students have re-enrolled to continue studies towards a higher degree.

TABLE 6.11 HIGHER EDUCATION: STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE TYPE, 1993

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree</i>	<i>Other post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other under-graduate</i>	<i>Enabling and non-award</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australian Defence Force Academy	301	45	947	—	7	1,300
Australian National University	1,347	822	7,679	141	236	10,225
University of Canberra	648	1,092	7,343	55	60	9,198
Total	2,296	1,959	15,969	196	303	20,723

Source: Selected Higher Education Statistics 1993, Department of Employment, Education and Training

In 1993 the majority of students commenced studies towards a Bachelor degree (66.3%), with 16.7 per cent of students commencing other post-graduate studies.

TABLE 6.12 HIGHER EDUCATION: COMMENCING STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE TYPE, 1993

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree</i>	<i>Other post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other under-graduate</i>	<i>Enabling and non-award</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australian Defence Force Academy	137	34	348	—	7	526
Australian National University	535	569	2,449	55	216	3,824
University of Canberra	318	715	2,424	6	59	3,522
Total	990	1,318	5,221	61	282	7,872

Source: Selected Higher Education Statistics 1993, Department of Employment, Education and Training

Approximately 65.6 per cent of all higher education students enrolled on a full-time basis in 1993. A further 33.4 per cent of students enrolled on a part-time basis. There were no external students enrolled.

TABLE 6.13 HIGHER EDUCATION: STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991				
Australian Defence Force Academy	1,018	340	—	1,358
Australian National University	6,002	2,358	—	8,360
University of Canberra(a)	5,232	3,651	—	8,883
Canberra Institute of the Arts	545	78	—	623
Total	12,797	6,427	—	19,224
1992(a)				
Australian Defence Force Academy	986	339	—	1,325
Australian National University	7,164	2,675	—	9,839
University of Canberra	5,473	3,683	—	9,156
Total	13,623	6,697	—	20,320
1993				
Australian Defence Force Academy	989	311	—	1,300
Australian National University	7,333	2,892	—	10,225
University of Canberra	5,274	3,924	—	9,198
Total	13,596	7,127	—	20,723

(a) 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: *Selected Higher Education Statistics 1993, Department of Employment, Education and Training*

For 1993, 31.8 per cent of higher education students in the ACT enrolled into the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences field of study, while 21.9 per cent of students enrolled into the Business, Administration and Economics field of study and 20.8 per cent into the Science field of study. In the previous year, the Science field of study had preceded the Business field of study in the number of student enrolments. In 1993 at the Australia level, the Arts field of study comprised the majority of students (22.2%). The Business field of study accounted for 20.9 per cent of higher education students and the Science field of study accounted for 14.5 per cent of students.

A total of 3,685 students completed major award courses in the ACT in 1993, an increase of 16.2 per cent from 1991. The number of students who completed a Bachelor degree accounted for 67.4 per cent of completing students. Twelve per cent completed a higher degree course, 18.5 per cent completed other post-graduate and 2.4 per cent completed an award course.

For 1993, 3,675 full-time equivalent (FTE) academic staff were employed by the tertiary education sector for the ACT. A further 1,502 (FTE) non-academic staff (excluding independent operations) were employed. Male academic staff outnumbered female academics by a ratio of 1.27 to 1.

► For further information:

ACT Department of Education and Training

Department of Employment, Education and Training

ABS publications

Directory of Education and Training Statistics (1136.0)

Education and Training in Australia (4224.0)

*Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia
(6235.0)*

Participation in Education, Australia (6272.0)

Schools, Australia (4221.0)

Schools, Australia, Preliminary (4220.0)

Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)

CHAPTER 7

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Health and Lifestyle

During 1989–90, according to the results from the ABS National Health Survey, a higher proportion of adults in the ACT smoked and drank alcohol at a moderate or high risk level than in Australia overall. However, a higher proportion of adults in the ACT exercised at a moderate or high level than in Australia overall, and proportionally more adults were reported as being underweight or of acceptable weight than nationally.

TABLE 7.1 PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER: SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1989–90

<i>Selected health risk factors</i>	<i>Percentage of those in the ACT</i>	<i>Percentage of those in Australia</i>
Smoker status—		
Smokers	30.3	28.4
Ex-smokers/never smoked	69.7	71.6
Alcohol consumption—		
No alcohol/low risk level	87.2	88.9
Moderate or high risk level	12.8	11.1
Exercise—		
No exercise/low exercise level	63.3	68.0
Moderate or high exercise level	36.7	32.0
Body mass—		
Underweight/acceptable weight	64.9	60.0
Overweight/obese	31.6	36.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS 1989–90 National Health Survey

People in the ACT were less likely to consult doctors or dentists or have inpatient episodes in hospital than Australians overall, but were more likely to consult other health professionals. A higher proportion of those in the ACT had days away from work or school, or other days of reduced activity, due to illness or injury.

TABLE 7.2 PERSONS: TYPE OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE 2 WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1989–90

<i>Selected health risk factors</i>	<i>Percentage of those in the ACT</i>	<i>Percentage of those in Australia</i>
Hospital visits(a)	2.4	3.3
Doctor consultation	15.3	20.0
Dental consultation	5.0	5.2
Consultation with other health professional	10.3	9.4
Taken vitamins/minerals	24.3	23.3
Used other medications	66.7	64.2
Days away from work/school	7.4	6.9
Other days of reduced activity	12.6	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes inpatient episodes and visits to casualty and emergency units.

Source: ABS 1989–90 National Health Survey

Among women aged 18–64 years (see Table 7.3), a lower proportion of those living in the ACT compared with Australia overall, had a pap smear test or examined their own breasts. However, a higher percentage of women living in the ACT reported having had a breast examination by a doctor or nurse or a mammogram.

TABLE 7.3 WOMEN AGED 18–64: SELECTED CANCER SCREENING PRACTICES, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1989–90

<i>Women's cancer screening</i>	<i>Percentage of those in the ACT</i>	<i>Percentage of those in Australia</i>
Had a pap smear test	84.7	85.5
Has examined own breasts	58.7	62.8
Had a breast examination by a doctor or nurse	72.0	70.9
Had a mammogram	18.1	17.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS 1989–90 National Health Survey

Proportionally more people in the ACT reported that they usually used a sunscreen when out in the sun compared with Australians overall. However, more people in the ACT claimed to be unprotected out in the sun compared with Australian overall.

TABLE 7.4 PERSONS: SUN PROTECTION PRACTICES, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1989–90

<i>Type of protection</i>	<i>Percentage of those in the ACT</i>	<i>Percentage of those in Australia</i>
Uses sunscreen	61.5	58.2
Other protection	*1.2	2.9
Not exposed to sun	2.4	5.2
Unprotected	35.0	33.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS 1989–90 National Health Survey

Public Hospitals

The majority of hospital services in the ACT are provided by Woden Valley Hospital and Calvary Hospital (Public Division). These two hospitals provided approximately 78 per cent of hospital inpatient admissions, accounted for 86 per cent of occupied bed days and provided almost all outpatient services in the ACT during the financial year of 1992–93.

Despite a slight reduction in the number of available beds, the hospitals have been able to increase their efficiency in 1992–93, resulting in a greater number of patients treated compared to previous years. Mainly, this situation has resulted from an increase in the number of same day patients and occupancy levels, and a decrease in the average length of stay of patients. These shifts are linked to specific hospital strategies and services to improve the quality of life of patients: for example, the discharge planning program and the Midcall program (an early discharge and support service for new mothers).

In relation to the coverage of the population, the ACT has a relatively large in-flow of patients from interstate, especially from New South Wales. In total, these patients who usually reside outside the ACT accounted for 23 per cent of public hospital admissions and 26 of occupied bed days in 1992-93.

TABLE 7.5 WODEN VALLEY AND CALVARY PUBLIC HOSPITAL ACTIVITY STATISTICS(a)

	<i>1992-93</i>
Beds available: June(b)	767
Average available beds	736
Admissions	49,159
Births (live)	4,889
Discharges	48,416
Deaths	589
Inpatients accommodated	49,785
Same-day patients(c)	17,860
Occupied bed days	242,966
Average length of stay (days)	4.9
Percentage occupancy (%)	90.4
Average daily occupied beds	665.7
Occasions of service	
Inpatients	183,143
Outpatients	412,273

(a) Royal Canberra Hospital closed November 1991. (b) Excluding Calvary Hospital Nursing Home beds, Detoxification Unit beds and Woden Valley Hospital Neonatal Nursery cots. (c) A same-day patient is a patient who is admitted and discharged on the same day. These patients are included in the total inpatient and occupied bed day counts and in the daily average calculations. Note that a same-day patient is counted as having one occupied bed day in these statistics.

Source: ACT Health

Health Services

Community Medical Practitioners increased the number of patients seen in 1992-93 from previous years. In 1992-93, Practice Nurses had substantially fewer occasions of service. Though there have been changes to the method of counting, this reduction (see Table 7.6) has partially resulted from a shift towards community development and healthy education and away from one-to-one client contact.

A reduction in the number of child health occasions of service by Community Nurses was mainly the consequence of a change in practice: nurses are now doing fewer follow-up screenings by referring clients to medical practitioners earlier.

Recent changes in definitions, counting procedures and improved computerisation of data have made many of the other statistics not comparable over time with the 1992-93 financial year. For example, there was a decline in the number of patients treated and carried by the ambulance service which was attributable to the implementation of a new computer system rather than a reduction in the service provided.

The Alcohol and Drug Unit had maintained a similar level of activity to previous years, although there had been changes in the method of counting used by the service (i.e. not counting clients presenting for information only).

TABLE 7.6 HEALTH SERVICES

<i>Service or organisation</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Public Nursing Homes (Jindalee, Calvary)—			
Beds available at 30 June	146	146	146
Admissions	86	72	133
Percentage occupancy	96.2	97.7	99.0
Child Dental Services(a)—			
School dental examinations	38,642	43,936	44,624
Community Mental Health Service—			
Number of new referrals	3,466	4,323	4,430
ACT Ambulance Service—			
Patients attended, treated and carried	13,178	14,772	(b)12,717
Kilometres travelled(b)	506,300	578,600	222,700
Community Health Centres—			
Number of centres	8	8	8
Occasions of service—			
Community medical practitioners	64,032	63,719	66,235
Immunisations	22,374	22,693	22,297
Nutritionists	2,777	2,738	3,445
Physiotherapists	20,555	17,951	15,625
Podiatrists	2,362	4,204	4,596
Practice nurses	55,546	60,800	49,042
Social workers	3,065	5,696	5,371
Community Nursing Service—			
Occasions of service—			
Domiciliary visits	101,477	129,041	128,096
Palliative care	9,075	9,042	9,104
Infant health	58,160	53,236	54,622
Child health	42,876	37,033	29,863
Health education	14,885	14,382	14,530
Alcohol and Drug Service Community Unit—			
Counselling—			
Total number of clients	148	158	(c)87
Occasions of service	618	1,079	1,106
Education—			
Education and training programs	149	247	233
Total number of participants(d)	2,188	1,692	n.a.
Rehabilitation and Aged Care Service—			
Mobile Rehabilitation Unit—			
Occasions of service	3,327	3,350	5,317

(a) Includes visits to Jervis Bay and Wreck Bay. (b) Incomplete collection for the period. (c) Revised system for the collection of number of clients. (d) A number of participants not included in 1992-93 data due to methodological changes.

Source: ACT Health

Health Insurance

A Health Insurance survey conducted in June 1992 by the ABS showed that 53.7 per cent of persons in the ACT were covered by private health insurance, compared with 47.8 per cent of persons in Australia. This continues a general decline in the levels of private health insurance coverage over the last decade.

Almost half (48.7%) of eligible units contributed to private health insurance in the ACT, with a lower proportion (44.1%) contributing within Australia as a whole.

Of those persons who ceased their private health insurance in the previous two years, 57 per cent of persons in the ACT stated they could no longer afford it. This compares to a national figure of 67 per cent.

TABLE 7.7 PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE STATUS: CONTRIBUTOR UNITS(a) AND PERSONS IN CONTRIBUTOR UNITS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1992 ('000)

	<i>With private health insurance</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Without private health insurance</i>	
	<i>Hospital and ancillary</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Ancillary only</i>	<i>Type of insurance not known</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
ACT							
Contributor units —							
Contributor only	18.8	3.9	3.6	..	27.0	39.3	66.3
Contributor and dependent children	2.1	..	..	..	3.5	7.3	10.8
Contributor and partner only(b)	9.7	2.8	1.4	..	13.9	10.9	24.8
Contributor, partner and dependent children(b)	16.6	3.8	1.8	..	22.2	12.8	35.0
Total contributor units —							
Number	47.2	11.1	7.7	..	66.6	70.3	136.9
Per cent	34.5	8.1	5.6	..	48.7	51.3	100.0
Total persons in contributor units—							
Number	112.7	25.6	16.3	..	155.4	134.0	289.3
Per cent	38.9	8.9	5.6	..	53.7	46.3	100.0
AUSTRALIA							
Total contributor units —							
Number	2,670.2	727.6	309.7	69.3	3,776.8	4,777.9	8,554.7
Per cent	31.2	8.5	3.6	0.8	44.1	55.9	100.0
Total persons in contributor units —							
Number	5,964.8	1,454.3	719.5	102.8	8,241.4	(c)8,995.3	17,259.0
Per cent	34.6	8.4	4.2	0.6	47.8	52.1	100.0

(a) Consists of a contributor plus all persons in the same family who are covered by the health insurance arrangements of the contributor. (b) Includes de facto relationships. (c) Includes 600 persons in the ACT and 22,300 persons in Australia about whom no health insurance details were known. These persons were the dependent members of contributor units reporting only single rate insurance and were therefore not covered by that insurance.

Source: *Health Insurance Survey, Australia (4335.0)*

Within the ACT, just under two-thirds (63.4%) of contributor units with partner and dependent children were covered by private health insurance, compared with just under one-third of units consisting of a contributor and dependent children (32.4%) and 40.7 per cent of contributor only units.

Cause of Death

There were 1,074 deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT in 1992 compared with 1,096 in 1991. Malignant neoplasms (cancer) remained the major cause of death for both males and females in the ACT in 1992 (29% of male and 26% of all female deaths). However, the male crude death rate (CDR) has dropped slightly

from 119 deaths (per 100,000 mean estimated resident population as at 31 December) in 1991 to 114 in 1992, while the female CDR has decreased markedly from 111 in 1991 to 88 in 1992. This represents a 21 per cent decrease in the CDR of female cancer deaths in the ACT since 1991. The leading form of cancer for men was Malignant neoplasm of the trachea, bronchus and lung with a rate of 28 and for women, it was Breast cancer with a rate of 17 deaths per 100,000 of mean estimated resident population as at 31 December 1992.

The second major cause of death for both males and females was Ischaemic heart disease (22% of males and 21% of all female deaths in 1992). The male CDR for Ischaemic heart disease dropped from 92 in 1991 to 85 in 1992 with a similar decrease for females, 75 in 1991 to 70 in 1992.

Deaths due to external causes showed that the CDR for deaths due to Motor vehicle traffic accidents had dropped from 11 in 1991 to 9 in 1992. The Suicide CDR dropped from 12 in 1991 to 10 in 1992.

TABLE 7.8 DEATHS: NUMBER BY CAUSE AND SEX, ACT(a) AND AUSTRALIA, 1992

Cause of death(b)	ACT			Australia		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Infectious and parasitic diseases	2	8	10	492	402	894
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	12	6	18	761	473	1,234
Malignant neoplasm of colon	20	12	32	1,617	1,546	3,163
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	4	1	5	659	437	1,096
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	41	19	60	4,666	1,734	6,400
Malignant neoplasm of skin	9	3	12	810	425	1,235
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	—	25	25	—	2,438	2,438
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	—	3	3	—	326	326
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	27	—	27	2,370	—	2,370
Leukaemia	7	3	10	673	533	1,206
Other malignant neoplasms of	49	57	106	6,733	5,832	12,565
<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	169	129	298	18,289	13,744	32,033
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	—	3	3	162	310	372
Diabetes mellitus	10	9	19	1,136	1,269	2,405
Protein-calorie malnutrition	1	—	1	24	29	53
Anaemias	2	1	3	88	119	207
Meningitis	1	1	2	44	25	69
Acute rheumatic fever	—	—	—	2	3	5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	4	4	116	240	356
Hypertensive disease	1	4	5	390	684	1,074
Ischaemic heart disease	126	103	229	17,063	14,419	31,482
Other forms of heart disease	29	45	74	2,814	3,642	6,456
Cerebrovascular disease	34	46	80	4,860	7,126	11,986
Other diseases of the circulatory system	23	22	45	1,834	1,719	3,553
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system</i>	213	224	437	27,079	27,833	54,912
Pneumonia and influenza	11	14	25	985	1,023	2,008
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	4	4	8	1,219	883	2,102
Other diseases of the respiratory system	28	21	49	3,768	2,190	5,958
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	43	39	82	5,972	4,096	10,068
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	3	6	350	371	721
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9	—	9	807	295	1,102
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	2	6	8	588	722	1,310
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	60	—	60
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	—	—	—	—	9	9
Congenital anomalies	10	2	12	453	352	805
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	5	9	14	478	368	846
<i>All other diseases</i>	37	42	79	4,863	5,442	10,305
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	18	8	26	1,408	658	2,066
All other accidents	22	7	29	1,672	940	2,612
<i>Accidents and adverse effects</i>	40	15	55	3,080	1,598	4,678
Suicide	26	5	31	1,820	474	2,294
All other external causes	5	—	5	330	187	517
All causes	578	496	1,074	66,115	57,545	123,660

(a) Includes only usual residents of the ACT and residents of Jervis Bay Territory — 1 death in 1992. (b) Classified according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975).

Source: Unpublished ABS statistics; Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)

TABLE 7.9 DEATHS: RATE(a) BY CAUSE AND SEX, ACT(b) AND AUSTRALIA, 1992

Cause of death(c)	ACT			Australia		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1	5	3	6	5	5
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	8	4	6	9	5	7
Malignant neoplasm of colon	14	8	11	18	18	18
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	3	1	2	8	5	6
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	28	13	20	53	20	36
Malignant neoplasm of skin	6	2	4	9	5	7
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	—	17	8	—	28	14
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	—	2	1	—	4	2
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	18	—	9	27	—	13
Leukaemia	5	2	3	8	6	7
Other malignant neoplasms	33	39	36	77	66	72
<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>182</i>
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	—	2	1	2	2	2
Diabetes mellitus	7	6	6	13	14	14
Protein-calorie malnutrition	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis	1	1	1	1	—	—
Acute rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	3	1	1	3	2
Hypertensive disease	1	3	2	4	8	6
Ischaemic heart disease	85	70	77	195	164	179
Other forms of heart disease	20	31	25	32	41	37
Cerebrovascular disease	23	31	27	56	81	68
Other diseases of the circulatory system	16	15	15	21	20	20
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>313</i>
Pneumonia and influenza	7	10	8	11	12	11
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	3	3	3	14	10	12
Other diseases of the respiratory system	19	14	17	43	25	34
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>57</i>
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	2	4	4	4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	6	—	3	9	3	6
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	1	4	3	7	8	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	1	—	—
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies	7	1	4	5	4	5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3	6	5	5	4	5
<i>All other diseases</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>59</i>
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	12	5	9	16	7	12
All other accidents	15	5	10	19	11	15
<i>Accidents and adverse effects</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>27</i>
Suicide	18	3	10	21	5	13
All other external causes	3	—	2	4	2	3
All causes	390	337	363	755	653	704

(a) Deaths per 100,000 of estimated mean population. (b) Includes only usual residents of the ACT and residents of Jervis Bay Territory — 1 death in 1992. (c) Classified according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975).

Source: Unpublished ABS statistics; Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)

Social Benefits Statistics from the Department of Social Security showed an increase of 1,089 (6%) in the number of recipients receiving pensions for 1993 (Table 7.10). The largest increase was in Invalid/Disability Support Pension (10%). The introduction of Disability Support Pension in November 1991 influenced the significant rise of 22 per cent in these figures for 1992, when Sheltered Employment Allowees and a number of Sickness Beneficiaries were transferred to the Disability Support Pension.

As a percentage of the pension population, a greater number of recipients received Age Pension (56%) compared to those who received Disability Support Pension (20%), and Sole Parent Pension (21%) at June 1993.

The following categories in other benefits/allowances have shown notable change — Child Disability up 133 per cent, Job Search Allowance/Newstart Allowance up 24 per cent, and Sickness Benefit/Allowance has increased by 16 per cent despite a fall of 32 per cent in the previous year.

TABLE 7.10 AGE, INVALID, WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT

	1990	1991	1992	1993
Number of recipients at 30 June—				
Age Pension	9,283	9,558	10,118	10,798
Wife's	155	190	204	236
Carer's	18	22	23	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,456</i>	<i>9,770</i>	<i>10,345</i>	<i>11,040</i>
Invalid/Disability Support Pension(a)				
Wife's	n.a.	2,375	2,952	3,250
Carer's	n.a.	496	556	614
Widow's	n.a.	31	40	26
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>2,902</i>	<i>3,548</i>	<i>3,890</i>
Sheltered Employment Allowance (incl. Wife)(a)				
Widows' Pension	12	15	—	—
	810	812	802	772
Widowed Person's Allowance				
	3	1	7	1
Sole Parent's Pension—				
Males	111	133	166	161
Females	3,509	3,693	3,857	3,950
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,620</i>	<i>3,826</i>	<i>4,023</i>	<i>4,111</i>
Total Pensions	16,676	17,326	18,725	19,814

(a) From 12 November 1991, Disability Support Pension replaced Invalid Pension and Sheltered Employment Allowance.

Source: Department of Social Security

TABLE 7.11 OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS/ALLOWANCES

	1990	1991	1992	1993
Basic Family Payment(a)—				
Number current at 30 June—				
Children under 16 years	58,871	59,278	58,955	58,909
Student children	3,030	3,039	3,082	3,357
Total	61,901	62,317	62,037	62,266
Child Disability Allowance—				
Number current at 30 June				
	726	808	1,040	2,421
Double Orphan's Pension(b)—				
Number of orphans at 30 June				
	22	20	18	23
Number of guardians at 30 June				
	n.a.	18	14	18
Additional Family Payments(c)—				
Number of families at 30 June				
	1,701	1,948	2,422	(d)8,808
Number of children at 30 June				
	4,165	4,685	5,678	(d)17,478
Allowances\Benefits(e)				
Number receiving Unemployment Benefit/Job Search Allowance/ Newstart Allowance(f)				
	3,980	5,657	7,144	8,867
Number receiving Sickness Benefit/Allowance(g)				
	812	792	537	623
Number receiving Special Benefit				
	323	401	386	403

(a) Basic Family Payment was called Family Allowance until January 1993.

(b) Pension paid to guardians of children whose parents or adoptive parents are dead, or one of whom is dead and the other missing. (c) Additional Family Payment was called Family Allowance supplement until January 1993. (d) There has been a break in the series of data relating to Additional Family Payment which followed from the integration of family payments in January 1993. The 1993 data includes 5,752 families and 10,516 children who were recipients of SSA/NSA or other pension types which are automatically eligible for additional family payment. The data for previous years excluded payments to these families (e) Monthly averages. (f) From 1 July 1991, Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefit. (g) Sickness Allowance replaced Sickness Benefit.

Source: Department of Social Security

Community Services

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

1. Family Services

The Family Services program is designed to contribute to the welfare of the ACT community by protecting and ensuring the appropriate care of children; providing a comprehensive range of

juvenile justice services; and offering a range of concessions and assistance to people on low incomes.

During 1992-93, a total of 1,751 notifications of children alleged to be at risk were received. The most common source of notification was from friend or neighbour (20.8%), followed by parent or guardian (17.0%). For 1992-93, 1,427 notifications were investigated or are to be investigated (82%) and 705 (52.4%) of these cases were found to be substantiated.

TABLE 7.12 SOURCE OF NOTIFICATIONS, 1991-92 TO 1992-93

Source	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Maltreated child	34	2.7	25	1.8	26	1.5
Maltreater	—	—	—	—	3	0.2
Parent/Guardian	211	16.7	239	17.7	298	17.0
Sibling/Other relative	127	10.1	116	8.7	138	7.9
Friend/Neighbour	160	12.7	162	12.1	365	20.8
Medical Practitioner	13	1.0	23	1.7	38	2.2
Hospital/Other medical	34	2.7	29	2.2	41	2.3
Social/Non-govt. worker	79	6.3	81	6.0	69	3.9
School personnel	148	11.7	168	12.5	197	11.2
Day Care Centre worker	7	0.5	17	1.3	26	1.5
Police	65	5.1	72	5.4	147	8.4
Other welfare Dept. Officer	67	5.3	107	8.0	106	6.0
Family Court Counsellor	—	—	6	0.4	15	0.9
Non-govt. organisation	98	7.8	127	9.5	136	7.8
Anonymous	68	5.4	92	6.8	94	5.4
Other	51	4.0	58	4.3	39	2.2
Not stated	101	8.0	65	4.8	13	0.7
Total	1,263	100	1,387	100	1,751	100

Source: ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau Annual Management Report 1992-93 Volume 1

During the year, Family Services funded 10 services (in-house and non-government) to provide 'out-of-family' care to meet the needs of children for substitute care including shelters, foster and residential care. Special arrangements were funded for children whose assessed needs could not be met within existing programs or whose needs were better met within other settings. Examples include placements in other local or interstate programs, special residential programs or with selected carers.

