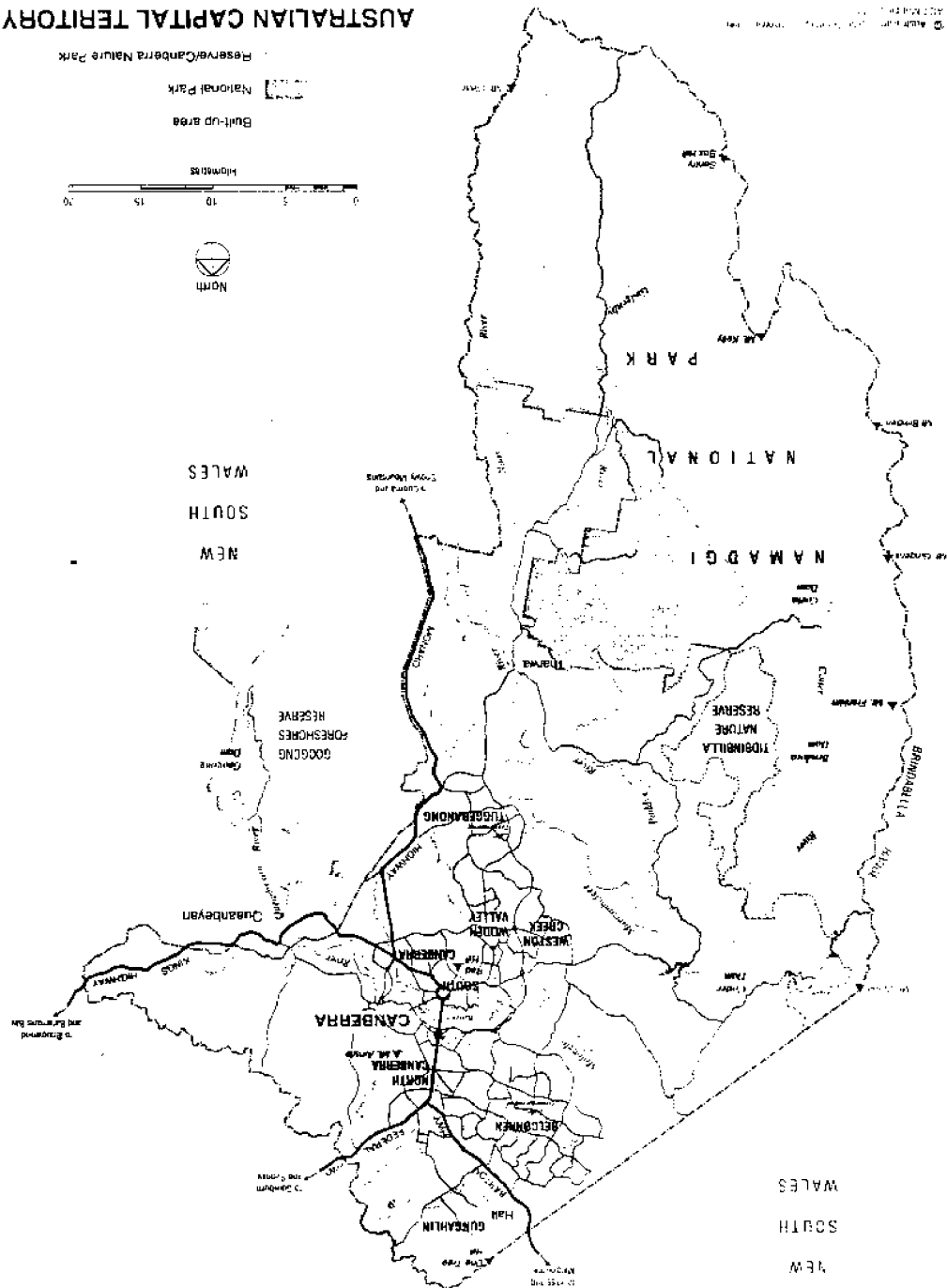


Australian Capital Territory



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



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**AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
IN FOCUS, 1996**

**DALMA JACOBS
Regional Director
Australian Capital Territory**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 1307.8

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▪ <i>for information about other ABS statistics and services relating to the ACT</i> , please refer to the back of this publication.	

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PREFACE

I have much pleasure in introducing *Australian Capital Territory In Focus 1996* which is the fourth edition under this new name, and the 33rd in the series previously called *Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary*.

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

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

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

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

Dalma Jacobs
Regional Director
Australian Capital Territory

Australian Bureau of Statistics
November 1996

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.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 all nulls).
- 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).

REFERENCE PERIODS

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1995, refer to the year ended 31 December 1995. Those shown as, e.g. 1994–95, refer to the year ended 30 June 1995. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

ROUNDING

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Australian Capital Territory in Focus aims to provide a ready and convenient overview of the ACT. As a consequence, the statistics contained in this publication represent a relatively small part of the data available from the ABS. Information on subject areas covered in *Australian Capital Territory in Focus* are contained in other ABS publications. Some of this data are also available in electronic media.

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 offers a variety of consultancy and information services which operate on a fee-for-service basis. You may also subscribe to any ABS publication. Subscribing ensures delivery on a regular basis.

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Internet <http://www.abs.gov.au>

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

ABORIGINAL PERIOD

c21,000BC Earliest known Aboriginal settlement in the ACT.

PASTORAL PERIOD

1820 Charles Throsby, first European to visit area.

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

1825 Robert Campbell granted land at 'Duntroon'.

1830–43 Consolidation and growth of large estates with village settlements at Yarralumla and Duntroon. Use of convict labour until 1840.

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

1843 Rural depression and drought caused havoc.

1847 Local schooling established.

1850s Goldrushes caused shortage of farm labour.

1859 Post office established at Ginninderra.

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

1887 Railway extended to reach Queanbeyan.

1890 Depression brought disaster to small landholders.

1890s Rabbit plagues.

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

1901 Federation, Constitution provides for a seat of government.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

1907 Canberra–Yass chosen as national capital site.

1909 Charles Scrivener conducted survey of capital site.

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

Land surrendered by New South Wales to the Commonwealth.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

- 1911 Royal Military College, Duntroon officially opened.
- 1913 Canberra officially named by Lady Denman with laying of foundation stone on Capital Hill.
- 1914 Royal Canberra Hospital opened.
- Railway extended from Queanbeyan to south-eastern corner of Canberra.
- Power station built at Kingston.
- Brickworks opened at Yarralumla.
- 1915 Cotter Dam completed.
- 1918 Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra gazetted.
- 1923 First permanent cottages constructed for residents.
- 1924 Federal Capital Commission established.
- Hotel Canberra opened.
- 1926 First Canberra Times issued.
- 1927 Parliament House opened.
- ACT Police Force established.
- Albert Hall opened.
- Airfield established on current site for Royal Australian Air Force purposes.
- First Canberra Show held at Hall Village Showground.
- 1927-39 Public servants transferred to Canberra.
- Inner Canberra suburbs established 1930.
- Advisory Council (part-time) established to advise the Minister in relation to any matters affecting the ACT. The Council comprised:
- civic administrator;
 - three elected members; and
 - three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works).
- 1931 First radio station opened (2CA).
- 1936 Population of the ACT reached 10,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

- 1941 Australian War Memorial completed.
- 1945 Reid Preschool opened — first preschool.
- 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 — limited vote (could only vote on ACT matters); full vote given in 1966.
- 1950 Plans for Fyshwick laid out.
- 1952 Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five, giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time.
- 1954 Australian–American Memorial completed.
- 1957 National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) established.
- 1959 Population of the ACT reached 50,000.
- 1960s Expansion of urban areas to Woden.
- Commercial development in Civic Centre.
- Civic Centre remains focus of community.
- 1960 First intake of under-graduates to the Australian National University.
- 1961 First TV station opened (CTC7).
- 1962 King's Avenue Bridge opened.
- Woden development started.
- 1963 Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened.
- 1965 Lake Burley Griffin opened.
- Royal Australian Mint opened.
- Anzac Parade developed.
- 1967 Population of the ACT reached 100,000.
- Belconnen development commenced.
- 1968 National Library commenced.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

- 1969 First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education (CCAÉ).
Elected members of the Advisory Council resign en masse.
- 1970 National Botanic Gardens opened.
Carillion built.
Captain Cook Memorial Jet built.
- 1970s Expansion of town centres to Belconnen, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong.
- 1971 Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve declared — first nature reserve in Canberra.
Population of the ACT reached 150,000.
- 1972 Woden Plaza opened.
- 1973 First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital.
Tuggeranong development commenced.
- 1974–75 Federal representation increased to two (divisions of Canberra and Fraser).
Fully-elected Legislative Assembly established — limited powers; Federal Minister had discretionary powers.
Two ACT Senators elected to Federal Parliament.
Gungahlin development commenced.
- 1976 Lake Ginninderra filled.
Population of the ACT reached 200,000.
- 1977 National Athletics Stadium completed.
- 1978 Referendum — residents rejected a proposal for self-government.
Opening of Belconnen Mall.
- 1979 Legislative Assembly renamed House of Assembly — 18 members elected.
First patients admitted to Calvary Hospital.
- 1980 Telecom Tower opened.
High Court of Australia opened.
- 1981 National Indoor Sports Centre officially opened.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

- 1982 Second House of Assembly election.
- 1982 The royal bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gloriosa*) became the floral emblem of the ACT.
- Australian National Gallery opened.
- 1983 The new Canberra GPO opened.
- Federal Government (in line with election policy) set up a self-government task force.
- 1984 Work began on Canberra Convention Centre complex.
- 1985 House of Assembly extended for one year.
- World Cup Athletics held in Canberra.
- Population of the ACT reached 250,000.
- 1986 House of Assembly lapses in June — ACT only substantial community in Australia that lacked a locally elected tier of government.
- Australian Defence Force Academy commenced activities as the academic centre for the Australian Navy, Army and Air Force.
- 1987 Major commercial development in Civic Centre.
- Tuggeranong Hyperdome opened.
- 1988 Legislation establishing self-government passed by both Houses of Parliament.
- Lake Tuggeranong filled.
- Opening of new Parliament House by Queen Elizabeth II.
- NCDC abolished — establishment of Territory Planning Authority and National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA).

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

- 1989 Self-government proclaimed.
- First ACT Assembly elected in May (17 members elected using modified d'Hondt system).
- 1990 Canberra Centre retail complex opened.
- CCAE restructured as Canberra University 1991.
- 1991 National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released.

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD — *continued*

- 1992 Referendum passed to change ACT electoral system to Hare-Clark.
- 1992 Commonwealth relinquished direct responsibility for the administration of justice.
- Election of the second Legislative Assembly of the ACT.
- Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University.
- Casino Canberra opened.
- 1993 ACT Institute of Technical and Further Education was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology.
- The Territory Plan came into law.
- 1994 Population of the ACT reached 300,000.
- Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened in the South Building — first sitting 12 April.
- Public Sector Management Bill passed — established ACT Government service.
- Electoral (Amendment) Bill 1994* passed — provided for a new electoral system.
- Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve declared.
- 1995 Election of the third Legislative Assembly of the ACT (17 members — 3 electorates).
- Referendum passed to entrench Hare-Clark system.
- International Hotel School opened.
- Hoyts 8 cinema opened in Belconnen Mall.
- 1996 ACT gains third seat (Namadgi) in the Federal House of Representatives.
- Gold Greek golf course opened in Gungahlin.
- Work on Gungahlin Town Centre commenced.

CHAPTER 1

HISTORY

THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

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

SIZE AND LAND USE

The ACT is almost 2,400 square kilometres in area. Table 1.1 shows the size of each of the seven statistical subdivisions that make up the ACT statistical division.

1.1 AREAS OF STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, AS AT 6 AUGUST 1991

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

Source: *Regional Statistics, ACT* (1313.8).

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

1.2 LAND USE

Use	Proportion of Territory
	%
National park/reserves	53
Agriculture	23
Urban development ¹	14
Plantation forest	10

¹ Includes industrial areas such as Fyshwick, Hume and Mitchell.

Source: *ACT State of the Environment Report, 1995*, Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT.

Sheep and cattle grazing occupy by far the greatest proportion of the 23% (54,600 hectares) of the ACT's land devoted to agriculture. There are also significant areas used for horse agistment, usually on land near urban areas. Irrigated cropping takes up less than 100 hectares and orchards and vineyards less than 25 hectares. Agriculture in the ACT supplies little of the city's needs, however it is of economic importance to rural families in the Territory.

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

CLIMATE

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

At Canberra airport 810.0 millimetres of rain was recorded in 1995. This is in the top 13% of recorded annual totals. The 1995 total was the highest since 825.4 millimetres was recorded in 1989. The highest annual rainfall on record for Canberra is 1,062.5 millimetres in 1950, while the annual average is 631.1 millimetres.

The distribution of rainfall throughout the year was erratic. January (218.4 millimetres), May (137.4 millimetres) and November (138.2 millimetres) were very wet, with both January and November being record registrations. On the other hand, in February (3.6 millimetres), March (4.4 millimetres) and August (5.2 millimetres) very low totals were recorded.

While the amount of rain was above average, rain fell on 105 days during 1995 — a little below the annual average of 107 days.

Fog was reported on 27 days, significantly fewer than the annual average of 46 days. Only four years have had fewer days of fog, the record low of 23 days being recorded in 1967.

Details of rainfall and fog in the ACT during 1995 are contained in table 1.3.

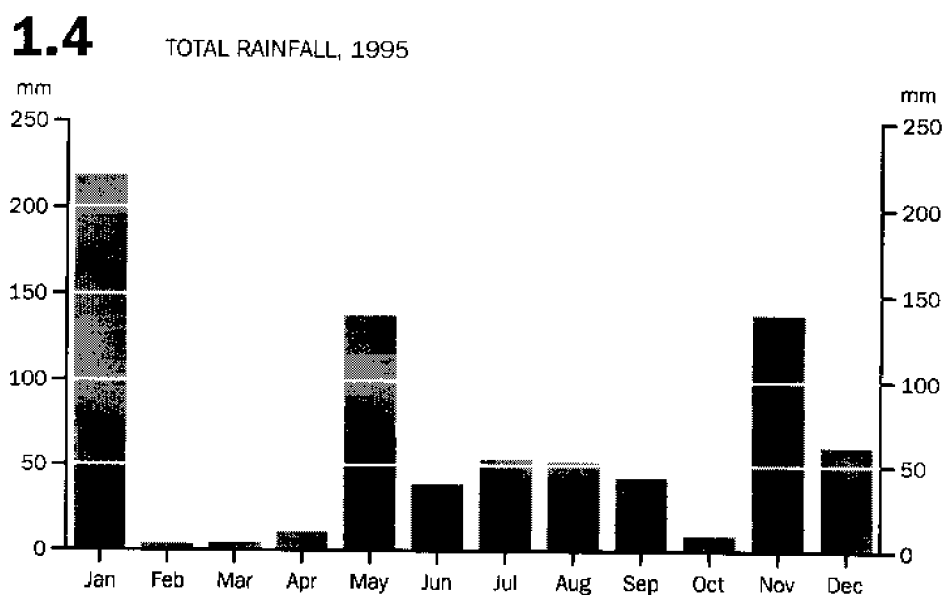
1.3 RAINFALL AND FOG¹, 1995

	Total rainfall	Rainfall	Fog
		Days	Days
1995	mm	no.	no.
January	218.4	9	0
February	3.6	1	0
March	4.4	3	0
April	10.8	5	3
May	137.4	15	2
June	38.8	12	5
July	53.4	15	5
August	5.2	4	6
September	42.8	10	4
October	87.0	10	1
November	138.2	13	0
December	61.0	8	1
Year	801.0	105	27

¹ Data is preliminary and subject to change.

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

Graph 1.4 shows the total rainfall in the ACT during 1995.



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

In 1995 daytime temperatures were a little cooler than average and nights were significantly warmer.

The average daily temperature for 1995 was 13.0°C, a little above the long-term average of 12.9°C. This was brought about by the warmer night-time temperatures — the average daily minimum was 6.9°C compared to the long-term average of 5.9°C. In fact, only three months had below average minimum temperatures; February, March and April. The minimum temperature of 12.7°C registered on 9 June was the highest daily minimum on record for that month.

The average maximum for 1995 was 19.0°C, a little below the long-term average of 19.4°C. The temperature exceeded 30°C on only 14 days during the year compared to the annual average of 29 days.

Table 1.5 outlines the average and extreme temperatures in the ACT for each month in 1995.

1.5 AIR TEMPERATURE¹, 1995

1995	Air temperature daily readings (°C)		Extreme air temperature (°C)	
	Mean max.	Mean min.	Highest	Lowest
January	25.1	14.0	32.3	7.6
February	26.4	12.3	33.2	9.2
March	23.7	9.4	31.2	0.5
April	18.3	4.4	23.7	-1.7
May	15.6	6.7	20.5	1.6
June	12.0	2.2	19.0	-5.2
July	9.9	0.7	12.0	-4.9
August	16.1	1.8	22.6	-4.8
September	16.0	4.1	21.4	-3.9
October	19.3	7.7	26.2	1.3
November	21.7	9.9	30.4	3.0
December	24.0	10.1	32.3	3.4
Year average and extreme	19.0	6.9	33.2	-5.2

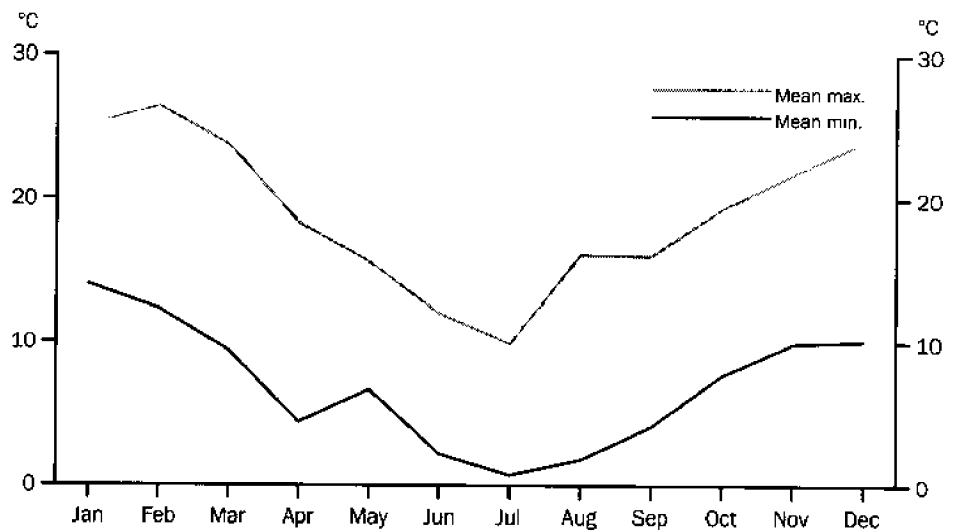
¹ Data is preliminary and subject to change.

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

Graph 1.6 shows the mean daily minimum and maximum air temperature in the ACT during 1995.

1.6

AIR TEMPERATURE, 1995



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

VEGETATION

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

WILDLIFE

The large area of natural land provides the food and shelter necessary for the survival and breeding of a wide variety and abundance of animals in the ACT. Biologists have recorded 360 species of vertebrates (animals with backbones) in the Territory, comprising 17 fish species, 15 species of frog, 53 reptile species, 210 native bird species and approximately 70 mammal species.

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

PARKS AND RESERVES

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

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

Namadgi National Park is the largest nature conservation area in the ACT, and consists mainly of rugged bushland in the south-west of the Territory. It adjoins nature conservation areas in New South Wales to form part of the Alpine Parks of Australia's south-east.

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

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

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

The Jerrabomberra Wetlands lie at the eastern end of Lake Burley Griffin and are relatively close to the national parliamentary triangle. They provide the most important wetland habitat in the ACT.

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

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

INFORMATION SOURCES

ACT State of the Environment Report, 1995, Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT.

Information Services Section, Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

Policy Section, Environment and Conservation Division, Department of Environment, Land and Planning.

ABS publications and other information services:

Regional Statistics, ACT (1313.8).

CHAPTER 2

GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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

2.1

MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AS AT APRIL 1996

Name	Party	Position
Berry, Wayne	ALP	Deputy Leader of the Opposition
Carnell, Kate	Liberal	Chief Minister
Cornwell, Greg	Liberal	Speaker
DeDomenico, Tony	Liberal	Deputy Chief Minister
Follett, Rosemary	ALP	—
Hird, Harold	Liberal	Government Whip
Horodny, Lucy	ACT Greens	—
Humphries, Gary	Liberal	Minister
Kaine, Trevor	Liberal	—
McRae, Roberta	ALP	Deputy Speaker
Moore, Michael	Independent	—
Osbourne, Paul	Independent	—
Reilly, Marion	ALP	—
Stefaniak, Bill	Liberal	Minister
Tucker, Kerrie	ACT Greens	—
Whitecross, Andrew	ALP	Leader of the Opposition
Wood, Bill	ALP	—

Source: Secretariat, ACT Legislative Assembly.

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

The ACT Executive comprises 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 is Kate Carnell (Treasurer and Minister for Health and Community Care). The three appointed Ministers are Tony DeDomenico (Minister for Urban Services; Industrial Relations; Business, Employment and Tourism and Regulatory Reform), Gary Humphries (Minister for the Arts and Heritage; Environment, Land and Planning; Police; Emergency Services and Consumer Affairs) and Bill Stefaniak (Minister for Education and Training; Sports and Recreation; Housing and Family Services and Children's and Youth Services). Ministers are responsible for the administration of matters relating to the powers of the Executive as allocated to them by the Chief Minister.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

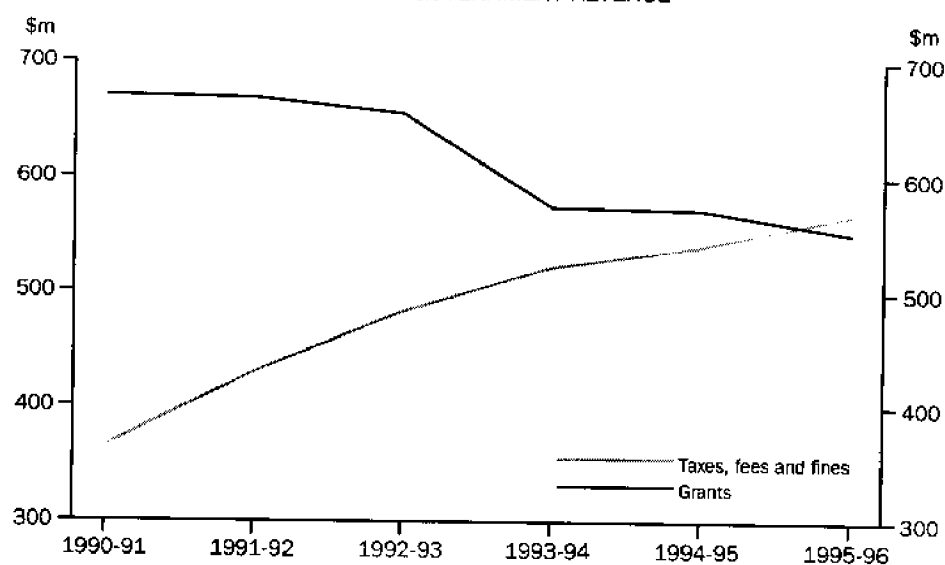
Outlays of the ACT Government in the 1994-95 financial year stood at \$1,278 million and are estimated to increase to \$1,320 million in 1995-96. Of total outlays, current expenditure accounts for approximately 85%.

The main sources of revenue for the ACT Government in 1994-95 were grants (\$572 million or 48.0% of all revenue) and taxes, fees and fines (\$540 million or 45.3%). In 1995-96, taxes, fees and fines are estimated to increase to \$568 million and grants are estimated to decrease to \$551 million.

Graph 2.2 shows the changing nature of ACT Government revenue from 1990-91 to 1995-96.

2.2

COMPOSITION OF ACT GOVERNMENT REVENUE



Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501 0).

Table 2.3 provides details of the transactions of the ACT Government in terms of expenditure and revenue.

2.3 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF ACT GOVERNMENT, CONSOLIDATED TOTAL

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 ¹
<i>Item</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Current expenditure	926	940	951	991
Less				
Sales of goods and services ²	99	135	126	128
Equals				
Final consumption expenditure	827	805	825	863
Interest payments	56	59	51	56
Subsidies paid to PTEs	61	61	56	50
Current grants to other governments	—	—	—	—
Other transfer payments	132	142	151	161
Total current outlays	1 075	1 067	1 083	1 131
Expenditure on new fixed assets	246	207	237	233
Plus				
Expenditure on second-hand assets (net)	-12	-17	-24	-31
Equals				
Gross fixed capital expenditure	234	190	213	203
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-53	-39	-27	-25
Capital gains to other governments	—	—	—	—
Other capital outlays	2	3	8	11
Total capital outlays	183	154	194	189
Total outlays	1 259	1 220	1 278	1 320
Taxes, fees and fines	483	522	540	568
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	37	38	39	54
Interest received	48	44	39	37
Grants received	655	574	573	551
For own use	597	513	506	482
For onpassing	58	61	66	69
Other revenue	19	—	—	—
Total revenue	1 243	1 178	1 191	1 210
Increase in provisions	46	51	53	51
For depreciation	38	40	42	44
Other	8	11	11	8
Advances received (net)	-20	-9	-16	-11
Borrowing (net)	-5	1	53	58
Other financing transactions	-5	-1	-3	11
Total financing	16	42	87	110
Current deficit	-128	-96	-127	-96
Capital deficit	98	88	161	154
Total deficit	-30	-9	34	58

¹ Forward estimate.

² 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 (5512.0).

As can be seen in graph 2.2, the ACT Government's revenue from grants has been declining over recent years. This reduction has been offset to some extent by an increase in taxes, fees and fines. These can be divided into five main groups; employers payroll taxes, taxes on property, taxes on provision of goods and services, taxes on use of goods and performance of activities and fees and fines.

Table 2.4 provides a detailed breakdown of revenue generated by type of tax, fee and fines for the ACT Government over the last four financial years.

2.4

ACT GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES BY TYPE

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95p
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Employers' payroll	87	90	95	101
Taxes on property				
Immovable property	94	106	116	121
Land	19	23	29	29
Municipal rates	72	78	83	86
Immovable property n.e.c.	3	5	4	6
Financial and capital transactions	83	96	89	84
Stamp duties	60	73	62	59
Financial institutions	22	23	27	26
Total	176	202	205	206
Taxes on provision of goods and services				
Gambling	31	40	47	51
Government lotteries	4	4	4	4
Private lotteries	6	8	7	7
Poker machine	15	17	19	23
Casino	—	6	12	11
Race betting	6	6	6	5
Insurance	10	12	14	14
Insurance n.e.c.	10	12	14	14
Total	41	53	61	65
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities				
Motor vehicle	52	56	60	63
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	37	40	43	45
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	9	11	12	13
Drivers' licences	5	5	5	5
Franchise taxes	51	58	70	74
Gas franchise	—	1	1	1
Petroleum products franchise	24	23	26	27
Tobacco franchise	16	22	26	27
Liquor franchise	10	12	13	13
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	—	—	—	—
Total	102	115	130	136
Fees and fines				
Compulsory fees	15	16	22	22
Fines	7	8	9	9
Total	23	24	31	31
Total	429	483	522	540

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0).

Taxes, fees and fines per head of mean population for the ACT have been consistently lower than for all States and Territories. However, the amount per head has been rising steadily since 1989-90. In that year the ACT was the sixth highest in terms of taxes per head, by 1991-92 this had risen to third, a position it still maintains.

2.5 TAXES, FEES AND FINES PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION¹

	ACT	All States and Territories	ACT as a percentage of all States and Territories
	\$	\$	%
1989-90	1 150	1 427	80.6
1990-91	1 292	1 501	86.1
1991-92	1 486	1 478	94.2
1992-93	1 643	1 662	98.9
1993-94	1 745	1 809	96.5
1994-95p	1 794	1 874	95.7

¹ Mean populations for financial years are calculated from estimated populations at the end of the quarter immediately preceding the financial year and of the four succeeding quarters.

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

OUTLAYS

Outlays rose by \$58 million (or 4.8%) from 1993-94 to 1994-95. Of the major areas of expenditure, education outlays increased 6.3% to \$357 million, health increased 6.1% to \$262 million and public order and safety rose 17.4% to \$128 million. Housing and community amenities showed the biggest percentage increase, rising 190.3% to \$90 million. Notable decreases were recorded for general public services, down 7.4% to \$129 million and transport and communication, down 38.4% to \$77 million.

Forward estimates of outlays for 1995-96 aim for an increase of 3.3%. Public order and safety, education and housing and community amenities are each budgeted an increase in expenditure while health outlays are budgeted to decrease by 4.2%.

2.6

OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE, OF ACT GOVERNMENT

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 ^p	1995-96 ¹
<i>Purpose</i> ¹	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	132	140	129	129
Defence	—	—	—	—
Public order and safety	100	109	128	134
Education	325	336	357	375
Health	285	247	262	251
Social security and welfare	53	60	59	60
Housing and community amenities	32	31	90	109
Recreation and culture	75	67	78	79
Fuel and energy	34	35	32	39
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—
Mining, manufacturing and construction	27	—	—	—
Transport and communications	128	125	77	68
Other economic affairs	13	11	14	19
Other purposes	56	59	51	56
Total	1 259	1 220	1 278	1 320

¹ Some figures for 1994-95 have been affected by the transferring of sub-program responsibilities and classification changes. For example, some of the responsibility for libraries and parks was transferred from Transport and Communication to Recreation and Culture, and some outlays on land which were previously classified in Recreation and Culture were included in Housing and Community Amenities.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5512.0).

NET FINANCIAL POSITION

Net financial position refers to net debt (liabilities less financial assets). At the end of the 1995 financial year the ACT Government had a net debt of \$119 million, an increase of \$36 million (or 43.4%) over the previous period. This was the greatest increase of any State or Territory Government. However, the ACT still had the second lowest level of debt per capita, at \$391 per head as at June 1995.

Table 2.7 provides a detailed breakdown of the net financial position of each of the State and Territory Governments as well as the Commonwealth Government over the last two financial years.

2.7 NET FINANCIAL POSITION¹ OF GOVERNMENTS

	At June 1994	At June 1995	Percentage change	Per capita June 1994	Per capita ² June 1995
Sector	\$m	\$m	%	\$	\$
Commonwealth Government	80 752	92 966	15.1	4 526	5 149
State Government					
New South Wales	19 731	19 498	-1.2	3 261	3 188
Victoria	31 967	31 798	-0.5	7 143	7 063
Queensland	1 740	-11	-100.6	544	-3
South Australia	8 710	8 669	-0.5	5 928	5 881
Western Australia	7 944	7 413	-6.7	4 670	4 280
Tasmania	3 434	3 398	-1.0	7 268	7 183
Northern Territory	1 386	1 402	1.2	8 102	8 063
Australian Capital Territory	83	119	43.4	276	391
Total State/Territory Government	74 995	72 286	-3.6	4 204	4 003

¹ Net financial position = Liabilities less financial assets. Assets held in the form of traded shares and assets and liabilities in the form of long-term trade credit are now excluded from net financial position.

² Population figures are Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 1995.

Source: *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (5513.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

Secretariat, ACT Legislative Assembly.

Economics Branch, ACT Treasury.

ABS publications and other information services:

Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0).

Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0).

Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (5513.0).

CHAPTER 3

THE ECONOMY

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

The term Gross State Product (GSP) is used to denote income-based gross domestic product (GDP(I)), by State/Territory. Conceptually, GSP and GDP(I) are identical. GSP is a measure of economic production that is free of duplication, i.e. it only takes account 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 in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

The ACT's current price GSP increased in 1994-95 by \$345 million (or 3.8%) to \$9,433 million. In constant price terms the increase was \$159 million (or 2.0%), raising GSP to \$8,179 million.

Table 3.1 provides details of GSP in both current and constant price terms for the ACT.

3.1

GROSS STATE PRODUCT¹

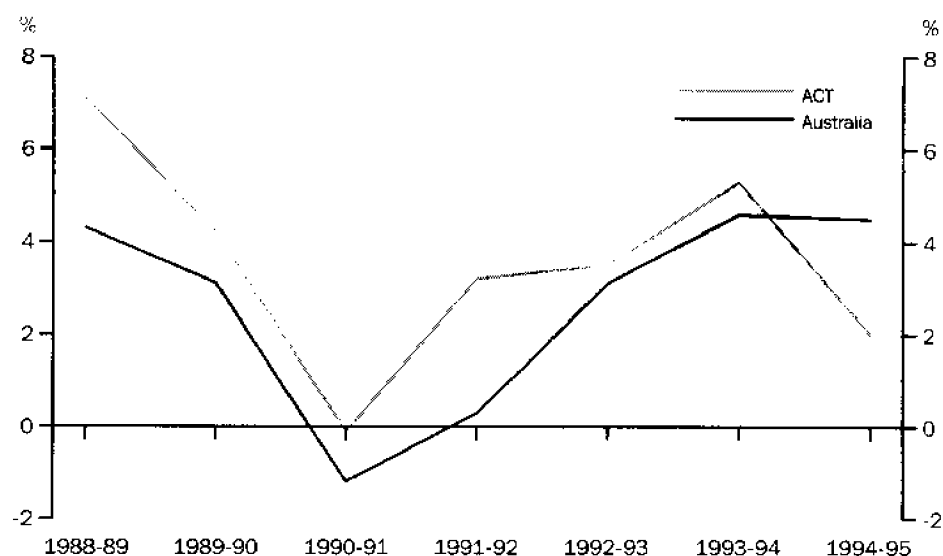
Year	At current prices		At average 1989-90 prices	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1990-91	7 493	5.0	7 127	-0.1
1991-92	8 088	7.9	7 357	3.2
1992-93	8 516	5.3	7 614	3.5
1993-94	9 088	6.7	8 020	5.3
1994-95	9 433	3.8	8 179	2.0

¹ Experimental series. Users are cautioned these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised, that at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained introduced into the constant price GSP series through the use of this proxy deflator.

Source: *Australian National Accounts — State Accounts* (5242.0).

Graph 3.2 illustrates the changes in GSP for ACT and Australia in constant price terms.

3.2 ACT GSP AND AUSTRALIA GDP(I), CONSTANT PRICES % CHANGE



Source: Australian National Accounts - State Accounts (5242.0); National Income, Expenditure and Product (5206.0).

The GSP per capita for the ACT has been consistently higher than that of Australia's GDP(I) per capita. In 1994-95 the ACT's figure was 23.5% greater in current prices and 17.1% greater in constant prices. However, from 1993-94 to 1994-95 GDP(I) per capita in Australia increased by 5.1% in current prices (3.3% in constant) while GSP per capita in the ACT increased by only 2.7% in current prices and 0.9% in constant prices.

Table 3.3 provides a comparison between the ACT GSP and the Australian GDP per capita in both current price and constant price (i.e. 1989-90 prices) terms.

3.3 GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

Year	At current prices		At constant prices	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1990-91	25 899	21 875	24 634	21 214
1991-92	27 468	22 074	24 985	21 025
1992-93	28 491	22 820	25 473	21 478
1993-94	30 206	23 906	26 656	22 236
1994-95	31 017	25 123	26 894	22 960

Source: Australian National Accounts - State Accounts (5242.0); National Income, Expenditure and Product (5206.0).

CONTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Although the share of government administration and defence services in the ACT declined between 1982-83 (34% of GSP at factor cost) and 1994-95 (27% of GSP at factor cost), it remains by far the ACT's dominant industry. For Australia as a whole, government administration

accounts for only 4% of GSP at factor cost. Property and business services' contribution of 11% of GSP in 1994-95 ranks it as the second most important industry in the ACT.

Table 3.4 sets out the industry contribution to GSP for the ACT and Australia. The measurement of GSP at factor cost involves the summing of factor incomes i.e. wages, salaries and supplements and gross operating surplus for the various industries plus indirect taxes less subsidies.

3.4

INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GSP — AT FACTOR COST, 1994-95¹

Industry	ACT		Australia	
	no.	%	no.	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	—	12 620	3
Mining	6	—	16 947	4
Manufacturing	224	2	59 185	15
Electricity, gas and water	155	2	13 052	3
Construction	644	7	27 272	7
Wholesale trade	213	2	23 714	6
Retail trade	618	7	32 130	8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	181	2	9 213	2
Transport and storage	283	3	22 266	6
Communication	234	3	12 030	3
Finance and insurance	273	3	15 311	4
Property and business services	947	11	35 026	9
Government administration and defence	2 395	27	15 664	4
Education	527	6	19 735	5
Health and community services	433	5	24 504	6
Culture and recreational services	249	3	6 856	2
Personal and other services	233	3	7 893	2
Ownership of dwellings	819	9	37 927	10
General government ²	496	6	7 762	2
Total	8 941	100	399 107	100

¹ Industries may not add to total due to rounding differences.

² This refers to consumption of fixed capital by governments, details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5220.0).

COMPONENTS OF GSP

In current prices, wages, salaries and supplements continue to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 60.8% (\$5,737 million) in 1994-95. Gross operating surplus (GOS) contributed 31.9% (\$3,008 million) and indirect taxes less subsidies 7.3% (\$688 million). For Australia as a whole the proportions are quite contrasting, as would be expected given the different structure of the economies. In 1994-95 wages, salaries and supplements contributed 49.2% to Australia's GDP(I), gross operating surplus made up 38.4% and indirect taxes less subsidies, 12.4%.

Table 3.5 provides a detailed breakdown of the components to the ACT GSP in current prices over the past five years.

3.5 COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

	Wages, salaries and supplements	GOS	Indirect taxes less subsidies	GSP
Year	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990-91	4 677	2 337	479	7 493
1991-92	4 909	2 647	532	8 088
1992-93	5 099	2 834	583	8 516
1993-94	5 570	2 868	650	9 088
1994-95	5 737	3 008	688	9 433

Source: Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5220.0); Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5242.0).

PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Dwelling rent accounted for the greatest proportion of expenditure both for the ACT and nationally, accounting for 19.2% and 17.7% respectively. Together, food, tobacco products and alcohol made up 19.1% of the ACT's expenditure and 21.2% of Australia's total expenditure.

Table 3.6 provides an overview of consumption expenditure in the ACT and Australia for the 1994-95 financial year.

3.6 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95, CURRENT PRICES

Category	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	759	14.1	42 418	14.9
Cigarettes and tobacco	90	1.7	5 498	1.9
Alcoholic drinks	177	3.3	12 389	4.4
Clothing, fabrics and footwear	302	5.6	14 806	5.2
Household durables	324	6.0	18 489	6.5
Health	342	6.4	21 129	7.4
Dwelling rent	1 029	19.2	50 230	17.7
Gas, electricity and fuel	126	2.3	6 087	2.1
Travel and communication	723	13.5	41 942	14.8
All other goods	437	8.1	21 075	7.4
All other services	1 062	19.8	50 192	17.7
Total	5 371	100.0	284 256	100.0

Source: Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5220.0).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In 1994-95, 73.5% of total household income in the ACT was derived from wages, salaries and supplements, this was almost the same level as the previous year. Nationally, 63.4% of total household income came from wages, salaries and supplements, an increase of 6.0% from 1993-94.

Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises in the ACT continues to be considerably less than that for Australia, with the ACT recording 10.7% of total household income being sourced from transfers compared to 16.9% nationally. Factors affecting this comparison

include differences in unemployment rates and the age distribution of the population.

Income taxes paid as a proportion of total household income in the ACT (17.6%) were slightly higher than the national figure (15.5%). Other deductions (i.e. other direct taxes, fees, fines etc. and consumer debt, interest and transfers overseas) accounted for similar proportions of the total household income for the ACT and Australia.

Household disposable income (i.e. total household income less deductions) for the ACT stood at 80.3% of the total household income compared with the national figure of 82.0%.

Table 3.7 includes a detailed breakdown of the components to household income for both the ACT and Australia.

3.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Category	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Wages, salaries and supplements	5 841	73.5	223 274	63.4
Unincorporated enterprises income — farm, non-farm and income from dwellings	588	7.4	33 833	9.6
Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises	853	10.7	59 291	16.9
All other income	670	8.4	35 535	10.1
Total household income	7 952	100.0	351 933	100.0
Less				
Income tax paid	1 400	17.6	54 634	15.5
Other direct taxes, fees, fines etc.	54	0.6	3 749	1.1
Consumer debt interest and transfers overseas	111	1.4	5 005	1.4
Household disposable income	6 387	80.3	288 545	82.0

Source: Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5220.0).

The ABS 1993-94 HES collected detailed information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of a sample of approximately 8,400 households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia. The household is the basic unit of analysis in the HES. It is defined as a group of people who usually reside and eat together. The household is adopted as the basic unit of analysis because many items of expenditure such as food, accommodation and household goods and appliances relate to the household as a unit.

The HES survey covered only households in private dwellings and caravan parks. Private dwellings were defined as houses, flats, home units, caravans, garages, tents and other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey.

Levels and composition of household expenditure are used to indicate the standard of living. HES results have been used in studies which analyse the relative standard of living of different household types such as those on low incomes, pensioner households, sole-parent families, rural households and recently arrived migrant households.

LEVELS OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

In 1993-94, Australian households spent an average of \$602 per week on commodities and services. This compares to \$749 by Canberra households. As expected, expenditure was closely related to income, so that households with low incomes had lower expenditure levels than those with high incomes.

The characteristics of households with low income and expenditure levels differed markedly from those with high levels. Australian households in which the level of expenditure on commodities and services was significantly below the average for all households included:

- households with only one household member, (average weekly expenditure \$311);
- households in which the reference person was aged 65 years or over, (average weekly expenditure \$336);
- households in which the reference person was unemployed or not in the labour force, (average weekly expenditure of \$439 and \$385 respectively); and
- households which relied on government pensions and allowances as their major source of income, (average weekly expenditure of \$333).

Differences in these characteristics of households in each of the States help to explain some of the differences in income and expenditure levels.

Canberra has a higher average weekly household expenditure on commodities and services than any other State or Territory in Australia. In 1993-94, total average weekly household expenditure in Canberra was \$1,071.02 compared to \$811.67 for the national average.