As at 30 June 1993 there were 134 children in substitute care in the funded programs as well as under the special arrangements mentioned above. Table 7.13 show the grants paid in 1992-93.

TABLE 7.13 SUBSTITUTE CARE, 1992-93

	\$	Average occupancy	Nominal capacity
Foster Care			
Branch Foster Care	n.a.	52.5	47
Barnardo's RAFT	117,087	16.0	12
Barnardo's Special Family Care	77,561	2.5	6
Galilee	91,317	6.75	10
Marymead Permanency	293,987	16.5	14
Open Family Foundation	94,294	10.0	12
<i>Total</i>	<i>674,246</i>	<i>104.25</i>	<i>101</i>
Residential Care			
Branch — Kaleen Cottage Shelter	n.a.	7	6
Marymead Residential	251,989	12	12
Marymead Emergency Shelter	287,424	6	6
Richmond Fellowship — Outreach House	333,772	6	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>873,185</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>30</i>
Special Arrangements	n.a.		n.a.
Total	1,547,431	135.25	141

Source: ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau Annual Management Report 1992-93 Volume 1

Under the National Child Care Strategy, the following new services have been introduced:

- 20 new occasional care places in Taylor Pre-school, the first co-location with a pre-school;
- 10 occasional care places and fifteen long day care places to be located in the new Conder Community House;
- 180 new year-round outside school hours care places.

During the year, the ACT endorsed the national standards drafted by the States/Territories Working Party on Nationally Consistent Standards. These regulations will be incorporated into licence conditions and implemented by 1996 when all States will adopt consistent child care standards.

**TABLE 7.14 CHILD CARE SERVICES — TYPES AND PLACES:
1990-91(a), 1991-92 AND 1992-93**

	No. of services			No. of places		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Long day care	47	50	57	2,109	2,320	2,648
Occasional care	20	20	22	684	704	715
Independent pre-school	10	10	10	376	547	376
Adjunct care	19	19	26	444	500	549
Outside school hours	58	64	71	2,766	3,379	3,525
Vacation care	18	27	31	974	1,606	1,816
Playschool	9	9	13	144	171	218
Holiday camps	3	3	3	129	149	149
Total	184	202	233	7,626	9,376	9,996

(a) Figures for 1990-91 are underestimated due to different data collection methods.
Source: ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau Annual Management Report 1992-93, Volume 1

The Adoption Act 1993 was passed by the Legislative Assembly in March 1993 and came into effect on 29 July 1993. It allows adopted people over the age of 18, their birth parents, adoptive parents and relatives to apply for identifying information in relation to their adoption. The Adoption Information service began operating on 29 March 1993, and as at 3 May 1993, there were 291 inquiries, 85 information applications, 19 veto applications and 39 counselling.

2. Community Development

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

3. Disability Services

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

As part of the program, 132 consumers with intellectual disability were provided with residential support throughout 1992-93. A total of 128 consumers were provided with long-term residential support in 2 hostels and 21 group houses.

4. Corrective Services

Corrective Services is responsible for monitoring, guiding and supervising the behaviour of convicted offenders and those remanded in custody as directed by the Courts and the Parole Board of the ACT.

In 1992-93 there were 963 offenders supervised in the community by Corrective Services, of which 445 were sentenced. In comparison, 96 people received prison sentences during the year (approximately 18% of the total sentenced).

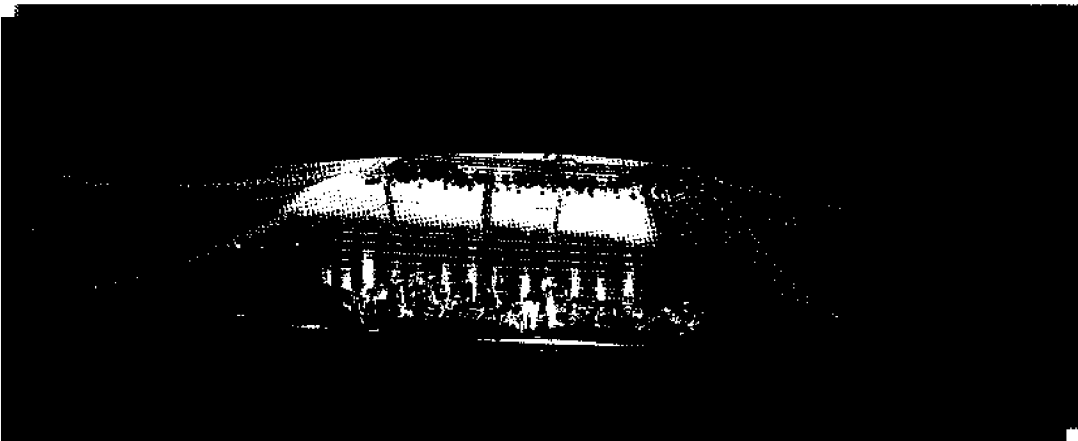
► **For further information:**

ACT Health

ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau

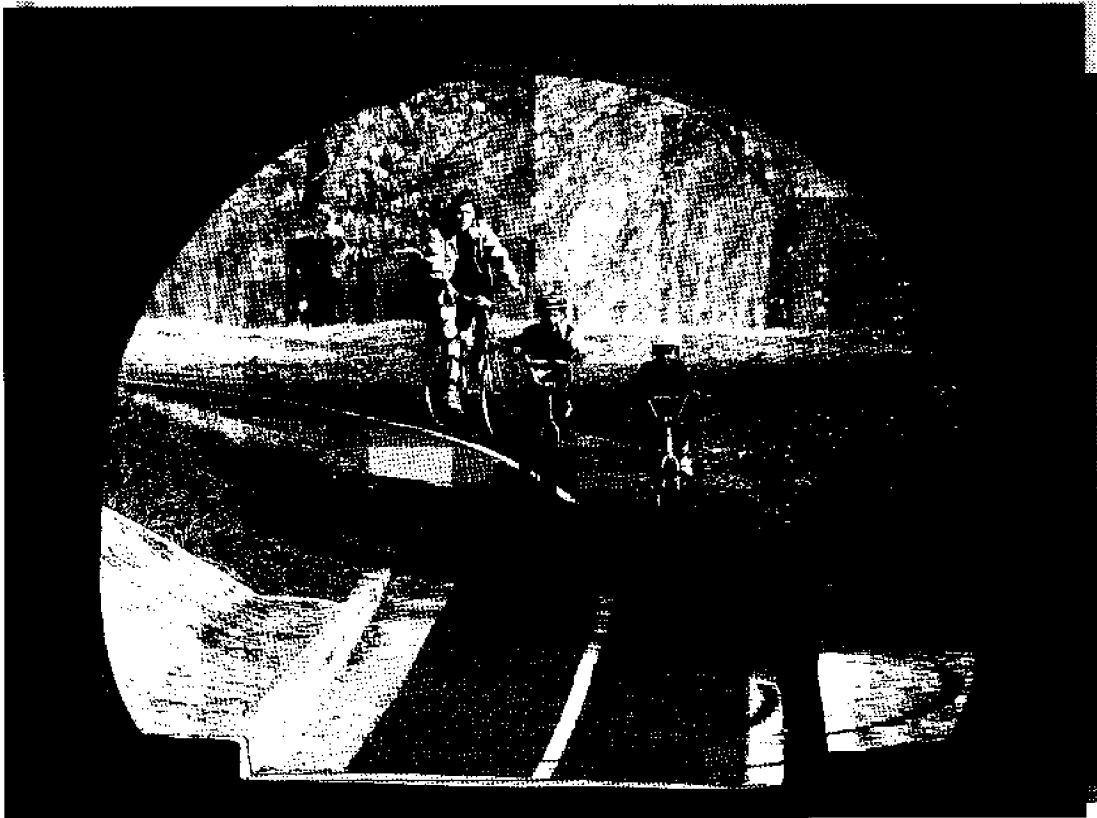
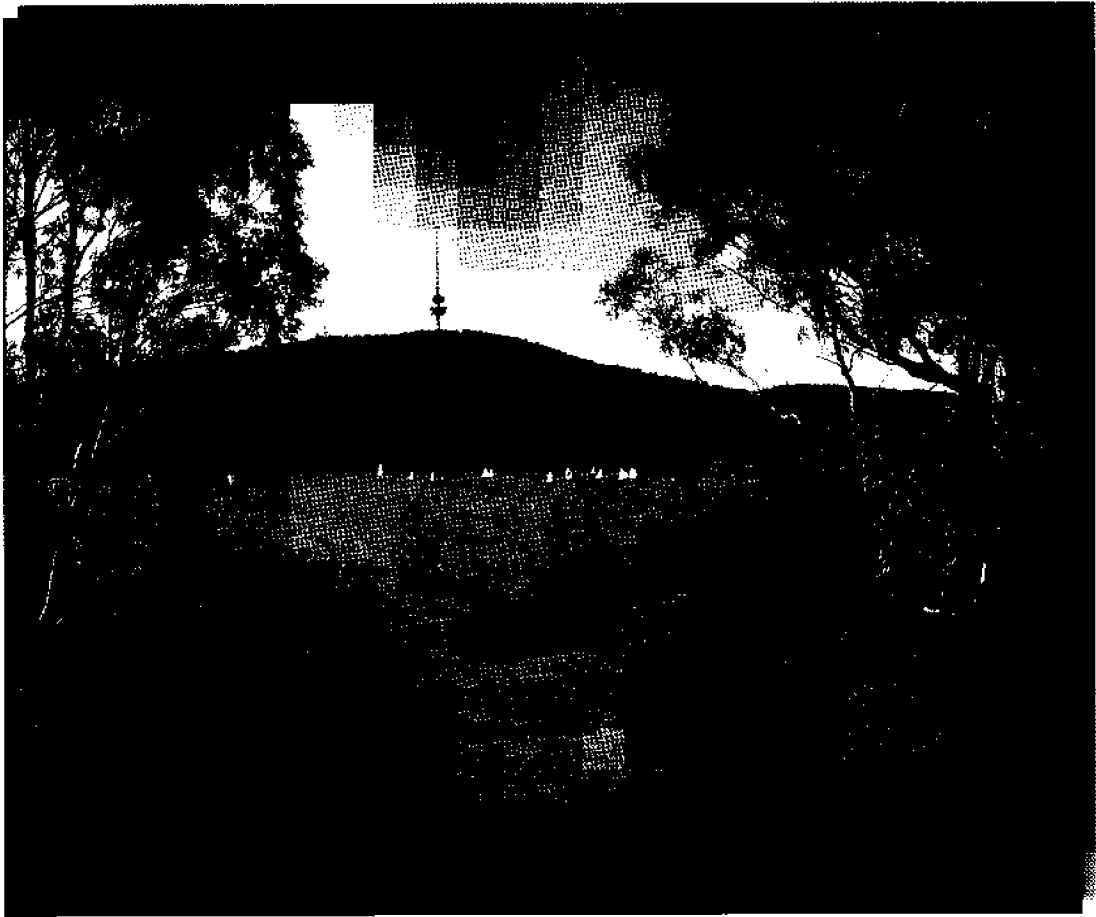
Department of Social Security

- ABS publications:**
- 1988 Housing Survey, Housing Costs of Income Units, Australia (4117.0)*
 - 1989–90 National Health Survey, Australia (4364.0)*
 - Australian Families (4418.0)*
 - Australian Social Trends (4102.0)*
 - Carers of the Handicapped at Home, Australia (4122.0)*
 - Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)*
 - Census 91 — Australia in Profile (2821.0)*
 - Census 91 — Focus on Families (4420.0)*
 - Child Care, Australia (4402.0)*
 - Commercial Long Day Care, Australia, November 1989 (4414.0)*
 - Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Data Reference Package (4432.0)*
 - Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings (4430.0)*
 - Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: User Guide (4431.0)*
 - Families in Australia — A Guide to Content and Procedures (4415.0)*
 - Families in Australia — Data Reference Package (4419.0)*
 - Health Insurance Survey, Australia (4335.0)*
 - Housing and Locational Preferences, Australian Capital Territory (8710.8)*
 - Overseas Born Australians (4112.0)*
 - Perinatal Deaths, Australia (3304.0)*
 - Social Indicators, Australia (4101.0)*
 - The Australian Capital Territory's Young People (4123.8)*









CHAPTER 8

LAW AND ORDER

Police The Australian Federal Police ACT Region (AFP) has the responsibility for maintaining law and order in the ACT, in accordance with the Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the ACT. The Arrangement came into effect on 25 July 1990 transferring the responsibility for policing services in the ACT from the Federal Government to the ACT Government. The Arrangement stipulated for proper and effective coordination, and the economic use of resources to meet both the territorial and national policing interests within ACT's borders.

Since 1982–83 the staffing level for the ACT Police Region has steadily decreased. In 1982–83 there were 884 staff members (including the Protective Services) compared to 699 in 1992–93. In 1992–93 there were 22 superintendents, 120 sergeants, 497 constables and 38 other staff employed in the ACT. Males represented 78.6 per cent of the police force compared to 21.4 per cent for females. The majority of males were constables (395 males compared with 120 females).

Due to the expansion of its metropolitan area, the ACT was divided into four policing districts: Belconnen, City, Woden and Tuggeranong. Each district was allocated the responsibility of providing the full range of policing activities for their geographical area.

In 1992–93 the AFP moved further towards community-based proactive policing in the ACT. A system of foot, bicycle and bus patrols have been developed in each of the Region's four Districts, in the aim of increasing police visibility.

As part of the community-based proactive policy, AFP initiated a crime reduction strategy in the ACT. This included educating community on crime preventive measures to reduce the incidence of burglary, motor vehicle theft and armed robbery. District Task Forces were formed to reduce crime by concentrating on serial offences.

The City District have implemented the 'Safer Civic Program' in response to the increase in alcohol related offences and incidences of assault and loutish behavior. The aim was to increase community safety and social order. The program involved police in partnership with business houses and night club owners in Civic, the Liquor Licensing Board, and taxi operators.

Motor Traffic Laws The number of accidents reported to the police reduced from 11,121 in 1991–92 to 10,883 in 1992–93 (2.1% decrease). In 1992–93 the number of fatalities fell by 31.1 per cent to 11 fatalities from 1991–92, and the number of injuries fell by 8.1 per cent to 285 injuries.

The number of people breath tested decreased by 11.8 per cent in 1992–93 from the previous year, with a 1.4 per cent increase in the number of people prosecuted/summonsed or issued traffic infringement notices (TIN) and Voluntary Agreement to Attend Court (VATAC).

TABLE 8.1 BREATH ANALYSIS INFORMATION

	1991-92	1992-93
Number of people breath tested	1,429	1,260
Number of people to refuse/fail breath test	22	51
Number of people prosecuted/summonsed/ TIN/VATAC(a)	1,206	1,223
Percentage of people prosecuted/summonsed/ TIN/VATAC (%)	84	97
Number of people tested following motor vehicle collisions	193	212
Number of lectures conducted	85	30

(a) Traffic Infringement Notices (TIN); Voluntary Agreement to Attend Court (VATAC).

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

Custodies For the ACT the daily average number of persons held in custody during September 1993 was 101 (97 males, 4 females). This represented an increase of 4 persons from the previous month and an increase of 7 persons in the same period for the previous year. In September 1993, an average of 84 prisoners (81 of whom were males and 3 were females) were serving sentences in NSW Prisons. (Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, Australian Prison Trends, No. 208, September 1993.)

Supreme Court In 1992-93 a total of 99 defendants were the subject of proceedings in the Supreme Court compared with 91 in the previous year. The number of trials fell from 29 to 28 and these involved 31 defendants compared to 34 in 1991-92. Of these, 15 were convicted and 13 were acquitted, with another 2 changing their plea to guilty during trial, and one jury being unable to agree on a verdict. Three of the acquitted defendants pleaded guilty to lesser counts on the indictment. (Source: Director of Public Prosecutions, Annual Report 1992-93.)

TABLE 8.2 PRINCIPAL COUNTS ON INDICTMENTS FOR 1992-93, ACT

Offence	Number
Act of Indecency With Young Person	1
Aggravated Burglary	1
Armed Robbery	1
Arson	1
Assault OABH(a)	3
Culpable Driving	1
Cultivate Cannabis	1
Incest	1
Indecent Assault	1
Intentionally Inflict GBH(b)	2
Murder	1
Possess Cannabis for Supply	3
Possess Heroin for Supply	2
Robbery	1
Sexual Intercourse Without Consent	2
Sexual Intercourse With Young Person	2
Theft	3
Use False Instrument	1

(a) Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm. (b) Grievous Bodily Harm.

Source: Director of Public Prosecutions, Annual Report 1992-93

The number of matters from the callover list were reduced from 57 cases as at 1 July 1992 to 32 as at 30 June 1993. There were 47 committals for trial (63 in 1991-92), the reduction arising in part from an increase in guilty pleas at committal.

Overall, 85 defendants were convicted and sentenced while 13 were acquitted of the offences for which they were tried, though 3 of those acquitted were sentenced for other offences.

Supreme Court trials occupied 110 days compared to 139 days in 1991-92. The reasons for the reduction in trial days included the increased incidence in pleas of guilty and the increase in days used on the trial of Commonwealth matters.

Magistrates Court

The majority of prosecutions were conducted in the Magistrates Court (sitting as the Children's Court in respect of juveniles). Although the number of defendants and charges reduced from 1991-92 this was attributable to the impact of traffic infringement notice "on the spot fines".

Traffic matters reduced by 4,221 defendants, 4,129 charges and 4,017 convictions but other matters increased by 885 defendants, 2,732 charges and 761 convictions. This reflected:

- an increase of 914 defendants, 2,560 charges and 943 convictions in relation to *Crimes Act 1900* matters;
- an increase of 109 defendants, 410 charges and 162 convictions in relation to *Crimes (Offences Against the Government) Act 1989* matters;
- a decrease of 136 defendants, 254 charges and 251 convictions in relation to miscellaneous legislation matters; and
- in relation to drug offences a reduction of 2 defendants and 93 convictions with an increase of 16 charges.

TABLE 8.3 MAGISTRATES COURT 1 JULY 1992 – 30 JUNE 1993(a)

Description	Volume		Plea		Outcome by charge		
	Defendants	Charges	Guilty	Not guilty	Convict	Acquit	Other
Crimes Act 1900	4,015	8,083	2,919	5,164	5,014	717	2,352
Offences Against the Person	695	901	196	705	346	113	442
Sexual Offences	63	178	6	172	50	28	100
Offences Relating to Property	2,216	5,081	1,967	3,114	3,177	436	1,468
Miscellaneous	1,041	1,923	750	1,173	1,441	140	342
Crimes (Offences Against the Government) Act 1989	251	682	223	459	371	38	273
Imposition	43	169	54	115	95	17	57
Steal Territory Property	45	149	44	105	65	5	79
Other	163	364	125	239	211	16	137
Miscellaneous Legislation	214	396	163	233	270	32	94
Dog Control Act	36	111	59	52	86	5	20
Domestic Violence Act	86	105	36	69	75	8	22
Other	92	180	68	112	109	19	52
Drug Offences	396	562	218	344	301	15	246
Traffic Offences	7,503	7,777	5,998	1,779	6,862	192	723
Drive Unregistered Vehicle	948	972	822	150	895	22	55
Drive Without 3rd Party	865	889	749	140	821	19	49
Drive Unlicensed	534	560	450	110	516	9	35
Negligent Driving	400	406	191	215	230	22	154
Presence of Concentrated Alcohol .05	875	885	787	98	864	4	17
Speeding	1,631	1,644	1,340	304	1,486	24	134
Other	2,250	2,421	1,659	762	2,050	92	279
Total	12,379	17,500	9,521	7,979	12,818	994	3,688

(a) Convictions includes discharges under section 556A of the Crimes Act 1900

Source: Director of Public Prosecutions, Annual Report 1992-93

► For further information:

Australian Federal Police, ACT Region

Australian Institute of Criminology

Director of Public Prosecutions

CHAPTER 9

THE LABOUR MARKET

Labour Force Over the period 1988–89 to 1992–93, employment in the ACT increased by 7.6 per cent to 148,900. For both males and females full-time employment increased by 6.5 per cent and 8.7 per cent, respectively.

Unemployment also increased from 7,500 in 1988–89 to 12,200 in 1992–93.

The civilian population aged 15 and over increased by 10.0 per cent, while the participation rate rose 0.3 percentage point from 72.5 to 72.8, mainly as a result of an increase in female participation from 64.2 per cent in 1988–89 to 65.5 per cent in 1992–93. For males, the participation rate fell from 81.3 per cent in 1988–89 to 80.5 per cent in 1992–93.

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

Annual average	Australian Capital Territory(b)					Australia					
	Employed		Unemployed(c)			Labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Un-employment rate(c)	Participation rate(d)	Un-employment rate(c)	Participation rate(d)
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total	Not in labour force						
	—'000—					—per cent—					
	MALES										
1988–89	68.2	75.4	2.9	4.1	79.5	18.3	97.8	5.2	81.3	6.2	75.2
1989–90	68.6	76.3	3.1	4.2	80.5	18.7	99.3	5.2	81.1	5.8	75.5
1990–91	70.8	78.3	4.0	5.1	83.4	18.7	102.1	6.1	81.6	8.4	75.3
1991–92	69.1	77.7	4.4	6.1	83.8	21.2	105.0	7.2	79.8	10.8	74.4
1992–93	71.3	80.3	5.1	6.4	86.7	21.0	107.7	7.3	80.5	11.7	73.9
	FEMALES										
1988–89	40.4	63.0	1.8	3.4	66.5	37.0	103.5	5.2	64.2	7.3	50.4
1989–90	43.9	66.2	2.0	3.8	70.1	35.6	105.7	5.5	66.3	6.7	51.9
1990–91	46.3	66.9	2.3	4.0	70.9	37.7	108.6	5.7	65.3	8.2	52.3
1991–92	42.0	65.5	2.7	4.9	70.5	40.9	111.3	7.0	63.3	9.7	51.9
1992–93	43.1	68.5	3.5	5.8	74.3	39.2	113.6	7.8	65.5	10.0	51.7
	PERSONS										
1988–89	108.6	138.4	4.7	7.5	145.9	55.3	201.2	5.2	72.5	6.6	62.6
1989–90	112.5	142.5	5.0	8.1	150.6	54.4	205.0	5.4	73.5	6.2	63.5
1990–91	117.1	145.2	6.4	9.1	154.3	56.5	210.8	5.9	73.2	8.4	63.6
1991–92	111.1	143.2	7.1	11.0	154.2	62.1	216.3	7.1	71.3	10.4	63.0
1992–93	114.5	148.9	8.6	12.2	161.1	60.2	221.3	7.6	72.8	11.0	62.6

(a) Annual averages are derived from the Monthly Labour Force Survey estimates. For scope of estimates and definitions, see the latest issue of the monthly publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). (b) Jervis Bay Territory was included in the scope of the survey until July 1993, when it was excluded. (c) The number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. (d) The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

TABLE 9.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a): FULL-TIME AND TOTAL, BY AGE, 1992-93, REVISED SERIES(b)
(^{'000})

Age group	Males		Females		Persons
	Married	Total	Married	Total	
FULL-TIME					
15-19	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.4	3.2
20-24	1.1	8.4	2.0	6.8	15.2
25-34	12.7	20.4	7.3	11.6	32.0
35-44	16.3	20.0	8.2	11.5	31.5
45-54	12.8	14.9	6.8	9.5	24.4
55-59	3.2	3.6	1.1	1.7	5.3
60-64	1.7	2.0	0.3	0.5	2.5
65-69	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.3
70+	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Total annual average	48.2	71.4	25.8	43.1	114.5
TOTAL					
15-19	0.1	5.3	0.1	6.0	11.3
20-24	1.2	10.7	2.4	10.2	21.0
25-34	13.2	21.3	11.5	16.9	38.2
35-44	16.8	20.7	14.4	18.7	39.4
45-54	13.4	15.6	9.8	13.0	28.6
55-59	3.5	3.9	2.0	2.6	6.5
60-64	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.9	3.1
65-69	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6
70+	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.3
Total annual average	50.6	80.4	40.8	68.5	149.0

(a) From July 1993 Jervis Bay Territory is excluded from the scope of the survey.
(b) Annual averages are derived from the Monthly Labour Force Survey estimates. For scope of estimates and definitions, see the latest issue of the monthly publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

Unemployment rate Between 1988-89 and 1992-93, the unemployment rate for the ACT increased from 5.2 per cent to 7.6 per cent.