The level of household income is the main factor affecting Canberra's level of household expenditure. Canberra has the highest average weekly household income relative to other States and Territories in Australia. In 1993-94, Canberra's average weekly household income was \$1,037.39 compared to the national average of \$723.26. This can be attributed to Canberra having the greatest proportion of income in the form of employee income (79%), the lowest proportion in the form of government pensions and allowances (6%) and the lowest proportions of persons in the 65 and over age group.

PATTERNS OF EXPENDITURE

The pattern of expenditure, as well as the total expenditure for households living in different geographic areas, also varies. For example, households in Canberra have comparatively higher weekly housing costs (including mortgage, rent and rates payments), with an average of \$112. Housing costs were lowest for households in Hobart at \$73 and Adelaide at \$75.

Households in Canberra have low rates of home ownership and high rates of home purchasing and this is reflected in the Territory's high housing costs. Conversely, households in Adelaide have a high rate of home ownership and relatively low rates of home purchasing and private rentals, hence the lower housing costs. Lower median house prices in Adelaide also affect the equation.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE FOR CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	<i>Average weekly household expenditure</i>	
	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	\$	\$
Expenditure on commodities and services		
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	112.29	85.38
Fuel and power	20.54	16.77
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	126.81	111.00
Alcoholic beverages	18.65	17.46
Tobacco	8.53	9.19
Clothing and footwear	44.11	33.71
Household furnishings and equipment	46.57	39.56
Household services and operation	39.47	31.58
Medical care and health expenses	28.41	27.14
Transport	127.73	93.58
Recreation	102.33	79.34
Personal care	14.16	11.37
Miscellaneous commodities	59.78	46.02
<i>Total expenditure on commodities and services</i>	749.37	602.11
Selected other payments		
Income tax	243.71	136.99
Mortgage payments	32.73	20.78
Other capital housing costs	-5.8	29.46
Superannuation and life insurance	51.01	22.32
<i>Total other payments</i>	321.65	209.55
Total household expenditure	1071.02	811.67

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, 1993-94, Detailed Expenditure Items (6535.0); Household Expenditure Survey, 1993-94, States and Territories (6533.0).

The average weekly household expenditure on clothing and footwear in Canberra is also markedly higher than the national average. In 1993-94, the average Canberra household spent \$44.11 on clothing and footwear, compared to \$33.71 for the national average. The average weekly household expenditure on meals eaten out and spent on take-away food was also higher in Canberra (\$40.11) compared to the national average (\$29.49). This can be partly attributed to the fact that the average Canberra household has a higher disposable income than that of any other State or Territory household in Australia.■

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports from the ACT refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT. In 1994-95 the main export commodity from the ACT was electrical machinery, with an export value of \$5.01 million. The total value of all commodities exported from the ACT in 1994-95 was \$16.74 million, which was an increase of 46.8% from the previous year.

Table 3.8 outlines the top-10 export commodities by value from the ACT in 1994-95, together with their export values for the previous two years for comparison purposes.

3.8 EXPORTS BY COMMODITY

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
<i>Commodity</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	739	2 856	5 013
Gold coin	604	2 689	2 396
Office machines and automated data processing machines	1 852	1 173	1 685
Crude animal and vegetable materials	193	369	1 381
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	317	616	689
Professional and scientific instruments	31	105	614
Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	337	20	497
Telecommunications and sound equipment	45	147	443
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	100	182	397
Specialised machinery	55	134	367
Total exports	7 880	11 406	16 742

Source: Unpublished data — ACT, ABS.

Table 3.9 outlines the top-10 import commodities by value from the ACT in 1994-95, together with their import values for the previous two years for comparison purposes.

3.9

IMPORTS BY COMMODITY

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
<i>Commodity</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Telecommunications and sound equipment	608	2 619	2 705
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3 446	1 747	1 750
Special transactions and commodities	6 911	3 088	1 702
Office machines and automated data processing machines	764	862	963
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	1 011	695	920
Photographic apparatus and equipment	270	174	679
Professional and scientific instruments	704	533	633
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	622	365	459
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	1 062	640	257
General industrial machinery	405	436	207
Total imports	18 721	21 745	12 143

Source: Unpublished data — ACT, ABS.

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

In 1994-95 the major import commodity released in the ACT was telecommunications and sound equipment with a value of \$2.7 million. The total value of imports in the ACT in 1994-95 was \$12.1 million, a decrease of 44.2% from the previous year.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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

Bank deposits repayable in Australia as at June 1995 increased by 29.3% to \$4,197 million from June 1994. The National Australia Bank was the Territory's biggest deposit holder (27.4% of deposits), followed by the Advance Bank (22.8%) and the Commonwealth Bank (20.8%).

A detailed breakdown of deposits and loans by banks in the ACT are included in table 3.10.

3.10 BANKS — DEPOSITS AND LOANS, JUNE 1995¹

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Deposits repayable in Australia</i>					<i>Other lending³</i>
	<i>Current account bearing interest</i>	<i>Current account non-bearing interest</i>	<i>Term at call²</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Advance Bank Australia	109	—	576	274	959	1 158
ANZ Banking Group	56	33	114	71	274	495
Citibank Savings	19	—	26	—	45	4
Commonwealth Bank	235	66	312	259	873	912
National Australia Bank	152	27	891	78	1 148	809
St George Bank	31	—	66	37	134	601
State Bank of NSW	63	12	40	10	124	525
Westpac	353	54	147	83	637	815
Other Banks	—	—	2	—	2	15
Total	1 018	194	2 173	812	4 197	5 333

¹ Average of weekly figures for month.

² Includes cash deposits.

³ Refers to loans to non-financial sector.

Source: Australian Banking Statistics, Reserve Bank of Australia.

Although the number of banks decreased by two in 1995, the amount of total loans rose by 8.4% to \$5,333 million. There was also one less credit union trading in the ACT although total loans rose by 4.8% to \$197 million.

3.11 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, NUMBER AND LOANS OUTSTANDING, AS AT 30 JUNE

<i>Institution</i>	<i>1992</i>		<i>1993</i>		<i>1994</i>		<i>1995</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Bank	8	3 236	9	4 579	10	4 920	8	5 333
Credit Union	4	162	6	176	6	188	5	197
Building Society	1	453	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Unpublished data, Bank Supervision Department, Reserve Bank of Australia.

LENDING ACTIVITY

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

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

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

Lending commitments in the ACT for 1994–95 fell to \$2,637.8 million. This was a decrease of 13.9% from the previous year. Housing finance (down 22.1%) and commercial finance (down 10.6%) were the main contributors to this decrease.

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

3.12 LENDING COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF LENDING ACTIVITY

	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95
Type of lending activity	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Housing finance for owner occupation ¹	541.5	774.6	1 098.8	1 315.3	1 025.0
Personal finance	367.8	418.2	454.0	506.1	506.6
Commercial finance	1 007.8	1 057.2	979.3	1 129.1	1 009.4
Lease finance	67.2	87.7	73.5	114.1	96.8
Total	1 984.0	2 320.5	2 605.6	3 064.5	2 637.8

¹ Including alterations and additions.

Source: Unpublished data, Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Housing finance Housing finance for owner occupation showed significant decreases for 1994–95. The total for all lenders was down 17.7%, with finance for the purchase of established dwellings showing the largest fall (23.1%). Commitments for the construction and purchase of new dwellings were also lower, by 18.7% and 6.6% respectively.

Table 3.13 provides details of the levels of borrowing for owner-occupied housing in the ACT over the past five years.

3.13 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS

	Purpose of commitment				
	Construction	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings ¹	Re-financing ¹	Total ²
Year	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1990–91	45.9	73.5	402.0	n.a	521.3
1991–92	109.4	70.1	515.9	46.2	741.5
1992–93	128.3	176.1	661.2	90.6	1 056.2
1993–94	127.0	205.5	772.9	136.2	1 241.6
1994–95	103.3	191.9	594.3	132.8	1 022.3

¹ Refinancing was included in 'Purchase of established dwellings prior to 1991–92'.

² Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: Unpublished data, Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Personal finance Fixed loan commitments increased by 4.5% to \$310.5 million, the major contributors to this rise were purchases of motor vehicles, boats etc. (up 9.5%) and individual residential blocks of land (up 36.1%). On the negative side, fixed loan commitments for debt consolidation fell by 27.8%, to \$27.6 million. 1994-95 also saw new and increased credit limits fall by 6.2% to \$196.1 million.

Table 3.14 outlines details of personal finance commitments for all lenders in the ACT over the past three years.

3.14 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS ALL LENDERS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed loan commitments			
Purchases of			
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	103 093	102 873	112 696
Household and personal goods	10 231	8 982	7 998
Individual residential blocks of land	9 825	13 428	18 274
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	13 363	15 408	14 274
Travel and holidays	6 867	5 358	5 570
Debt consolidation	24 011	38 294	27 632
Refinancing	49 002	81 180	80 682
Other	71 324	31 599	34 335
Total	287 716	297 102	310 461
Revolving credit facilities			
New and increased credit limits	166 260	209 073	196 100
Total credit limits (at end of year)	745 697	782 373	818 361
Credit used (at end of year)	275 409	285 450	324 980

Source: Unpublished data, Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Commercial finance Fixed loan commitments for 1994-95 rose by 1.5% compared with the previous year. Large increases occurred for refinancing (up \$18.4 million) and purchases of plant and equipment (up \$10.5 million). However, loans for the construction of dwellings for rental or resale fell 27.8% (or \$33.4 million). New and increased credit limits also fell by 30.1% to \$302.0 million.

Table 3.15 contains details of commercial finance commitments by purpose of loan for the ACT over the past three years.

3.15 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed loan commitments			
Construction finance for			
Erection of dwellings for rental/resale	92 896	120 116	86 724
Erection of non-residential buildings	8 677	15 052	17 313
Other	3 121	3 137	7 553
Purchase of real property			
Purchase of dwellings for rental/resale	190 450	272 599	297 259
Purchase of non-residential buildings	44 513	29 186	26 783
Other	120 352	74 066	59 014
Purchase of plant and equipment	26 900	29 131	39 602
Refinancing	53 631	69 113	87 477
Other finance ¹	76 060	84 434	85 663
Total commitments	616 600	696 834	707 389
Revolving credit facilities			
New and increased credit limits	362 737	432 231	302 000
Total credit limits (at end of year)	960 297	1 003 073	1 031 894
Credit used (at end of year)	737 432	635 049	690 915

¹ Includes factoring and wholesale finance.

Source: Unpublished data, Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Lease finance Lease finance commitments in the ACT fell by 15.1% from 1993-94 to 1994-95. Lease finance commitments tend to fluctuate significantly from year to year and among different types of goods, as can be seen by table 3.16.

3.16 LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF GOODS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Type of goods	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New and used motor cars	27 351	35 432	40 996
New and used trucks	8 197	42 360	15 994
Agricultural, manufacturing and construction equipment	5 691	7 955	21 152
Office machines and electronic data processing equipment	19 977	23 600	11 156
Shop and office furniture and fittings	3 510	2 074	3 405
All other	8 729	2 699	4 128
Total finance lease commitments	73 455	114 120	96 831

Source: Unpublished data, Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Australian Banking Statistics, Reserve Bank of Australia.

Unpublished data, Bank Supervision Department, Reserve Bank of Australia.

ABS publications and other information services:

National Income, Expenditure and Product (5206.0).

Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5220.0).

Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5242.0).

Unpublished housing, personal, commercial and lease finance data —
Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC
Ausstats.

Unpublished trade data, ACT, ABS.

CHAPTER 4

PEOPLE

POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 1995 the estimated resident population of the ACT was 304,100, an increase of 3,200 since 30 June 1994. The natural rate of increase (excess of births over deaths) of the ACT population continued to decrease, falling to 1.05%. Net migration returned to a small positive increase, with the net percentage rate increase being 0.03%.

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

4.1

COMPONENTS TO ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Year ended 30 June	1994-95	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Population as at 30 June	Rate of growth ¹	
					ACT	Australia
	%	%	%	persons	%	%
1991	1.23	0.15	1.04	288 600	2.52	1.28
1992	1.19	0.01	0.58	293 700	1.77	1.19
1993	1.16	-0.20	0.55	298 200	1.51	0.96
1994	1.10	-0.14	-0.05	300 900	0.66	1.03
1995p	1.05	0.09	-0.06	304 100	1.08	1.21

¹ Differences between the total growth rate and the sum of the natural increase and net migration rates arise from the respective adjustments (which are made after each census) to eliminate any intercensal discrepancy.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Graph 4.2 shows the population growth rate for Australia and the ACT for the last six years.

4.2

POPULATION GROWTH, ACT AND AUSTRALIA



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 1995 (3101.0).

After several years of growing at a rate faster than that of the nation as a whole, the ACT fell below the Australian growth rate in 1994. The following year saw the ACT reverse its decreasing trend and converge with the national rate of population growth.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

From estimated resident population data in 1991 to the latest estimated population in 1995, Canberra continued to grow strongly in the Outer Canberra and Tuggeranong statistical subdivisions while Belconnen, Woden Valley, Central Canberra and Weston Creek showed negative growth rates.

Outer Canberra had increased from 2,306 persons to 10,913 (annual average growth rate of 93.3%) from 1991 to 1995. This has been almost exclusively in the new suburbs around the Gungahlin town centre. Palmerston's 1995 population was estimated at 4,627 persons, while in 1991 it had none.

The Tuggeranong suburbs of Banks (estimated 1995 population of 3,170), and Conder (2,537) were both unpopulated in 1991, while Gordon (5,756) has had an average annual growth rate of 176.8% since 1991. Tuggeranong's annual average growth rate from 1991 to 1995 has been approximately 4.8%, this compares with the average growth rate for Canberra as a whole of 1.3%.

With the increase in population of the ACT, the density has also increased. In 1995 there were, on average, 128 persons per square kilometre compared with 122 persons per square kilometre in 1991 and only 109 persons in 1986.

Table 4.3 provides a detailed overview of the estimated resident population of each of the suburbs and town centre districts for the last two census years and 1995.

4.3

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1995

Statistical subdivision/Statistical local area	1986	1991	1995p	Average change per year	
				1986-91	1991-95
				%	%
Canberra Central Subdivision					
Acton	1 418	1 796	1 750	5.3	-0.6
Ainslie	4 901	4 825	4 628	-0.3	-1.0
Barton	817	666	645	-3.7	-0.8
Braddon	2 275	2 034	1 921	-2.1	-1.4
Campbell	3 381	3 394	3 055	0.1	-2.5
City	404	156	365	-12.3	33.5
Deakin	2 729	2 715	2 659	-0.1	-0.5
Dickson	2 200	2 063	1 894	-1.2	-2.0
Downer	3 911	3 702	3 361	-1.1	-2.3
Duntroon	1 444	1 959	1 950	7.1	-0.1
Forrest	1 246	1 307	1 204	1.0	-2.0
Fyshwick	86	78	75	-1.9	-1.0
Griffith	3 108	3 236	3 293	0.8	0.4
Hackett	3 393	3 225	2 995	-1.0	-1.8
Kingston	1 065	1 306	1 621	4.5	6.0
Lyneham	2 540	4 248	4 190	13.4	-0.3
Narrabundah	5 507	5 326	5 362	-0.7	0.2
O'Connor	5 150	4 999	4 766	-0.6	-1.2
Parkes	11	27	27	29.1	0.0
Red Hill	3 191	3 295	3 151	0.7	-1.1
Reid	1 655	1 576	1 663	-1.0	1.4
Russell	3	5	5	13.3	0.0
Turner	1 997	2 156	2 013	1.6	-1.7
Watson	3 807	3 712	3 515	-0.5	-1.3
Yarralumla	3 092	3 077	2 846	-0.1	-1.9
Total Canberra Central	59 331	60 883	58 954	0.5	-0.8
Belconnen Subdivision					
Aranda	3 065	2 871	2 658	-1.3	-1.9
Belconnen Town Centre	1 349	2 233	2 706	13.1	5.3
Bruce	944	1 858	2 214	19.4	4.8
Charmwood	3 751	3 761	3 549	0.1	-1.4
Cook	3 381	3 251	3 105	-0.8	-1.1
Dunlop	..	..	307	..	..
Evatt	6 587	6 699	6 461	0.3	-0.9
Florey	2 213	5 657	5 738	31.1	0.4
Flynn	4 532	4 337	3 957	-0.9	-2.2
Fraser	2 736	2 705	2 590	-0.2	-1.1
Giralang	4 081	4 209	4 072	0.6	-0.8
Hawker	3 276	3 423	3 125	0.9	-2.2
Higgins	3 981	3 819	3 572	-0.8	-1.6
Holt	4 674	4 604	4 592	-0.3	-0.1
Kaleen	8 463	9 132	8 742	1.6	-1.1
Latham	4 634	4 497	4 300	-0.6	-1.1
McKellar	2 743	3 083	3 128	2.5	0.4
Macgregor	4 576	4 470	4 180	-0.5	-1.6
Macquarie	2 544	2 797	2 601	2.0	-1.8
Melba	4 476	3 598	3 704	-3.9	0.7
Page	2 669	2 728	2 733	0.4	0.0
Scullin	3 439	3 311	2 961	-0.7	-2.6
Spence	3 367	3 257	2 969	-0.7	-2.2
Weetangera	3 310	3 143	2 971	-1.0	-1.4
Belconnen SSD Balance	82	76	73	-1.5	-1.0
Total Belconnen	84 873	89 519	87 008	1.1	-0.7

... continued

4.3

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1995 — continued

Statistical subdivision/Statistical local area	1986	1991	1995p	Average change per year	
				1986-91	1991-95
				%	%
Woden Valley Subdivision					
Chifley	2 858	2 646	2 336	-1.5	-2.9
Curtin	6 048	5 701	5 304	-1.1	-1.7
Farrer	4 039	3 914	3 764	-0.6	-1.0
Garran	3 353	3 191	2 915	-1.0	-2.2
Hughes	3 236	3 111	2 930	-0.8	-1.5
Isaacs	..	2 511	2 934	..	4.2
Lyons	3 199	2 998	2 697	-1.3	-2.5
Mawson	3 016	3 011	2 782	0.0	-1.9
O'Malley	171	535	825	42.6	13.6
Pearce	2 907	2 674	2 496	-1.6	-1.7
Phillip	398	1 082	1 785	34.4	16.2
Torrens	2 608	2 547	2 358	-0.5	-1.9
Total Woden Valley	31 833	33 921	33 126	1.3	-0.6
Weston Creek Subdivision					
Chapman	3 453	3 339	3 135	-0.7	-1.5
Duffy	3 927	3 762	3 442	-0.8	-2.1
Fisher	3 610	3 487	3 375	-0.7	-0.8
Holder	3 453	3 223	3 000	-1.3	-1.7
Rivett	4 212	3 933	3 544	-1.3	-2.5
Stirling	2 200	2 444	2 300	2.2	-1.5
Waramanga	3 152	3 089	2 700	-0.4	-3.1
Weston	3 970	3 841	3 526	-0.6	-2.1
Weston Creek	—	—	—	—	—
SSD Balance	83	36	36	-11.3	0.0
Total Weston Creek	28 060	27 154	25 058	-0.6	-1.9
Tuggeranong Subdivision					
Banks ¹	..	..	3 170	..	..
Bonython	..	2 414	3 357	..	9.8
Calwell	5	5 406	5 953	21 604.0	2.5
Chisholm	4 803	6 373	6 297	6.5	-0.3
Conder ¹	..	..	2 537	..	..
Fadden	3 089	3 501	3 778	1.2	2.0
Gilmore	774	3 278	3 349	-1.6	0.5
Gordon	..	713	5 756	..	176.8
Gowrie	3 912	3 907	3 746	0.0	-1.0
Greenway	..	417	932	..	30.9
Isabella Plains	733	4 410	4 795	100.3	2.2
Kambah	17 979	18 438	18 104	0.5	-0.5
Macarthur	1 364	1 550	1 730	2.7	2.9
Monash	3 527	4 189	5 804	3.8	9.6
Oxley	1 594	2 187	2 161	7.4	-0.3
Richardson	3 628	3 685	3 646	0.3	-0.3
Theodore	..	3 689	4 029	..	2.3
Wanniassa	10 033	10 132	9 408	0.2	-1.8
Tuggeranong SSD	—	—	—	—	—
Balance	64	123	123	18.4	0.0
Total Tuggeranong	51 505	74 412	88 675	8.9	4.8

For footnotes see end of table

4.3

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1995 — continued

Statistical subdivision/Statistical local area	1986	1991	1995p	Average change per year	
				1986-91	1991-95
				%	%
Outer Canberra Subdivision					
Amaroo	..	..	307	..	..
Gungahlin Balance ²	73	94	61	5.8	-8.8
Hall	316	356	377	2.5	1.5
Harman	350	375	232	1.4	-9.5
Hume	18	13	13	-5.6	0.0
Jerrabomberra ³	34	34	38	0.0	2.9
Kowen	34	50	47	9.4	-1.5
Majura	339	349	349	0.6	0.0
Mitchell	..	5	5	..	0.0
Ngunnawal	..	..	2 943	..	..
Nicholls	..	..	883	..	..
Oaks Estate	304	325	340	1.4	1.2
Palmerston	..	..	4 627	..	..
Pialligo	169	123	128	-5.4	1.0
Stromlo	117	114	105	-0.5	-2.0
Symonston ³	496	468	458	-1.1	-0.5
Total Outer Canberra	2 250	2 306	10 913	0.5	93.3
ACT Balance					
Remainder of ACT ⁴	397	391	391	-0.3	0.0
Total ACT	258 249	288 586	304 125	2.3	1.3

¹ Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992. They became separate SLAs on 1 July 1992.

² Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1986 and 1991.

³ Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston.

⁴ Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (3207.8); 1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (2730.8).*

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in the ACT accounts for only a small proportion of the total population, an estimated 0.65% in 1994. The growth rate (which includes migration) of the Indigenous population has been much higher than that of the total ACT population. From 1991 to 1994 the estimated growth rate was 21.8% (the highest rate of all the States and Territories) compared to 7.2% for Australia.

Table 4.4 shows the indigenous population for the last two census counts and estimates for 1994.

4.4

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

Item	1986 ¹	1991 ¹	1994 ²
Population (no.)	1 384	1 616	1 969
Proportion of Australian Indigenous population (%)	0.55	0.57	0.65
Proportion of ACT population (%)	0.55	0.58	0.65

¹ Census counts by place of usual residence.

² Projected estimate.

Source: *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (3230.0).*

The age structure of the ACT population at 30 June 1995 was different than that of Australia as a whole. As can be seen in figure 4.5 the age group 20–24 years old makes up by far the largest age group percentage in the ACT. This is true for both males and females. For Australia this age group, while still a large percentage of the population, does not significantly stand out.

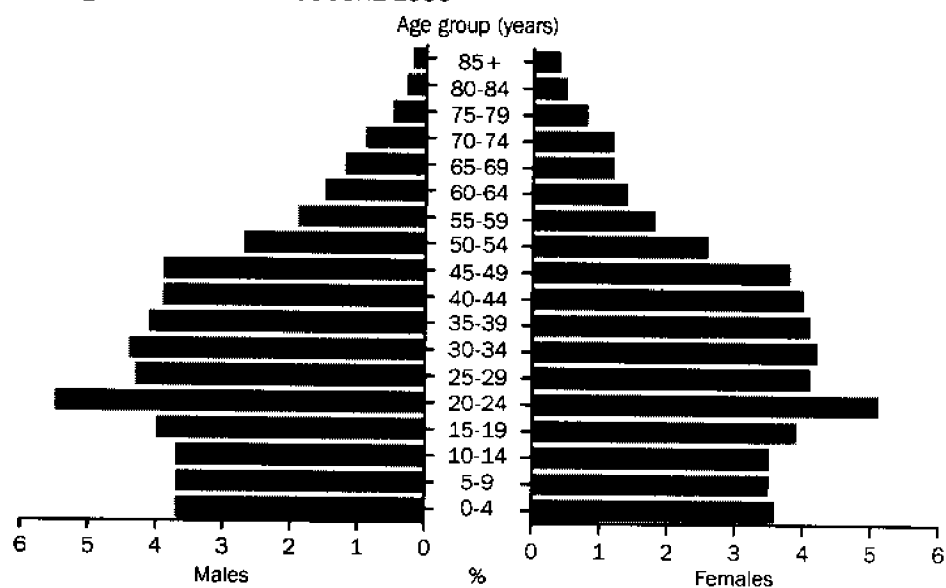
Persons aged below 19 years make up a slightly larger percentage of the population in the ACT than Australia, this is also reflected in the lower average age of the ACT population. Another major difference (and contributing cause to the younger average age of ACT persons) is the lower percentage of older persons in the ACT, compared to Australia.

Figure 4.7 shows the estimated resident population of the ACT at 30 June 1985 and 1995. Various demographic trends can be shown by this profile, for example birth rates and migration. As was previously mentioned, the population of the age group 19–25 years made up a significant number of the total population at 30 June 1995. As can be seen in figure 4.7, these peaks were also evident, but not as large, 10 years before when this group was aged 9–15 years. The difference between the two can be attributed to migration in the intervening decade.

The sex ratio (number of males compared to females) in the ACT follows Australia-wide trends. The ratio declines with age, with more males born than females but the higher male mortality rates gradually erode this difference. As shown in figure 4.7, there are more females in the higher age groups than males. There are also more older persons compared to 10 years previously, reflecting the ageing of the ACT population.

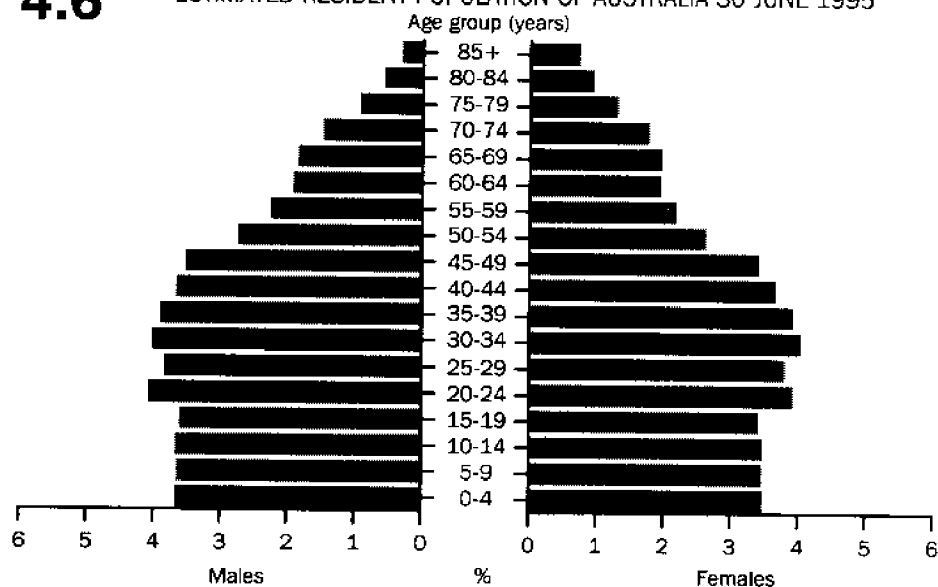
4.5

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY 30 JUNE 1995



4.6

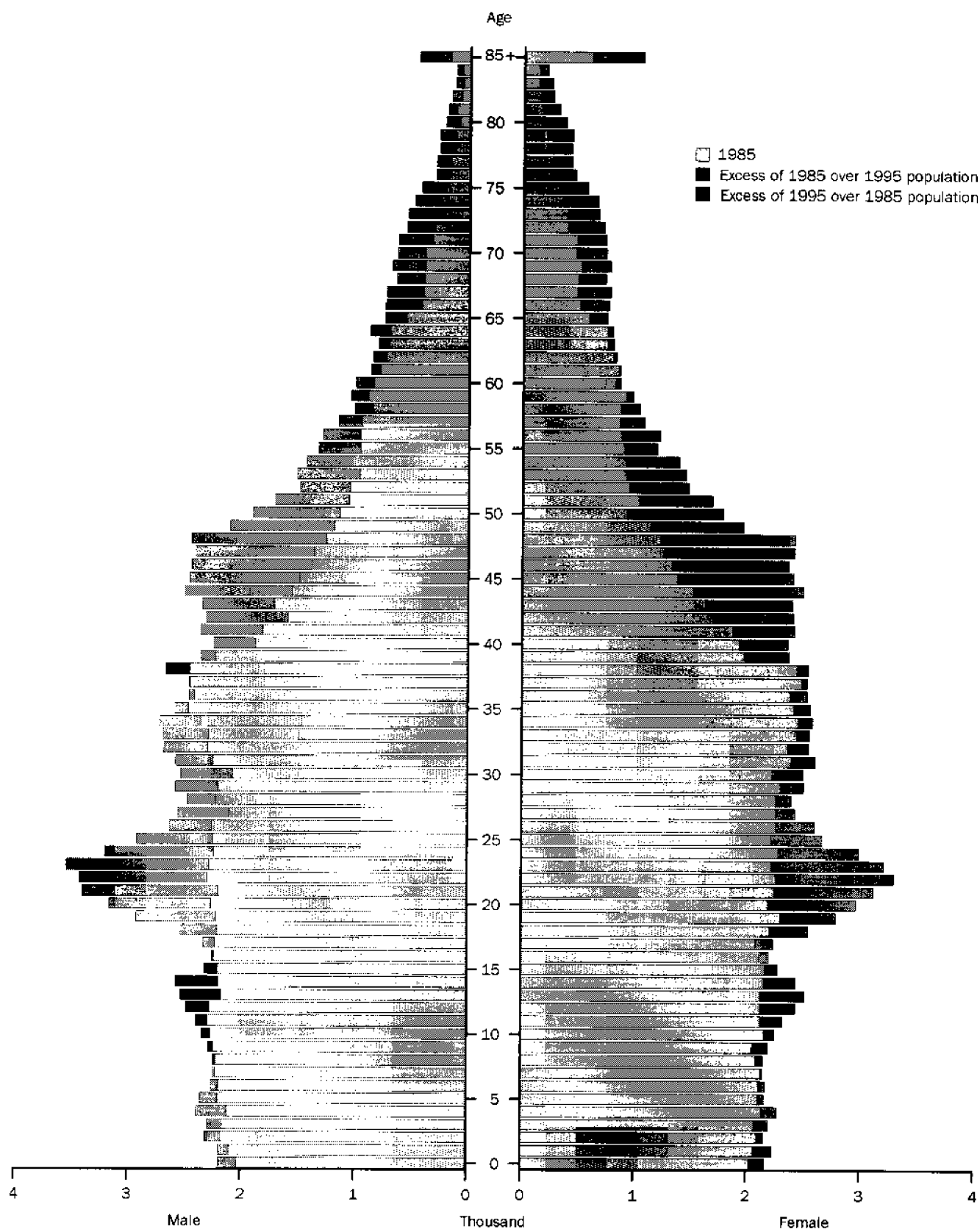
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA 30 JUNE 1995



Source: Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0).

4.7

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 30 JUNE 1985 AND 1995



Source: Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0).

HOUSEHOLDS

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

According to ABS estimates there were just over 109,000 households in the ACT in June 1994, an increase of 10.3% over 1991. The corresponding increase for Australia was 7.5%, reflecting a faster rate of household formation for the Territory; 292,400 of the ACT's population were members of households, a rise of 3.8% over 1991. This slower rate of household population growth compared to actual household growth reflects the declining size of households. The average number of persons per household stood at 2.7 in the ACT, down from 2.8 in 1991 and 2.9 in 1986. The average size was slightly higher than for Australia as a whole.

Table 4.8 shows selected data on households for the ACT and Australia.

4.8 HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATIONS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

	Households		Persons per household		Household population ¹	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
At June	'000	'000	no.	no.	'000	'000
1986	86.1	5 628.9	2.9	2.8	253.1	15 690.7
1991	99.0	6 173.2	2.8	2.7	281.7	16 929.4
1994	109.2	6 634.8	2.7	2.6	292.4	17 469.8

¹ Excludes persons usually resident in non-private dwellings.

Source: *Household Estimates, Australia* (3229.0).

The most common type of household in the ACT in 1994 was one which contained only two people over 15 years of age. This group represented 28.8% (or 31,400) of total households. The next most common were single-person households (22.2% or 24,200) and two persons over 15 years with two children aged 0–14 years (10.6% or 11,600). The ACT had the second lowest (after the Northern Territory) proportion of households with no children of all the States and Territories. They also had the second highest (again after the Northern Territory) proportion with one or two children. There were 37,100 ACT households (34.0%) containing more than one child compared to 31.0% in Australia.

There has been a marked change in household composition in the ACT since 1986. Between 1986 and 1991 there was a 29.1% increase in the proportion of single-person households and a 42.1% increase in households containing one person over 15 years and only one child. The proportion of households containing children declined during the period, the largest fall was for households with three children or more.

Overall, the move has been to smaller sized households, particularly single person and two adult only households, and households containing fewer or no children. This is the result, among other reasons, of the ageing of the population, lower fertility and the increasing age of the population at the commencement of family formation. Due to the recent nature of population growth in the ACT, the Territory's household structure tends to lag behind that of Australia as a whole.

Table 4.9 outlines the number of households in the ACT in 1986 and 1994.

4.9 HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0-14 YEARS

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of children aged 0-14 years in the household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1986					
1	14.8	1.6	1.6	0.6	18.6
2	22.6	7.0	10.7	6.0	46.3
3	7.7	3.2	1.6	0.7	13.2
4+	5.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	8.0
Total	50.1	13.8	14.6	7.6	86.1
1994					
1	24.2	3.0	*1.6	**0.5	29.3
2	31.4	7.7	11.6	4.6	55.3
3	9.6	2.4	2.4	**0.4	14.8
4+	6.9	2.2	**0.5	**0.2	9.8
Total	72.1	15.3	16.1	5.7	109.2
CHANGE IN NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS 1986-94					
1	9.4	1.4	..	-0.1	10.7
2	8.8	0.7	0.9	-1.4	9.0
3	1.9	-0.8	0.8	-0.3	1.6
4+	1.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.8
Total	22.0	1.5	1.5	-1.9	23.1

Source: Household Estimates, Australia (3229.0).

Table 4.10 outlines the changes to the composition of households in the ACT between 1986 and 1994.

4.10 HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0-14 YEARS, PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of children aged 0-14 years in the household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	%	%	%	%	%
1986					
1	17.2	1.9	1.9	0.7	21.6
2	26.2	8.1	12.4	7.0	53.8
3	8.9	3.7	1.9	0.8	15.3
4+	5.8	2.3	0.8	0.3	9.3
Total	58.2	16.0	17.0	8.8	100.0
1994					
1	22.2	2.7	1.5	**0.5	26.8
2	28.8	7.1	10.6	4.2	50.6
3	8.8	2.2	2.2	**0.4	13.6
4+	6.3	2.0	**0.5	**0.2	9.0
Total	66.0	14.0	14.7	5.2	100.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1986-94 ¹					
1	29.1	42.1	-21.1	-28.6	24.1
2	9.9	-12.3	-14.5	-40.0	-5.9
3	-1.1	-40.5	15.8	-50.0	-11.1
4+	8.6	-13.0	-37.5	-33.3	-3.2
Total	13.4	-12.5	-13.5	-40.1	..

¹ Percentage change was computed directly from the per cent distributions.

Source: Household Estimates, Australia (3229.0).

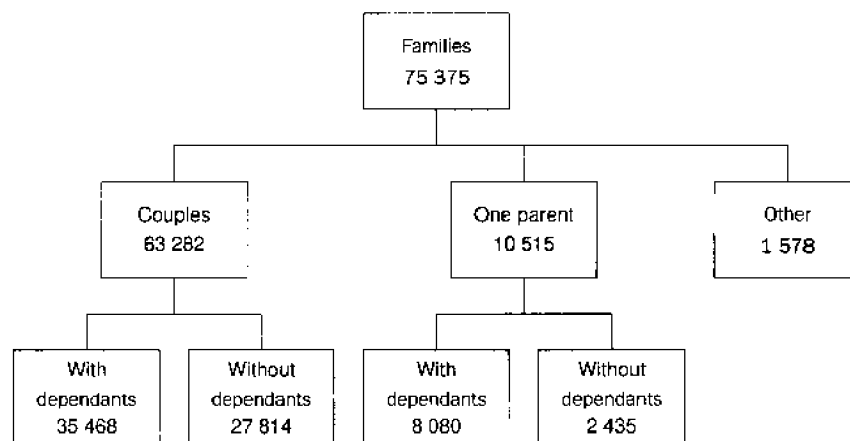
FAMILY TYPES

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

In March 1996 there were 75,375 families in the ACT. Of these, 84% (63,282) were headed by a couple, 14% (10,515) were one-parent families while the remaining 2% (1,578) were other families, for example where a family head is living with a brother or sister. More than half (56%) of the couple families had dependants while just over three-quarters (77%) of one-parent families had dependants.

Figure 4.11 outlines the types of families in the ACT as of March 1996.

4.11 ACT FAMILIES, MARCH 1996



Source: Labour force data on families, labour force microfiche, ABS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

There were 4,461 births in the ACT in 1994, producing a crude birth rate of 14.8 for the year, the same as 1993. Nationally the crude birth rate was 14.5 in 1994.

Ex-nuptial births accounted for 23.4% of total live births in the ACT in 1994, yet another increase from the previous year. This compares with the national figure of 25.6%.

In 1994 the median age of all confinements (pregnancies resulting in at least one live birth) for ACT mothers was 29.4 years. The lowest median age was for ex-nuptials at 24.6 years of age. Mothers in their first nuptial had a median age of confinement of 28.7 years. The median age of all fathers where the age was known was 31.7 years. Ages of mothers and fathers for the whole of Australia tended to be quite similar to those of the ACT. Long-term trends for Australia and the ACT also showed a gradual increase in average age of confinements.

In 1994, 1,222 people died in the ACT, an increase of 112 on the previous year and raising the crude death rate to 4.1. Nationally the crude death rate was 7.1 for the year.

There were 21 infant deaths in the ACT in 1994. Infant mortality rates rose in the ACT and fell slightly in Australia.

Table 4.12 provides details of births and deaths for the ACT and Australia for the past three years.

4.12 BIRTHS AND DEATHS — NUMBERS AND RATES¹

Item	1992	1993	1994
Births registered (ACT) ²	4 447	4 414	4 461
Ex-nuptial births	909	1 010	1 042
Ex-nuptial births as a proportion of total births (%)	20.4	22.9	23.4
Crude birth rate			
ACT	15.1	14.8	14.8
Australia	15.1	14.7	14.5
Deaths (ACT) ²			
Male	578	632	644
Female	496	478	578
Persons	1 074	1 110	1 222
Crude death rate			
ACT	3.7	3.7	4.1
Australia	7.1	6.9	7.1
Infant deaths (ACT)	28	19	21
Infant mortality rate			
ACT	6.3	4.3	4.7
Australia	7.0	6.1	5.9

¹ All rates are expressed per 1 000 mean population.

² Based on State of residence.

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

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

In 1994 there were 1,661 marriages registered in the ACT. This was a fall of 122 from the 1,783 marriages registered in 1993. This was also reflected in the marriage rate which fell to 5.5 (per 1,000 persons), continuing the downward trend of previous years.

Divorces granted to ACT residents rose in 1994, to a total of 931. The crude divorce rate in the ACT rose slightly compared to the previous year and was higher than that of Australia as a whole in 1994.

The number and crude marriage and divorce rates for the ACT and Australia are outlined in table 4.13.

4.13 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES — NUMBERS AND RATES¹

Item	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marriages (no.)	1 886	1 791	1 783	1 661
Crude marriage rate (%)				
ACT	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.5
Australia	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2
Divorces (no.)	² 1 970	² 875	887	931
Crude divorce rate (%)				
ACT	³ n.a.	³ n.a.	3.0	3.1
Australia	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7

¹ Crude marriage and divorce rates are expressed per 1 000 of the mean population.

² Figures for 1991 and 1992 refer to divorces granted in the ACT.

³ Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT where usual residence was in another State, the rates for the ACT are not representative of the ACT population.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).

Since the marriage rate of ACT residents is lower than that for Australia (and the second lowest of all the States and Territories), the age-specific marriage rates are also lower for each age group. For ACT brides and bridegrooms, the highest marriage rates are for the 25–29 year age group. For Australia, however, the 20–24 year age group has the highest marriage rate for brides.

More marriages are performed by ministers of religion in the ACT (55.8%) than by civil celebrants (44.2%). The Catholic church performs the greatest number of religious marriages (22.6% of all marriages), followed by the Anglican church (14.0%).

The following table outlines age-specific marriage rates and median marriage age for the ACT and Australia.

4.14 MARRIAGES — SELECTED STATISTICS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

	<i>Bridegroom</i>		<i>Bride</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Age-specific marriage rates¹				
Age group (years)				
19 and under	0.9	1.2	3.4	6.5
20–24	22.7	33.1	38.4	53.9
25–29	41.1	53.0	39.0	47.5
30–34	27.5	29.1	20.3	21.6
35–39	12.0	14.9	9.5	11.1
40–44	8.2	9.4	5.4	7.5
45–49	5.2	7.3	3.5	5.7
50 and over	3.3	3.5	2.0	1.9
Median age (years)				
Never married	27.2	27.2	25.2	25.1
Widowed	² n.a.	62.1	² n.a.	53.9
Divorced	40.2	40.9	37.6	37.4
Total	28.9	29.0	26.6	26.6

¹ Crude marriage rates are expressed per 1 000 of the mean population.

² Not statistically reliable due to the small numbers involved.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).

The age group with the highest divorce rate for ACT husbands was 35–39 years old, at 14.1 per 1,000 persons. For ACT wives it was 30–34 years old, with a divorce rate of 14.9 per 1,000 persons. In general, divorce rates were higher in the ACT compared to Australia as a whole for all age groups except 24 years and under, reflecting the higher divorce rate overall.

The median duration of marriage that ended in divorce in the ACT in 1994 was 10.0 years, while for Australia it was 10.9 years. Of the 931 divorces granted to ACT residents in 1994, 36.6% of all applications were made by the husband, 43.7% were made by the wife and the remaining 19.7% were made jointly.

Table 4.15 outlines age-specific divorce rates and median divorce ages for the ACT and Australia.