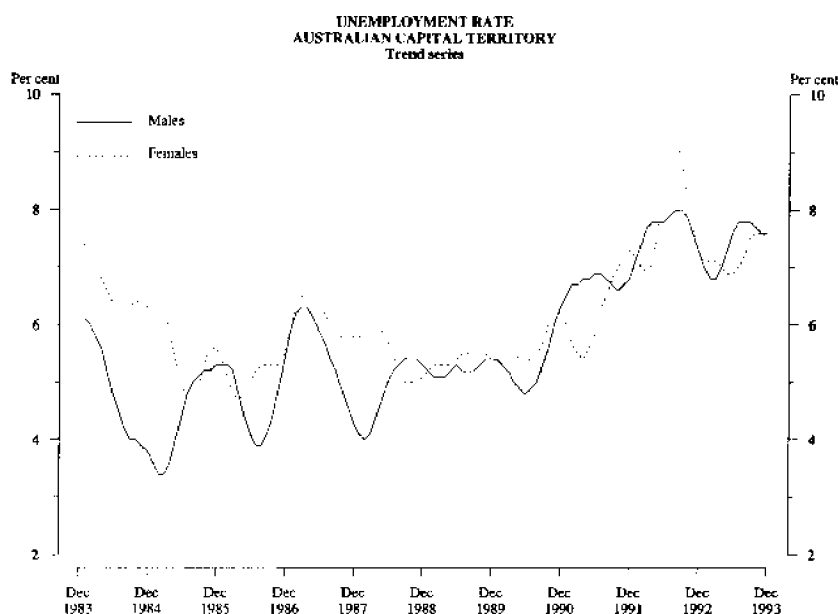
TABLE 9.3 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a) BY AGE, REVISED SERIES
(Per cent)

Annual average(b)	Australian Capital Territory(c)				Australia			
	15-19	20-24	25 and over	Total	15-19	20-24	25 and over	Total
1988-89	17.7	*6.1	*3.2	5.2	15.7	9.2	4.9	6.6
1989-90	17.1	*6.5	*3.5	5.4	14.9	8.8	4.5	6.2
1990-91	*20.0	*8.7	*3.5	5.9	20.0	12.4	6.2	8.4
1991-92	19.9	10.0	5.1	7.1	23.8	15.4	8.0	10.4
1992-93	25.7	10.6	4.7	7.6	24.4	16.0	8.6	11.0

(a) The number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
(b) Annual averages derived from the monthly labor force survey. For scope of estimates and definitions, see the latest issue of the monthly publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). (c) From July 1993 Jervis Bay Territory is excluded from the scope of the survey.
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

The unemployment rate for Australia has also been rising since 1989–90. In 1989–90 the unemployment rate was 6.2 per cent, while in 1992–93 it has risen to 11.0 per cent, a rise of 4.8 percentage points.

For the period 1988–89 to 1992–93 the ACT unemployment rate for 15–19 year olds increased from 17.7 per cent to 25.7 per cent compared with an increase from 15.7 per cent to 24.4 per cent nationally.



Source: *The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)*

Estimates of regional unemployment for the ACT are published quarterly by the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET) in *Small Area Labour Force Markets — Australia*. These estimates are prepared by DEET from information supplied by the ABS and Department of Social Security. (Note: the following estimates are not seasonally adjusted and the ACT estimates are subject to variability due to its small population size.) For June quarter 1993 DEET estimated that 11,320 people were unemployed in the ACT, with approximately 5.6 per cent of those unemployed residing in the suburb of Kambah; followed by approximately 3.0 per cent in O'Connor; 2.8 per cent in Narrabundah; 2.7 per cent in Wanniasa; 2.5 per cent in Kaleen; and 2.0 per cent in Lyneham.

DEET estimated that ACT regional unemployment rates for these suburbs of the same period were 12.8 per cent for O'Connor; 12.2 per cent for Narrabundah; 9.1 per cent for Lyneham; 6.2 per cent for Kambah; 5.9 per cent for Kaleen; and 5.6 per cent for Wanniasa.

Long-term unemployment

The average duration of unemployment in the ACT was 40.8 weeks in February 1994.

The number of long-term unemployed people (those unemployed for 52 weeks and over) in the ACT represented 25.5 per cent of total unemployment. This was an increase from February 1993,

when the proportion was 23.3 per cent. In May 1993 the proportion of long-term unemployed people reached an unprecedented peak of 30.7 per cent.

Among males the long-term unemployed were 23.3 per cent of the total, while for females 27.6 per cent were classified as long-term unemployed.

TABLE 9.4 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT, ACT

Month	Long-term unemployment									Long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment		
	Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104			Unemployed 104 weeks and over			Total					
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	---'000---									— per cent —		
1992—												
December	*0.7	*0.5	*1.4	*0.6	*0.5	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.5	23.3	24.5	22.9
1993—												
January	*0.9	*0.6	*1.9	*0.6	*0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	3.1	23.1	25.4	24.0
February	*1.2	*0.6	*2.0	*0.8	*0.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	3.4	28.2	18.7	23.3
March	*1.5	1.0	*2.2	*0.9	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.7	4.1	36.4	23.0	29.3
April	*1.2	*0.6	*1.6	*0.8	*0.6	1.4	2.0	1.0	3.0	31.7	20.4	26.8
May	*1.4	*0.2	*2.1	*0.8	*0.2	1.0	2.1	1.0	3.1	36.2	23.3	30.7
June	*1.2	*0.5	*1.8	*0.9	*0.5	1.3	2.1	1.1	3.2	31.3	22.4	27.6
July	*0.6	*0.5	*1.0	*0.7	*0.5	1.2	1.3	*0.9	2.2	20.6	17.6	19.1
August	*0.7	*0.7	*1.2	*0.9	*0.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.8	23.5	27.3	24.8
September	*0.7	*0.7	*1.4	*0.9	*0.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	3.0	24.6	23.3	24.2
October	*0.7	*0.3	*1.2	*0.8	*0.3	1.1	1.5	*0.8	2.3	23.4	16.3	20.5
November	*0.6	*0.5	*1.1	1.2	*0.5	1.7	1.8	1.0	2.8	33.3	19.2	26.4
December	*0.6	*0.6	*1.2	1.5	*0.6	2.1	2.1	1.2	3.3	31.8	22.2	27.5
1994—												
January	*0.5	*0.5	*1.1	1.6	*0.5	2.1	2.1	1.1	3.2	25.0	16.9	21.6
February	*0.7	1.1	*1.8	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	4.1	23.3	27.6	25.5

Source: *The Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, February 1994 (6201.1)*

Sector Of the 131,800 wage and salary earners employed in the ACT in February 1993, 59,200 were employed in the private sector and 72,100 in the public sector. From February 1988 to February 1993, the proportion of wage and salary earners employed in the public sector in the ACT fell from 56.3 to 54.7 per cent.

Of the employees in the Public sector 53,100 (73.6%) were in the Commonwealth government sector and 19,000 (26.4%) were in the ACT government sector.

TABLE 9.5 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS(a) EMPLOYED BY SECTOR AND SEX ('000)

Sector/sex	February					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Private—						
Males	26.0	25.1	25.9	26.0	29.9	28.1
Females	28.7	26.0	28.7	27.7	32.3	31.2
Persons	54.7	51.0	54.6	53.8	62.2	59.2
Public—						
Males	39.2	38.6	37.9	39.0	37.9	38.5
Females	31.2	31.1	31.7	32.6	32.7	33.7
Persons	70.4	69.7	69.6	71.6	70.6	72.1
Total—						
Males	65.2	63.7	63.8	65.0	67.8	66.5
Females	59.9	57.0	60.4	60.4	65.0	64.8
Persons	125.1	120.7	124.2	125.4	132.8	131.8

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia*. (6248.0)

Industry In 1993, the largest employer for the ACT was the community services industry, which includes health, education, museum and library services along with welfare and other community services. The community services industry has replaced the public administration and defence industry as the Territory's strongest employer.

TABLE 9.6 EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY INDUSTRY(a), PERSONS ('000)

Industry	February					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Manufacturing	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.6	3.8
Electricity, gas and water	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Construction	4.6	6.2	5.4	4.7	5.4	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	20.6	16.3	16.0	16.2	18.6	18.3
Transport and storage	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.7
Communication	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0
Finance, property and business services	11.4	12.4	14.9	16.3	17.4	15.1
Public administration and defence(b)	37.1	35.7	36.1	38.0	34.6	34.5
Community services—	29.2	29.4	30.6	30.5	35.1	36.0
Health,	8.2	9.1	9.4	8.1	8.7	7.2
Education, museum and library services	13.0	13.5	13.7	14.3	15.7	17.5
Welfare and other community services	8.1	6.8	7.5	8.1	10.8	11.4
Recreation, personal and other services	10.8	9.6	10.0	9.3	10.3	11.1
Total all industries(c)	125.1	120.7	124.2	125.4	132.8	131.4

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Excludes members of permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates etc. (c) Includes mining and employees of government agencies classified to agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0)

Average weekly earnings

The average weekly earnings of full-time adult employees for both ordinary time earnings and total earnings was significantly higher in the public sector than the private sector. This reflected the greater concentration of private sector employment in the lower paid manual and retail occupations; and the higher proportion of professional and para-professional employees in the public sector.

The average weekly earnings of the ACT wage and salary employees continues to be above the national average. In August 1993 the average weekly full-time adult employees ordinary time earnings in the ACT was \$695.80, while for all Australians it was \$604.80.

TABLE 9.7 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES BY SECTOR AND SEX FOR THE ACT, AUGUST 1988-93

Year	Average ordinary time earnings			Average total earnings		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ALL SECTORS						
1988	577.60	458.50	531.60	608.10	468.30	554.10
1989	622.20	497.30	571.50	651.20	508.70	593.40
1990	665.60	528.40	610.30	694.90	542.20	633.30
1991	694.30	558.30	640.50	721.20	569.20	661.10
1992	732.90	584.30	672.90	760.30	594.80	693.50
1993	751.40	618.80	695.80	780.20	629.40	717.00
PRIVATE SECTOR						
1988	506.70	397.00	471.90	549.60	406.30	504.20
1989	567.00	439.80	519.40	604.30	455.50	548.70
1990	611.00	456.30	553.90	639.70	474.50	578.80
1991	639.70	481.80	584.80	670.30	498.50	610.60
1992	657.40	492.20	592.30	680.60	505.10	611.50
1993	618.70	514.50	577.00	643.80	526.40	596.70
PUBLIC SECTOR						
1988	612.00	478.00	556.40	636.50	488.00	574.80
1989	649.30	520.60	595.20	674.30	530.20	613.70
1990	695.40	560.10	638.50	724.90	572.00	660.60
1991	723.20	588.30	666.80	748.10	596.90	684.90
1992	772.10	629.30	713.80	801.70	638.60	735.10
1993	809.70	659.80	745.70	840.10	670.00	767.50

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)*

Small Business Summary Tables

Over the period 1988-89 to 1991-92, self employed persons as measured by the Labour Force Survey increased each year from 6,700 to 10,900 in the ACT. However in 1992-93, this number has dropped to 9,500 self-employed persons, a decrease of 12.8 per cent.

The number of employers fell again in 1992-93 by 10.9 per cent, despite the rise seen in 1990-91 and 1991-92.

TABLE 9.8 PERSONS WORKING IN OWN BUSINESS
(^{'000})

	<i>Self employed</i>	<i>Employers</i>
1988-89	6.7	4.8
1989-90	8.5	3.4
1990-91	8.3	4.3
1991-92	10.9	4.6
1992-93	9.5	4.1

Source: *Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data*

Male employees in ACT businesses of 50 to 99 employees received the highest average weekly total earnings in 1992 (\$675.20). They also recorded the highest number of hours paid for (43.7 hours).

Female employees in larger businesses (100 employees or more) earned more, on average, than those in smaller businesses. Female employees in small businesses with less than 20 employees received the least pay on average (\$486.70), but recorded the highest hours paid for (39.3 hours).

Small business employees earned less per hour, on average, than those employees working in businesses of 20 or more employees. Employees in small businesses averaged \$13.00 per hour for males, and \$12.40 for females. For those employees in businesses of 100 employees and over, males averaged \$16.40 per hour, and females \$14.30.

In May 1992, female employees in small businesses earned 94.0 per cent of male earnings. In contrast, in businesses with 50 to 99 employees, females earned 72.5 per cent of male earnings.

**TABLE 9.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS OF
FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL (PRIVATE SECTOR)
EMPLOYEES(a), ACT, MAY 1992**

	<i>Employer size group(b)</i>				
	<i>Under 20</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100 and over</i>	<i>All business</i>
Average weekly total earnings (\$)					
Males	517.80	599.20	675.20	643.50	552.00
Females	486.70	529.10	489.80	531.90	510.20
Average weekly hours paid for					
Males	40.0	39.1	43.7	39.3	39.8
Females	39.3	37.6	36.6	37.3	38.2
Average hourly earnings (\$)					
Males	13.00	15.30	15.40	16.40	13.90
Females	12.40	14.10	13.40	14.30	13.40

(a) The data supplied relates to full-time adult non-managerial employees in ACT private sector businesses. Self-employed workers and those employees in the agricultural sector are not included. (b) Employer unit size relates to the activities of a business within the ACT.

Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)*

Labour Costs The cost to ACT employers for employed labour in 1991-92 can be divided into Employer provided earnings and Other labour costs (see Table 9.10). Employer provided earnings comprise gross wages and salaries, termination payments and an estimate of the cash value of fringe benefits. Other labour costs largely consists of superannuation, payroll tax, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax.

In 1991-92 the average labour cost per employee was \$26,281 of which \$23,428 was gross wages and salaries. While average earnings and other labour costs increase with the number of employees, certain costs vary from this pattern. Superannuation costs per employee were lowest for employers with 20 to 99 employees, \$752 compared to an average of \$977 for all employers.

Labour costs in 1991-92 were highest for employers with 100 or more employees due to higher earnings and higher payroll tax costs. This group reported average earnings per employee of \$26,847 compared to \$21,402 for employers with up to 19 employees. As expected, payroll tax costs were also highest for this group at \$1,724 per employee.

TABLE 9.10 LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE PRIVATE SECTOR, ACT, 1991-92 (dollars)

	<i>Number of employees in organisation</i>			
	<i>0-19</i>	<i>20-99</i>	<i>100 or more</i>	<i>All employers</i>
Earnings	21,402	24,975	26,847	23,907
Gross wages and salaries	21,046	24,354	26,415	23,428
Termination payments	*101	387	190	236
Fringe benefits	255	233	*241	243
Other labour costs	1,914	2,434	3,204	2,374
Superannuation	*1,210	752	975	977
Payroll tax	*149	1,159	1,724	864
Workers' compensation	435	413	391	418
Fringe benefits tax	120	110	*113	114
Total labour costs	23,316	27,409	30,051	26,281

Source: Unpublished ABS data: Survey of Major Labour Costs 1991-92

Labour costs can also be measured on a cost per hour worked basis (see Table 9.11). In 1991-92 the cost per hour worked for workers' compensation, fringe benefits and fringe benefits tax are similar across all employer size groups. However, employers with 100 or more employees had the highest gross wages and salaries per hour worked, \$19.69 compared to \$13.54 for employers with up to 19 employees.

Employers with up to 19 employees reported the highest superannuation costs per hour worked, 78 cents per hour compared to an average of 67 cents per hour for all employers.

**TABLE 9.11 LABOUR COSTS PER HOUR WORKED PRIVATE
SECTOR IN ACT, 1991-92
(dollars)**

	<i>Number of employees in organisation</i>			
	<i>0-19</i>	<i>20-99</i>	<i>100 or more</i>	<i>All employers</i>
Earnings	13.76	17.48	20.01	16.35
Gross wages and salaries	13.54	17.04	19.69	16.02
Termination payments	*0.06	*0.27	0.14	0.16
Fringe benefits	*0.16	0.16	0.18	0.17
Other labour costs	1.23	1.70	2.39	1.62
Superannuation	0.78	0.53	0.73	0.67
Payroll tax	*0.10	0.81	1.29	0.59
Workers' compensation	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29
Fringe benefits tax	*0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Total labour costs	15.00	19.18	22.40	17.97

Source: Unpublished ABS data: Survey of Major Labour Costs and Survey of Wage Costs 1991-92

Training With the introduction of the Commonwealth government's initiatives to encourage formal employee training, there has been increased interest in the training costs borne by both private and public sector employers across Australia.

When measured as a percentage of gross wages and salaries, ACT employers in 1990 spent, on average, 1.3 per cent more on formal training (3.9%) than the Australian average of 2.6 per cent. This translates to an average cost of \$244 per employee for ACT employers, compared to the national average of \$163.

**TABLE 9.12 AVERAGE TRAINING EXPENDITURE
ALL EMPLOYERS, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1990**

	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>		<i>Australia</i>
	— per cent of gross wages and salaries —		
Private sector	2.9	2.2	
Public Sector	4.7	3.2	
Total	3.9	2.6	
	—dollars—		
Total training expenditure per employee	243.7		162.8
	—hours—		
Training hours per employee	6.4		5.9
	—per cent of employers—		
Employers reporting training expenditure	*32.2		24.4

Source: Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (6353.0)

Trade unions At 30 June 1993 there were 41 separate trade unions operating in the ACT. This is a decrease of 24 per cent since 1992 when there were 54. The main cause of the decrease was union amalgamations. At the Australia level, in 1993, 52 unions amalgamated to form 17 unions.

The number of reported financial membership as a proportion of employees in the ACT was 41 per cent. This is the lowest of all States and Territories, other than the Northern Territory.

TABLE 9.13 TRADE UNIONS

	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>				<i>Australia</i>	
	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1993</i>
Number of separate unions	73	62	58	54	41	188
Number of financial members ('000)(a)						
Males	31.4	30.2	30.0	27.7	32.1	1,604.7
Females	21.6	20.7	21.6	21.5	22.8	1,110.5
Persons	53.0	50.9	51.6	49.2	55.0	2,715.2
Financial members as a proportion of total employees(a)						
Males	49	48	45	40	47	50
Females	36	33	35	32	34	41
Persons	43	41	40	36	41	46

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

Source: *Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6232.0)*

Industrial disputes In the twelve months to December 1992 there were 12 disputes reported in progress for the ACT, involving 1,600 employees and the loss of 2,700 working days. The majority of the lost time (52%) occurred in the Transport and storage industry. In terms of working days lost per thousand employees, the ACT recorded the lowest level of all States and Territories (20 working days).

TABLE 9.14 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>					
	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Number of disputes which ended (a)	45	29	24	19	17	12
Workers involved ('000) (directly and indirectly)	9.4	13.1	8.8	8.6	9.2	1.6
Working days lost ('000)	17.5	14.1	9.6	7.9	2.3	2.7

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

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0)*

Employment Injuries There were 3,970 compensatable claims lodged and accepted in the ACT for public sector employees (including both ACT government employees and Commonwealth employees residing in the ACT) in 1992-93 compared with 4,214 in 1991-92. This represented a decrease of 5.8 per cent. The majority of claims were lodged by males (55.0%).

In 1992-93 the majority of injuries occurring in the workplace were sprains or strains (excluding the back) (27.0%), of which more females had reported (53.3%). However, in 1991-92, it was the males who had most reported this type of injury (55.6%). Sprains and strains (excluding the back) in conjunction with back injuries (18.2%) and contusions and crushes (7.9%), collectively accounted for over half (53.0%) of the total employment injuries reported in the workplace.

No deaths were recorded in 1992-93, however, 2 were recorded in 1991-92 (1 males, 1 female).

TABLE 9.15 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT INJURIES IN THE ACT(a): NATURE OF INJURY, 1991-92 AND 1992-93.

Nature of injury	1991-92			1992-93		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
All fractures excluding back	107	39	146	101	52	153
Back	435	276	711	410	311	721
Contusions/crushes	250	171	421	170	145	315
External effects(b)	97	17	114	84	12	96
Multiple injuries	4	5	9	19	5	24
Occupational Overuse Syndrome	98	246	344	146	282	428
Open wounds	217	68	285	149	57	206
Other diseases(c)	118	69	187	127	69	196
Other injuries(d)	179	307	486	375	94	469
Sprains/strains excluding back	665	530	1,195	500	570	1,070
- Stress	155	161	316	102	190	292
Total	2,325	1,889	4,214	2,183	1,787	3,970

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

Source: Comcare Australia, unpublished data

In 1992-93 the cost of claims for the ACT public sector had accumulated to \$16,752,083. This amount was lower by 22.7 per cent than that for the previous year (\$21,683,114). Similarly with time off work, less time off work was taken in 1992-93 (20,544 weeks) than in 1991-92 (28,877 weeks) by 28.9 per cent.

TABLE 9.16 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT INJURIES IN THE ACT(a): NATURE OF INJURY BY TIME OFF WORK AND COST OF CLAIMS(b), 1991-92 AND 1992-93.

Nature of injury	1991-92			1992-93		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	—weeks—					
All fractures excluding back	805	183	988	387	627	1,014
Back	3,473	3,220	6,693	2,750	2,000	4,750
Contusions/crushes	729	529	1,258	222	146	368
External effects(c)	7	2	9	6	0	6
Multiple injuries	155	248	403	167	3	170
Occupational Overuse Syndrome	652	3,807	4,459	208	2,759	2,967
Open wounds	149	15	164	347	15	362
Other diseases(d)	1,160	442	1,602	683	472	1,155
Other injuries(e)	561	443	1,004	1,609	152	1,761
Sprains/strains excluding back	3,162	2,373	5,535	1,671	2,628	4,299
Stress	3,715	3,047	6,762	1,463	2,229	3,692
Total Time off work	14,568	14,309	28,877	9,513	11,031	20,544
Cost of claims (\$'000)	11,787.5	9,895.6	21,683.1	8,542.1	8,210.0	16,752.1

(a) Number of claims received and accepted by Comcare Australia. (b) Some claims are still presently active and cost was calculated as paid out to date, i.e. until 31 March 1994. (c) Foreign body on external of eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproductive system. (d) Includes brain, neck and nervous system diseases; eye, ear and joint diseases; multiple diseases; and diseases due to chemical or other exposure. (e) Includes dislocation injuries; all concussion and internal injuries; general superficial injuries; general nervous system, burns and poison injuries; other unspecified injuries; and damage to aids and appliances.

Source: Comcare Australia, unpublished data

► **For further information:**

Comcare Australia

Department of Employment, Education and Training

ABS publications *Average Weekly Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia* (6304.0)

Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)

Award Coverage (6415.0)

Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)

Canberra Area Statistical Summary (1313.8)

Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, (6306.0)

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)

Employer Training and Expenditure, Australia (6353.0)

Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0)—annual

Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (6354.0)

Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)

The Australian Labour Market, 1993 (6284.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—monthly

The Labour Force, Australia (6204.0)—irregular

The Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, February 1994 (6201.1)

Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)

CHAPTER 10

PRICES

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a *basket* of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group (i.e., metropolitan wage and salary earner households). This *basket* covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in the following eight groups:

- food;
- clothing;
- housing;
- household equipment and operation;
- transportation;
- tobacco and alcohol;
- health and personal care; and
- recreation and education.

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

The All Groups CPI for Canberra increased 2.2 per cent between the June quarter 1992 and the June quarter 1993, compared with a national increase of 1.9 per cent (as measured by the weighted average of the eight capital cities).

The two groups showing the main differences in annual movements were Housing (which increased 0.5% in Canberra compared with a 1.0% fall nationally) and Health and personal care (up 5.2% in Canberra compared with a 3.9% increase nationally).

The increase in housing costs in Canberra (compared with the fall nationally) can be attributed to a combination of a smaller fall in mortgage interest charges (a decrease of 3.7% in Canberra compared with a decrease of 6.1% nationally) and a larger increase in local government rates and charges (12.2% in Canberra compared with 8.7% nationally).

The stronger growth in health and personal care costs in Canberra resulted mainly from larger increases in hospital and medical services (10.3% in Canberra and 5.9% nationally).

**TABLE 10.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>House- hold equip- ment and operation</i>	<i>Trans- portation</i>	<i>Tobacco and alcohol</i>	<i>Health and pers- onal care</i>	<i>Recre- ation and educ- ation</i>	<i>All groups</i>
Canberra—									
1990-91—									
June	2.5	4.1	1.4	3.9	2.0	6.2	9.5	2.9	3.2
1991-92—									
September	4.1	2.8	-0.7	2.9	5.1	6.4	12.4	3.0	3.8
December	4.0	2.0	-1.9	1.6	-0.5	5.5	11.1	0.4	1.8
March	2.6	1.9	-2.4	1.4	4.3	6.4	11.5	1.5	2.6
June	2.4	—	-3.7	1.4	6.0	4.0	5.9	2.5	2.2
1992-93—									
September	1.3	-0.1	-2.9	0.7	3.5	7.9	3.6	2.0	1.5
December	1.0	—	-3.9	0.2	3.0	8.3	2.4	1.5	1.0
March	3.1	0.3	-1.2	0.3	3.1	7.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
June	1.5	1.4	0.5	-0.2	3.1	10.4	5.2	2.2	2.2
Weighted average of eight capital cities—									
1990-91—									
June	2.1	4.3	—	3.5	3.2	8.9	10.4	2.5	3.4
1991-92—									
September	3.4	3.2	-2.6	3.6	3.2	8.3	11.2	3.0	3.2
December	2.9	2.0	-3.9	2.4	-1.8	5.8	11.7	0.9	1.5
March	1.3	1.3	-4.8	1.6	2.9	4.8	13.0	1.2	1.7
June	2.0	0.4	-6.6	1.9	3.1	3.9	6.8	1.8	1.2
1992-93—									
September	1.0	0.6	-6.2	0.4	3.1	5.8	4.6	1.3	0.8
December	1.1	1.2	-6.4	-0.2	1.5	7.6	1.5	1.3	0.3
March	2.7	1.1	-3.8	-0.5	1.8	9.5	-0.8	2.5	1.2
June	1.5	1.2	-1.0	-0.6	2.9	9.9	3.9	3.2	1.9

Source: Unpublished ABS data, *Consumer Price Index*

Average Retail Prices Table 10.2 contains the average prices for selected items which are included in the Consumer Price Index.

TABLE 10.2 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, CANBERRA (cents)

Item	Unit	June quarter		
		1991	1992	1993
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	90	95	100
Milk, powdered, full cream	1kg can	647	609	(a)445
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	340	351	355
Butter	2 x 250g	184	176	176
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	146	153	161
Biscuits, dry	250g	129	130	130
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500g	278	311	299
Rice, medium grain	1kg	113	120	114
Flour, self-raising	2kg	269	280	277
Beef—				
Rump steak	1kg	1,000	1,052	1,009
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	988	967	968
Chuck steak	1kg	653	630	637
Lamb—				
Leg	1kg	514	504	528
Loin chops	1kg	672	606	662
Forequarter chops	1kg	448	388	405
Pork—				
Leg	1kg	559	553	524
Loin chops	1kg	755	771	774
Chicken, frozen	1kg	284	255	277
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	247	248	238
Sausages	1 kg	322	315	323
Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	165	175	188
Sugar, white	2kg	196	189	179
Tea	250g	178	179	177
Coffee, instant	150g jar	435	425	396
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	147	140	164
Oranges	1kg	110	104	61
Bananas	1kg	389	213	206
Potatoes	1kg	63	59	72
Tomatoes	1kg	182	336	207
Carrots	1kg	143	132	188
Onions	1kg	97	93	144
Peas, frozen	500g pkt	144	136	131
Laundry detergent	1kg	409	432	416
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	67.9	71.7	73.2

(a) 750g

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0)

Price Indexes of Building Materials

The ABS produces two price indexes which measure 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*.

These indexes measure changes in the prices of materials used in constructing buildings in each capital city. The materials included in the indexes are those materials, fittings and fixtures which form an integral part of the building structure and which are customarily installed before the building is occupied.

In the year to June 1993 prices of building materials in Canberra recorded smaller increases than at the national level (as measured by the index for the weighted average of the six State capital cities).

The Price Index of Materials Used in House Building increased by 3.2 per cent in Canberra from June 1992 to June 1993, while nationally the index rose by 4.2 per cent.

House building materials which recorded the main difference in annual movement were:

- *Concrete mix, cement and sand* remained unchanged in Canberra but increased by 6.8 per cent nationally.
- *Electrical installation materials* increased by 4.9 per cent in Canberra while falling by 2.8 per cent nationally;
- *Timber, board and joinery* increased by 7.0 per cent in Canberra and nationally by 10.0 per cent.

**TABLE 10.3. PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING,
BUILDING MATERIALS — PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH
OF PREVIOUS YEAR**

	Concrete mix, Cement cement and sand	Cement prod- ucts	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel prod- ucts	Other metal prod- ucts	Plumbing fixtures etc.	Electrical instal- lation materials	Instal- led appli- ances	Other groups	All
CANBERRA											
<i>1992-93—</i>											
July	0.9	1.6	4.2	4.1	3.3	0.1	1.7	-0.4	0.8	0.2	2.2
August	1.2	1.6	4.2	2.1	3.1	0.1	2.2	2.0	0.8	0.1	1.6
September	0.9	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	-0.5	4.3	3.3	-1.2	-0.3	1.9
October	0.6	0.6	2.5	3.2	0.3	-2.0	1.0	5.5	-1.4	-0.2	1.2
November	0.2	0.5	1.6	4.4	0.3	-1.7	0.9	5.0	-1.3	0.5	1.6
December	0.5	0.4	3.8	5.1	0.3	-2.0	-2.4	4.3	-1.4	0.5	1.7
January	0.5	-0.2	2.0	3.6	0.7	1.8	-1.2	4.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.6
February	1.3	-0.2	4.3	4.7	0.7	1.8	3.5	3.9	-0.1	-0.7	2.4
March	-0.1	-0.2	3.5	4.1	0.7	1.9	-0.5	6.2	0.3	1.1	2.1
April	-0.1	-0.5	2.8	4.1	0.7	1.9	-2.3	5.5	0.7	2.0	2.1
May	0.1	1.7	4.3	5.9	0.7	1.9	-1.7	4.4	0.9	1.1	3.0
June	—	2.4	3.8	7.0	1.1	1.0	-2.1	4.9	0.6	1.4	3.2
WEIGHTED AVERAGE, SIX STATE CAPITALS											
<i>1992-93—</i>											
July	-6.3	2.4	2.7	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	-3.1	2.4	2.4	0.3
August	-5.5	1.4	2.2	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.5	-1.1	2.5	2.1	0.3
September	-5.7	0.8	2.1	1.2	4.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.6
October	-2.7	1.1	1.9	1.4	4.5	0.5	—	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.9
November	-1.5	1.2	1.8	1.9	3.0	0.7	0.7	-0.8	1.5	1.4	1.2
December	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.0	-1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6
January	2.5	0.9	0.7	2.4	1.8	1.5	0.8	-3.1	3.6	1.8	1.8
February	3.6	1.0	0.5	4.4	1.8	1.6	1.2	-2.7	3.7	1.5	2.5
March	5.0	0.9	0.6	5.4	1.8	2.2	1.3	-2.5	4.5	0.5	2.9
April	6.2	-0.1	0.7	7.0	1.9	2.2	-0.1	-2.9	4.5	1.6	3.6
May	7.0	0.1	0.7	8.5	2.4	1.6	-0.7	-3.3	4.5	1.3	3.9
June	6.8	0.1	0.8	10.0	2.4	1.0	-1.0	-2.8	4.6	0.3	4.2

Source: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)

The Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building increased by 0.7 per cent in Canberra and nationally by 1.3 per cent from June 1992 to June 1993.

The lower Canberra annual price increase was mainly due to differences in movements for:

- *Ready mixed concrete* which fell by 0.4 per cent in Canberra but rose 5.5 per cent nationally;
- *Structural steel* which increased by 15.4 per cent in Canberra and 20.5 per cent nationally.

TABLE 10.4. PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS — PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR

	Struc- tural timber	Clay bricks	Ready mixed concrete	Precast concrete prod- ucts	Struc- tural steel	Alumin- ium windows	Fabri- cated steel products	Builders' hard- ware	Carpet	Paint	Non- ferrous pipes	All groups
CANBERRA												
<i>1992-93—</i>												
July	-0.8	4.9	2.0	3.4	1.7	-6.3	1.9	1.3	-8.3	1.4	-1.8	-0.3
August	-0.9	4.9	2.0	3.4	1.4	-5.9	5.5	0.9	-10.0	0.4	1.2	0.4
September	-1.2	4.9	2.0	2.9	0.8	-8.1	5.5	0.7	-10.0	1.3	2.1	0.3
October	-1.2	3.7	1.4	-0.6	1.7	-8.1	5.5	-0.2	-10.0	1.3	0.6	-0.3
November	4.1	1.5	1.4	-0.6	2.0	-8.1	5.5	-0.3	-12.3	3.2	3.0	—
December	5.0	2.1	1.4	-1.1	3.2	-6.1	5.5	-0.3	-12.3	2.9	0.2	-0.2
January	4.3	1.6	1.4	-0.6	3.2	-2.7	6.5	0.3	-13.6	2.9	5.7	0.5
February	5.3	2.4	-0.4	-0.6	2.5	-2.7	4.9	0.7	-14.2	2.9	5.6	0.1
March	6.9	2.2	-0.4	-0.8	2.5	-2.1	4.9	2.6	-15.7	2.9	14.1	0.4
April	9.3	1.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	-2.1	4.5	1.7	-8.2	0.8	15.8	0.6
May	11.2	2.8	-0.4	1.0	0.3	-1.2	4.5	1.5	-4.2	-4.3	15.1	0.6
June	15.4	1.6	-0.4	1.1	1.9	-1.2	4.5	1.9	-2.2	-4.3	6.9	0.7
WEIGHTED AVERAGE, SIX STATE CAPITALS												
<i>1992-93—</i>												
July	-1.3	1.9	-8.9	0.6	-0.7	-1.1	0.5	3.0	-3.2	5.3	2.8	-0.6
August	—	2.2	-7.4	-0.1	-0.1	-1.4	0.5	3.0	-3.0	4.3	3.4	-0.4
September	1.2	1.8	-8.2	-0.9	0.4	-1.5	—	3.0	-2.9	1.9	4.4	-0.6
October	1.1	1.8	-5.6	-0.7	0.6	-0.4	0.5	2.9	-3.4	1.2	4.8	-0.5
November	2.0	1.9	-4.8	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	0.7	2.5	-3.7	0.1	3.0	-0.4
December	2.6	0.9	-3.2	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	0.7	2.4	-3.8	0.4	3.4	-0.1
January	3.2	0.8	-1.8	-0.8	0.6	-0.3	1.0	2.2	-1.4	0.4	4.2	0.1
February	8.8	0.7	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.7	2.1	-2.5	0.6	6.4	0.5
March	11.1	0.3	1.3	-0.2	0.5	—	0.4	3.9	-1.2	—	6.6	0.8
April	14.0	0.5	3.2	-0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.5	2.0	-0.8	0.3	5.4	1.0
May	18.4	0.5	5.0	—	1.6	0.4	-1.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.3
June	20.5	0.7	5.5	0.1	1.8	0.4	-0.8	2.4	-0.6	1.2	-1.4	1.3

Source: Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6407.0)

► For further information:

ABS publications *The Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6461.0)

Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0)

Consumer Price Index (6401.0)

A Guide to the Consumer Price Index (6440.0)

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (6416.0)

Housing and Locational Preferences, Australian Capital Territory (8710.8)

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6407.0)

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)

CHAPTER 11

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING, FOREIGN
AND RETAIL TRADE, SERVICE INDUSTRIES**ABS Business Register**

The information contained in the following table has been extracted from the ABS Business Register. The prime purpose of the Register is to provide a comprehensive source of business names and addresses from which selections can be made for inclusion in ABS economic censuses and surveys. The businesses on the Register are classified according to their industry and employment size.

At present, the register includes only businesses which employ *wage and salary earners*. Businesses operated *entirely* by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members are excluded. Agricultural businesses with an estimated value of operations in excess of \$5,000 are also included on the register regardless of employment characteristics.

Predominantly the industries in the ACT employ 1–4 persons (62.5% as at February 1994). ACT industries in the Retail Trade and Property and business services sector had the highest proportions in this employment size range, 15.3 per cent and 26.0 per cent, respectively. The Government administration and defence sector accounted for 38.0 per cent of industries employing 100 or more staff.

TABLE 11.1 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS FOR ACT BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE AS AT FEBRUARY 1994, PRELIMINARY

ANZSIC division	Employment size range							Total
	N/A	1–4	5–9	10–19	20–49	50–99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	79	88	17	7	3	—	—	194
Mining	—	13	3	1	2	—	—	19
Manufacturing	—	176	91	47	31	6	7	358
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	4	4	4	1	1	1	15
Construction	—	992	147	51	31	9	10	1,240
Wholesale trade	—	405	197	79	28	12	1	722
Retail trade	—	1,124	607	231	53	24	27	2,066
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	206	176	111	64	18	11	586
Transport and storage	—	277	47	24	14	9	8	379
Communication services	—	16	5	9	16	2	4	52
Finance, and business services	—	497	97	51	37	7	4	693
Property and business services	—	1,912	351	158	75	23	19	2,538
Government administration and defence	—	91	19	29	64	35	79	317
Education	—	165	44	52	68	34	8	371
Health and community services	—	685	232	92	38	12	11	1,070
Cultural and recreational services	—	190	95	35	33	9	7	369
Personal and other services	—	515	176	46	22	3	11	773
Total	79	7,356	2,308	1,027	580	204	208	11,762

Source: Unpublished ABS Business Register data

The number of business locations in each of the industries as outlined in Table 11.2, showed the percentage of businesses involved in Agriculture for the ACT was well below the national

average as expected, while the Manufacturing industry was only marginally lower. The Property and business services and the Retail trade sectors had the largest number of locations in the ACT; significantly above that of the national averages.

**TABLE 11.2 ACT BUSINESS LOCATIONS BY ANZSIC DIVISION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BUSINESS LOCATIONS FOR
AUSTRALIA, PRELIMINARY
(Per cent)**

<i>ANZSIC division</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.65	20.74
Mining	0.16	0.55
Manufacturing	3.04	5.82
Electricity, gas and water	0.13	0.33
Construction	10.54	9.01
Wholesale trade	6.14	7.04
Retail trade	17.57	13.98
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.98	3.77
Transport and storage	3.22	4.09
Communication services	0.44	0.50
Finance and business services	5.89	4.44
Property and business services	21.58	13.75
Government Administration and defence	2.70	0.85
Education	3.15	2.28
Health and community services	9.10	6.47
Cultural and recreational services	3.14	2.23
Personal and other services	6.57	4.15
Total	100.00	100.00

Source: Unpublished ABS Business Register data

In the comparison between ACT and national business locations (classified by type of legal organisation of the business), the ACT differs from the national trend in that there is a greater percentage of ACT businesses that are incorporated (mostly proprietary limited). This is largely at the expense of the family partnership which, at the national level, is the second most popular type of legal organisation after incorporation.

**TABLE 11.3 BUSINESS LOCATIONS BY TYPE OF LEGAL
ORGANISATION FOR THE ACT AND AUSTRALIA, PRELIMINARY**

	<i>Per cent of ACT total</i>	<i>Per cent of Australian total</i>
Private sector		
Incorporated	53.80	42.80
Sole proprietor	15.60	17.90
Family partnership	7.30	19.60
Other partnership	2.70	2.90
Trust	8.20	9.30
Other private sector	4.30	2.20
Public sector	8.10	5.30
Total private/public	100.00	100.00

Source: Unpublished ABS Business Register data

Agriculture Preliminary results from the 1992-93 Agricultural Census show that the number of farms with agricultural activity increased by 10.8 per cent to 82 farms. The total area of these farms decreased by 9.4 per cent to 52,741 hectares compared with 1991-92, and the total area used for crops rose by 131 hectares (34.2%) to 514 hectares.

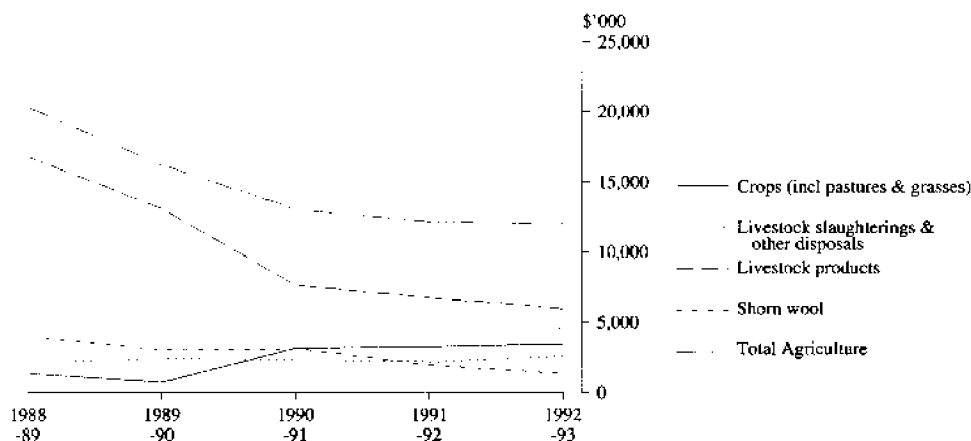
The major crops contributing to this increase in plantings were cereal crops for hay which rose by 588.6 per cent to 241 hectares, and oats for grain which rose by 92.1 per cent to 73 hectares. Total crops for green feed and silage fell 48.0 per cent to 102 hectares.

Increased plantings of oats reflected in increased production, which rose by 1,066.7 per cent to 175 tonnes, while the production of crops for hay rose by 288.6 per cent to 136 tonnes.

Livestock numbers in the ACT fluctuated, with cattle and calves up 13.0 per cent to 12,231, while sheep and lambs were down 6.7 per cent to 101,243. Poultry rose by 8.7 per cent to 216,989. The numbers of sheep and lambs shorn also fell by 4.5 per cent to 107,000, but with an increase in wool production of 3.4 per cent to 455 tonnes.

Since 1990-91 the total gross value of agricultural commodities produced in the ACT has decreased by \$1.0 million (7.8%). The fall in the gross value of wool has been mainly responsible for this decline.

GRAPH 11.1 GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION, ACT, 1988-89 TO 1992-93



Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (7503.0)

TABLE 11.4 LIVESTOCK, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, ACT

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Land utilisation—				
Number of establishments(a)	number	79	74	82
Area of—				
Crops (excl. pastures and grasses)	hectares	290	383	514
Sown pastures and grasses(b)	hectares	19,577	24,119	17,495
Total area of establishments	hectares	64,789	58,187	52,741
Principal crops—				
Oats for grain—				
Area	hectares	53	38	73
Production	tonnes	41	15	175
Crops for hay—				
Area	hectares	113	35	241
Production	tonnes	18	35	136
Crops for green feed or silage-area	hectares	44	196	102
Apple trees, bearing and non-bearing	number	416	955	1,499
Livestock numbers—				
Cattle and calves	number	11,158	10,823	12,231
Sheep and lambs	number	118,288	108,471	101,243
Poultry (all purposes)	number	197,678	199,543	216,989
Livestock slaughtered and meat produced—				
Cattle and calves—				
Slaughtered	number	33,660	p29,455	p33,702
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	tonnes	6,317	p6,107	p6,336
Sheep and lambs—				
Slaughtered	number	624,722	p579,425	p543,194
Mutton and lamb (carcass weight)	tonnes	12,496	p10,405	p10,853
Pigs—				
Slaughtered	number	81,897	p77,760	p90,337
Pigmeat (carcass weight)	tonnes	5,082	p4,870	p5,526
Shearing and wool production—				
Sheep and lambs shorn	'000	129	112	107
Shorn wool, greasy	tonnes	562	440	455
Artificial fertilisers used—				
Area fertilised	hectares	4,890	6,018	5,190
Quantity used	tonnes	1,171	608	651
Gross value of production—				
Crops (including pastures and grasses)(c)	\$'000	3,160	3,268	p3,466
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	\$'000	2,272	2,152	p2,601
Livestock products	\$'000	7,600	6,706	p5,947
Total agriculture	\$'000	13,032	12,126	p12,014

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

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

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (7215.0); *Livestock and Livestock Products, Australia* (7221.0); and *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (7503.0)

Manufacturing At the end of June 1992 the number of Manufacturing establishments operating in the ACT had increased to 272, up 21 per cent on the number operating in June 1991. Over the same period, the number of persons employed rose by 5 per cent from 1990-91, in contrast to the 4 per cent drop experienced in the previous year. From 1990-91 to 1991-92 wages and salaries remained steady at \$105 million, while turnover showed a slight rise of 3 per cent to \$479 million in current price terms.

In 1991-92 the largest industry (in terms of employment, wages and salaries and turnover) in the ACT was Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, followed by Food, beverages and tobacco, and Wood, wood products and furniture. These three industries employed 2,588 persons (69% of manufacturing employment), paid wages and salaries of \$70 million (67%), and produced a turnover of \$252 million (53%).

TABLE 11.5 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 ^p
Establishments operating at 30 June	No.	205	224	272
Persons employed(b)	No.	3,734	3,584	3,752
Wages and salaries(c)	\$m	105	105	105
Turnover	\$m	424	463	479

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

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1991-92, Preliminary* (8201.0)

TABLE 11.6 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION 1991-92(a) — PRELIMINARY

Industry subdivision	Establishments at 30 June	Persons employed (b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover
ASIC description	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco	27	723	17	75
Wood, wood products and furniture	52	598	14	59
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	71	1,267	39	118
Non-metallic mineral products	20	206	7	62
Fabricated metal products	29	396	n.p.	n.p.
Transport equipment	10	84	2	8
Other machinery and equipment	35	302	10	49
Miscellaneous manufacturing	19	87	1	5
Other manufacturing	9	89	n.p.	n.p.
Total manufacturing	272	3,752	105	479

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

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1991-92, Preliminary* (8201.0)

Foreign Trade The following tables show the values of major commodities exported from, and imported into, the ACT from overseas. The statistics are compiled from information submitted by exporters and importers to the Australian Customs Service.

Exports from the ACT refer to commodities for which the final stage of production occurred in the ACT. Imports into the ACT refer to commodities which are released from Australian Customs Service control in the ACT, also called the State or Territory of final destination. The State or Territory of final destination is not necessarily the State or Territory in which the goods were discharged.

TABLE 11.7 EXPORTS BY COMMODITY
(\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Other commodities	4,185	5,465	3,179
Office machines	1,294	2,014	1,853
Meat	215	400	842
Electrical machinery	1,364	502	739
Essential oils	67	29	663
Gold coins	64	2,303	604
Total	7,189	10,713	7,880

Source: Unpublished ABS Foreign Trade data

TABLE 11.8 IMPORTS BY COMMODITY
(\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Other commodities	13,581	10,275	11,111
Miscellaneous manufactured	9,773	9,662	3,446
Electrical machinery	957	1,132	1,063
Textile yarns and fabrics	731	652	1,011
Office machines	1,012	2,463	764
Science apparatus	1,033	726	704
Articles of apparel and clothing	608	779	622
Total	27,695	25,689	18,721

Source: Unpublished ABS Foreign Trade data

Retail Census As at 30 June 1992, based on the 1991-92 Retail Census, there were nearly 2,340 locations in Shopfront Retailing in the ACT, occupying 522,000 square metres of floorspace. During that year these locations recorded a turnover of almost \$1,800 million which represented \$6,149 per head of population. This was the highest rate recorded across the Australian States and Territories and 13 per cent higher than the Australian average of \$5,464 per head.

At 30 June 1992 almost 18,700 people were employed in Shopfront Retailing in the ACT which represented 12 per cent of the Territory's total employment. The \$1,800 million turnover by Shopfront Retailing locations represented just over \$96,000 per

person employed, significantly higher than the national average of \$90,843.

Of the Total Shopfront Retailing turnover in the ACT during 1991-92, 52 per cent was spent in Personal and Household Good Retailing. Over the same period \$710 million or about 40 per cent of Total Shopfront Retailing was spent in Food Retailing outlets.

At 30 June 1992 there were over 410 Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services locations operating in the ACT. These locations employed 3,210 people and during 1991-92 recorded turnover of \$716 million.

TABLE 11.9 TOTAL SHOPFRONT RETAILING BY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION (SSD), ACT, 1991-92

Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	Locations at 30 June	Persons em- ployed	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Floor- space	Turnover/ persons employed	Turnover/ floor- space
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	'000 sq. m.	\$/person	\$/sq. m.
Central Canberra	1,075	7,799	91,383	739,874	236	94,868	3,138
Belconnen	469	3,975	42,095	385,879	105	97,076	3,683
Woden Valley	372	3,127	33,788	305,440	75	97,678	4,080
Weston Creek	93	796	6,672	70,162	13	88,143	5,214
Tuggeranong	251	2,600	27,727	257,854	72	99,175	3,581
Outer Canberra	76	360	3,815	32,204	21	89,454	1,537
Canberra (SD)	2,336	18,657	205,479	1,791,412	522	96,018	3,433
Australian Capital Territory(a)	2,339	18,670	205,598	1,793,232	522	96,049	3,432

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory (8623.8).

Central Canberra (Statistical Subdivision) had the highest turnover with \$740 million (41%) in Shopfront Retailing. The 1,075 locations in Central Canberra had employed close to 7,800 people as at 30 June 1992.

In Central Canberra, the City (Statistical Local Area — SLA) was the most significant contributor with about 400 locations recording \$282 million in turnover (38% of the subdivision). In terms of floorspace, however, Fyshwick (SLA) recorded marginally more than the City with 84,000 square metres. The other major Statistical Subdivisions were Belconnen with about 470 locations recording turnover of almost \$386 million, Woden Valley with 370 locations turning over \$305 million and Tuggeranong with 250 locations turning over \$258 million.

Data is available at the Statistical Local Area level in the ABS publication Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory, 1991-92 (8623.8)

Retail Turnover Retail turnover, at current prices, increased by 6.5 per cent in the ACT during 1992-93 following a rise of 11.0 per cent in 1991-92. In 1992-93 retail turnover in the ACT contributed 2.0 per cent (\$1,907.4 million) to total Australian retail turnover of \$96.5 billion.

The four largest industries — Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists; Hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs; Clothing and fabric stores; and Department stores — make up almost 60 per cent of total ACT retail turnover. Three of these industries recorded increased turnover in 1992–93 — Grocers increased by 13.7 per cent; Clothing and fabrics stores by 5.7 per cent; and Department stores by 7.0 per cent. Hotels etc. fell by 21.0 per cent. Of the remaining industries, only Butchers and Cafes and restaurants showed decreases.