4.15 DIVORCES — SELECTED STATISTICS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

Item	Husband		Wife	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
Age-specific divorce rates¹				
Age group (years)				
24 and under	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.0
25-29	9.0	8.0	13.2	12.0
30-34	13.9	12.7	14.9	13.7
35-39	14.1	13.2	13.7	13.0
40-44	13.3	12.6	12.0	11.8
45-49	12.3	10.9	9.7	9.3
50-54	9.0	8.5	8.1	6.3
55 and over	4.2	2.7	2.1	1.3
Median age (years)				
At marriage	26.0	25.4	23.3	22.8
At final separation	36.7	36.6	33.7	33.8
At decree made absolute	39.6	39.7	36.9	36.8

¹ Crude divorce rates are expressed per 1 000 of the mean population.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).

PERMANENT SETTLERS

In the year ended 30 June 1995 the number of people from overseas who intended to settle permanently in the ACT was 1,001, a rise of 194 (or 24%) from the previous year. As a proportion of permanent settlers in Australia, the number who intended settling in the ACT fell slightly to 1.1%.

Almost 30% of permanent settlers in the ACT come from Europe and the former USSR, while a further 17% come from Southeast Asia, the second most common area of origin. The United Kingdom and Ireland were the most common countries of birth for intending settlers, although their numbers fell in 1994-95 to 104. The former Yugoslav Republic was next with 82, followed by New Zealand and India at 73.

The largest increases from the previous year came from Vietnam (up 78.4% to 66 persons) and India (up 97.3% to 73 persons).

Table 4.16 provides a detailed breakdown of settler arrivals in the ACT for the last two financial years.

4.16 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH¹

	1993-94	1994-95
Country of birth	no.	no.
Oceania and Antarctica		
New Zealand	58	73
Other	32	37
Total	90	110
Europe and the former USSR		
Former Yugoslav Republics	65	82
United Kingdom and Ireland	127	104
Other	74	117
Total	266	303
Middle East and North Africa	27	48
Southeast Asia		
Philippines	46	41
Viet Nam	37	66
Other	39	59
Total	122	166
Northeast Asia		
Hong Kong	29	18
China	50	58
Other	20	21
Total	99	97
Southern Asia		
India	37	73
Sri Lanka	32	29
Other	24	49
Total	93	151
The Americas		
United States of America	31	33
Other	48	46
Total	79	79
Africa (excluding North Africa)	29	47
Total¹	807	1 001

¹ Includes 'not stated' category.

Source: *Migration, Australia* (3412.0).

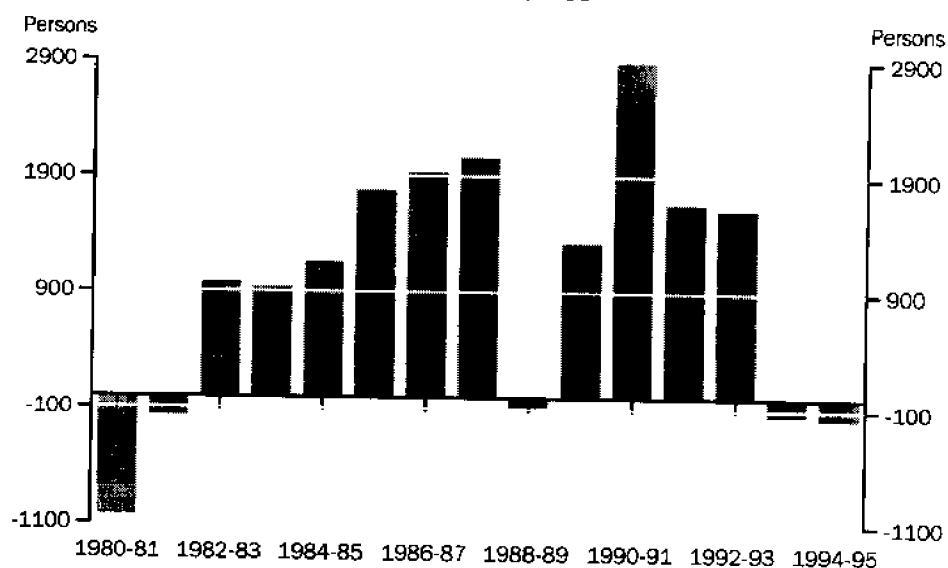
INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Interstate migration has always been an important component of ACT population growth. Over the last 15 years the Territory has generally shown net interstate gains. Only Queensland and to a lesser extent Western Australia have had net positive gains in the same period. Most people who depart the ACT move to New South Wales. For all other States and Territories, Queensland was the favourite destination.

Downturns in interstate migration occurred in the early 1980s, for one year against the trend in the late 1980s and in the last two financial years. Given the importance of the public sector to the ACT's employment and economy, some of these downturns may be partially attributable to a fall in job opportunities, as shown by changes in job vacancies (see chapter 8 — Job vacancies, for further data). This would lead to a slowing of migration to the ACT.

Graph 4.17 shows net interstate migration in the ACT for the last 15 years.

4.17 NET MIGRATION 1980-81 TO 1994-95



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) also available on PC Ausstats.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS publications and other information services:

1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (2730.8).

Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (3207.8).

Household Estimates, Australia (3229.0).

Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (3230.0).

Births, Australia (3301.0).

Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

Marriages and Divorces, Australia (3310.0).

Migration, Australia (3412.0).

Unpublished data on families, labour force microfiche, ABS.

CHAPTER 5

EDUCATION

ACT SCHOOL STRUCTURE

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

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

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

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

STUDENT NUMBERS

Student numbers in the ACT have remained steady over the past six years with a total of 61,134 students enrolled in ACT schools in August 1995, representing a decrease of 0.1% on the number enrolled in July 1994.

Preschools and high schools showed a slight increase in student numbers while the remainder each showed a slight decrease.

Apparent retention rates of students attending school from years 7 through to 12 have remained high in the ACT with 91.1% of students staying on in 1995 compared with 86.9% in 1990. However, retention rates have been decreasing each year since 1992, when the rate was 97.2%. Nationally, retention rates have increased from 64.0% in 1990 to 72.2% in 1995. Retention rates for both the ACT and Australia appear to have peaked around 1992 and 1993.

Table 5.1 provides an overview of student numbers by level of education and the apparent retention rates for years 7–12 over the past six years.

5.1

STUDENT NUMBERS AND RETENTION RATES, 1990–95

Year	Total students						Apparent retention rate ²
	Preschools (pre K)	Primary schools (K–6)	High schools (7–10)	Secondary colleges (11–12)	Special ¹	Total	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
1990	n.a.	32 076	19 168	9 178	473	60 895	86.9
1991	4 142	32 421	18 991	9 771	473	61 656	95.6
1992	4 286	32 612	19 005	9 778	467	61 862	97.2
1993	4 410	32 588	18 910	9 377	438	60 875	94.2
1994	4 453	32 672	18 867	9 222	439	61 200	93.8
1995	4 596	32 524	19 107	9 078	425	61 134	91.1

¹ Excludes preschool students.

² Retention rates are calculated for students attending school from years 7–12 inclusive.

Source: A data file on ACT school systems, ACT Department of Education and Training.

TEACHERS

The number of teachers (and teacher assistants) in preschools has fallen back to the same level as 1990, after peaking at 185 in 1993. Both primary and secondary school teacher numbers peaked in 1992 at 1,696 and 2,285 respectively. In 1995 teacher numbers fell by 87 (or 5.3%) in primary schools and 11 (or 0.5%) in secondary schools.

Teacher/student ratios have remained relatively constant over the last six years, with preschools averaging 23.9 students per teacher (including teacher assistants), primary schools 20.3 students per teacher and secondary schools 13.3 students per teacher. In 1995 the ratio fell slightly in preschools (to 24.9), but rose in primary schools (to 20.8) and secondary schools (to 13.9).

Table 5.2 provides details on the number of teachers and teacher/student ratios by level of education.

5.2

TEACHER NUMBERS AND TEACHER STUDENT RATIOS, 1990–95

Year	Teacher numbers (FTE staff) ¹			Teacher/student ratios ²		
	Preschools ^{3,4}	Primary	Secondary	Preschools ⁴	Primary	Secondary
1990	178	1 545	2 169	23.1	20.8	13.1
1991	173	1 551	2 188	23.4	20.9	13.1
1992	178	1 696	2 285	23.4	19.2	12.6
1993	185	1 616	2 166	23.1	20.2	13.1
1994	177	1 648	2 044	25.2	19.8	13.7
1995	178	1 561	2 033	24.9	20.8	13.9

¹ Full-time equivalent staff.

² This is not an indication of class size.

³ Refers to government preschools only.

⁴ Includes teacher assistants.

Source: A data file on ACT school systems, ACT Department of Education and Training.

A comprehensive view of the education system in the ACT in 1995 is presented in table 5.3. The following highlights some of the key points from that table as revealed in the August 1995 ACT Schools Census conducted by the ACT Department of Education and Training.

SCHOOLS

In August 1995 the ACT was serviced by 85 preschools, 138 primary and secondary schools (including colleges) and five special schools. This compares with the July 1994 figures of 84 preschools, 137 primary and secondary schools and five special schools. Excluding preschools 70% of all schools operating in the ACT in August 1995 were government schools.

STUDENTS

Preschools and high schools showed a slight increase in student numbers while the remainder each showed a slight decrease. Total student numbers fell by 66, or 0.1%, in 1995. From preschool to college, just over two-thirds of students were attending government schools.

Preschools There were 4,596 preschool students in the ACT in August 1995 attending 85 preschools. The average school size, in terms of the number of students, was 54. Students attending government preschools accounted for 96.4% of all preschool students.

Primary and secondary schools and colleges In August 1995, 32,524 students were attending primary schools in the ACT, a further 19,107 attended high schools and 9,078 attended colleges. Special schools in the ACT accounted for an additional 425 students. The average school size, in terms of student numbers, was 443 students. Government schools were smaller (averaging 414 students per school) than their non-government counterparts (averaging 513 students per school).

Gender of students The gender split of students in the ACT was reasonably even, with slightly more males attending school than females (51.0% and 49.0% respectively). Retention rates for females were higher than for males with 92.7% of females and 89.6% of males attending school from year 7 through to year 12.

Family origin Almost 11% of government students attending schools in the ACT were born overseas. Of all government students attending schools in the ACT 24.1% were from non-English speaking backgrounds. (Non-government school student data for these groups is unavailable). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students accounted for 1.18% of all government students and 0.56% of non-government students in the ACT in August 1995.

New South Wales students Students who usually reside in New South Wales but who attended ACT schools accounted for just under 3% of the total number of government students and almost 8% of non-government students.

International students International private students accounted for 0.3% of all enrolments in ACT schools in August 1995.

For further details about ACT schools in August 1995 refer to table 5.3.

5.3 ACT SCHOOLS, AUGUST 1995

	Government schools	Non-government schools	All schools
	no.	no.	no.
Preschools	80	5	85
Preschool children	4 429	167	4 596
Schools			
Number	97	41	138
Average school size (students)	414	513	443
Students			
Primary	22 160	10 364	32 524
High	11 076	8 031	19 107
College	6 449	2 629	9 078
Special	425	—	425
Total students ¹	40 110	21 024	61 134
Total students (% of total)	65.6	34.4	100.0
Average class size			
Primary	26.6	n.a.	n.a.
Secondary years 7–10	23.9	n.a.	n.a.
Secondary years 11–12	20.5	n.a.	n.a.
Apparent retention rates ²			
Male	110.6	61.0	89.6
Female	109.6	67.9	92.7
Total persons	110.1	64.3	91.1
Female students			
Number	20 380	10 802	31 182
% of total students	49.2	48.6	49.0
Male students			
Number	20 380	10 802	31 182
% of total students	50.8	51.4	51.0
Students born overseas	4 296	n.a.	n.a.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students	472	117	589
Non-English speaking background students	9 654	n.a.	n.a.
New South Wales students	1 185	1 615	2 800
Special schools	5	—	5
Students in special schools	425	—	425
International private students	152	27	179

¹ Excludes preschool students.

² The apparent retention rate for government schools may exceed 100% due to a number of non-government schools finishing at year 10 and students need to change to schools to continue years 11 and 12.

Source: A data file on ACT school systems, ACT Department of Education and Training.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

There were two vocational training and education providers in the ACT; Canberra Institute of Technology and the ACT Schools Authority. In 1994 they had an estimated total of 17,228 students. On the teaching side there were 475 full-time teaching staff and 445 full-time equivalent non-teaching staff.

The most popular field of study in 1994 was Business, administration and economics, having an estimated 4,427 clients. The next most popular were TAFE multi-field education (3,459 clients), Engineering, surveying (2,226 clients) and Services, hospitality and transportation (1,967 clients).

Table 5.4 shows selected statistics on ACT vocational institutions.

5.4 SELECTED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS, 1994¹

	1993	1994
Number of institutions	2	2
Number of course enrolments	18 159	18 563
Number of annual hours	4 743 000	5 658 258
Estimated number of students ²		
Male	8 300	8 204
Female	8 657	9 024
Total	16 957	17 228
Estimated number of commencing students ²	12 805	12 501
Number of clients in each field of study		
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	686	688
Architecture, building	1 308	1 573
Arts, humanities and social sciences	1 005	1 192
Business, administration, economics	4 379	4 427
Education	48	132
Engineering, surveying	2 106	2 226
Health, community services	1 055	1 033
Law, legal studies	34	71
Science	760	855
Veterinary science, animal care	—	35
Services, hospitality, transportation	2 046	1 967
TAFE multi-field education	3 932	3 459
Staff		
Number of full-time teaching staff	442	475
Total teaching hours of all staff	345 206	342 991
Full-time equivalent non-teaching staff	414.05	445.28

¹ Data from previous years may have comparison problems due to a break in the series in 1994.

² Estimates are provided for students in 1993 and for clients in 1994.

Source: Selected vocational education and training statistics, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER), Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

HIGHER EDUCATION

There are four higher education institutions located in the ACT: the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA); the Australian National University (ANU); University of Canberra and the Signadou campus of the Australian Catholic University. The Australian Institute of Sport also offers a Masters of Sports Medicine in conjunction with the University of Canberra.

In 1995 there were 20,585 students enrolled at the four higher education institutions, a decline from the 20,757 enrolled in 1994. Enrolments at the ANU and University of Canberra were both down slightly on the previous year (–1.4% and –0.9%, respectively), while enrolments at the Australian Catholic University and ADFA rose by 3.2% and 0.4%, respectively.

Bachelor degrees were by far the most popular type of course undertaken, with 75.6% of all enrolments in this category, about the same as the previous year. In 1995, 13.0% of all students were undertaking a higher degree, for example doctorates and masters. This was an increase compared with 1994 when the proportion was 12.0%. ADFA had the highest proportion of students enrolled in higher degrees (23.3% of students), the ANU was next with 15.2%, followed by the

University of Canberra at 9.3% and the Australian Catholic University, 7.2%.

Table 5.5 provides details of the number of students enrolled by educational institution by course type in 1995.

5.5

HIGHER EDUCATION — STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE TYPE, 1995

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree¹</i>	<i>Other post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other under-graduate</i>	<i>Enabling courses</i>	<i>Non-award courses</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Australian Defence Force Academy	323	51	1 002	—	—	9	1 385
Australian National University	1 547	690	7 656	90	36	131	10 150
University of Canberra	788	932	6 656	28	27	46	8 477
Australian Catholic University	41	137	244	147	—	4	573
Total	2 699	1 810	15 558	265	63	190	20 585

¹ By research and degree.

Source: Selected higher education statistics, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

The proportion of students at the four higher education institutions in the ACT undertaking study on a full-time basis remained relatively steady between 1994 and 1995; 65.8% of students were enrolled on a full-time basis in 1995, ADFA having the highest proportion at 76.1%, while the Australian Catholic University was the lowest at 44.5%.

While males outnumbered females four to one at ADFA, the other three had a higher ratio of females to males. Overall, there were 10,553 females and 10,032 males enrolled in 1995.

Table 5.6 provides a comparison of the type of study undertaken by students at the four higher education institutions and enrolments by gender in 1995.

5.6

HIGHER EDUCATION — STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT AND GENDER, 1995

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Type of enrolment</i>			<i>Gender</i>	
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Australian Defence Force Academy	1 054	331	—	1 103	282
Australian National University	7 387	2 763	—	4 956	5 194
University of Canberra	4 845	3 632	—	3 822	4 655
Australian Catholic University	255	318	—	151	422
Total	13 541	7 044	—	10 032	10 553

Source: Selected higher education statistics, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

In 1995 there were 10,970 students attending ACT institutions receiving some form of financial assistance. Almost 7,500 of these were receiving tertiary Austudy and Abstudy benefits. The number of students on the Isolated Children Scheme is low because the assistance is payable

primarily for students whose homes are geographically isolated, whose special educational needs cannot be met locally, students from itinerant families and students with disabilities. In the ACT the number of clients in the first three categories would be low.

Table 5.7 shows the number of ACT students receiving financial assistance in 1995.

5.7 STUDENTS RECEIVING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE, 1995

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Students no.</i>
Austudy — Secondary	3 283
Austudy — Tertiary	7 282
Abstudy — Schooling	159
Abstudy — Tertiary	206
Assistance for Isolated Children	40
Total	10 970

Source: Unpublished data, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

EMPLOYER TRAINING PRACTICES

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

Table 5.8 provides a comparison between the ACT and Australia of reported training practices of employers in February 1994.

5.8 EMPLOYERS REPORTING TRAINING PRACTICES DURING THE 12 MONTHS TO FEBRUARY 1994

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

Source: *Employer Training Practices, Australia* (6356.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

A data file on ACT school systems — ACT Department of Education and Training.

Selected higher education statistics — Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

Selected vocational education and training statistics, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER) — Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

Unpublished data — Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

ABS publications and other information services:

Employer Training Practices, Australia (6356.0).

Schools, Australia (4220.0).

CHAPTER 6

HEALTH, WELFARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

HOSPITALS

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

Several changes to the public health system in the ACT were seen in 1994-95. Following the formation of the new ACT Government, new administrative arrangements were put into place. The department was renamed the Department of Health and Community Care to reflect the addition of responsibility for aged and disability services into the Community Programs Branch of the Community Division. Other administrative developments included the transfer of the Child Health and Development Services program to the (now) Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau, and the ACT Ambulance Service to the new Emergency Services Bureau.

The ACT Government officially handed over the management of the ACT Hospice to the Little Company of Mary on 14 February 1995. The first patients were admitted on 4 April 1995.

Important nationwide trends in health insurance have also had an effect on the ACT health system. There has been a rapid decline in private health insurance in the population and a reduction in the number of private patients in public hospitals. In the ACT, the proportion of private patient occupied bed days has declined from 40.4% in 1989-90 to 19.9% in 1994-95. On an admissions basis, there has been a corresponding drop from 37.4% in 1990-91 to 17.6% in 1994-95. Overall, this has meant a greater reliance on public funds for hospital services.

A continuing growth in the use of day-only surgical procedures in the ACT in 1994-95 has led to a resulting increase in the need for community-based care.

Admissions in the public hospital system rose 4.0% in 1994-95, to 54,774. Same-day patients increased by 10.3% while the average length of stay fell by 6.7%. Outpatient activity for Woden Valley and Calvary hospitals fell by 2.2%, the latter saw a small increase while the former a decrease.

Occupied cot days by babies at the Queen Elizabeth II hospital fell by 6.6%, while occupied bed days for the mothers rose 13.9%.

Table 6.1 provides a breakdown of patient activity for the public hospitals in the ACT over the past two years.

6.1 PUBLIC HOSPITALS — SELECTED STATISTICS

	1993-94	1994-95
	no.	no.
Woden Valley and Calvary Public Hospital^{1,2}		
Inpatients		
Available beds — June	752	753
Average available beds	754	753
Admissions	52 688	54 774
Births (live)	4 773	4 040
Discharges	52 024	54 058
Deaths	603	594
Same day patients	23 323	25 734
Occupied bed days	234 761	228 861
Average length of stay (days)	4.5	4.2
Percentage occupancy	85.3	83.3
Average daily occupied beds	643.2	627.0
Outpatients		
Woden Valley Hospital	336 303	325 120
Calvary Hospital	65 797	68 077
Queen Elizabeth II Hospital for Mothers and Babies		
Inpatient babies		
Cots available	11	11
Admissions	719	633
Separations	719	620
Occupied cot days	3 050	2 849
Daily average occupied cots	8.4	7.8
Percentage occupancy	76.0	71.0
Average length of stay (days)	4.2	4.5
Resident mother		
Beds available	9	9
Admissions	546	592
Separations	568	579
Occupied bed days	2 327	2 650
Daily average occupied beds	6.4	7.3
Percentage occupancy	70.8	80.7
Average length of stay (days)	4.1	4.5
Outpatients		
Mothers attendance	2 326	2 363

¹ Woden Valley Hospital excludes detoxification unit (13 beds) but includes renal satellite.

² Calvary Public Hospital includes nursing home ward (20 beds).

Source: Annual Report, ACT Department of Health and Community Care.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Administrative Orders for the ACT Government Service transferred the former Community Programs Branch of the Housing and Community Services Bureau and the aged and disability functions of the Social Policy Branch of the Chief Ministers Department to the new Community Division of the Department of Health and Community Services (Program 5.3).

The Community Division provides care and support services to improve the ACT community's quality of life and health. Programs include health education and information, prevention, primary and secondary services and long-term care.

The clients of the Community Division include mothers, pregnant women, babies and young children, young people and adults with health problems and disabilities, school-age children and health care card-holders with dental problems, people with alcohol and other drug problems, older people with disabilities who require home and community care or alternative accommodation, people from non-English speaking backgrounds and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. The Division's clients change depending on who may be at risk of health or lifestyle problems.

The Community Division operates from a diverse range of facilities, including preschools, schools, people's homes, community settings, health-care centres, child-health clinics, dental clinics, group houses and specialised accommodation units, shopfront facilities and an alcohol and drug clinic at the Woden Valley hospital.

The budget in 1994-95 was \$52.3 million, of which \$14.1 million was provided in grants to the non-government sector to provide a range of complementary services.

Table 6.2 provides an overview of health services provided in the ACT over the past two years.

6.2

SELECTED HEALTH SERVICES

	1993-94	1994-95
<i>Service or organisation</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Jindalee Nursing Home¹		
Upper Jindalee		
Admissions	51	30
Occupied bed days	44 825	28 699
Average occupancy (%)	96.9	99.6
Lower Jindalee		
Admissions	—	27
Occupied bed days	—	13 221
Average occupancy (%)	—	98.6
Mental Health Service		
24-hour crisis service (no. of contacts)	11 670	9 255
Community mental health services (including child, adolescent and forensic services)		
New referrals	2 827	3 303
Total number of contacts	38 338	39 733
Alcohol and Drug Services		
Detoxification unit		
Number of beds	13	13
Occupied bed days	3 519	3 247
Methadone Program		
Average number of clients	301	330
Take-away doses	24 474	27 593
Community Nursing		
Occasions of service		
Domiciliary (adult and child)	100 916	83 716
Child Health	87 525	97 636
Intellectual Disability Program	17 566	19 418
Health Promotion Services	16 536	16 372
ACT Dental Services		
Occasions of service	68 389	66 124
Primary health-care services		
Women's health service		
Occasions of service	6 043	5 279
Health advancement		
Enquires	9 891	7 518
Publication distribution	27 442	19 659
Health Centres (occasions of service)²	133 015	106 889
Disability Services		
Residential services (no. of clients)	132	141

¹ Jindalee not separated into areas in 1993-94.

² Variations largely reflect changes of statistics and an increased emphasis on health promotion activities which are not measured by occasions of service.

Source: Annual Report, ACT Department of Health and Community Care.

CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION

Children in the ACT tended to have higher rates of immunisation than the national average. This was more evident as the child became older. At April 1995, 56% of ACT children aged one year were fully immunised in the current immunisation schedule, compared with the national average of 51%. For children aged two years, the figure fell to 42% for the ACT, still higher than the Australian average of 34%. For children aged six years, 11% were fully immunised, far higher than the 3% national average.

The highest rates of immunisation for ACT six year olds were for measles (99.9%) mumps (97.7%) and polio (72.7%). For those aged one year, over 85% were fully immunised against all conditions with the exception of *Haemophilus Influenzae* type b (Hib) (69%).

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

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

Source: Children's Immunisation, Australia (4352.0).

MORTALITY

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

In 1994 the Australian life expectancy at birth was 80.9 years for females and 75.0 years for males. The ACT had the highest life expectancy of all the States and Territories, at 81.5 years and 76.7 years, respectively.

Table 6.4 outlines the expectation of life in years at birth at various points in time for Australia.

6.4 EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS AT BIRTH BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1881-1994

Life table	Female	Male
	Years	Years
1881-91	50.8	47.2
1891-00	54.8	51.1
1901-10	58.8	55.2
1920-22	63.3	59.2
1932-34	67.1	63.5
1946-48	70.6	66.1
1953-55	72.8	67.1
1960-62	74.2	67.9
1965-67	74.2	67.6
1970-72	74.8	68.1
1975-77	76.6	69.6
1980-82	78.3	71.2
1985-87	79.2	72.7
1994 ¹	80.9	75.0

¹ Based on deaths registered for the single year in 1994. Differs from life tables constructed by the Australian Government Actuary. The Australian Government Actuary constructs life tables based on deaths occurring during the years around the census years including the census year.

Source: Australian Life Tables 1985-87, Office of the Australian Government Actuary (1991); *Demography, ACT* (3311.8).

CAUSE OF DEATH

There were 1,222 deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT in 1994, an increase of 112 persons (or 10.1%) on the number of deaths in 1993. Malignant neoplasms (cancer) remained the major cause of death for both males and females in the ACT and Australia. The second major cause of death was ischaemic heart disease.

Table 6.5 outlines the principal causes of death by sex for the ACT and Australia in 1994.

6.5 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

Cause of death	ACT				Australia ¹	
	Male		Female		Male	Female
	no.	%	no.	%	%	%
Malignant neoplasm	208	32.3	146	25.3	28.6	24.3
Diabetes mellitus	13	2.0	17	2.9	2.0	2.3
Ischaemic heart disease	144	22.4	119	20.6	24.5	23.7
Cerebrovascular disease	39	6.1	72	12.5	7.8	12.8
Pneumonia and influenza	4	0.6	6	1.0	1.3	1.7
Suicide	26	4.0	10	1.7	2.7	0.7
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	46	7.1	15	2.6	4.8	2.8
All other causes ²	164	25.5	193	33.4	28.3	31.7
All causes	644	100.0	578	100.0	100.0	100.0

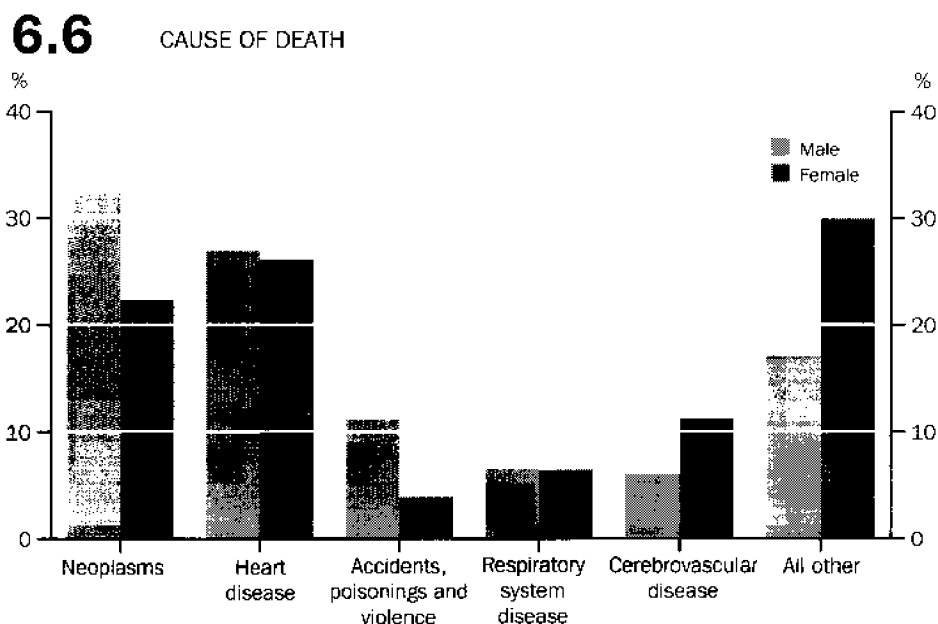
¹ Excludes deaths of usual residents of Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

² Includes for example: infectious diseases, other circulatory and respiratory system diseases, diseases of the digestive and nervous systems, mental disorders and all other diseases.

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia* (3303.0).

The major cause of male deaths was due to neoplasms (cancer), while for females it was heart disease, of which ischaemic heart disease was the major contributor. Significant differences in causes of death were to be found in accidents, poisonings and violence, which accounted for 11.2% of males and only 4.3% of females, and cerebrovascular disease, which accounted for 12.5% of females and only 6.1% of males.

Graph 6.6 shows the major causes of death for males and females as a percentage of total deaths for males and females in the ACT in 1994.



Source: Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).

SOCIAL BENEFITS

Statistics from the Department of Social Security showed an increase of 3.4% in the number of recipients of the age pension. Although aged ACT pensioners make up only 0.8% of total Australian pensioners, there has been a steady increase in numbers in the past few years.

There were 4,781 recipients of the Disability Support Pension at June 1995, an increase of 10.4% on the previous year. Sole Parents Pension recipients also increased by 104 persons (or 2.3%) to 4,586.

Table 6.7 provides details of recipients of various pensions in the ACT between 1991 and 1995.

6.7

RECEIPIENTS OF AGE, INVALID AND SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of recipients at 30 June					
Age Pension	9 558	10 118	10 798	11 564	11 926
Wife's	190	204	236	249	279
Carer's	22	23	6	37	45
Total	9 770	10 345	11 040	11 850	12 250
Invalid/Disability					
Support Pension ¹	2 375	2 952	3 250	3 582	3 981
Wife's	496	556	614	689	721
Carer's	31	40	26	61	79
Total	2 902	3 548	3 890	4 332	4 781
Sole Parents Pension					
Male	133	166	161	204	228
Female	3 693	3 857	3 950	4 278	4 358
Total	3 826	4 023	4 111	4 482	4 586

¹ From 12 November 1991, Disability Support Pension replaced Invalid Pension and Sheltered Employment Allowance.

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

In terms of Other Social Security benefits and allowances, the number of Basic Family Payments fell in 1994-95 by 5.1%, continuing the decline shown over the past few years. Child disability allowance payments increased by 8.7%, however most other allowances showed a decrease apart from the various unemployment benefits which rose by 1.1%.

Table 6.8 contains details of recipients of Other Social Security benefits and allowances in the ACT over the past five years.

6.8

RECIPIENTS OF OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS/ALLOWANCES

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Basic Family Payment ¹ current at 30 June					
Children under 16 years	59 278	58 955	58 909	52 618	50 163
Student children	3 039	3 082	3 357	2 568	2 225
Total	62 317	62 037	62 266	55 186	52 388
Child Disability Allowance current at 30 June	808	1 040	1 174	1 410	1 553
Double Orphan's Pension ²					
Orphans at 30 June	20	18	23	24	17
Guardians at 30 June	18	14	18	18	12
Additional Family Payments ³					
Families at 30 June	1 948	2 422	⁴ 8 808	9 415	9 398
Children at 30 June	4 685	5 678	⁴ 17 478	18 341	18 185
Allowances/Benefits ⁵					
Unemployment Benefit/Job Search Allowance/Newstart Allowance ⁶	5 657	7 144	8 867	9 583	9 687
Sickness Benefit/Allowance ⁷	792	537	623	653	605
Special Benefit	401	386	403	373	311

¹ Basic Family Payment was called Family Allowance until January 1993.

² Pension paid to guardians of children whose parents or adoptive parents are dead, or one of whom is dead and the other is missing.

³ Additional Family Payment was called Family Allowance supplement until January 1993.

⁴ There has been a break in the series of data relating to Additional Family Payment which followed the integration of family payment in January 1993. From 1993 the data includes families and children who were recipients of Job Search Allowance/New Start Allowance or other pension types which are automatically eligible for additional family payment. The data for previous years excluded payments to these families.

⁵ Monthly averages.

⁶ From 1 July 1991, Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefit.

⁷ Sickness Allowance replaced Sickness Benefit.

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

FAMILY SERVICES

The Children's Youth and Family Services programs within the Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau have responsibility for protection and care of children, juvenile justice and youth and community development. The objectives of the programs are to:

- contribute to the welfare of the ACT community by protecting and ensuring appropriate care of children;
- provide a comprehensive range of juvenile justice services to help prevent re-offending;
- fund a range of concessions and assistance to people on low incomes;
- provide services to assist in recovery after disasters; and
- assist families, children and communities to develop and maintain supportive family and social networks.

Child welfare During 1994-95 a total of 1,818 notifications of children alleged to be at risk of abuse and neglect were received by Family Services, an increase of 1.5% on the previous year. The most common source of notification was from a friend or neighbour (18.8%), followed by parent or guardian (17.4%).

Of these notifications 1,340 were marked as requiring investigation. At 30 June 1995, 1,097 investigations had been completed with the allegation of child abuse or neglect substantiated in 514 of these cases.

Table 6.9 provides details of the number of notifications received by the ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau (1992-93 and 1993-94) and the Family Services Branch of the Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau (1994-95).

6.9

SOURCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Source	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Maltreated child	26	1.5	22	1.2	39	2.1
Maltreater	3	0.2	—	—	2	0.1
Parent/guardian	298	17.0	288	16.1	316	17.4
Sibling/other relative	138	7.9	132	7.4	163	9.0
Friend/neighbour	365	20.8	292	16.3	341	18.8
Medical practitioner	38	2.2	46	2.6	41	2.3
Hospital/other medical	41	2.3	40	2.2	37	2.0
Social/welfare worker	69	3.9	60	3.4	191	10.5
School personnel	197	11.2	190	10.6	137	7.5
Day Care Centre worker	26	1.5	11	0.6	9	0.5
Police	147	8.4	94	5.2	98	5.4
Other welfare departmental officer	106	6.0	126	7.0	84	4.6
Family court counsellor	15	0.9	23	1.3	23	1.3
Non-government organisation	136	7.8	233	13.0	146	8.0
Anonymous	94	5.4	89	5.0	156	8.6
Other	39	2.2	78	4.4	21	1.2
Not stated	13	0.7	67	3.7	10	0.6
DSS/DEET protocols	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	0.2
Total	1 751	100.0	1 791	100.0	1 818	100.0

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau.

As at 30 June 1995 there were 135 children in substitute care in the various government-funded programs and specialist programs operating in the ACT. Throughout 1994-95 the average occupancy in foster care programs was 93 persons and for residential care the average occupancy was 20 persons.

Table 6.10 provides details of the utilisation of the substitute care programs operated and/or funded by the Family Services branch.

6.10 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE

	1993-94		1994-95	
	<i>Average daily occupancy</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Average daily occupancy</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
Foster care programs				
Family Services operated	36	40	46	40
Barnardo's RAFT	8	8	1	2
Barnardo's Specialist Foster Care	5	6	7	6
Galilee Foster Care	8	10	10	12
Marymead Foster care	14	14	18	18
Open Family ACT Foster Care	10	12	11	12
Total	81	90	93	90
Residential care programs				
Family Services operated	6	6	6	6
Marymead Residential	4	6	5	6
Marymead Emergency Shelter	5	6	n.a.	n.a.
Marymead Crisis Care	n.a.	n.a.	6	6
Richmond Fellowship — Outreach	5	6	6	6
Total	20	24	23	24
Special arrangements ¹	12	12	19	n.a.
Total	113	126	135	114

¹ Special arrangements includes family services allowance, boarding school and other special arrangements.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau.

Juvenile justice Juvenile justice provided supervision of young offenders referred by ACT courts. The community unit of this service provided bail, probation and attendance centre order supervision as well as pre-sentence reports and other court requested reports and assessments.

The Quamby youth centre had a total of 5,552 custody days in 1994-95, up 8.6% from the previous year, and eight escape incidences with 17 escapees. In regard to custodial orders, 146 orders for remand in custody were made in 1994-95, a fall of 79 from 1993-94.

Community development Community Development provide support and resources to community organisations which, in turn, deliver services to the community. The community facilities section supports and encourages community service delivery through the provision and maintenance of community facilities, including community centres, neighbourhood centres and community houses.

Achievements in 1994-95 included the opening of a community hall and neighbourhood centre in Gungahlin and child-care centres in Weston and Greenway. Work commenced on the Gordon child-care centre and the Nicholls child-care centre and community house.

The Community Services Grants Program allocated \$5.65 million in 1994-95 to 81 organisations to perform 118 services/projects. Major services funded were Lifeline, Salvation Army, Smith Family, St Vincent de Paul, Domestic Violence Crisis Centre and CARE Credit and Debt Counselling Service.

This program represents a major source of funding for local government community services. It provides funding to community-based services for a broad range of welfare-related support services and community development activities for the benefit of ACT residents.

CHILD-CARE SERVICES

The Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau is a new organisation within the Department of Education and Training. It is charged with delivering a range of services to children and youth in the ACT. For children it has responsibility for early intervention services, child-care, preschools, child health and development and youth programs.

Children's Day Care Services is responsible for licensing child-care services and supporting their compliance under Part VII of the *Children's Services Act 1986*. In 1994-95 there were 294 licensed services providing 11,930 child-care places in the ACT.

The types of child-care services and the number of places provided in the ACT is shown in table 6.11 below.

6.11 CHILD-CARE SERVICES — TYPES AND PLACES

Type of care	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Centres	Places	Centres	Places	Centres	Places
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Long day care	57	2 648	61	3 027	67	3 247
Occasional care	22	715	22	723	23	774
Independent preschool	10	376	16	179	5	104
Adjunct care	26	549	21	513	30	658
Outside school hours care	71	3 525	79	3 778	89	4 066
Vacation care	31	1 816	38	2 491	51	2 615
Playschool	13	218	18	312	19	332
Holiday camps	3	149	2	134	2	134
One-off licences	—	—	—	—	8	—
Total	233	9 996	247	11 157	294	11 930

¹ This figure has decreased as some of these services have been relicensed as long day care centres.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training and Children's and Youth Services Bureau.

USE OF CHILD-CARE

During 1993-94, 61% of children under 12 in the ACT used some form of child-care. Of those that did use child-care, more used informal care than formal (45% to 28%, respectively). Child-care usage rates were higher in the ACT than for the country as a whole, with usage being only 49% at the national level.

The most common type of formal child-care used was 'before and after school care programs' with 4,200 children attending. This was followed by preschool with 3,900 children. For informal care the 'other person' was the most likely to be used (10,700 children) and an 'other relative' was the carer to 10,300 more children.

Table 6.12 shows usage and non-usage of the different types of child-care in the ACT.

6.12 CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE — TYPE OF CARE, JUNE 1993

Type of care	'000	%
Total children who used formal care only	8.7	16.4
Total children who used informal care only	17.5	33.0
Children who used formal and informal care	6.2	11.7
Total children using some form of child-care	32.4	61.0
Children who used neither informal nor formal care	20.7	39.0
Total children¹	53.1	100.0
Formal care (incl. combination formal/informal care)		
Before and after school care program	4.2	7.9
Long day care centre	2.3	4.3
Family day care	3.0	5.6
Occasional care	2.0	3.8
Preschool	3.9	7.3
Other formal care	*0.7	1.3
Total children who used formal care ²	14.9	28.1
Informal care (including combination formal/informal care)		
Brother/sister/step care	4.3	8.1
Other relative	10.3	19.4
Other person	10.7	20.2
Total children who used informal care ³	23.7	44.6

¹ Comprises total children who used formal care, total children who used informal care only and children who used neither formal nor informal care.

² As children may use more than one type of formal care the categories will not add to Total children who used formal care.

³ As children may use more than one type of informal care the categories will not add to Total children who used informal care.

Source: *Child Care, Australia* (4402.0).

VOLUNTARY WORK

Voluntary work is an important contribution that meets needs within the community at the same time as it develops and reinforces social networks and cohesion.

Number of volunteers

In the 12 months to June 1995, 59,500 people (26.1% of the population aged 15 years and over) in the ACT provided some form of voluntary work through an organisation or group. This was the highest volunteer rate for any State or Territory and considerably higher than the national rate of 19%. The volunteer rate was higher for females than males (28.4% compared to 23.7%).

Hours worked

Volunteers in the ACT contributed 8.2 million hours of voluntary work in the 12 months to June 1995. This represented an average of 137.8 hours per volunteer and was 26.6 hours higher than the national average of 164.4 hours.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Annual Report — ACT Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau.

Annual Report — ACT Department of Health and Community Care.

Annual Report — ACT Department of Urban Services.

Australian Life Tables 1985-87 — Office of the Australian Government Actuary.

Statistical Overview of DSS Clients — Department of Social Security.

ABS publications and other information services:

Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).

Demography, ACT (3311.8).

Children's Immunisation, Australia (4352.0).

Women's Health (4365.0).

Child Care, Australia (4402.0).

Voluntary Work, Australia (4440.0).

CHAPTER 7

LAW AND ORDER

POLICE

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

As the ACT expanded, the need for separate policing districts emerged and as a result the ACT was divided into four such districts: Belconnen, City, Woden and Tuggeranong. Each district has the responsibility of providing the full range of policing activities in their geographic area, including the use of car, foot, bicycle and bus patrols.

Other community cooperative policing policies that have been in operation in recent years in the ACT include the Safety House Scheme, the Safer Civic Program, Operations Noah and Paradox, Country Town Policing and Diversionary Conferencing. On 26 June 1995, the Community Policing and Services Branch ceased operation and was replaced by two branches, one of which was the Community Relations Branch. This branch centralises the control and coordinates those sections responsible for Community Policing, Diversionary Conferencing, Neighbourhood Watch, the Police and Citizens Youth Club and safety education.

As at 30 June 1995 the AFP's ACT Region was serviced by the deputy commissioner, 3 commanders, 21 superintendents, 121 sergeants, 514 constables and 40 other staff, a total of 700 staff. This compares with the 695 staff members employed in 1993-94 and 797 in 1983-84. Males represented 80.4% of the police force in 1994-95 and 94.5% of staff at sergeant level and above.

OFFENCES IN THE ACT

The total number of offences reported to, or becoming known to police in the ACT fell by 1.5% in 1994-95. This followed increases in the previous few years. Notable percentage decreases were found in sexual assaults, robbery, burglary, fraud and misappropriation, handling of stolen goods, theft or illegal use of vehicle and property damage. However, those offences going against the trend included assault (excluding sexual), other theft, offences against good order and other offences not elsewhere classified.