TABLE 11.10 TURNOVER OF RETAIL BUSINESSES, BY INDUSTRY AT CURRENT PRICES(a)(b)
(\$ million)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1990–91</i>	<i>1991–92</i>	<i>1992–93</i>
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	438.4	509.6	579.4
Butchers	22.1	23.6	22.8
Other food stores	93.9	103.8	133.7
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	176.4	180.1	142.3
Cafes and restaurants	103.5	121.1	109.4
Clothing and fabrics stores	114.6	124.4	131.5
Department and general stores	230.9	254.9	272.8
Footwear stores	24.8	25.3	27.4
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	43.5	51.6	53.9
Electrical goods stores	90.1	97.0	108.2
Furniture stores	59.4	60.3	63.4
Floor coverings stores	20.7	23.3	24.9
Pharmacies	53.0	51.8	57.4
Newsagents	59.6	64.7	75.5
Other stores	81.6	98.3	104.4
Total	1,612.4	1,789.6	1,907.4

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Excludes motor vehicle dealers, petrol stations, etc.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (8501.0)

Service Industry The ABS conducts selected service industry surveys at regular intervals — usually every five years. The latest available data is for 1987–88 covering a number of professional and business services. The ABS plans to release data for 1991–92 for a number of services industries.

► **For further information:**

- ABS publications** *Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia* (7507.0)
Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia (8140.0)
Characteristics of Australian Farms (7102.0)
Canberra Statistical Area Summary (1313.8)
Livestock and Livestock Products, Australia (7221.0)
Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)

Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0)

Profiles of Australian Business (1322.0)

Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0)

Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory (8623.8)

Summary of Crops, Australia (7330.0)

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (7503.0)

Detailed commodity data at the small area level are also available on microfiche, floppy disk and CD-ROM. AgStats, on floppy disk and CD-ROM features an easy to use menu-driven interrogation system which also provides the facility to create data files suitable for input to other packages, e.g., Lotus 1-2-3.

For *Business Register data*, contact Business Register Section on (06) 252 5911.

CHAPTER 12

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Dwelling Counts

The 1991 Census of Population and Housing recorded 265,800 persons in occupied private dwellings in the ACT. Of these private dwellings, 87 per cent were separate houses while semi-detached, rows, or terrace houses, townhouses, etc. accounted for another 8 per cent. A further 5 per cent of private dwellings were recorded as flats or apartments.

While these figures represent the stock of dwellings in the ACT at the time of the latest Census, it is evident from ABS building approvals and dwelling unit commencements data for the ACT that there has been a significant movement away from separate houses towards other residential building types in recent years. In 1992-93 approximately 44 per cent of total new dwelling unit approvals were for the construction of dwellings other than separate houses, the highest such proportion of any State or Territory in Australia. Of these, more than 70 per cent were semi-detached or townhouse developments, with the remainder being flats or apartments.

First Home Buyers

Recent first home buyers made up five per cent (with a relative standard error of 30% or more i.e. the chance the estimate might vary because a sample of dwellings was included) of all households in the ACT, above the national figure of 4.7 per cent (*Source: ABS Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities 1988-90*). Almost 31 per cent of recent home buyers were also recent first home buyers.

Of all households, 58.9 per cent were married couples. Married couples comprised the largest proportion of purchasers (70.6%), recent change-over buyers (69.4%) and recent first home buyers (36.7%). Nearly two thirds of all owners (58.1%) and less than half of all renters (45.3%) were married couple households. These were all below the national figures with the exception of the number of renters (43% for Australia).

Under 10 per cent of the households in the ACT were lone parent households. They made up the lowest proportion of recent first home buyers (10.2%). In contrast, 14.3 per cent of all renters were lone parent households. This was above the national figure of 12 per cent.

**TABLE 12.1 TENURE TYPE BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, ACT
1988-90(a)
(^{'000})**

	<i>Married couple</i>	<i>Lone parent</i>	<i>Single person</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recent first home buyers	1.8	*0.5	0.9	1.7	4.9
Recent change-over buyers	7.7	*0.5	2.3	*0.6	11.1
Owners	13.6	1.0	7.6	1.2	23.4
Purchasers	29.0	3.8	4.8	3.5	41.1
Renters	15.5	4.9	7.3	6.6	34.2
All households	58.1	9.7	19.7	11.3	98.7

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: First Home Buyers, Australia, 1988 to 1990 (4137.0). ABS unpublished data

Housing Costs Of the 30,428 occupied private dwellings in the ACT recorded as rented at the time of the 1991 Census:

- 24.7 per cent of tenants paid a weekly rent of \$77 or less;
- 10.1 per cent of tenants paid a weekly rent of \$78–\$107;
- 11.2 per cent of tenants paid a weekly rent of \$108–\$137;
- 23.4 per cent of tenants paid a weekly rent of \$138–\$167;
- 22.7 per cent of tenants paid a weekly rent of \$168–\$227;
- 4.2 per cent of tenants paid a weekly rent of \$228–\$307;
- 1.4 per cent of tenants paid a weekly rent of \$308 or more.

Of those people renting caravans (in or not in caravan parks) 13.4 per cent reported paying less than \$48 per week;

- 33.6 per cent paid rent between \$48–\$77;
- 9.7 per cent paid rent between \$78–\$107;
- 9.0 per cent paid rent between \$108–\$137, while;
- 17.9 per cent paid rent more than \$137 per week.

The cost of monthly housing loan repayments for occupied private dwellings from 1991 Census figures showed that:

- 41.2 per cent of households paid up to \$550 per month;
- 36.9 per cent paid between \$551 and \$1,000 per month and;
- 19.3 per cent paid more than \$1,000 per month.

Housing Finance In 1992–93 banks and other credit agencies provided \$1,105.6 million for 10,780 dwellings. This was a 26 per cent rise in the number of dwellings and a 49 per cent increase in the value of funds provided.

**TABLE 12.2 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE
COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS**

	<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
1987–88	8,327	483.9
1988–89	6,702	419.2
1989–90	5,792	382.6
1990–91	7,087	521.3
1991–92	8,555	741.5
1992–93	10,780	1,105.6

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0)

Rental Investors The ACT had the highest incidence of investors in rental property in Australia. In the ACT 8.8 per cent (18,700) of all persons were investors, followed by Northern Territory with 8.7 per cent.

The Survey of Rental Investors conducted in July 1993 showed that there were 13,100 persons in the ACT intending to invest in residential rental property during the two years following July 1993. Of these 3,800 (29.0%) were new investors while the remaining 4,100 were current investors who were planning to purchase another property.

About half (49.2%) of the investors who lived in the ACT had their investment in the same city or region in which they lived, but outside their postcode area. Only 9.6 per cent of investors lived outside the state or territory of their investment.

Construction Activity

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

During 1992–93, the total number of *new dwelling units approved* in the ACT was 4,339, an increase of 14.7 per cent over the 1991–92 figure of 3,784. This compares with a 13.6 per cent increase in the corresponding figure for total dwelling units approved in Australia during 1992–93. The higher approval level in the ACT was attributable to an increase of 12.9 per cent in the number of new houses approved, coupled with an increase of 17.9 per cent in the number of new other residential (i.e. flats, townhouses etc.) dwelling units approved.

This trend followed through into *ACT dwelling unit commencements* which totalled 4,410 in 1992–93, a 24.9 per cent increase over the 1991–92 figure. This compares with a 15.2 per cent increase in the corresponding figure for Australia for the same period. New house commencements rose by 19.1 per cent, while total other residential dwelling unit commencements increased by 32.8 per cent.

There were an estimated 4,172 dwelling units completed in the ACT during 1992–93, an increase of 35.9 per cent over the 1991–92 figure.

TABLE 12.3 NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION(a)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Approvals—			
Houses	1,167	2,164	2,443
Other residential	983	1,620	1,896
Total	2,150	3,784	4,339
Commencements—			
Houses	1,115	2,029	2,417
Other residential	1,061	1,501	1,993
Total	2,176	3,530	4,410
Under construction at end of period—			
Houses	533	778	727
Other residential	665	871	1,159
Total	1,198	1,649	1,886
Completions—			
Houses	1,342	1,776	2,467
Other residential	1,225	1,295	1,705
Total	2,567	3,071	4,172

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Building Approvals, Australia* (8731.0) and *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory* (8752.8)

The value of non-residential building approved in 1992-93 (\$216.0 million) was 1.9 per cent lower than the 1991-92 figure of \$220.2 million. This compares with a 6.5 per cent increase in the value of non-residential building approved in Australia in 1992-93. The value of non-residential commencements decreased by 14.3 per cent in 1992-93. The most significant decreases were in the categories of Education (26.2%), Health (70.2%) and Entertainment and recreation (48.2%). These decreases were partially offset by increases in the categories of Offices (13.3%) and Other business premises (154.7%).

The estimated value of work done on total building during 1992-93 was \$705.4 million, a decrease of 1.8 per cent over the 1991-92 level. This compares with an increase of 4.5 per cent for Australia in the same period. The slight decrease in the value of work done in the ACT was attributable to a 22.7 per cent decrease in the value of work done on non-residential building. The value of work done on residential building increased by 18.6 per cent.

TABLE 12.4 VALUE OF BUILDING(a)
(\$ million)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Approved—			
New residential building	207.6	335.1	402.7
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	39.6	53.3	55.7
Hotels, etc.	3.5	0.8	1.8
Shops	18.0	10.7	8.0
Offices	129.2	99.9	113.8
Educational	17.2	44.8	15.1
Health	74.9	14.5	7.8
Other	41.3	49.5	69.4
Total approvals	531.2	608.6	674.4
Commenced—			
New residential building	209.3	322.7	417.9
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	42.5	56.5	56.0
Hotels, etc.	3.3	0.2	2.6
Shops	24.1	11.3	9.8
Offices	152.3	96.0	108.8
Educational	26.4	36.7	27.1
Health	33.4	53.0	15.8
Other	38.8	50.6	48.4
Total commenced	530.1	627.2	686.3
Completed—			
New residential building	234.1	295.3	414.7
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	45.2	50.5	61.1
Hotels, etc.	10.3	0.2	3.6
Shops	48.3	14.3	9.3
Offices	132.6	285.1	219.1
Educational	42.2	85.4	45.5
Health	26.8	36.3	8.4
Other	873.6	43.8	64.2
Total completed	1,413.0	811.0	825.7
Total work done during period —			
New residential building	237.6	327.6	388.5
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	40.6	57.4	59.1
Hotels, etc.	5.2	1.6	2.0
Shops	37.6	10.6	9.5
Offices	224.3	201.2	92.1
Educational	75.4	40.6	46.1
Health	26.9	31.4	39.9
Other	44.2	47.9	68.2
Total work done	691.9	718.4	705.4

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Building Approvals, Australia* (8731.0) and *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory* (8752.8)

Engineering construction The estimated value of engineering construction work done during 1992-93 in the ACT was \$188.1 million, an increase of 12.5 per cent over the 1991-92 estimate of \$167.2 million. Most of the increase occurred in the Electricity generation, transmission and distribution and Telecommunications categories.

TABLE 12.5 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION(a)
(\$ million)

	Roads, highways and sub- divisions	Bridges	Water storage and supply	Sewerage and drain- age	Electricity generation, trans- mission and distribution	Rec- reation	Telecomm- unications	Other (b)	Total
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED DURING PERIOD									
1990-91	57.5	0.3	15.3	9.1	17.2	8.6	34.3	0.3	142.5
1991-92	112.1	5.2	1.2	4.3	28.6	8.0	30.2	—	189.7
1992-93	81.1	0.4	13.6	4.3	19.5	6.9	46.7	0.4	172.9
VALUE OF WORK DONE DURING PERIOD									
1990-91	58.7	0.9	12.4	6.2	13.9	8.1	37.3	0.2	137.7
1991-92	94.7	5.2	3.2	4.8	18.6	10.2	30.4	—	167.2
1992-93	95.7	0.4	7.5	6.3	25.6	7.2	44.9	0.4	188.1
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE									
1990-91	80.9	0.2	28.8	18.4	17.3	4.8	36.2	0.1	186.6
1991-92	157.3	4.9	8.4	14.6	35.6	4.9	4.9	—	230.6
1992-93	116.7	0.1	27.9	11.9	43.8	2.5	10.3	0.2	213.4

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Other includes Railways, Harbours, Pipelines and Heavy industry.

Source: *Engineering Construction, Australia* (8762.0)

► **For further information:**

ABS publications *1991 Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (2730.8)

Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory (8752.8)

Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0)

Canberra Statistical Area Summary (1313.8)

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (8762.0)

Housing and Locational Preferences, Australian Capital Territory (8710.8)

Housing Characteristics and Decisions: A Comparative Study of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra (8710.0)

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0)

Investors in Rental Dwellings, Australia (8711.0)

CHAPTER 13

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Canberra has often been described as a city scattered through a park. Built in a splendid natural setting, Canberra offers interests to all visitors through its national institutions, monuments and scenic landmarks. With information easily available on recreational activities and events held, visitors are able to enjoy the culture of Canberra.

Overseas visitors

Tourism is an important influence to both the ACT and Australian economy. The Bureau of Tourism Research has estimated, on average, international short-term visitors (15 years and older) to Australia spent \$1,760 each per trip in 1992. The ACT received 208,264 such visitors in that year. In 1992, the total expenditure generated by overseas visitors was \$119 million in nights in the ACT. This contributed 2.8 per cent to the total expenditure of \$4.3 billion spent by overseas visitors in nights in Australia. (Source: *Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors Survey*.)

The total number of international short-term visitors to the ACT rose by 16 per cent between 1990 and 1991 but showed a decline of 22 per cent in 1992 (Source: *ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures*). It was estimated the ACT received 20,100 short-term overseas visitors as recorded by customs in 1992, while Australia received 2,603,300 short-term overseas visitors. This decline went against the national trend of increasing numbers of international visitors, and was evident amongst visitors from all major regions of the world. Numbers of arrivals from the Americas, Northeast Asia, and Europe and the former USSR decreased by 39, 30 and 23 per cent, respectively, when compared with 1991. Large decreases were recorded for arrivals from Japan (down 50%), Germany (45%), the United States of America (39%) and Canada (30%).

The largest contributing country of origin for overseas visitors to the ACT was New Zealand with 21 per cent of the total. The United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan were, individually, the next largest contributors. These 4 countries accounted for just over half of all visitor arrivals to the ACT.

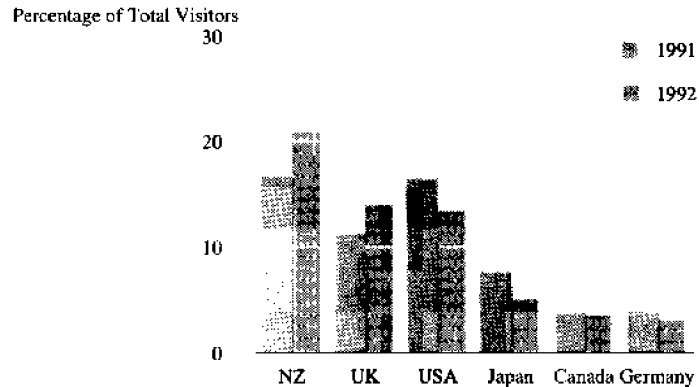
**TABLE 13.1 SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO THE ACT
BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE**

Country of residence	1990		1991		1992	
	No.	Per cent of total	No.	Per cent of total	No.	Per cent of total
Oceania and Antarctica						
New Zealand	3,900	17.4	4,300	16.6	4,200	20.9
Papua New Guinea	300	1.3	500	1.9	500	2.5
Other	500	2.2	700	2.7	600	3.0
<i>Total Oceania and Antarctica</i>	<i>4,700</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>5,300</i>	<i>26.4</i>
Europe and the former USSR						
France	400	1.8	500	1.9	400	2.0
Germany	700	3.1	1,100	4.2	600	3.0
Italy	300	1.3	300	1.2	200	1.0
Netherlands	300	1.3	400	1.5	300	1.5
Sweden	200	0.9	400	1.5	300	1.5
Switzerland	300	1.3	400	1.5	200	1.0
United Kingdom	3,400	15.2	2,900	11.2	2,800	13.9
Other	1,800	8.0	1,700	6.6	1,000	5.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,500</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>7,700</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>29.4</i>
Middle East and North Africa						
	300	1.3	300	1.2	300	1.5
Southeast Asia						
Indonesia	500	2.2	700	2.7	500	2.5
Malaysia	500	2.2	600	2.3	500	2.5
Philippines	300	1.3	400	1.5	300	1.5
Singapore	400	1.8	500	1.9	400	2.0
Thailand	500	2.2	400	1.5	500	2.5
Other	200	0.9	200	0.8	200	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,400</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>11.4</i>
Northeast Asia						
China	500	2.2	300	1.2	300	1.5
Hong Kong	500	2.2	400	1.5	400	2.0
Japan	1,100	4.9	2,000	7.7	1,000	5.0
Korea	200	0.9	200	0.8	300	1.5
Other	200	0.9	200	0.8	100	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,400</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>10.4</i>
Southern Asia						
	400	1.8	400	0.0	300	1.5
The Americas						
Canada	900	4.0	1,000	3.9	700	3.5
United States of America	3,200	14.3	4,400	17.0	2,700	13.4
Other	300	1.3	300	1.2	100	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>5,700</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>3,500</i>	<i>17.4</i>
Africa (excluding North Africa)						
	200	0.9	400	1.5	400	2.0
Other and not stated						
	—	—	100	0.4	—	—
Total	22,400	—	25,900	—	20,100	—

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0)

Generally, the ACT was not a common destination for Japanese visitors compared to Australia as a whole. In 1991 they made up 22 per cent of arrivals to Australia but only 8 per cent of arrivals to the ACT, and in 1992 this pattern continued with only 5 per cent visiting the ACT compared to 24 per cent for Australia.

GRAPH 13.1 MAIN SOURCES OF SHORT-TERM INTERNATIONAL VISITORS, ACT, 1991 TO 1992



Source: ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures

During 1992, 2.8 per cent of all visitor nights (number of nights spent at each location) in Australia were spent in the ACT. Visitors from the United States and Canada spent 3 per cent of their nights in the ACT, while visitors from Asia (excluding Japan) and Europe (excluding UK and Ireland) spent 4 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. (Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitor Survey, 1992*).

Tourist accommodation

Another measure of the state of the tourism industry covering both domestic and international tourism is provided by ABS Tourist Accommodation Statistics. Tourist accommodation covers the following types of establishments:

- Licensed hotels with facilities;
- Motels and guest houses with facilities;
- Holiday flats, units and houses;
- Caravan parks; and
- Visitor hotels.

There has been a decrease in hotel and motel accommodation available in the ACT in the last two years. The number of rooms available fell by 2.4 per cent from 3,631 to 3,545 between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 1993. The number of establishments was 43 in June 1993 compared with 44 in June 1991.

However, the decrease in hotel and motel rooms available has been more than offset by an increase from 378 to 491 in the two years to June 1993 in the number of self-contained flats and units (including serviced apartments) available for short-term letting.

The room occupancy rate for licensed hotels has increased from 54.8 per cent in 1990-91 to 62.4 per cent in 1991-92 and to 66.0 per cent in 1992-93. The rate for motels and guest houses with facilities increased from 51.4 per cent in 1991-92 to 52.0 per cent in 1991-92, then recovered marginally to 53.8 per cent in 1992-93. For holiday flats and units etc. the occupancy rate has increased from 66.5 per cent in 1990-91 to 67.6 per cent in 1991-92 and decreased to 66.4 per cent in 1992-93.

Data on caravan parks for the ACT are available as from the March quarter 1993 to the current quarter, December 1993 (*Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory Cat. No. 8635.8*). For the December quarter 1993 45,808 site nights were occupied in the ACT with a site occupancy rate of 46.4 per cent. The takings from accommodation was \$831,000.

TABLE 13.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Particulars		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(a)				
Establishments(b)	number	12	13	13
Guest rooms(b)	number	1,656	1,666	1,665
Bed spaces(b)	number	4,033	4,137	4,271
Room occupancy rates	per cent	54.8	62.4	66.0
Bed occupancy rates	per cent	33.1	39.1	41.3
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	33,792	38,062	39,192
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES(a)				
Establishments(b)	number	32	30	30
Guest rooms(b)	number	1,973	1,883	1,880
Bed spaces(b)	number	6,036	5,656	5,982
Room occupancy rates	per cent	51.4	52.0	53.8
Bed occupancy rates	per cent	30.6	31.0	31.9
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	24,289	23,631	24,837
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES(c)				
Letting entities(b)	number	11	15	15
Units, etc.(b)	number	378	531	491
Bed spaces(b)	number	1,601	2,157	1,821
Unit occupancy rates	per cent	66.5	67.6	66.4
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	7,371	10,000	9,921

(a) For the purposes of the survey from which these statistics are compiled, hotels and motels are defined as establishments which provide predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public, and provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and provide breakfast. (b) As at 30 June. (c) Self-contained in terms of cooking facilities as well as bath/shower and toilet. Breakfast not available to guests.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)*

Domestic tourists

Results from the 1992-93 Domestic Tourism Monitor (*Bureau of Tourism Research*) indicated that there were 1,103,000 trips made to the ACT, a decrease of 3.3 per cent from the previous year. This represented 2.3 per cent of all domestic trips made nationally. A trip is defined as a single journey. On a single trip, visits are said to have been taken to each place where the traveller spent a night. The total number of visits to the ACT had increased to 1,288,000 (2.4%) for 1992-93. In contrast, the number of visits taken nationally had decreased by 2.7 per cent.

TABLE 13.3 NUMBER OF STAYS IN THE ACT BY DOMESTIC VISITORS FROM 1988-89 TO 1992-93 ('000)

State of destination	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
No. of trips	949	46,017	1,064	49,962	874	48,997	1,141	48,235	1,103	47,878
No. of visits	1,097	54,823	1,218	58,446	972	56,673	1,258	57,943	1,288	57,561
No. of nights	3,983	214,027	4,399	223,849	3,614	215,448	3,641	216,259	4,131	210,404

Source: *Domestic Tourism Monitor, Bureau of Tourism Research*

In 1992-93 the primary purpose of visiting Canberra was for business (*Source: Chief Minister's Department, Canberra Visitors Survey*). Business visits accounted for 35 per cent of the total visits by domestic tourists. Visits for the purposes of a holiday, visiting friends/relatives and specific event/exhibition comprise 17 per cent, 13 per cent, and 11 per cent, respectively, of all visitors to the ACT.

The majority of visits to the ACT were for 1-7 nights duration (83.0%). The number of visitors spending a single night in the ACT accounted for 26.3 per cent of visits, and a length of 2 nights durations accounted for 25.3 per cent. The average length of stay for ACT was 3.7 nights, while the average length of stay for Australia was 4.4 nights. (*Source: Domestic Tourism Monitor*).

A 1992 survey conducted by Bureau of Tourism Research (*Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey*) indicated that the average expenditure spent in the ACT per trip by domestic tourists was \$412.00. With the total number of 1,118,000 trips to the ACT in 1992, \$460 million was spent by domestic tourists.

The Domestic Tourism Monitor did not indicate a strong seasonality component for tourism in the ACT. Twenty-seven per cent of domestic visitors in 1992-93 visited Canberra in the early months of the year, in January and February. The majority of visits were made in January (12.6%). The least number of visits were made in June (4.6%) and December (5.2%).

TABLE 13.4 VISITORS TO THE ACT — DOMESTIC TOURISTS 1991-92 TO 1992-93

Months	1991-92		1992-93	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
July	72	5.7	114	8.9
August	65	5.2	123	9.5
September	117	9.3	71	5.5
October	111	8.8	151	11.7
November	147	11.7	85	6.6
December	78	6.2	67	5.2
January	197	15.7	162	12.6
February	93	7.4	115	8.9
March	50	4.0	125	9.7
April	74	5.9	119	9.2
May	129	10.2	97	7.5
June	126	10.0	59	4.6
Total	1,259	100.0	1,288	100.0

Source: *Domestic Tourism Monitor, Bureau of Tourism Research*

Culture In 1992 250,000 patrons attended 830 music and performing arts performances at the major venues in Canberra. The number of patrons increased by 4.2 per cent from 1991 and the number of performances increased by 7.8 per cent. Most of this increase can be attributed to an increase in performances (7.8%) and attendances (19.4%) to the theatre (excluding opera and music theatre). (*Source: Music and the Performing Arts at Major Venues in Capital Cities 1992, Cat. No. 4171.0.*)

Dance, opera and music theatre attracted 60,000 patrons (an increase of 2,000 from 1991) to 130 performances. In 1992 both Popular music performance and Symphony orchestras, chamber and choral groups fell in the number of attendances by 8.2 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively from the previous year. However the number of popular music performances increased from 30 to 60 performances. The number of performances for symphony orchestras, chamber and choral groups remained the same for both 1991 and 1992.