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continue to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for 68.3% of all offences reported or becoming known to police in the ACT in 1994-95. Property damage and environmental offences were the second most common group accounting for a further 19.0% of all offences.

Table 7.1 provides a four-year overview of offences reported or becoming known to police in the ACT.

7.1

OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE, 1991-92 TO 1994-95^{1,2}

Offence	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Offences against the person				
Homicide and related offences	8	4	3	8
Assault (excluding sexual)	1 010	1 218	1 370	1 537
Sexual assaults/offences	140	170	137	104
Other offences	75	91	106	104
Total	1 223	1 503	1 616	1 753
Robbery and extortion				
Robbery	106	129	142	110
Blackmail and extortion	2	1	2	1
Total	108	130	144	111
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft				
Burglary	5 030	5 564	5 570	5 006
Fraud and misappropriation	845	1 898	2 272	1 729
Handling stolen goods	90	191	280	250
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 963	2 702	2 843	2 694
Other theft	9 430	10 885	11 880	12 610
Total	18 360	21 240	22 845	22 289
Property damage and environmental offences				
Property damage	5 947	5 694	6 367	6 209
Environmental offences	3	2	3	6
Total	5 950	5 696	6 370	6 215
Offences against good order	768	1 085	1 341	1 393
Other offences (not elsewhere classified)	450	474	762	836
Total offences	26 867	30 128	33 078	32 597

¹ This is not an indication of the number of offenders — a person may commit multiple reported offences.

² Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

There were a total of 6,338 individual offenders reported to, or becoming known to police in 1994-95. Of these, males constituted 5,006 (or 79.0%) and females 1,332 (21.0%).

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft was the only category of offence where the proportion of female offenders was greater than the average for all offences. Notably, females made up 27.8% (or 110 persons) of fraud offenders and 45.2% (550 persons) of shop stealing offenders. In fact, shop stealing offenders accounted for 41.3% of all female offenders. In contrast, males made up 100% of robbery and extortion offenders and 87.6% of offenders against the person.

Table 7.2 shows the sex of offenders in the ACT and their crimes.

7.2 NUMBER OF OFFENDERS REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE, BY SEX, 1994-95¹

Offence	Male	Female	Male	Female
	no.	no.	%	%
Offences against the person	748	106	87.6	12.4
Robbery and extortion	35	—	100.0	0.0
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	2 676	938	74.0	26.0
Property damage and environmental offences	520	93	84.8	15.2
Offences against good order	815	159	83.7	16.3
Other offences (n.e.c.)	212	36	85.5	14.5
Total offenders	5 006	1 332	79.0	21.0

¹ Figures do not include the eight agency offenders reported in the ACT. 'Agency' refers to offenders who are not individuals, i.e. public or private organisations.

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

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

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

Convicted adult prisoners from the ACT serve their sentences in New South Wales prisons, but local provision is made for the short-term custody of remand prisoners, and for probation and parole services. In 1994-95 there was a daily average of 69.9 ACT persons convicted of offences against ACT laws serving sentences in New South Wales prisons.

BELCONNEN REMAND CENTRE

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

In 1994-95 there was a daily average of 18.4 detainees held in the remand centre, this was an increase of 5.5% on 1993-94.

PERIODIC DETENTION CENTRE

A review of the ACT Corrective Services conducted in 1991 recommended the establishment of a Periodic Detention Centre in the ACT as an alternative to imprisonment in New South Wales for offenders considered appropriate by the ACT courts. In May 1995, enabling legislation was passed (the *Periodic Detention Act 1995*) and the Symonston Periodic Detention Centre is now operational.

The centre, as well as providing a clear and effective response to offending, is also aimed to provide rehabilitation as one of its key objectives. While in custody on the period detention program, detainees

will be required to undertake community service work and educational programs for the benefit of the ACT community.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the ACT was established by the *ACT Supreme Court Act 1933*. It is a superior court of record of unlimited jurisdiction in respect of matters arising under the laws of the ACT, both criminal and civil. The court has original and appellate jurisdiction, and hears and determines appeals from inferior courts and tribunals within the Territory.

MAGISTRATES COURT

The ACT Magistrates Court has two major jurisdictions, criminal under the *Magistrates Court Act 1930* and civil under the *Magistrates Court (Civil Jurisdiction) Act 1982*.

In its criminal jurisdiction, the court tries offences punishable summarily. It also holds preliminary inquiries into indictable offences to determine whether they should be heard before a jury in the Supreme Court. It also tries, with the consent of the defendant, indictable offences other than the most serious offences in the ACT.

The civil jurisdiction is subject to a monetary limit of \$50,000 and includes claims for debt and damages. Other matters dealt with under this jurisdiction include workers' compensation, criminal injuries compensation claims, domestic violence applications, restraining orders and some licensing matters. The court also has jurisdiction under the Family Law Act for applications for divorce, child maintenance and custody.

When exercising jurisdiction under the *Children's Services Act 1986*, the court is known as the Children's Court and hears and determines criminal matters involving children and applications relating to the care and supervision of children. The Magistrates Court is also known as the Small Claims Court when working under the *Small Claims Act 1974*.

Selected caseload statistics for 1994-95 are shown in the following section, more detailed information is contained in the Attorney-General's Department Annual Report:

- Criminal jurisdiction — 69,030 matters listed before the court;
- Civil jurisdiction — 8,269 matters listed before the court;
- Children's Court — 2,685 proceedings under the Family Law Act; and
- Small Claims Court — 4,913 claims instituted with the court.

VICTIMS OF CRIME

Two sets of ABS statistics compiled on a national basis provide a picture of crime in the ACT. One set relates to a selected range of offences that became known to and recorded by police. The other comprises statistics on crimes reported to the police as well as unreported crimes, obtained from a survey of households.

The ABS publication, *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994* (4510.0), contains data on crime reported to, or becoming known

to, the various State/Territory police forces. The following section refers to data from this publication and amongst other issues deals with the actual location of crimes in the ACT.

All homicides (100%) occurred in a residential location. This location was also the most common for sexual assaults (43.4%) and unlawful entry with intent (67.6%).

Community locations were the second most common location for sexual assault (39.4% of all sexual assaults) and the most common location for robbery (58.5%).

Table 7.3 provides details of the type of offence committed by type of location in the ACT in 1994.

7.3

VICTIMS¹ OF CRIME BY TYPE OF OFFENCE CATEGORY BY TYPE OF LOCATION, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1994.

Type of location	Location				Total	Offences
	Residential	Community ²	Other ³	Unspecified		
	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Homicide	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	5.0
Sexual assault	43.4	39.4	6.1	11.1	100.0	99.0
Kidnapping/abduction	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	1.0
Robbery	11.5	58.5	20.8	9.2	100.0	130.0
Unlawful entry with intent	67.6	6.1	24.3	1.9	100.0	4 997.0
Motor vehicle theft	22.7	23.7	2.2	51.4	100.0	1 606.0

¹ The definition of a crime varies according to the category — refer to *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994* (4510.0) for further details.

² Community locations include schools, hospitals, transport areas, streets/footpaths etc.

³ Other locations include banks, retail stores, service stations, factories etc.

Source: *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994* (4510.0).

In April 1995 a supplement to the Monthly Population Survey (MPS) was undertaken in the ACT dealing with crime and safety. From this survey it was found that of the 105,300 households in the ACT, 9,000 (8.6%) were victims of at least one household crime during the 12 months to April 1995. Household crimes relate to crimes such as break and enter, attempted break and enter and motor vehicle theft.

Of the 222,800 persons in the ACT aged 15 and over, around 11,800 (5.3%) were victims of personal crime. Personal crimes relate to assault, robbery and sexual assault. The victimisation rate was higher for males (6.2%) than for females (4.5%).

Table 7.4 outlines characteristics of victims of personal crimes.

7.4 Selected characteristics	VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME ¹ IN THE 12 MONTHS TO APRIL 1995, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
	Victims '000	Non-victims '000	Total '000	Victimisation rate ² %
Sex				
Male	6.7	102.2	108.9	6.2
Female	5.1	108.8	113.9	4.5
Age				
15-24 years	4.9	47.4	52.3	9.4
25-34 years	3.4	44.9	48.3	7.0
35-44 years	1.6	44.4	46.0	3.5
45-54 years	*0.7	36.7	37.4	*1.9
55 years and over	*1.2	37.6	38.8	*3.1
Labour force status				
Employed	8.5	143.3	151.9	5.6
Unemployed	1.4	10.0	11.3	12.0
Not in the labour force	1.9	57.7	59.6	3.2
Total persons	11.8	211.0	222.8	5.3

¹ Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

² Proportion of persons.

Source: Crime and Safety, NSW and ACT (4509.0).

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

On perceptions of crime/public safety, approximately 54% of persons in the ACT thought that there were problems from crime or people creating a public nuisance in their neighbourhood. Household/burglaries/theft from homes, vandalism/graffiti and dangerous/noisy driving were the three most commonly perceived problems.

Household/burglaries/theft from homes was thought to be the main problem by 23.2% of persons, while 10.3% of persons saw dangerous/noisy driving as the main problem.

Table 7.5 shows perceptions of crime or public nuisance in the ACT.

7.5

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, APRIL 1995

Problem	Perceived to be a problem ¹		Perceived to be the main problem	
	Number	Proportion ²	Number	Proportion ²
	'000	%	'000	%
Housebreaking/burglaries/ theft from home	81.7	36.7	51.6	23.2
Car theft	28.7	12.9	2.2	1.0
Other theft	22.2	10.0	2.7	1.2
Louls/youth gangs	36.3	16.3	6.8	3.1
Prowlers/loiterers	19.4	8.7	1.9	0.9
Vandalism/graffiti	62.8	28.2	17.4	7.8
Dangerous/noisy driving	61.5	27.6	23.0	10.3
Illegal drugs	21.9	9.8	5.2	2.4
Sexual assault	5.9	2.6	*0.5	*0.2
Other assault	7.6	3.4	*0.5	*0.2
Problems with neighbours/ domestic problems	17.0	7.6	4.2	1.9
Other	7.0	3.1	3.5	1.6
No perceived problem	103.3	46.3	103.3	46.3
All persons	..	..	222.8	..

¹ A person could nominate more than one perceived problem. As a consequence, figures in these columns do not sum to the total shown for all persons.

² Of all persons.

Source: *Crime and Safety, NSW and ACT (4509.0)*.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau.

Annual Report — Attorney Generals Department.

Annual Report — Department of Urban Services.

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

ABS publications and other information services:

Crime and Safety, NSW and ACT (4509.0).

National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994 (4510.0).

CHAPTER 8

THE LABOUR MARKET

LABOUR FORCE

In trend terms the ACT labour force numbered 166,500 in 1994-95. This was made up of 89,900 males and 76,600 females. The labour force consists of persons who were either employed or actively seeking and available to commence employment. The proportion of part-time workers to full-time workers has been steadily increasing over time. For males, 9.5% were part time in 1990-91, this rose to 11.2% in 1992-93 and stood at 12.7% in 1994-95. For females, 30.8% were working part time in 1990-91, 37.1% in 1992-93 and remained steady at 37.0% in 1994-95.

The Territory participation rate (the percentage of persons in the labour force compared with the total working-age civilian population) for 1994-95 was 72.6% compared to the national figure of 63.3%. The ACT currently has the highest participation rate for both males and females of any of the States or Territories.

Table 8.1 provides a trend historical overview of the ACT labour market and some comparisons with Australia.

8.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, TREND¹

Annual average	ACT					Australia		
	Employed full time '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Civilian population aged 15 and over '000	Unemployment rate ² %	Participation rate ³ %	Unemployment rate ² %	Participation rate ³ %
MALE								
1990-91	70.8	78.2	5.1	102.1	6.1	81.6	8.4	75.3
1991-92	69.1	77.7	6.0	105.0	7.2	79.8	10.8	74.4
1992-93	71.3	80.3	6.4	107.7	7.4	80.6	11.7	73.9
1993-94	72.1	82.2	6.6	110.6	7.5	80.3	10.9	73.7
1994-95	72.4	82.9	7.0	112.4	7.7	80.8	9.2	73.8
FEMALE								
1990-91	46.3	66.9	4.0	108.6	5.7	65.3	8.2	52.3
1991-92	42.0	65.5	4.9	111.3	7.0	63.3	9.7	51.9
1992-93	43.1	68.5	5.8	113.6	7.8	65.5	10.0	51.7
1993-94	44.4	70.4	5.4	115.6	7.2	65.7	10.0	52.3
1994-95	45.1	71.6	5.0	116.8	6.6	65.7	8.7	53.2
PERSONS								
1990-91	117.1	145.2	9.1	210.8	5.9	73.2	8.4	63.6
1991-92	111.1	143.2	11.0	216.3	7.1	71.3	10.4	63.0
1992-93	114.5	148.9	12.2	221.3	7.6	72.8	11.0	62.6
1993-94	116.5	152.7	12.1	226.2	7.3	72.8	10.5	62.8
1994-95	117.5	154.5	12.0	229.2	7.2	72.6	8.9	63.3

¹ Jervis Bay Territory was included in the scope of the survey until July 1993, when it was excluded.

² The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

³ The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

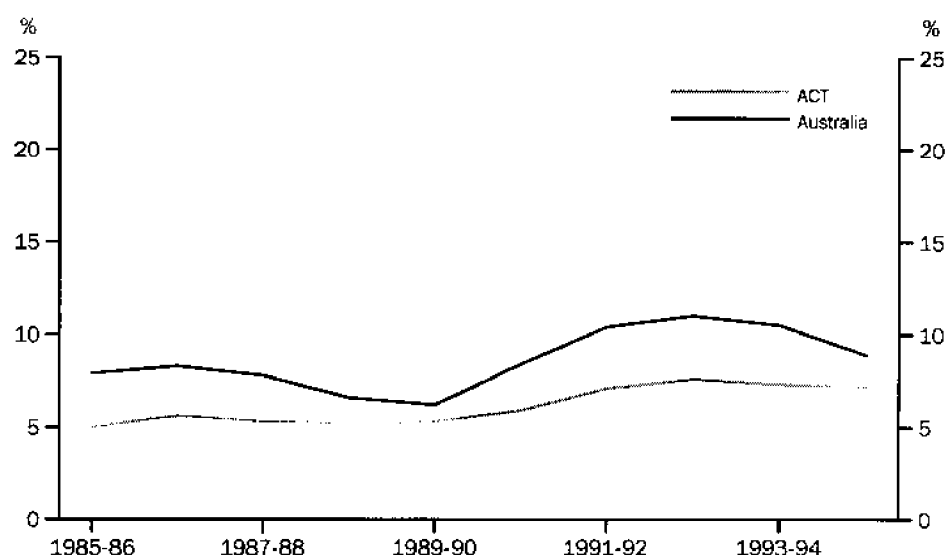
Source: *The Labour Force, NSW and ACT* (6201.1); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6202.0); data also available on PC Ausstats.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate for the ACT in 1994–95 was 7.2%, a fall of 0.1 of a percentage point from 1993–94. The national unemployment rate fell 1.6 percentage points in the same period, but was still considerably higher at 8.9%.

Graph 8.2 provides a 10-year overview of unemployment rates in the ACT and Australia.

8.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹, ACT AND AUSTRALIA



¹ Annual rates are derived from monthly Labour Force Survey estimates.
Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6202.0); data also available on PC Ausstats.

- Duration of unemployment** In August 1995 the average duration of unemployment in the ACT was 33 weeks. The highest average was for people aged 25 years and over (43 weeks) and the lowest (19 weeks) for 15–19 year olds. The long-term unemployed (people unemployed 52 weeks and over) represented 21% of all unemployed people in August 1995. Among males, the long-term unemployed were 24.1% of the total unemployed, while for females the estimate was 14.5%.
- Unemployment by age** In August 1995 the unemployment rate in the ACT was highest (22.4%) for people aged 15–19 years. The rate was 10.1% for people aged 20–24 years and 4.7% for those aged 25 years and over. About four-fifths of 15–19 year olds were working part time, while approximately half of the unemployed in this age group were looking for part-time work.
- ACT statistical subdivisions** Unemployment rates across the various statistical subdivisions (town centre districts) of the ACT varied somewhat in June 1995. Weston Creek reported the lowest unemployment rate in the quarter while Canberra Central had the highest.
- Table 8.3 provides details of the unemployment rates of each of the statistical subdivisions of the ACT for the June quarter of each of the last four years.

8.3

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<i>June quarter</i>			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
	%	%	%	%
Canberra Central	10.6	9.5	9.0	9.1
Belconnen	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.9
Woden Valley	6.9	6.0	6.1	6.1
Weston Creek	5.8	5.4	4.6	5.1
Tuggeranong	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.0
Outer Canberra	7.2	7.5	6.3	7.6
ACT Balance	7.7	8.3	21.5	n.p.
Total ACT	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.9

Source: Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, Economic Analysis Branch, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA).

The labour force characteristics of teenagers in the ACT, particularly their unemployment rate, have attracted considerable interest over many years. Estimates of teenage unemployment derived from the ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey indicate that the unemployment rate for persons in the ACT aged 15–19 years has been consistently higher than for those aged 20 years and over.

During recent years there have been instances of misinterpretation of the official unemployment rate for teenagers. In particular, there has been a tendency for some commentators to infer, mistakenly, that the teenage unemployment rate of (say) 20% means that 20% of all teenagers are unemployed. It has also been suggested that the teenage unemployment rate is misleading because it takes no account of whether teenagers who are classified as unemployed attend educational institutions.

This section examines the composition of the unemployment rate for teenagers in the ACT, and investigates the contribution to the teenage unemployment rate of different segments of the teenage labour force.

MEASURING TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT

The teenage unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed aged 15–19 years within a given population by the total number in the labour force of that population (i.e. the employed plus the unemployed). In 1994–95 the unemployment rate among teenagers in the ACT was 22.6%. That is, 22.6% (3,300) of teenagers in the labour market were actively seeking either full time or part-time employment, compared to 7.2% for the ACT population as a whole.

A major factor distinguishing the labour force behaviour of teenagers from that of other population groups is their level of attendance at full-time educational institutions. Teenagers have a higher rate of attendance at educational institutions than any other group in the labour force. In 1994–95, 17,400 of the 24,000 ACT residents between the ages of 15 and 19 attended an educational institution full time. This represented an attendance rate of 73%. The ACT's school retention rates, which are the highest in the country, also indicate that fewer teenagers seek full-time jobs and more opt for part-time work.

Of the 15–19 year olds who are attending school or a tertiary institution and are employed, the vast majority are employed part time. Of the 6,800 that do have a job, 6,600 (97.1%) work part time. Most 15–19 year olds who are at an educational institution and are classified as unemployed are seeking part-time work. Almost 90% (1,800) of unemployed teenagers in this category were looking for part-time work.

The 15–19 year olds who were not attending an educational institution were more likely to be either working full time or seeking full-time work. Those who had left education made up 93.9% (3,100) of all 15–19 year olds working full time but also made up 85.7% (1,200) of all those

SPECIAL ARTICLE — continued

seeking full-time work. This category also had by far the highest labour force participation rate, 87.9%, compared to the average for all 15–19 year olds of 60.8%.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED BETWEEN 15 AND 19, FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, ANNUAL AVERAGE 1994–95

Category	Employed		Unemployed			Unemployment rate	In labour force	Not in labour force	Total
	Full time	Part time	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000
Left education	3.1	1.5	1.2	0	1.2	20.7	5.8	0.7	6.6
At university or TAFE	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	14.3	2.1	1.1	3.3
Still at school	0.1	4.9	0.2	1.5	1.7	25.8	6.6	7.5	14.1
Total¹	3.3	8.0	1.4	1.8	3.3	22.6	14.6	9.4	24.0

¹ Total may not equal the sum of individual items due to rounding differences.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey, ABS

Of the 6,600 15–19 year olds who had left education and had not gone on to further study in 1994–95, 3,100 had full-time jobs, 1,500 had part-time jobs and 700 did not have jobs and were not looking for one. A total of 1,200 were looking for full-time work, which was 86% of all 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work.

The unemployment rate of the 15–19 year olds that were not attending an educational institution was 20.7% (1,200) in 1994–95. High rates of unemployment among youth not attending an educational institution are likely to be related to low levels of educational attainment.

Overall, in 1994–95, 13.8% (3,300) of the civilian population aged 15–19 years had a full-time job, 33.3% (8,000) had a part-time job, 5.8% (1,400) were looking for full-time work and 7.5% (1,800) were looking for part-time work. A further 39.2% (9,400), mostly high school students, did not have jobs and were not looking for one.■

SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR FORCE DATA

A supplementary survey program is run as part of the ABS monthly Population Survey. Data on the various topics from surveys run over the previous two years are contained below. All figures relate to the ACT population or labour force.

Successful and unsuccessful job search experience

Of the 12,246 persons who had looked for, but not started, a job for wages or salary in the 12 months to July 1994, just over half had no post-school qualifications (53%). However, having a degree was no guarantee of employment as 1,525 people who had not started a job had a bachelor degree.

Job search experience of unemployed persons

The main difficulty reported by unemployed persons in finding work was too many applicants for available jobs (2,317 or 20% of the 11,088

unemployed persons at July 1995). No vacancies (11%), being too old or too young (12%) and insufficient work experience (15%) were the other main difficulties reported. Only 6% reported no difficulties in finding work.