Cultural and leisure activities are a major contributor to employment in the ACT. During the 12 months ended March 1993, 53,700 people in the ACT aged 15 years or more were involved in selected culture and leisure activities, with a participation rate of 23.5 per cent. ACT had the highest participation rate than any other state or territory, and is well above Australia's participation rate of 11.8 per cent. The highest level of involvement for ACT was in the activity of fete/festival organising with 16.3 per cent followed by writing/publishing with 13.8 per cent. Of the 53,700 people involved, 40.2 per cent were paid. (*Source: Work in selected culture/leisure activities - Australia, Cat. No. 6281.0.*)

During the 12 months ended March 1993, ACT residents who were 15 years or more had the highest participation rate in the involvement of sport (39.6 per cent or 90,300 persons). This is compared to the national participation rate of 33.1 per cent. Males in the ACT had a significantly higher rate of involvement in sport than females (48.0 % and 31.5 % respectively). (*Source: Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1993, Cat. No. 6285.0.*)

TABLE 13.5 ATTRACTIONS VISITED

Attractions visited	1991-92		1992-93	
	'000	Per cent(a)	'000	Per cent(a)
Australian War Memorial	436	33	364	23
High Court	146	11	112	7
Telecom Tower	315	24	345	22
National Library	70	5	54	3
Lanyon Homestead	16	1	9	1
Botanic Gardens	62	5	67	4
Australian Institute Sport	49	4	54	3
Australian National Gallery	420	32	437	28
Royal Australian Mint	66	5	48	3
Parliament House (New)	576	44	600	39
Regatta Point	89	7	83	5
Film and Sound Archive	36	3	32	2
Tidbinbilla Fauna Reserve	23	2	34	2
Cockington Green	81	6	79	5
Science and Technology Centre	147	11	115	7
Embassies	138	11	123	8
National Aquarium(b)	n.a.	n.a.	28	2
Parliament House (Old)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	40	3
Canberra Casino(b)	n.a.	n.a.	45	3
Australian Museum(b)	n.a.	n.a.	25	2
None of the above	256	20	465	30

(a) Percentages show the proportion of total visitors to each attraction. More than one attraction may have been visited and therefore the percentages add to more than 100 per cent. (b) New attractions included for 1992-93.

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1992-93

On the national scene, the national attractions visited in the ACT showed that the new Parliament House continued to be the major tourist attraction in the ACT with 600,000 visitors in 1992/93. The other major attractions continued to be the National Gallery (28%), War Memorial (23%) and the Telecom Tower (22%). A number of attractions experienced a decline in the proportion of visitors received during 1992-93. The most significant decline was experienced by Lanyon Homestead (44%); followed by the Royal Australian Mint (27%), High Court (23%), Science and Technology (22%) and Australian War Memorial (17%). In comparison Tidbinbilla Fauna Reserve, Telecom Tower, Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) and Botanic Gardens had experienced increases in the number of visitors, 48 per cent, 14 per cent, 10 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively.

The average amount of time spent on social and leisure activities was virtually the same for both Australian females and males, 23.6 and 23.8 per cent respectively. (Source: ABS 1992 Time Use Survey). Both men and women increased the time they spent socialising by more than 70 minutes on weekends. The amount of time devoted to social and leisure activities, as well as the choice of activities, appeared to be affected by age. Men and women in the age ranges of 15-24 and 65 and over, spent more time on leisure activities than those aged between 25 and 64. This was probably due to work responsibilities of the latter age group. Time spent on leisure activities tended to follow an inverse relationship with the level of family and employment responsibilities.

► **For further information:**

Chief Minister Department (Canberra Visitors Survey)

Domestic Tourism Monitor, Bureau of Tourism Research

- ABS publications**
- Attendance of Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991* (4114.0)
 - Canberra Statistical Area Summary* (1313.8)
 - Music and Performing Arts, Australia* (4116.0)
 - Music and Performing Arts at Major Venues in Capital Cities, 1991* (4171.0)
 - Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3401.0)
 - Tourism Indicators, Australia* (8634.0)
 - Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0)
 - Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory* (8635.8)
 - Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales* (8635.1)
 - Work in Selected Culture/Leisure Activities, Australia, March 1993* (6281.0)

CHAPTER 14 TRANSPORTATION

ACT Roads The ACT road system is a principal component in the planned layout of the national capital. The classification of roads in the ACT is based on principles adopted from the National Association of Australian State Road Authorities (NAASRA). Roads in the ACT can be broadly classified into 3 groups:

National roads

- roads which are the principal means of communication between Canberra and the capital cities of the Commonwealth,
- roads designed for symbolic, formal, or national capital purposes, and
- roads principally providing access to national capital facilities and vantage points; Commonwealth buildings and associated carpark facilities within the Parliamentary Triangle; Russell Hill complex; Campbell Park complex; the Australian Institute of Sport or other areas of primarily national concern.

Territorial roads

- major arterial roads that form the principal means of communication between city and town centres and suburbs, or which distribute large volumes of traffic between residential, industrial and major retail areas,
- roads linking Canberra with regional centres, and
- roads in ACT rural areas including associated carparks.

Municipal roads

- roads providing access from Territorial roads to local residential, industrial, and retail areas and including roads within rural villages and carparks at local facilities.

As of January 1993, the ACT contained 2,304.8 km of roads (5,209.3 km of lanes). A majority of the road surfaces (96.0 per cent) were sealed.

**TABLE 14.1 ACT ROADS, JANUARY 1993
(kilometres)**

	<i>Lane length</i>	<i>Road length</i>
Territorial roads		
Sealed	1,595.4	514.0
Unsealed	170.9	81.2
Municipal roads		
Sealed	3,390.8	1,687.0
Unsealed	15.4	10.3
National land (not funded by ACT)		
Sealed	36.8	12.3
Total	5,209.3	2,304.8

Source: Roads and Transport Branch, ACT City Services

Public Transportation

The Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network (ACTION) is responsible for the operation of Canberra's public time-tabled and school bus services and the administration of rural and special school services provided by other operations. ACTION was established on 14 February 1977 under the provisions of the Motor Omnibus Services Act 1955. At 30 June 1993, ACTION employed 1,003 staff and operated:

- 422 buses (387 rigid buses, 35 articulated buses),
- 3 interchanges and 1 bus station,
- 3 bus depots and daily maintenance workshops,
- 1 central workshop, and
- support vehicles

TABLE 14.2 ACTION BUS SERVICES

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Operating Statistics			
Passenger boardings ('000)	24,999	24,577	23,760
Bus kilometres ('000)	19,991	19,117	20,180
Buses in fleet	463	452	422
Employees	1,091	1,050	1,003
Financial Statistics			
Real operating cost (\$'000 92-93)	76,300	77,385	75,495
Real fares revenue (\$'000 92-93)	14,443	14,157	14,638
Real deficit (\$'000 92-93)	50,664	53,366	50,314

Source: ACTION, Annual Report

New bus routes were introduced in 1992 through some of the newer suburbs in Tuggeranong and in 1993 to the new towncentre of Gungahlin.

Throughout 1992-93 ACTION began a fully monitored trial of Dieselhol under operating conditions. In the latter part of 1993 ACTION began trialling compressed natural gas (CNG) under operating conditions to evaluate the economic and operational impact of these alternative fuel sources.

Motor Vehicle Registrations

There were 10,559 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers) registered in the ACT in the 12 months ended June 30 1993. This was a fall of 7.4 per cent (851 vehicles) from the 11,410 new vehicles registered in the previous 12 months. An increase of 3.9 per cent was experienced nationwide with 521,181 vehicles registered in 1991-92 and 541,508 vehicles registered in 1992-93.

New passenger vehicles accounted for 88.9 per cent of ACT registrations in 1992-93 and 83.1 per cent of all new vehicle registrations across Australia.

Registrations of rigid trucks in the ACT fell by 5.0 per cent from 121 in 1991-92 to 115 in 1992-93. Registration of buses in the ACT fell by 37.6 per cent from 109 in 1991-92 to 68 in 1992-93.

TABLE 14.3 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES(a)

Type of vehicle	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
Passenger vehicle	110,130	430,874	10,229	437,075	9,384	449,843
Light commercial vehicle	984	72,395	936	67,805	976	74,748
Trucks—						
Rigid	317	29,173	121	9,924	115	9,780
Articulated	6	2,142	8	1,742	10	2,199
Non-freight carrying	12	1,648	7	787	6	708
Buses	59	6,222	109	3,848	68	4,230
Total (excluding motor cycles)	11,508	542,454	11,410	521,181	10,559	541,508
Motor cycles	374	20,506	321	16,675	243	17,513

(a) Figures for ACT include Jervis Bay Territory

Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9304.0)

There were 168,300 motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers) on register in the ACT at 30 June 1993, representing 1.7 per cent of total vehicles on register in Australia (10,139,800).

Passenger vehicles accounted for 87.2 per cent (146,800) of motor vehicles on register in the ACT at 30 June 1993 and 79.4 per cent (10,139.8) of all motor vehicles in Australia.

Light commercial vehicles on register in the ACT rose by 56.5 per cent from 10,800 vehicles at 30 June 1992 to 16,900 at 30 June 1993.

TABLE 14.4 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER AT 30 JUNE(a)

Type of vehicle	1991		1992		1993	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
Passenger vehicle	131.8	7,734.1	145.2	7,913.2	146.8	8,050.0
Light commercial vehicle	16.5	1,438.0	10.8	1,510.3	16.9	1,548.7
Trucks—						
Rigid	1.1	334.9	2.1	379.1	2.3	388.5
Articulated	0.3	51.1	0.3	50.7	0.3	51.0
Non-freight carrying	1.0	42.0	0.7	48.5	0.8	46.8
Buses	1.4	49.4	1.3	52.7	1.3	54.9
Total (excluding motor cycles)	152.1	9,649.5	160.4	9,954.4	168.3	10,139.8
Motor cycles	4.6	284.6	4.8	292.4	4.8	29.7

(a) Figures for ACT include Jervis Bay Territory

Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9304.0)

On census night, a majority of households in the ACT (77.1%) owned 1 or 2 motor vehicles. An additional 12.1 per cent of

households in the ACT owned 3 or more motor vehicles. Only 8.7 per cent of ACT households did not own a motor vehicle.

Single person households had the highest proportion of one-car ownership (60.2%), followed by one parent families (56.1%) and couples without offspring (47.3%). The highest proportion of two-car ownership was reported by two-parent families (47.8%)

TABLE 14.5 HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY FAMILY TYPE BY NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ACT(a)

	Number of motor vehicles					Total
	0	1	2	3 or more	Not stated	
Family households:						
One family—						
One parent family	1,365	5,340	1,996	717	105	9,523
Couples without offspring	792	8,712	7,645	1,177	105	18,431
Two parent families	617	12,448	19,020	7,480	213	39,778
Families of other related individuals	87	261	344	196	3	891
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,861</i>	<i>26,761</i>	<i>29,005</i>	<i>9,570</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>68,623</i>
Two families	12	114	157	215	3	501
Three families	—	—	—	9	—	9
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,873</i>	<i>26,875</i>	<i>29,162</i>	<i>9,794</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>69,133</i>
Other households:						
Group households	525	1,552	2,127	1,077	84	5,365
Lone person households	4,395	9,461	1,262	264	322	15,704
Visitors only	238	591	252	108	71	1,260
Not classifiable(b)	67	194	135	37	948	1,381
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,225</i>	<i>11,798</i>	<i>3,776</i>	<i>1,486</i>	<i>1,425</i>	<i>23,710</i>
Total	8,098	38,673	32,938	11,280	1,854	92,843

(a) Includes caravans etc in caravan parks. (b) Comprises those dwellings which were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the census, but the collector has ascertained that it was normally occupied, or the household only contained persons under 15 years of age.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Journey to Work

On census night the most common form of transportation to work for all capital cities was reported to be a car. Canberra recorded the second highest equally with Melbourne at 58.3 per cent of people who drove a car to work. Perth had the highest proportion with 60.4 per cent. The second and third most common means of transportation to work was car trips as a passenger and bus trips. This was consistent across all capital cities, with the exceptions of Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. Both Melbourne and Brisbane reported train trips as the third most common form of transport, while Sydney reported train trips as the second most common means of transport followed by travelling in a car as a passenger.

TABLE 14.6 METHODS OF TRAVEL TO WORK FOR ALL CAPITAL CITIES

Method of travel to work	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Train	121,862	62,560	25,529	5,693	3,801	16	28	54
Bus	76,476	18,088	24,410	25,642	24,524	4,393	1,301	10,012
Ferry/tram	3,890	22,998	600	823	110	45	9	21
Taxi	7,282	3,750	2,247	1,375	1,098	348	208	429
Car as driver	783,250	772,211	316,872	256,668	290,176	41,867	19,847	81,285
Car as passenger	103,358	86,953	44,225	33,065	33,162	6,998	3,488	12,881
Motorbike/motor scooter	7,483	5,035	6,039	3,465	4,017	330	576	906
Bicycle	7,836	10,848	5,778	6,440	5,515	360	1,470	2,086
Walked only	69,429	43,180	18,826	12,819	10,531	4,006	1,660	4,992
Worked at home	56,325	47,513	22,322	13,164	17,350	2,488	755	3,873
Did not go to work	139,480	120,478	56,973	46,682	52,941	8,222	4,526	13,971
Not stated	67,421	59,860	23,272	21,143	20,666	2,954	1,610	5,049
Other	119,138	70,362	27,801	15,061	16,171	1,920	939	3,905
Total	1,563,230	1,323,836	574,894	442,040	480,062	73,947	36,417	139,464

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing

Road Traffic Incidents

The Australian Federal Police conducted 101,693 roadside random breath tests (RBT) in 1992-93, up from the 78,030 RBTs conducted in 1991-92.

Breath analysis reports were conducted on 1,260 persons in 1992-93, down 11.8 per cent from the 1,429 tests conducted in 1991-92. Of the 1,260 persons who were tested in 1992-93, 1,223 (97.1%) were charged/summonsed following breath testing.

A total of 10,883 accidents were reported in the ACT in 1992-93, down 2.1 per cent from the 11,121 accidents reported in 1991-92. However, the number of drivers who were injured fell by 11.2 per cent from 321 in 1991-92 to 285 in 1992-93. An increase in the number of persons injured was recorded for passengers (24.4%), pedestrians (8.5%) and bicyclists (1.4%). In contrast, the number of passengers injured fell by 24.4 per cent from 170 in 1991-92 to 136 in 1992-93.

TABLE 14.7 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INCIDENTS IN THE ACT

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Roadside RBT screening tests conducted	93,266	78,030	101,693
Persons charged/summonsed RBT	762	571	684
<i>Accident information</i>			
Accidents reported	10,415	11,121	10,883
Drivers injured	338	321	285
Passengers injured/incl pillion passengers	153	170	136
Motorcycle riders injured	88	56	68
Pedestrians injured	58	47	51
Bicyclists injured	75	72	73
<i>Breath Analysis Reports</i>			
Persons who were breath tested	1,837	1,429	1,260
Persons who refused/failed breath tests	25	22	51
Persons who were charged/summonsed	1,644	1,206	1,223
Percentage of persons charged/summonsed (%)	89	84	97
Persons tested following motor vehicle collisions	210	193	212

Source: Australian Federal Police, Annual Report

Road Fatalities

There were 12 road fatalities recorded in the ACT in 1993, accounting for 0.6 per cent of total Australian fatalities (1,949). The national total of 1,949 was the lowest annual figure on record since national figures began in 1960, with the ACT showing a decrease of 8 fatalities from the 20 reported in 1992.

TABLE 14.8 ROAD FATALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER

	1991		1992		1993	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
Drivers	4	915	8	823	5	864
Passengers	4	547	6	563	1	509
Pedestrians	1	344	3	34	4	327
Motorcycle riders	6	227	3	178	1	186
Motorcycle passengers	1	21	—	18	1	16
Bicyclists	1	58	—	41	—	—
Other	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	17	2,112	20	1,971	12	1,945

Source: Federal Office of Road Safety, Statistics and Analysis Section

Canberra Airport 1992-93 was the fourth successive year of profitable operations for the airport with a 47.2 per cent profit of total revenue.

FIGURE 14.1 CANBERRA AIRPORT AT A GLANCE

Distance from Canberra	8km
Number of aircraft stands	9
Airfield elevation	576m
Length of runways	1,679m; 2,683m

Source: Federal Airports Corporation, Annual Report.

TABLE 14.9 AIR DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE AND TERRITORY CAPITAL CITIES(a)

	Adelaide	Brisbane	Canberra	Darwin	Hobart	Melbourne	Perth	Sydney
Adelaide	..	1,622	972	2,619	1,172	643	2,120	1,166
Brisbane	1,622	..	956	2,852	1,791	1,381	3,615	752
Canberra	972	956	..	3,141	850	470	3,091	237
Darwin	2,619	2,852	3,141	..	3,742	3,130	2,651	3,154
Hobart	1,172	1,791	850	3,742	..	618	3,022	1,040
Melbourne	643	1,381	470	3,130	618	..	2,706	707
Perth	2,120	3,615	3,091	2,651	3,022	2,706	..	3,284
Sydney	1,166	752	237	3,154	1,040	707	3,284	..

(a) Airport-to-airport distance using the Great Circle Distance formula which calculated the shortest distance between any two points on the globe, measured over the Earth's surface.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications

Four domestic operators scheduled services through Canberra Airport between 1981-82 and 1991-92. Ansett Australia operated services for the entire period. Australian Airlines had no services to Canberra in September 1989. Ansett Express ceased services in August 1989 and resumed operations in March 1990. Eastwest Airlines operated services from June 1983 to August 1989 and from November 1989 to November 1992. Australian Airlink commenced services from March 1992.

Over the last ten years to 1991-92 domestic passenger activity has been relatively constant at the airport, apart from a general downturn around 1982-83 and the sharp decline in 1989-90 due to the pilot's strike. The growth in regional activity during 1989-90 was caused by the temporary scheduling of services to replace the loss of normal domestic operations.

In Tables 14.10 and 14.11, domestic traffic refers to scheduled regular public transport (RPT) services performed within Australia by operators whose fleets include high capacity aircraft (aircraft with more than 38 seats or a payload greater than 4,200 kgs). Regional traffic is defined as traffic carried on scheduled RPT services within Australia by operators whose fleet consists of low capacity aircraft only (aircraft with 38 seats or less or with a payload of up to 4,200 kgs).

TABLE 14.10 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: REVENUE PASSENGERS

Year	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
1986-87	503,566	503,086	1,006,652	5,754	5,728	11,482	509,320	508,814	1,018,134
1987-88	542,588	545,007	1,087,595	6,158	6,111	12,269	548,746	551,118	1,099,864
1988-89	534,027	539,492	1,073,519	4,369	4,408	8,777	538,396	543,900	1,082,296
1989-90	322,327	329,570	651,897	25,608	23,937	49,545	347,935	353,507	701,442
1990-91	521,041	523,809	1,044,850	33,297	34,286	67,583	554,338	558,095	1,112,433
1991-92	629,060	634,494	1,263,554	46,203	47,258	93,461	675,263	681,752	1,357,015

Source: Department of Transport and Communications

Canberra-to-Sydney was the eighth most common route served by domestic airlines across Australia in 1991, involving the movement of 616,557 passengers and 10,460 trips. Canberra-to-Melbourne was the eleventh most common route served by domestic airlines across Australia in 1991, involving the movement of 485,710 passengers and 6,974 trips.

Apart from a temporary fall due to the pilot's strike in 1989-90, Canberra Airport experienced a continued rise in aircraft movements to 26,047 in 1991-92.

TABLE 14.11 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Year	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
1986-87	9,059	9,048	18,107	1,712	1,749	3,461	10,771	10,797	21,568
1987-88	8,984	8,987	17,971	1,823	1,848	3,671	10,807	10,835	21,642
1988-89	8,990	8,989	17,979	1,351	1,396	2,747	10,341	10,385	20,726
1989-90	5,112	5,283	10,395	2,412	2,452	4,864	7,524	7,735	15,259
1990-91	8,852	8,865	17,717	2,352	2,393	4,745	11,204	11,258	22,462
1991-92	9,874	9,895	19,769	3,138	3,140	6,278	13,012	13,035	26,047

Source: Department of Transport and Communications

► For further information:

ACT City Services

Australian Federal Police

Department of Transport

Federal Office of Road Safety

ABS Publications *Canberra Statistical Area Summary* (1313.8)

Interstate Freight Movement (9212.0)

Interstate Road Freight Movement (9214.0)

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9303.0) — monthly

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9304.0) — annual

CHAPTER 15

ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Australia	ACT percentage
Area	Sq.Kms	30 June 1992	2,400	7,682,300	0.03
Demography(a)					
Estimated resident population(b)	'000	Sept Qtr 1993p	299.0	17,712.7	1.7
Population increase(b)	'000	Sept 1993p	4.7	186.7	2.5
Rate of population growth	per cent	June 1993p	†1.61	1.02	..
Births registered	No.	Sept Qtr 1993p	1,171	65,876	1.8
Deaths registered	No.	Sept Qtr 1993p	317	33,784	0.9
Marriages registered	No.	Sept Qtr 1993p	†266	21,056	1.3
Divorces(c)	No.	December 1992	†1,875	45,665	4.1
Employment and Wages					
Labour force(d)	'000	March 1994	164.7	8,787.4	1.9
Unemployment rate(d)	per cent	March 1994	7.1	10.8	..
Participation rate(d)	per cent	March 1994	72.4	63.3	..
Employed wage and salary earners(e) —					
Private	'000	December 1993	†62.4	4,143.3	1.5
Public	'000	December 1993	†74.3	1,628.1	4.6
Average weekly earnings(f) —					
Full time adult males	\$	February 1994	806.10	698.30	..
Full time adult females	\$	February 1994	640.90	560.10	..
Industrial Disputes(g) —					
Working days lost	'000	1993	10.3	635.8	1.6
Trade union membership(h)	'000	1992-93	60.3	3,000.1	2.0
Social					
Age pensioners(i)	No.	30 June 93	10,798	1,515,682	0.7
Invalid/disability support pensioners(i)(j)	No.	30 June 93	3,922	523,437	0.7
Widow pensioners(i)	No.	30 June 93	772	64,633	1.2
Sole parents pensioners(i)	No.	30 June 93	4,111	298,444	1.4
Basic family payment(i)(k)	No. of families	30 June 93	31,816	1,933,696	1.6
Persons on Job Search/Newstart Allowance(i)(l)	Average No.	June 1993	8,181	882,979	0.9
Hospitals(m)(n) —					
Recognised Public	beds	30 June 1992	819	56,276	1.5
Private	beds	30 June 1992	169	21,974	0.8
Nursing Homes(m) —					
Government(o)	beds	30 June 1993	126	10,288	1.2
Private(q)	beds	30 June 1993	419	43,901	1.0
Total residents(s)	No.	30 June 1993	523	72,078	0.7
Hostels(m)	beds	30 June 1993	40	2,462	1.6
Medicare services(m) —					
General practitioner	'000	1992-93	1,355.6	93,100.0	1.5
Specialist and other	'000	1992-93	1,076	79,044.5	1.4
Education					
Student enrolment —					
Government schools(t)	No.	1993p	†40,547	2,228,056	1.8
Non-government Schools(t)	No.	1993p	†20,805	870,319	2.4
Technical and further education(u)	No.	1992	18,768	1,252,486	1.5
Higher education(v)	No.	1993	20,723	584,729	3.5
Manufacturing(w)					
Persons employed	'000	Dec Qtr 1993	†4.1	893.7	0.5
Wage and salaries paid(y)	\$m	Dec Qtr 1993	†30.4	7,512.5	0.4

For footnotes see end of table.

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date or period</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>ACT percentage</i>
Building(a..)					
Dwelling units in new residential buildings —					
Commenced	No.	Dec Qtr 1993	† 702	44,469	1.6
Completed	No.	Dec Qtr 1993	†1,078	47,105	2.3
Value of all buildings —					
Commenced	\$m	Dec Qtr 1993	†123.6	6,573.2	1.9
Completed	\$m	Dec Qtr 1993	†174.5	6,832.4	2.6
Transport(b..)					
Motor vehicles on register(c..)	'000	30 June 1993	†168.3	(d.)10,139.8	1.7
New motor vehicles registered(e..)	No.	March 1994	†1,131	52,686	2.1
Road traffic incidents — persons killed(f..)	No.	1993	12	1,949	0.6
Retail and selected services(g..)					
Turnover of retail and selected service establishments (excluding motor vehicle retailing and services)	\$m	March Qtr 1994	427.3	21,480.4	2.0
Tourist accommodation(h..)					
Licensed hotels, motels, etc with facilities					
Guest rooms available	No.	Dec Qtr 1993	42	4,832	0.9
Room nights occupied	'000	Dec Qtr 1993	215.6	8,503.1	2.5
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	Dec Qtr 1993	18,263	709,542	2.6
Self-contained units, flats and houses —					
Units available	No.	Dec Qtr 1993	503	35,486	1.4
Units nights occupied	'000	Dec Qtr 1993	32.6	1,663.6	2.0
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	Dec Qtr 1993	2,659	102,697	2.6
Finance					
Gross domestic product	\$m	1991–92	8,304	386,283	2.1
Household income per head	\$	1991–92	24,119	18,095	..
All Banks(i..) —					
Deposits	\$m	June 1993	3,233	222,306	1.5
Lending(j..)	\$m	June 1993	4,579	226,112	2.0
Lending commitments —					
Housing finance					
Banks	\$m	1992–93	1,029	28,133	3.7
Other lenders	\$m	1992–93	70	8,645	0.8
Total	\$m	1992–93	1,099	36,778	3.0
Personal finance					
Banks	\$m	1992–93	283	13,436	2.1
Other lenders	\$m	1992–93	171	7,285	2.3
Total	\$m	1992–93	454	20,721	2.2
Commercial finance					
Banks	\$m	1992–93	805.7	69,478	1.2
Other lenders	\$m	1992–93	173.8	17,489	1.0
Total	\$m	1992–93	979.3	86,701	1.1
Lease finance					
Banks	\$m	1992–93	16	1,612	1.0
Other lenders	\$m	1992–93	56	3,302	1.7
Total	\$m	1992–93	73	4,914	1.5
Private gross fixed capital expenditure(k..)	\$m	Dec Qtr 1993	285	16,449	1.7

For footnotes see end of table.

	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Australia	ACT percentage
Agriculture					
Establishments with agricultural activity(l..)	No.	31 March 1993	82	122,770	0.1
Area of(l..) —					
Crops(m..)	'000 hectares	31 March 1993	1	17,297	0.01
Sown pastures and grasses	'000 hectares	31 March 1993	17	28,967	0.1
Total area of establishments with agricultural activity	'000 hectares	31 March 1993	53	460,099	0.01
Gross value of production(n..) —					
Crop (including pastures and grasses)	\$m	1991-92	3.3	9,865.7	0.03
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(o..)	\$m	1991-92	2.2	5,738.1	0.04
Livestock products(q..)	\$m	1991-92	6.7	(s..)5,244.0	0.1
Total Agriculture	\$m	1991-92	12.1	20,861.3	0.1

FOOTNOTES

- † Includes Jervis Bay Territory
- (a) Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).
- (b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September Quarter 1993.
- (c) Divorce figures shown refer to dissolutions of marriage only. Many divorces registered in the ACT involve applicants normally resident in areas surrounding the ACT. The ACT rate is therefore not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents.
- (d) Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).
- (e) Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).
- (f) Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0).
- (g) Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).
- (h) Source: *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0).
- (i) Source: *Department of Social Security Annual Report*.
- (j) Sheltered Employment Allowees and a number of Sickness Beneficiaries were transferred to Disability Support Pension when the Pension was introduced in November 1991.
- (k) Basic Family Payment was called Family Allowance until January 1993.
- (l) From 1 July 1991 Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefits.
- (m) Source: Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services Annual Report.
- (n) Based on data provided by State/Territory Health Authorities.
- (o) Nursing homes conducted by State government authorities.
- (q) Includes private enterprise and religious/charitable homes.
- (s) Excludes homes not specifically catering for aged persons.
- (t) Source: *Schools, Australia, Preliminary* (4220.0).
- (u) Source: *Department of Employment, Education and Training*.
- (v) Source: *Department of Employment, Education and Training, Selected Higher Education Statistics*.
- (w) Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).
- (y) Gross earnings.
- (a..) Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (8752.0).
- (b..) Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9303.0).
- (c..) Excludes motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers.
- (d..) NSW data is as at 16 May 1993.
- (e..) Excludes motor cycles.
- (f..) Source: *Federal Office of Road Safety, Statistics and Analysis Section*.
- (g..) Source: *Retail Trade* (8501.0).
- (h..) Source: *Tourist Accommodation, ACT* (8635.8); *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).
- (i..) Source: *Reserve Bank, Australia: Banking Statistics*.
- (j..) Excludes non-resident loans.
- (k..) Source: *Australian National Accounts* (5242.0).
- (l..) Source: *Summary of Crops* (7330.0).
- (m..) Excludes pastures and grasses harvested for hay and seed which have been included in 'Sown pastures and grasses'.
- (n..) Source: *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (7503.0).
- (o..) Includes goat slaughterings.
- (q..) Excludes goat products.
- (s..) Incomplete, need to see individual States.

► **For further information:**

CHAPTER 16

ACT HISTORICAL SERIES

SUMMARY OF FINANCE STATISTICS

Year	Private							Public	
	Type of financial commitment							State government receipts	State government expenditure
	Trading Banks		Savings banks	Housing for owner occupation	Personal	Commercial	Lease		
	Advances (a)	Deposits	Deposits (b)						
	— \$'000 —							— \$'000 —	
1954-55	2,386	6,436	5,150	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	2,650	7,912	6,020	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	2,882	8,934	6,604	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	3,438	10,650	7,610	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	3,998	13,126	9,200	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	4,884	14,778	10,792	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	5,652	18,094	12,264	..	..	..	31,190	31,190
1961-62	5,762	22,956	14,662	..	..	..	35,582	35,582
1962-63	7,650	26,218	18,466	..	..	..	39,786	39,786
1963-64	9,284	29,870	23,288	..	..	..	43,934	43,934
1964-65	16,628	35,196	27,648	..	..	..	48,456	48,456
1965-66	16,481	39,195	31,551	..	..	..	55,638	55,638
1966-67	14,503	43,516	38,018	..	..	..	70,800	70,800
1967-68	18,222	49,383	43,699	..	..	..	77,403	77,403
1968-69	22,760	64,634	49,129	..	..	..	75,571	75,571
1969-70	54,642	79,520	55,416	..	..	..	85,726	85,727
1970-71	50,078	82,123	64,073	..	..	..	101,658	101,658
1971-72	41,136	87,586	72,410	..	..	..	115,670	115,670
1972-73	78,941	119,145	89,505	..	..	..	128,130	128,130
1973-74	112,090	182,994	100,358	..	..	..	202,450	202,450
1974-75	109,930	201,156	118,175	..	..	..	302,248	302,248
1975-76	234,418	202,698	133,816	..	..	..	369,930	369,930
1976-77	277,782	229,155	142,697	..	..	..	396,580	396,580
1977-78	321,184	232,516	162,010	..	..	..	435,736	435,736
1978-79	347,227	265,564	176,949	..	..	..	393,381	393,381
1979-80	352,547	279,656	185,062	..	..	..	400,195	400,195
1980-81	370,858	358,444	203,896	..	..	..	376,107	376,107
1981-82	720,441	378,562	224,996	..	..	..	407,518	407,518
1982-83	858,483	495,230	286,120	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
	— \$ million —							— \$ million —	
1983-84(c)	895	671	350	301.2	152.7	(d)519.2
1984-85	1,193	835	393	396.6	167.9	(d)620.6
1985-86	1,238	933	717	350.9	198.8	(d)579.0
1986-87	995	701	779	338.1	243.3	(d)823.0
1987-88	986	757	891	483.9	383.2	1,604.3	85.7	360.5	(d)876.8
1988-89	n.a.	965	1,047	419.2	367.6	968.7	123.2	n.a.	n.a.
	Banks (deposits for June)								
1989-90(e)	2,231	399.5	348.2	1,024.9	161.3	1,017	1,131
1990-91	2,831	541.5	367.6	1,007.8	67.2	1,153	1,201
1991-92	2,757	774.6	418.2	1,057.2	87.7	1,205	1,188
1992-93	3,233	1,098.8	454.0	979.3	73.5	1,262	p1,275
1993-94	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	(f)1,199	(f)1,293

(a) Loans, advances and bills discounted. Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money markets. (b) Includes inter-branch transfers. (c) From 1984 the continuity of the housing finance series is affected by changes in coverage due to the extension of scope and the adoption of new size. The effect is considered to be statistically insignificant. (d) Excludes estimate of expenditure on Police Services in the Australian Capital Territory. (e) From 1989-90, Trading Banks and Saving Banks data combined, prior data cannot be added as they were collected on a different basis. (f) Forward estimates.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Schools(a)</i>	<i>Primary and secondary full-time students(a)</i>	<i>Higher education students enrolled</i>
1957	23	8,786	491
1958	24	9,639	574
1959	27	11,106	725
1960	31	12,786	(b)999
1961	33	14,429	1,178
1962	37	16,110	1,623
1963	39	17,929	1,951
1964	42	19,691	2,423
1965	45	21,902	2,978
1966	50	23,901	3,284
1967	53	26,403	3,528
1968	59	28,943	4,066
1969	61	31,543	4,606
1970	69	34,234	5,598
1971	72	36,597	6,437
1972	79	39,130	7,151
1973	83	41,724	n.a.
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	n.a.	(c)54,348	10,890
1979	n.a.	54,914	11,090
1980	n.a.	55,634	11,470
1981	n.a.	56,272	11,260
1982	131	56,786	11,080
1983	130	58,162	12,085
1984	130	58,764	12,076
1985	133	59,611	13,069
1986	132	60,005	13,284
1987	133	60,883	(d)14,182
1988	134	61,430	15,215
1989	n.a.	n.a.	15,277
1990	(e)134	(e)61,039	17,151
1991	(f)132	(f)61,747	19,174
1992	133	61,909	(g)20,320
1993	134	61,352	20,723

(a) At the annual School Census in August. (b) Up to 30 September 1960 there were two separate institutions, the Australian National University and the Canberra University College. From 30 September 1960 the Canberra University College ceased to exist as a separate institution. The figures still include details relating to the Canberra University College. (c) Excludes 84 part-time students enrolled at secondary colleges. (d) From 1985 figures include enrolments from the Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra Institute of the Arts, and the Signadou College of Education. (e) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (f) Includes 1 government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 135 students in 1991; 8.8 students in 1992; and 79 students in 1993. (g) The Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University on 1 January 1992 and statistics relating to the Institute of the Arts are no longer available.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

Particulars	At		At 30 June									At
	30 April	4 April	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971(a)	1976	1981	1986	6 August
Persons	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,013	144,063	197,622	221,609	249,407	279,396
Males	992	1,567	4,805	9,092	16,229	30,858	49,977	73,589	100,103	110,415	125,134	138,789
Females	722	1,005	4,142	7,813	14,086	27,970	46,036	70,474	97,519	111,194	124,273	140,607
Masculinity(b)	137.4	155.92	116.01	116.37	115.21	110.33	108.56	104.42	102.65	99.3	100.69	98.71
Age Distribution(c)												
(years)												
0-9	360	619	1,922	3,106	7,335	14,662	22,724	32,375	43,006	43,474	42,060	44,275
10-19	375	494	1,593	2,757	3,999	10,341	18,627	27,554	36,980	41,092	46,668	49,612
20-29	294	460	1,478	3,377	5,857	9,400	16,954	29,785	40,633	39,291	44,568	49,487
30-39	228	432	1,634	2,751	5,527	10,608	14,279	20,460	31,436	40,859	46,591	47,452
40-49	174	274	1,276	2,152	3,616	7,163	12,474	17,352	20,574	24,127	31,083	41,883
50-59	142	159	640	1,679	2,288	3,714	6,465	9,852	14,745	17,754	18,363	21,797
60-69	81	106	294	677	1,230	1,957	2,862	4,260	6,545	9,470	12,259	14,316
70 and over	44	36	110	276	463	983	1,628	2,425	3,701	5,542	7,815	10,574
Unspecified	16	n.a.	n.a.	130	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Religion												
Christian												
Anglican	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54,867	60,627
Baptist	—	9	114	185	298	687	1,146	1,645	1,873	2,058	2,312	3,559
Catholic	667	700	2,214	4,404	9,337	18,647	31,295	46,456	58,084	67,591	75,021	85,897
Churches of Christ(d)	2	2	31	49	108	393	652	807	799	735	690	783
Church of England	667	1,373	3,785	7,091	11,579	20,307	31,157	41,198	48,926	52,934	n.a.	n.a.
Christian												
Scientist	n.a.	1	20	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Congregational	1	11	34	72	185	270	431	516	588	161	141	n.a.
Methodist	118	159	678	1,356	1,807	3,380	5,233	7,577	8,167	4,282	n.a.	n.a.
Presbyterian(e)	188	262	1,013	1,944	3,006	5,384	8,604	11,202	11,974	9,418	8,957	11,225
Protestant												
(undefined)	22	3	68	69	190	343	577	1,622	1,930	2,563	2,295	n.a.
Salvation Army	—	2	32	26	56	121	236	428	486	807	933	891
Uniting												
Church	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,214	13,195	16,169
Other	1	7	37	88	1,047	3,022	5,381	8,965	13,427	15,534	20,984	18,427
Total	1,666	2,529	8,026	15,318	27,613	52,554	84,712	120,416	146,256	164,297	177,100	197,578
Non-Christian	1	7	9	27	88	303	389	735	1,437	2,812	4,960	7,309
Indefinite	2	8	13	39	33	77	258	376	869	904	997	773
No Religion(f)	2	1	21	143	221	536	3,066	13,763	23,318	30,681	39,193	45,511
Not stated	20	2	878	1,378	2,360	5,358	7,588	8,773	25,742	22,915	27,024	28,225
Marital status												
Never married												
Under 15 years of age	n.a.	n.a.	2,776	4,267	9,530	20,651	31,808	46,702	61,932	65,172	n.a.	n.a.
15 years and over	n.a.	n.a.	2,134	4,292	5,613	10,264	19,044	26,621	35,684	43,641	57,772	71,996
Total	1,134	1,559	4,910	8,559	15,143	30,915	50,852	73,323	97,616	108,813	n.a.	n.a.

For footnotes see end of table.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS — *continued*

Particulars	At		At 30 June									At
	30 April	4 April	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971(a)	1976	1981	1986	6 August
Persons	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,013	144,063	197,622	221,609	249,407	279,396
Married	(g)509	(g)957	(g)3,749	(g)7,637	13,880	25,570	41,323	64,945	89,493	96,192	104,074	113,800
Separated not divorced	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	276	511	847	1,194	2,692	4,194	4,744	6,295
Divorced	2	1	21	119	221	384	741	1,245	3,274	6,486	9,342	11,757
Widowed	67	54	227	554	794	1,448	2,253	3,356	4,547	5,924	6,745	8,164
Not stated	2	1	40	68	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Birthplace												
Australia	1,498	2,112	7,546	14,941	23,848	43,133	70,588	107,429	151,196	167,900	188,115	208,280
New Zealand	4	27	98	181	237	449	775	1,232	1,704	2,336	2,982	747
United Kingdom and Ireland	161	385	1,160	1,542	2,627	5,662	9,829	14,320	17,846	18,853	19,437	19,910
Netherlands	—	—	—	2	377	1,161	1,470	1,679	1,804	1,714	1,620	1,639
Germany	3	7	4	13	31	1,512	2,051	2,421	2,785	2,698	2,809	2,749
Italy	—	—	16	26	66	1,276	1,876	2,470	2,697	2,772	2,721	2,727
Other Europe	1	12	51	93	2,716	4,375	6,889	9,960	11,946	12,114	12,593	12,896
Asia	5	16	21	32	208	650	1,181	2,245	3,975	6,379	9,781	13,466
Other	5	13	51	77	205	610	1,354	2,307	3,664	4,825	6,197	13,596
Not stated	37	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,012	3,152	5,421

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are not included in the figures prior to the 1971 Census. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages 'not stated'. (d) Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational'. (e) Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'. (f) Includes 'Humanist/Materialist'. (g) From 1911 to 1947, includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS FOR STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS

Statistical local area	Estimated resident population at 30 June		
	1986	1991	1992
Canberra Central Subdivision			
Acton	1,418	1,796	1,759
Ainslie	4,901	4,825	4,808
Barton	817	666	661
Braddon	2,275	2,034	1,999
Campbell	3,381	3,394	3,364
City	404	156	193
Deakin	2,729	2,715	2,719
Dickson	2,200	2,063	2,031
Downer	3,911	3,702	3,633
Duntroon	1,444	1,959	1,959
Forrest	1,246	1,307	1,295
Fyshwick	86	78	75
Griffith	3,108	3,236	3,267
Hackett	3,393	3,225	3,179
Kingston	1,065	1,306	1,338
Lyneham	2,540	4,248	4,258
Narrabundah	5,507	5,326	5,303
O'Connor	5,150	4,999	4,946
Parkes	11	27	27
Red Hill	3,191	3,295	3,297
Reid	1,655	1,576	1,548
Russell	3	5	5
Turner	1,997	2,156	2,139
Watson	3,807	3,712	3,681
Yarralumla	3,092	3,077	3,058
Belconnen Subdivision			
Aranda	3,065	2,871	2,834
Belconnen Town Centre	1,349	2,233	2,318
Belconnen - SSD Bai	82	76	73
Bruce	944	1,858	2,079
Charnwood	3,751	3,761	3,699
- Cook	3,381	3,251	3,291
Evatt	6,587	6,699	6,618
Florey	2,213	5,657	5,698
Flynn	4,532	4,337	4,293
Fraser	2,736	2,705	2,664
Giralang	4,081	4,209	4,178
Hawker	3,276	3,423	3,381
Higgins	3,981	3,819	3,789
Holt	4,674	4,604	4,573
Kaleen	8,463	9,132	9,090
Latham	4,634	4,497	4,443
McKellar	2,743	3,083	3,209
Macgregor	4,576	4,470	4,423
Macquarie	2,544	2,797	2,754
Melba	4,476	3,598	3,439
Page	2,669	2,728	2,690
Scullin	3,439	3,311	3,324
Spence	3,367	3,257	3,216
Weetangera	3,310	3,143	3,111

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS FOR STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS — *continued*

Statistical local area	Estimated resident population at 30 June		
	1986	1991	1992
Woden Valley Subdivision			
Chifley	2,858	2,646	2,586
Curtin	6,048	5,701	5,608
Farrer	4,039	3,914	3,924
Garran	3,353	3,191	3,143
Hughes	3,236	3,111	3,134
Isaacs	—	2,511	2,814
Lyons	3,199	2,998	2,930
Mawson	3,016	3,011	2,969
O'Malley	171	535	614
Pearce	2,907	2,674	2,639
Phillip	398	1,082	1,135
Torrens	2,608	2,547	2,499
Weston Creek Subdivision			
Chapman	3,453	3,339	3,299
Duffy	3,927	3,762	3,679
Fisher	3,610	3,487	3,458
Holder	3,453	3,223	3,185
Rivett	4,212	3,933	3,840
Stirling	2,200	2,444	2,407
Waramanga	3,152	3,089	3,009
Weston	3,970	3,841	3,789
Weston Creek SSD Bal	83	36	36
Tuggeranong Subdivision			
Banks	—	—	555
Bonython	—	2,414	2,820
Calwell	5	5,406	5,798
Chisholm	4,803	6,373	6,398
Conder	—	—	920
Fadden	3,089	3,501	3,709
Gilmore	774	3,278	3,809
Gordon	—	713	2,073
Gowrie	3,912	3,907	3,934
Greenway	—	417	635
Isabella Plains	733	4,410	4,578
Kambah	17,979	18,438	18,430
Macarthur	1,364	1,550	1,709
Monash	3,527	4,189	5,308
Oxley	1,594	2,187	2,199
Richardson	3,628	3,685	3,759
Theodore	—	3,689	4,028
Tuggeranong – SSD Bal	64	123	9,976
Wanniassa	10,033	10,132	123
Outer Canberra Subdivision			
Gungahlin	73	94	208
Hall	316	356	363
Harman	350	375	375
Hume	18	13	13
Jerrabomberra	34	34	35
Kowen	34	50	47
Majura	339	349	349
Mitchell	—	5	5
Oaks Estate	304	325	342
Pialligo	169	123	126
Stromlo	117	114	114
Symonston	496	468	460
Jervis Bay Territory	661	734	—
Remainder of ACT	397	391	391
TOTAL ACT	258,910	289,320	293,425

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

Year	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June			
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural	Net	Total	Rate of
				increase(a)	migration(b)	increase(c)	growth(d)
				'000	per cent	'000	per cent
1911	1,777	1,011	766	..	..	..	..
1912	2,056	1,112	944	..	..	..	15.7
1913	2,545	975	1,570	..	..	..	23.78
1914	2,780	1,740	1,040	..	..	..	9.23
1915	2,586	1,572	1,014	..	..	..	-6.98
1916	2,730	1,596	1,134	..	..	..	5.57
1917	2,556	1,427	1,129	..	..	..	-6.37
1918	2,473	1,356	1,117	..	..	..	-3.25
1919	2,357	1,298	1,059	..	..	..	-4.69
1920	2,222	1,237	985	..	..	..	-5.73
1921	2,583	1,547	1,036	..	..	..	16.25
1922	2,938	1,780	1,158	..	..	..	13.74
1923	3,506	2,243	1,263	..	..	..	19.33
1924	4,120	2,706	1,414	..	..	..	17.51
1925	5,058	3,371	1,741	..	..	..	22.77
1926	6,550	4,311	2,239	..	..	..	29.5
1927	7,685	4,840	2,845	..	..	..	17.33
1928	8,153	4,616	3,537	..	..	..	6.09
1929	8,494	4,781	3,713	..	..	..	4.18
1930	9,013	4,940	4,073	..	..	..	6.11
1931	8,643	4,708	3,935	..	..	..	-4.11
1932	8,581	4,576	4,005	..	..	..	-0.72
1933(e)	8,947	4,805	4,132	..	..	..	4.27
1934	9,470	5,102	4,368	..	..	..	5.85
1935	9,639	5,176	4,463	..	..	..	1.78
1936	10,308	5,578	4,730	..	..	..	6.94
1937	10,981	5,977	5,004	..	..	..	6.53
1938	11,562	6,286	5,276	..	..	..	5.29
1939	12,567	6,901	5,666	..	..	..	8.69
1940	13,753	7,655	6,098	..	..	..	9.44
1941	15,022	8,374	6,648	..	..	..	9.23
1942	14,389	7,845	6,544	..	..	..	-4.21
1943	13,387	7,148	6,239	..	..	..	-6.96
1944	14,205	7,595	6,610	..	..	..	6.11
1945	15,012	8,044	6,968	..	..	..	5.68
1946	15,867	8,531	7,336	..	..	..	5.7
1947(e)	16,905	9,092	7,813	..	..	..	6.54
1948	19,791	11,371	8,420	..	..	..	17.07
1949	21,386	12,268	9,118	..	..	..	8.06
1950	23,824	13,398	10,426	(f)32.03	67.97	2.4	11.4
1951	24,892	13,826	11,066	(f)77.90	22.1	1.1	4.48
1952	26,360	14,375	11,985	(f)64.24	35.76	1.5	5.9
1953	28,645	15,374	13,271	35.1	64.9	2.3	8.67
1954(e)	30,315	16,229	14,086	41.02	58.98	1.7	5.83
1955	32,750	17,089	15,661	29.4	70.6	2.4	8.03
1956	35,135	18,542	16,593	35.39	64.61	2.4	7.28
1957	37,865	20,102	17,763	34.14	65.86	2.7	7.77
1958	41,167	22,046	19,121	30.19	69.81	3.3	8.72
1959	46,070	24,410	21,660	23.01	76.99	4.9	11.91
1960	52,368	27,690	24,678	20.72	79.28	6.3	13.67
1961(e)	58,828	30,858	27,970	22.24	77.76	6.5	12.34

For footnotes see end of table.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS — *continued*

Year	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June			
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural	Net	Total	Rate of
				increase(a)	migration(b)	increase(c)	growth(d)
				per cent	per cent	'000	per cent
1962	65,692	31,243	34,449	22.19	77.81	7.3	12.49
1963	73,453	38,446	35,007	21.2	78.8	7.2	10.92
1964	80,413	41,820	38,593	24.41	75.59	6.9	9.45
1965	88,571	46,145	42,426	20.44	79.56	8.1	10.12
1966	96,032	49,991	46,041	24.63	75.37	7.6	8.55
1967	10,3592	53,514	50,078	26.16	73.84	7.4	7.75
1968	11,2779	58,307	54,472	24.31	75.69	8.6	8.33
1969	12,2005	62,813	59,192	24.29	75.71	9.6	8.53
1970	13,3050	68,704	64,346	27.12	72.88	9.8	8.06
— '000 —							
1971	151.2	77.1	74.0	26.01	73.99	12.6	9.58
1972	159.8	81.5	78.3	39.57	49.90	8.6	5.70
1973	173.3	88.5	84.8	24.15	68.43	13.5	8.46
1974	186.2	95.0	91.2	26.80	64.31	12.9	7.46
1975	199.0	101.3	97.7	27.15	63.47	12.8	6.85
1976(e)	207.7	105.6	102.1	40.64	46.35	8.7	4.39
1977	213.7	108.3	105.3	60.44	38.01	5.9	2.86
1978	218.0	110.2	107.8	82.93	14.70	4.3	2.01
1979	220.8	111.2	109.6	122.80	-26.85	2.8	1.29
1980	224.3	112.4	111.9	98.05	-1.83	3.5	1.58
1981	227.6	113.6	114.0	103.28	-6.29	3.3	1.47
1982	233.0	116.4	116.7	59.68	19.31	5.5	2.40
1983	239.0	119.4	119.5	54.18	25.75	5.9	2.55
1984	245.1	122.5	122.7	53.58	26.38	6.1	2.56
1985	251.4	122.5	125.8	50.63	29.11	6.3	2.56
1986	258.9	129.6	129.3	41.32	42.59	7.5	2.99
1987	265.5	132.7	132.8	47.01	54.27	6.6	2.54
1988	272.1	135.9	136.2	47.68	52.68	6.7	2.51
1989(g)	275.7	137.6	138.1	76.71	22.45	4.3	1.58
1990	281.5	140.7	140.8	58.38	40.58	5.8	2.09
1991	288.6	144.2	144.4	48.71	47.25	7.1	2.52
1992	293.7	147.1	146.6	66.96	33.04	5.1	1.77
1993p	298.3	149.8	148.5	77.95	22.05	4.6	1.56

(a) Natural increase (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of total increase. (b) Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of total increase. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures; in addition it includes discrepancies disclosed by the various censuses. From 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term. From 30 June 1976 net overseas migration also includes an adjustment for category jumping, i.e. the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorisation of movements. (c) The sum of natural increase and net migration. From 30 June 1971 onwards the total increase includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy. (d) The rate represents the increase during the period expressed as a proportion (per cent) of the population at the beginning of the period. (e) Census. (f) Includes a high proportion of births to mothers whose usual residence was Queanbeyan (NSW) due to lack of maternity facilities in those years. (g) Figures prior to 1989 include Jervis Bay Territory.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS

Year	Number				Rate per 1000 mean population				Deaths under 1 year of age	
	Births (a)	Deaths (a)	Marriages	Divorces absolute (b)	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Number (a)(c)	Rate per 1000 live births
1961	1,734	196	419	36	29.5	3.3	7.1	..	27	15.6
1962	1,819	217	480	44	27.7	3.3	7.3	..	32	17.6
1963	1,995	317	529	41	27.2	4.3	7.2	..	38	19.1
1964	1,955	363	569	93	24.2	4.5	7.1	..	41	21.0
1965	2,158	355	670	134	24.4	4.0	7.6	..	34	15.8
1966	2,318	441	747	101	24.0	4.6	7.7	..	46	19.8
1967	2,401	376	883	97	23.1	3.6	8.5	..	44	18.3
1968	2,643	488	965	149	23.4	4.3	8.6	..	45	17.0
1969	3,079	588	1,118	141	25.2	4.8	9.1	..	58	18.8
1970	3,475	594	1,200	194	26.4	4.5	9.1	..	61	17.6
1971	4,040	598	1,397	192	28.0	4.2	9.7	..	80	19.8
1972	4,066	669	1,372	225	25.9	4.3	8.7	..	67	16.5
1973	4,096	665	1,469	270	24.2	3.9	8.7	1.6	63	15.4
1974	4,368	758	1,355	369	24.2	4.2	7.5	2.1	70	16.0
1975	4,370	736	1,462	460	22.9	3.9	7.7	2.4	62	14.2
1976(d)(e)	4,482	853	1,586	1,706	21.6	4.1	7.7	8.2	76	17.0
1977	4,638	788	1,491	1,352	51.9	3.7	7.1	6.4	59	12.7
1978	4,433	912	1,517	1,270	20.6	4.2	7.0	5.9	62	14.0
1979	4,487	842	1,565	1,346	20.6	3.9	7.2	6.2	52	11.6
1980	4,466	892	1,642	1,524	20.2	4.0	7.4	6.9	39	8.7
1981	4,469	962	1,676	1,516	19.6	4.2	7.4	6.7	45	10.1
1982	4,479	1,010	1,756	1,546	19.4	4.4	7.6	6.7	49	10.9
1983	4,144	832	1,757	1,382	17.5	3.5	7.4	(f)5.8	41	9.9
1984	4,109	930	1,749	1,671	16.8	3.8	7.2	(f)6.8	41	10.0
1985	4,107	896	1,833	1,730	16.2	3.5	7.2	(f)6.8	32	7.8
1986	4,102	1,028	1,856	1,641	15.5	3.9	7.2	(f)6.2	35	8.5
1987	4,108	998	1,762	1,600	15.4	3.7	6.6	(f)6.0	37	9.0
1988(g)	4,335	1,016	1,944	1,697	15.8	3.7	7.1	(h)	35	8.1
1989	4,137	980	1,760	1,731	14.8	3.5	6.3	(h)	27	6.5
1990	4,448	1,102	1,730	1,804	15.8	3.9	6.1	(h)	42	9.4
1991	4,756	1,096	1,886	1,970	16.4	3.8	6.5	(h)	36	7.6
1992	4,447	1,074	1,791	1,875	15.1	3.7	6.1	(h)	28	6.3

(a) Numbers registered during the year. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines prior to January 1967. (b) Decrees absolute. Excludes nullities of marriage and judicial separations. (c) Included in Deaths. (d) The large increase in the number of divorces coincides with the introduction of the Family Law Act 1975 in January 1976. (e) Rates have been revised in the light of calendar year mean population on a usual residence basis. (f) 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. (g) Includes marriages and divorces of persons resident in Jervis Bay Territory. (h) The crude divorce rate for the ACT is not presented because it is not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents. In 1990, only 35 percent of divorces granted in the ACT were to applicants normally resident in the ACT. The corresponding figures for 1988 and 1989 were 40 per cent and 39 per cent respectively.

SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE AND WAGES STATISTICS

Civilian Labour force at August(a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Employed persons</i>	<i>Unemployed persons</i>	<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</i>	<i>Unemployment rate(b)</i>	<i>Participation rate(c)</i>
	- '000 persons -				- per cent -	
1973(d)	83.5	1.2	84.7	114.9	1.4	73.7
1974	90.7	0.3	91.0	122.5	0.3	74.3
1975	93.0	1.3	94.4	128.4	1.4	73.5
1976	91.7	5.9	97.6	136.5	6.0	71.5
1977	93.5	6.0	99.5	139.7	6.1	71.8
1978(e)	97.1	6.2	103.3	144.8	6.0	71.3
1979	95.4	6.4	101.9	147.6	6.3	69.0
1980	99.8	5.6	105.4	151.1	5.3	69.8
1981	102.6	6.1	108.7	155.9	5.6	69.7
1982	99.0	7.0	106.1	159.7	6.6	66.4
1983	107.9	7.1	115.0	164.3	6.2	70.0
1984	114.4	5.0	119.4	173.0	4.2	69.0
1985	120.3	5.0	125.2	179.8	4.0	69.7
1986	129.1	5.0	134.0	187.0	3.7	71.7
1987	130.6	7.7	138.2	193.7	5.5	71.3
1988	138.1	6.9	145.0	200.8	4.8	72.2
1989(f)	141.4	6.4	147.8	202.4	4.3	72.9
1990	142.7	7.0	149.8	208.6	4.7	71.8
1991	143.9	9.1	153.0	214.2	5.9	71.4
1992	143.8	12.3	156.0	219.1	7.9	71.2
1993	151.1	11.3	162.3	224.4	6.9	72.3

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. (c) The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. (d) Series based on 1976 Census. (e) Series based on 1986 Census. (f) Series based on 1991 Census.

NOTE: Estimates from January 1984 have been revised to the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Pensioners at 30 June			Public Hospitals		
	Age	Invalid	Staff	Beds (at 30 June)	Inpatients treated	Expenditure \$'000
1956-57	..	..	(a)242	..	4,884	330
1957-58	601	92	(a)252	..	6,507	415
1958-59	655	108	(a)283	..	7,267	493
1959-60	682	128	(a)304	..	8,063	549
1960-61	748	154	(b)(c)464	305	8,687	1,750
1961-62	832	181	(c)500	318	9,736	1,988
1962-63	899	232	(c)548	343	10,180	311
1963-64	973	247	(c)664	427	11,605	3,925
1964-65	986	251	(c)837	454	12,851	2,030
1965-66	1,042	267	1,048	463	14,275	2,680
1966-67	1,183	307	(d)1,126	(d)499	(d)16,138	(d)3,507
1967-68	1,707	289	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	(e)3,313	(e)497	1,653	699	26,177	9,265
1973-74	3,905	546	(f)2,388	(f)908	(f)31,105	(f)15,841
1974-75	(g)4,562	(g)685	(h)2,786	(h)972	(h)33,837	(h)24,050
1975-76	5,190	743	(i)2,942	(i)976	(i)37,214	(i)30,406
1976-77	5,772	912	2,818	(j)906	38,661	37,255
1977-78	6,332	1,038	2,857	885	39,520	40,926
<i>Inpatients accommodated(l)</i>						
1978-79	6,878	1,245	(k)2,505	(k)(l)850	(k)39,184	(k)48,469
1979-80	7,526	1,450	n.a.	909	39,663	50,365
1980-81	8,006	1,513	n.a.	903	42,332	n.a.
1981-82	8,540	1,633	n.a.	899	43,603	n.a.
1982-83	9,018	1,793	n.a.	895	44,285	n.a.
1983-84	8,661	2,063	n.a.	(m)860	(m)43,393	n.a.
1984-85	8,667	2,176	n.a.	900	42,665	n.a.
1985-86	8,629	2,143	n.a.	932	38,973	n.a.
1986-87	8,672	2,197	n.a.	932	39,231	n.a.
1987-88	8,873	2,339	n.a.	(n)881	(n)38,666	n.a.
1988-89	9,200	2,440	n.a.	881	39,792	n.a.
1989-90	9,456	2,773	n.a.	(o)853	(o)(q)45,287	n.a.
1990-91	9,770	2,902	n.a.	(s)810	46,634	n.a.
1991-92	10,345	3,548	n.a.	778	47,297	n.a.
1992-93	11,040	3,890	n.a.	736	49,785	n.a.

(a) From 1956-57 to 1959-60 includes only honorary and salaried medical staff and nursing staff. (b) Includes paid medical, paramedical, dental, nursing, nursing aides, nursing orderlies, administrative and clerical and other staff. (c) As at 31 December. (d) Source: ACT Health Services Branch, Dept. of Health. (e) Source: Department of Social Security. (f) Source: ACT Health Services Commission and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. (g) From 1974-75 includes wives' Pensions. (h) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. (i) Source: Capital Territory Health Commission. (j) From 1976-77 available beds and cots for Geriatric patients not included. Geriatric patients have been transferred to Public Nursing Homes. (k) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital, Calvary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. Calvary Hospital opened April 1979. (l) The Queen Elizabeth II Home for Mothers and Babies and nursing home beds at Calvary Hospital are not included. (m) Source: ACT Health Authority. (n) Source: ACT Community and Health Service. (o) Source: ACT Board of Health. (q) For 1989-90 definitions for reporting hospital activity statistics were revised in line with the requirements of the National Minimum Data Set for Institutional Care. Data for 1989-90 are not directly comparable with those for previous years. (s) Average available beds. Calvary Nursing Home, Detoxification Unit and Neonatal cots are not included.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Year	Livestock at end of year(a)			Year	Beef and veal tonnes(b)	Wool (greasy)
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs			Quantity tonnes
1912	8,412	244,180	393	..	..	..
1913	7,108	207,414	203	..	..	..
1914	7,627	163,407	194	..	..	..
1915	4,961	150,554	226	..	..	..
1916	5,666	114,933	289	..	..	..
1917	8,230	121,990	259	..	..	..
1918	13,408	152,736	518	..	..	..
1919	8,894	155,794	310	..	..	..
1920	8,378	194,642	572	..	..	..
1921	7,387	178,413	286	1921-22	22	..
1922	8,290	167,568	343	1922-23	32	..
1923	6,275	154,609	274	1923-24	26	..
1924	6,085	146,157	434	1924-25	33	..
1925	5,058	165,790	291	1925-26	110	..
1926	5,312	172,251	343	1926-27	658	..
1927	5,509	224,077	94	1927-28	650	..
1928	6,188	213,659	69	1928-29	461	832
1929	5,269	207,211	51	1929-30	474	854
1930	4,760	240,445	124	1930-31	299	695
1931	4,240	183,077	37	1931-32	296	738
1932	5,395	194,391	108	1932-33	328	739
1933	4,643	214,355	58	1933-34	357	799
1934	6,790	231,742	464	1934-35	403	860
1935	8,433	219,343	649	1935-36	374	805
1936	10,186	228,317	629	1936-37	523	798
1937	9,856	244,378	454	1937-38	584	815
1938	8,325	263,616	417	1938-39	572	866
1939	7,057	245,540	573	1939-40	594	1,013
1940	5,879	259,408	601	1940-41	666	965
1941	6,636	281,791	593	1941-42	654	999
1942	7,432	262,563	854	1942-43	829	864
1943	6,967	250,344	779	1943-44	514	868
1944	8,083	274,642	657	1944-45	311	800
1945	9,320	250,778	689	1945-46	377	889
1946	7,867	224,680	619	1946-47	543	924
1947	9,169	227,994	627	1947-48	710	802
1948	8,748	215,227	566	1948-49	1,035	897
1949	10,071	238,110	468	1949-50	1,312	963
1950	11,161	253,546	423	1950-51	1,716	1,028
1951	11,477	256,800	642	1951-52	1,806	801
1952	10,293	243,059	249	1952-53	1,464	1,018
1953	9,705	246,800	180	1953-54	1,656	1,032
1954	9,394	251,666	276	1954-55	1,616	1,012
1955	8,500	245,500	104	1955-56	1,795	1,056
1956	9,399	257,901	115	1956-57	1,906	1,114
1957	10,596	266,896	139	1957-58	2,165	968
1958	9,532	255,600	167	1958-59	1,968	1,144
1959	9,408	271,892	175	1959-60	1,827	1,315
1960	10,716	299,086	151	1960-61	1,217	1,121
1961	12,520	278,216	109	1961-62	1,637	1,200
1962	14,169	286,214	184	1962-63	2,113	1,063
1963	14,155	279,206	92	1963-64	2,193	1,158
1964	14,399	289,104	121	1964-65	2,214	1,123
1965	14,049	289,826	n.a.	1965-66	1,823	850

For footnotes see end of table.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS — *continued*

Year	Livestock at end of year(a)				Year	Beef and veal	Wool
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (all purposes)			Quantity
						tonnes(b)	tonnes
1966	13,361	258,179	..	..	1966-67	1,737	1,113
1967	13,902	280,609	..	..	1967-68	1,719	1,015
1968	12,548	267,078	..	..	1968-69	1,922	934
1969	13,845	245,884	..	..	1969-70	2,677	1,149
1970	15,320	244,277	..	..	1970-71	3,179	994
1971	17,910	251,187	121	..	1971-72	3,295	822
1972	20,252	191,560	127	..	1972-73	4,021	555
1973	19,456	142,968	112	63,885	1973-74	4,244	539
1974	19,049	125,800	43	155,459	1974-75	5,434	546
1975	18,363	117,214	36	164,485	1975-76	5,571	566
1976	23,050	148,207	22	132,826	1976-77	5,359	484
1977	19,349	124,164	16	172,282	1977-78	6,333	474
1978	15,808	119,048	n.a.	149,614	1978-79	6,071	494
1979	14,236	117,294	n.a.	235,612	1979-80	6,182	413
1980	13,559	98,359	n.a.	170,580	1980-81	6,789	389
1981	12,500	98,821	n.a.	183,116	1981-82	7,900	389
1982	12,889	100,724	n.a.	185,540	1982-83	3,286	414
1983	10,222	104,167	n.a.	178,074	1983-84	6,017	465
1984	9,944	108,696	n.a.	181,030	1984-85	4,712	508
1985	11,084	118,068	n.a.	173,320	1985-86	5,510	477
1986	11,486	116,852	n.a.	198,180			
1986-87(c)	11,792	100,464	n.a.	245,779	1986-87	5,685	426
1987-88	10,792	97,300	n.a.	225,730	1987-88	6,275	440
1988-89	10,225	100,258	n.a.	218,806	1988-89	6,310	495
1989-90	12,085	121,938	n.a.	221,609	1989-90	6,733	537
1990-91	11,158	118,288	n.a.	197,678	1990-91	6,317	562
1991-92	10,823	108,471	n.a.	199,543	1991-92	p6,107	440
1992-93	12,231	101,243	n.a.	216,989	1992-93	p6,336	455

(a) Number. (b) Carcass weight. (c) From 1986-87 the scope of the agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more. 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.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Season	Wheat for grain		Oats for grain		Crops for hay		Apple Trees Bearing		Total area under crop
	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres
1960-61	1,061	30,219	529	11,058	2,932	8,355	43	1,331	7,632
1961-62	1,414	32,100	866	16,212	2,442	5,325	44	3,925	6,688
1962-63	2,406	70,413	663	16,974	2,518	5,981	38	3,864	7,512
1963-64	2,824	69,384	1,132	22,446	2,582	4,421	40	3,322	8,147
1964-65	2,094	57,792	1,487	32,100	3,469	6,903	43	3,664	8,815
1965-66	1,342	27,855	1,458	37,338	3,737	4,832	31	2,768	7,584
1966-67	2,666	86,577	1,797	47,004	3,983	8,516	26	3,358	10,247
1967-68	2,337	41,602	584	11,852	2,475	2,952	26	575	7,009
1968-69	4,158	83,674	1,200	26,858	4,385	7,003	24	3,446	11,215
1969-70	2,693	72,794	895	25,118	3,243	6,518	24	6,596	8,620
	Hectares	Tonnes	Hectares	Tonnes	Hectares	Tonnes	Number	Tonnes	Hectares
1970-71	485	764	235	250	159	629	n.a.	115	1,172
1971-72	414	723	101	86	186	326	n.a.	90	1,088
1972-73	289	359	128	66	209	311	4,611	105	1,410
1973-74	320	335	254	300	75	392	4,643	88	1,040
1974-75	204	248	130	154	8	23	5,380	48	616
1975-76	408	471	165	187	73	170	4,580	36	986
1976-77	361	524	143	174	55	186	4,111	105	962
1977-78	295	398	56	34	34	94	3,892	47	790
1978-79	148	349	117	146	54	394	4,025	144	641
1979-80	524	962	127	99	44	168	2,955	43	1,278
1980-81	n.a.	n.a.	119	82	122	256	3,813	n.a.	650
1981-82	88	127	269	395	82	252	3,801	n.a.	807
1982-83	65	19	97	27	73	30	3,058	n.a.	717
1983-84	270	463	495	338	234	642	3,061	n.a.	1,485
1984-85	111	82	4	6	22	134	2,781	n.a.	494
1985-86	138	281	156	273	25	60	n.a.	n.a.	685
1986-87(a)	n.a.	n.a.	123	197	42	120	n.a.	n.a.	459
1987-88	n.a.	n.a.	168	158	28	21	1,010	n.a.	1,025
1988-89	n.a.	n.a.	46	58	61	50	1,010	n.a.	376
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	42	18	24	36	1,140	n.a.	185
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	53	41	113	18	416	n.a.	290
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	38	15	35	35	955	n.a.	383
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	73	175	241	136	1,499	n.a.	514

(a) From 1986-87 the scope of the agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20 000 or more per annum. The scope of previous Censuses was established with an EVAO of \$2,500 or more. This change in census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

NOTE: From 1972-73 all statistics relate to the year ended 31 March.

SUMMARY OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index									
Year	All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Trans- portation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recre- ation and education
1948-49(a)	45	37.6	49.5	41.8	61.4	..	..	..	..
1949-50	48.5	40.5	57.5	43.8	63.6	..	..	..	..
1950-51	55.1	47.9	67.2	47.7	70.9	..	..	..	..
1951-52	67.7	64.8	80.2	52.8	82.5	..	..	..	..
1952-53	74.4	72.4	85.6	59.1	88	..	..	..	..
1953-54	76.5	74.7	86.4	63.1	93.6	..	..	..	..
1954-55	77.5	76.4	86.5	64.9	94.5	..	..	..	..
1955-56	80.2	80.9	86.7	67.7	95.1	..	..	..	..
1956-57	84.3	85.6	88.3	69.9	97.6	..	..	..	..
1957-58	84.8	83.7	90.5	71.4	99	..	..	..	..
1958-59	85.8	85.3	91.5	73.1	99.4	..	..	..	..
1959-60	87.6	88	92.1	74.3	101.5	..	..	..	..
1960-61	90.3	93	93.6	75.4	102.6	..	..	..	..
1961-62	91.6	90.2	94.5	90.8	100.3	..	..	..	..
1962-63	91.8	88.5	95	95.8	99.6	..	..	..	..
1963-64	92.5	89.2	95.4	96	99.2	..	..	..	..
1964-65	95.3	93.7	96.8	97.1	99.6	..	..	..	..
1965-66	98.1	98	97.9	98.6	99.7	..	..	..	..
1966-67	100	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..
1967-68	102.6	104.3	102.3	100.4	100.4	..	..	..	..
1968-69	104.4	105.1	104.2	101.9	100.6	..	..	..	..
1969-70	107.4	107	107.5	104.6	101.9	..	..	..	..
1970-71	113	110.7	111.7	116.3	104.7	..	..	..	..
1971-72	119.4	114.9	118.2	121.9	107.5	..	..	..	..
1972-73	126.3	123.9	125.6	128.4	111.9	126.5	129.2	(b)140.2	..
1973-74	142.8	148.6	142.4	140.2	124.3	139.5	140.4	(b)156.7	..
1974-75	164.9	161.7	172.3	163.3	145	166.4	162.9	(b)189.8	..
1975-76	187.3	181.3	200.9	194.1	166.1	196.9	194.3	(b)156.9	..
1976-77	212.9	201.5	232.4	224	183.9	216.6	213.1	(b)263.3	(c)104.3
1977-78(d)	76.1	70.9	81.3	85	75.4	73	74.8	83.4	(c)112.9
1978-79	82.3	79.7	87.3	88.4	80.8	79.2	85.2	81.8	(c)120.3
1979-80	91.1	90.8	93.1	92.8	89.2	90.7	93	90.2	(c)130.5
1980-81	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	n.a.
1981-82	110.7	107.7	107.5	112.4	109.4	112.4	108.6	124.3	n.a.
1982-83	124	117.4	114.4	124.1	124.1	128.2	123.5	153.3	(e)109.2
1983-84	132.3	127.4	121.3	136.1	132.3	137.5	136.6	142.7	(e)116.5
1984-85	138.8	133.7	129.6	150.8	137.1	146.1	149.2	119.6	(e)121.9
1985-86	150.8	142.5	139.5	166.5	147.8	159.4	167.1	130.3	(e)131.9
1986-87	163.4	150.3	153.3	176.4	157.2	176.5	185.4	152.2	(e)142.9
1987-88	174.7	157.4	164.9	181.4	169.2	189.9	200.1	171.3	(e)155.8
1988-89	186.4	172	175.9	199.4	179.3	195.1	209.1	184.8	(e)167.1
1989-90(f)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1990-91	105.3	103.2	105	103.8	105.5	106.9	106.9	107.6	104.4
1991-92	107.3	106.6	106.8	101.5	107.4	110.8	112.9	118.6	106.3
1992-93	108.4	108.4	107.2	99.6	107.7	114.3	122.6	122.3	108.3

(a) Base year: 1966-67 = 100.0. (b) Base Year: December quarter 1968 = 100.0. (c) Base Year: September quarter 1976 = 100.0.
(d) Base Year: 1980-81 = 100.0. (e) Base Year: March quarter 1976 = 100.0. (f) Base Year: 1989-90 = 100.0.

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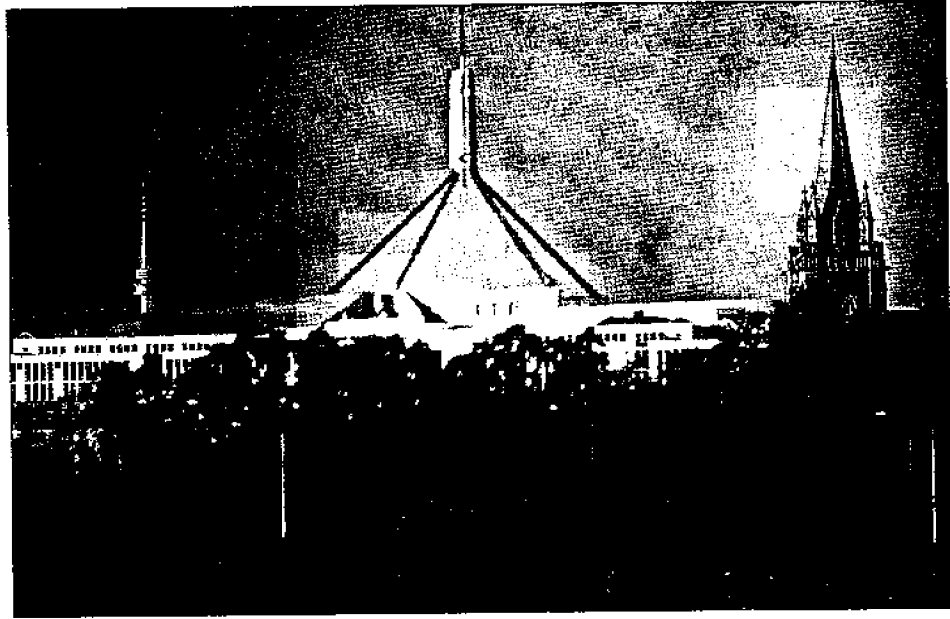
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