Re-entrants At July 1995 there were 13,700 persons who were currently in the labour force but were not 12 months ago. Of these 8,100 had never worked continuously for 12 months (mostly new entrants to the labour force) and 5,600 had worked previously for at least 12 continuous months. Almost 36% (2,000 persons) of the latter category were found to have re-entered the labour force. Of these re-entrants, 60% (1,200) were working at July 1995 while 40% (800) were looking for work.

8.4 SELECTED STATISTICS: JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE AND RE-ENTRANTS TO THE LABOUR MARKET

	Persons no.
LOOKED FOR BUT NOT STARTED JOB, JULY 1994 ¹	
Educational attainment	
With post-school qualifications	
Bachelor degree	1 525
Skilled vocational qualification	1 257
Other	1 520
Total with post-school qualifications	4 302
Without post-school qualifications	
Completed highest level of secondary school	3 564
Did not complete highest level of secondary school	2 899
Without post-school qualifications	6 463
Still at school	1 482
Total	12 246
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, JULY 1995 ²	
Main difficulty in finding work	
Considered too old or too young by employers	1 375
No vacancies at all	1 232
Insufficient work experience	1 656
Too far to travel/transport problems	933
Too many applicants for available jobs	2 317
Other	2 898
No difficulties reported	*677
Total	11 088
RE-ENTRANT TO LABOUR FORCE, JULY 1995	
Labour force category	
Not in labour force 12 months ago	13 700
Had never worked continuously for at least 12 months	8 100
Had worked continuously for at least 12 months	5 600
Not in labour force for less than 12 months	3 600
Persons who had re-entered the labour force	2 000
Working in July 1995	1 200
Looking for work in July 1995	*800

¹ Looked for, but not started, job for wages or salary during the previous 12 months — July 1994.

² Excluding those who have been stood down.

Source: Unpublished monthly Population Survey (Supplementary Survey) data. Some data is available in *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia* (6222.0.40.001); *Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia* (6245.0.40.001); *Re-entrants to the Labour Force, Australia* (6264.0.40.001).

Labour force experience	One of the topics covered by the labour force experience survey was the number of employers/businesses that persons worked for during the year. The vast majority (82%) only worked for one employer during the year ended February 1995. A further 13% had two employers while just 4% has three or more.
Under-employed workers	At September 1995, 93% (150,200) of employed persons in the ACT were seen as being fully employed. There were also 11,300 workers who worked part-time hours but would prefer to work more hours. The majority of these (8,300) had been looking for work with more hours or were available to start such work in the previous week.

8.5

SELECTED STATISTICS: PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE

	Persons
	no.
LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE — YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1995	
Persons who had worked at some time during the year	
One employer during the year	121 181
Two employers	19 821
Three employers	3 793
Four or more	2 232
Total	147 027
UNDER-EMPLOYED WORKERS — SEPTEMBER 1995	
Type of workers	
Workers who worked part-time hours would prefer to work more hours	11 300
Part-time workers — looking for work with more hours or were available to start such work last week	8 300
MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS — AUGUST 1994	
Type of job holders	
All multiple job holders	10 406
Multiple job holders who were employees in both jobs and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	7 262
WORKING ARRANGEMENTS — AUGUST 1995	
Employees (excluding those still at school)	
Entitled to rostered day off in their main job	21 751
Who usually work overtime in their main job	51 561
Who worked shift work in their main job in the last four weeks	13 391
Total employees in main job	136 547
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS — AUGUST 1994	
Full-time employees in main job (excluding persons on workers compensation and persons at school)	104 067
Type of benefit received	
Superannuation	98 618
Holiday leave	97 328
Sick leave	97 081
Long service leave	86 357
Transport	14 110
Telephone	12 615
Goods or services	11 636
No benefits	2 077

Source: Unpublished monthly Population Survey (Supplementary Survey) data. Some data is available in Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0.40.001); Working Arrangements, Australia (6342.0.40.001); Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0.40.001); Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0.40.001); Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0.40.001).

Multiple job holding	There were 10,406 multiple job holders in the ACT as at August 1994. Of these 7,262 (69.8%) were employees in both jobs and actually worked in their second job in the reference week.
Working arrangements	Over a third (37.8%) of employees in their main job usually worked overtime while a further 15.9% were entitled to a rostered day off. Only a small percentage (9.8%) of employees worked shift work in the four weeks preceding the survey date.
Employee benefits	At August 1994 over 93% of full-time employees received superannuation, holiday pay and sick leave; 86,357 (83%) were also entitled to long service leave. These were the four main types of employee benefits for full-time workers.
Persons not in the labour force	The main activity for males not in the labour force was attending an educational institution (6,158 males or 43%), followed by retired or voluntarily inactive (2,855 males or 20%). For females, home duties and child-care was the main activity for 56% (16,883) of women. Attending an educational institution was the next most common activity, accounting for 20% (5,871) of females not in the labour force.
Retirement and retirement intention	Almost 44% (34,147) of persons aged 45 and over in the ACT had retired from full-time work, while 6% (4,760) had never worked full time and did not intend to work full time. The remainder were working, with the majority intending to retire from full-time work. Approximately equal numbers intended to retire early (14,989) or not retire early (14,568).
Persons who have left the labour force	At September 1994, almost twice as many people left their last job as lost their last job, 4,760 to 2,542 respectively. Being retrenched was the most common reason for losing a job while returning to studies was the main reason for leaving a job.

8.6

SELECTED STATISTICS: PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE OR INTENDING TO LEAVE THE LABOUR FORCE

		Persons
		no.
PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE — SEPTEMBER 1995		
Main activity when not in the labour force		
Males		
Home duties/child-care		1 232
Attending an educational institution		6 158
Retired/voluntarily inactive		2 855
Own illness/injury/disability		1 766
All other		2 256
Total		14 267
Females		
Home duties/child-care		16 883
Attending an educational institution		5 871
Retired/voluntarily inactive		3 333
Own illness/injury/disability		1 807
All other		2 094
Total		30 068
RETIREMENT AND RETIREMENT INTENTIONS — NOVEMBER 1994		
Persons aged 45 and over		
Had retired from full-time work		34 147
Intended to retire from full-time work		
Intended to retire early		14 989
Did not intend to retire early		14 568
Did not know intended age		7 312
Did not intend to retire from full-time work		2 411
Had never worked full time and did not intend to work full time		4 760
Not determined		*119
Total		78 306
PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE ¹ — SEPTEMBER 1994		
Reason for ceasing last job		
Job loser		
Retrenched		974
Own ill health or injury		800
All other reasons		768
Job leaver		
Returned to studies		1 324
Pregnancy/have children		*842
Retired/didn't want to work any longer		898
Unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours		*309
All other reasons		1 387
Total		7 302

¹ Persons who were not in the labour force, who had left the labour force in the last 12 months whose last activity was working.

Source: Unpublished monthly Population Survey (Supplementary Survey) data. Some data is available in *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (6220.0.40.001); *Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia* (6267.0.40.001); *Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia* (6238.0.40.001).

FAMILIES AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Of the 162,700 people in the ACT labour force, 131,700 were a member of a family. Being in a family was an advantage in the labour force, as the unemployment rate for non-family members was almost double that of family members (10.5% to 5.3%, respectively).

The lowest unemployment rates were for husbands or wives with dependants (3.6%) while the highest was for lone persons not in a family (12.2%). Participation rates also varied, with non-dependent children in a family recording the highest at 92.5%, while other family members had the lowest at 52.5%. Family members and non-family members had similar participation rates (74.5% and 72.6%, respectively).

Table 8.7 shows the labour force status of persons within a household and their family status.

8.7 PERSONS: RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD, AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER¹, JUNE 1995

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Family member	124.7	7.0	131.7	45.2	176.9	5.3	74.5
Husband or wife	92.9	3.4	96.4	30.4	126.7	3.6	76.0
With dependant	58.5	2.2	60.7	11.3	72.0	3.6	84.3
Without dependant	34.4	*1.3	35.7	19.1	54.7	*3.5	65.2
Lone parent	6.8	*0.7	7.5	4.4	11.9	*9.4	62.8
With dependants	5.3	*0.6	5.9	3.2	9.2	*10.6	64.7
Without dependants	1.4	*0.1	1.5	*1.2	2.7	*5.0	56.4
Dependant students ²	9.4	*1.1	10.6	7.0	17.6	*10.9	60.1
Non-dependant students ³	13.5	1.5	15.0	*1.2	16.2	9.7	92.5
Other family person	2.1	*0.2	2.4	2.1	4.5	*10.5	52.5
Non-family member	27.7	3.3	310.0	11.7	42.7	10.5	72.6
Lone person	9.8	1.4	11.1	8.7	19.8	12.2	56.1
Not living alone	18.0	1.9	19.9	3.0	22.9	9.6	86.9
Total	152.5	10.2	162.7	56.9	219.6	6.3	74.1

¹ Civilians who were residents of households where family status was determined.

² Excluded persons aged 20–24 attending school. Also excludes sons and daughters aged 15–24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents.

³ Aged 15 and over.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (6224.0.40.001).

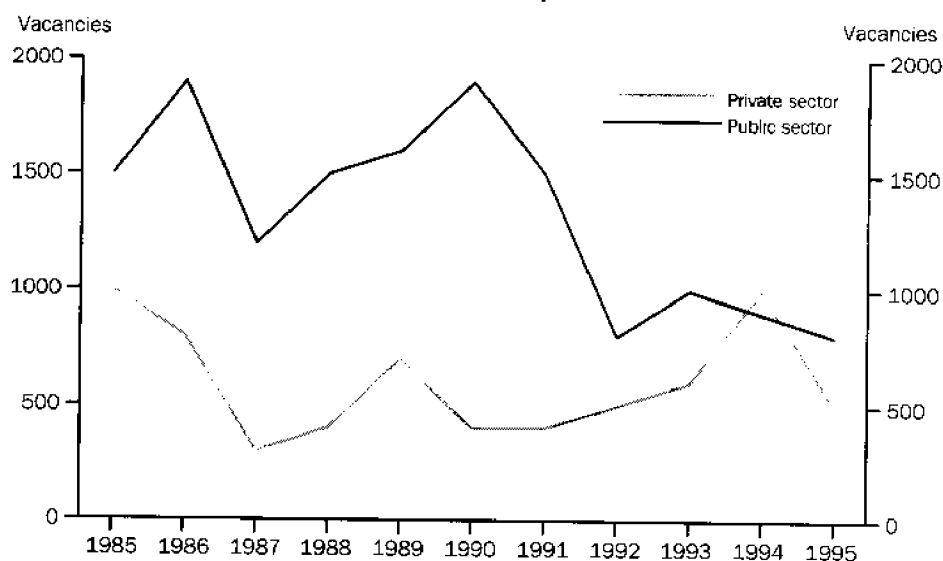
JOB VACANCIES

Job vacancies in both the public and private sectors in the ACT have been somewhat volatile over the past 10 years. Vacancies in the public sector reached peaks of 1,900 in the May quarters of 1986 and 1990 and stood at 800 in May 1995. Vacancies in the private sector peaked at 1,000 in May 1985, rose above public sector vacancies for the first time in 1994 and fell to 500 in May 1995.

Graph 8.8 provides an overview of job vacancies by sector in the ACT over the past 11 years.

8.8

JOB VACANCIES BY SECTOR, MAY QUARTER



Source: Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (6354.0).

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

According to the Labour Force Survey in August 1995, 24.4% of persons residing in the ACT were employed in the government administration and defence industry. The retailing industry accounted for a further 13.8% of employees. The other major industries were property and business services (10.0%), education (8.5%) and health and community services (7.9%). Given that the government also employs in other industries such as education, health and community services, the importance of this sector in providing jobs in the ACT can be seen.

The most common industry of employment for both male and female employees was government administration and defence, accounting for 25.5% of all male employees and 23.0% of all female employees. The next most important industry for males was retail trade (13.6%), followed by finance and insurance (11.3%). These three industries accounted for 50.4% of all male employees. Education was the second most important industry of employment for females (14.8%), while retail trade was next (14.1%). The top three industries accounted for 51.9% of all female employees.

Table 8.9 outlines the breakdown by gender of employed persons in the ACT into the various industry groupings as at August 1995.

8.9 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, AS AT AUGUST 1995

Industry	Male	Female	Total
	'000	'000	'000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*0.6	*0.1	0.6
Mining	*0.2	*0.0	0.2
Manufacturing	4.5	2.0	6.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.6	*0.0	0.6
Construction	8.7	1.8	10.6
Wholesale trade	4.2	*1.3	5.4
Retail trade	11.6	10.3	21.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.4	5.0	9.4
Transport and storage	2.8	*1.2	4.0
Communication services	2.0	*0.8	2.8
Finance and insurance	1.8	2.5	4.3
Property and business services	9.6	6.1	15.7
Government administration defence	21.7	16.8	38.6
Education	4.9	8.6	13.5
Health and community services	1.8	10.8	12.5
Cultural and recreational services	3.4	2.1	5.4
Personal and other services	2.4	3.9	6.3
Total employed	85.2	73.2	158.4

Source: The Labour Force, ACT and NSW (6201.1).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In August 1995, the mean average weekly earnings in all jobs of a full-time male in the ACT stood at \$779, 15.8% higher than the comparative figure for Australia. For female full-time workers in the ACT, their earnings of \$638 per week were 16.0% higher than the national average. From 1990 to 1995, mean weekly earnings for all full-time persons in the ACT grew by 22.1% (4.4% annualised), just below the Australian growth rate of 23.8% (4.8% annualised).

Table 8.10 provides a detailed breakdown of the average weekly earnings of full-time workers by sex, in the ACT.

8.10 MEAN AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1990-95

	Male		Female		Persons	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1990 ¹	639	546	520	435	593	509
1991 ²	660	571	570	465	625	535
1992	703	591	591	489	663	557
1993	731	628	609	513	683	589
1994	743	656	598	527	684	612
1995	779	673	638	550	724	630

¹ The August 1990 survey excluded all persons aged 70 and over.

² The 1991 survey was conducted in July.

Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia (6310.0.40.001).

LABOUR COSTS

Labour costs per employee in the ACT are the highest in Australia at \$36,082. This is 10.2% higher than the Australian average. This is due to the much higher labour costs for public sector employees; at \$43,774 per employee it is the highest of all the States and Territories. In contrast, the labour costs for private sector employees is the second lowest in the country at \$26,273.

Earnings make up 90.4% of the combined private and public total labour costs. Superannuation is the next most important at 5.6% of the total. Payroll tax, workers compensation and fringe benefits tax each make up less than 2% of total labour costs.

Table 8.11 provides a detailed breakdown of labour costs per employee by sector in the ACT in 1993-94.

8.11 LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE, 1993-94

	Private sector		Public sector	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Earnings	23 504	26 654	39 760	35 008
Superannuation	1 239	1 480	2 655	2 746
Payroll tax	841	1 058	438	1 326
Workers compensation	513	566	700	681
Fringe benefits tax	*176	266	221	172
Other labour costs	2 769	3 368	4 014	4 925
Total labour costs	26 273	30 022	43 774	39 933

Source: Labour Costs, Australia (6348.0).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Overall, persons in the ACT tended to work fewer hours than the Australian averages. Of all the occupation groups, only ACT clerks worked more hours per week (31.9 hours) than clerks in Australia (31.2 hours). This was due to the longer hours worked by ACT female clerks.

The largest difference occurred in labourers and related workers. In the ACT this group worked an average of 5.2 hours less a week than the Australian average. ACT managers and administrators worked 3.9 hours less, due to the lower average hours worked by ACT males (46.6 hours per week compared to 51.5 hours for Australia as a whole).

8.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED¹ BY OCCUPATION, 1995

	Male		Female		Persons	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
Managers and administrators	46.6	51.5	39.4	40.1	44.8	48.7
Professionals	41.9	42.6	33.6	34.4	38.5	39.1
Para-professionals	38.3	38.4	28.2	29.5	33.3	34.1
Tradespersons	40.4	40.8	33.8	33.1	39.5	39.9
Clerks	36.4	37.3	30.4	29.5	31.9	31.2
Salespersons and professional service workers	35.8	37.4	23.4	25.6	27.6	29.8
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	38.6	41.6	32.4	32.8	38.0	40.5
Labourers and related workers	28.7	34.5	20.2	24.7	25.8	31.0

¹ Annual averages are derived from quarterly estimates.

Source: PC Ausstats, some data is also available in *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

In 1995, the average working week for ACT workers was 32.9 hours. For full-time workers the average was 38.9 hours, while for part-time workers it was 15.1 hours. For Australia, the average weekly hours were longer, 40.9 and 15.3 respectively. The only category in which ACT residents worked longer hours was part-time married females (16.5 hours for ACT workers and 15.9 hours for Australian workers).

Table 8.13 shows the average weekly hours worked according to employment status.

8.13 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED¹ BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1995

	ACT	Australia
Average weekly hours worked by full-time workers		
Males	40.7	42.4
Females — married	35.4	38.0
Females — total	35.8	37.9
Persons	38.9	40.9
Average weekly hours worked by part-time workers		
Males	14.5	15.2
Females — married	16.5	15.9
Females — total	15.3	15.4
Persons	15.1	15.3
Average weekly hours worked — total		
Males	37.3	39.4
Females — married	28.0	27.8
Females — total	27.8	28.3
Persons	32.9	34.6

¹ Annual averages are derived from monthly estimates.

Source: PC Ausstats, some data is also available in *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

OVERTIME

The amount of overtime worked by ACT workers has fallen in the last five years. The average weekly overtime hours per employee in 1995 was just under 30 minutes, compared to just under an hour in 1991. The average hours for Australia show a slight rise from the early 1990s, peaking at 1.29 hours in 1994, before falling back in 1995 to a level similar to that in 1991.

Average overtime hours for those actually working overtime have also decreased in the ACT, although at a slower rate. In 1995 the average hours of overtime were 5.58 in the ACT and 7.06 in Australia.

Table 8.14 outlines the amount of overtime worked per employee and per employee actually working overtime.

8.14 AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS¹, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

	Per employee		Per employee working overtime	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
1991	0.97	1.13	6.70	6.95
1992	0.87	1.12	6.58	6.99
1993	0.81	1.20	6.68	7.30
1994	0.65	1.29	5.98	7.31
1995	0.49	1.16	5.58	7.06

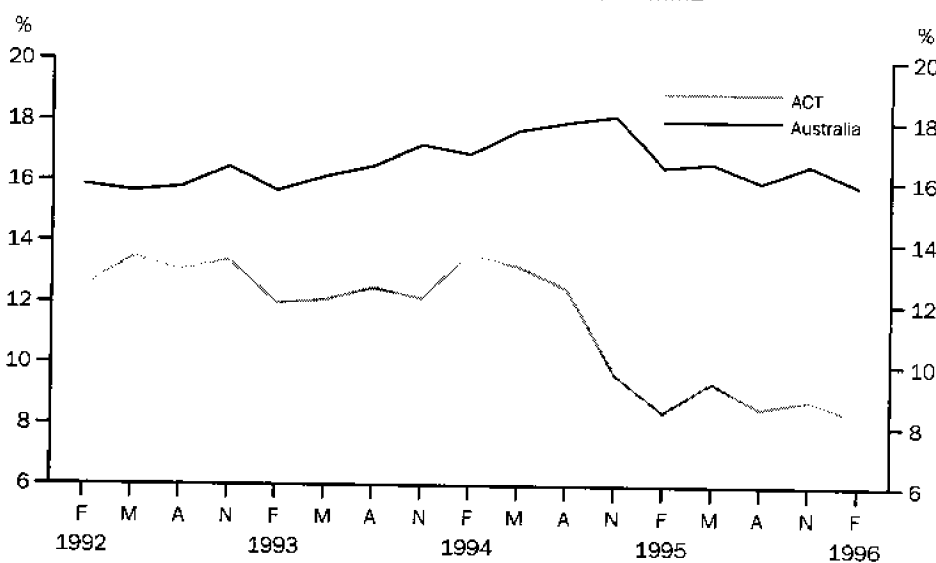
¹ Annual averages are derived from quarterly estimates.

Source: PC Ausstats, some data is available in *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

The percentage of employees working overtime in Australia has remained relatively constant over the last four years, fluctuating between about 16% and 18%. However, the ACT has experienced a decline in the last one and a half years. Before the quarter ending November 1994, about 2% to 5% fewer ACT employees were working overtime compared with Australia as a whole. After this period the proportion decreased even further, to between 7% and 9%. Opportunities for ACT employees to work overtime have continued to remain at this lower level.

Graph 8.15 provides an account of the percentage of employees working overtime, from the quarter ending February 1992 to February 1996.

8.15 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERTIME



Source: PC Ausstats, some data is available in *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

TRAINING

The Training Guarantee Legislation was introduced in 1990. The legislation states that Australian employers with an annual payroll over a set amount will commit a proportion of their payroll to providing structured training for employees which is solely work-related.

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

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

Table 8.16 provides details of training expenditure by employers for the ACT and Australia for the three months from July to September 1993.

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

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

Source: Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (6353.0).

TRADE UNIONS

As at 30 June 1995 there were 29 separate trade unions registered in the ACT and 142 nationally. The number of trade unions in the ACT has fallen by just over 53% from the number operating in June 1990.

In 1995 there was a large decrease in the number of financial union members in the ACT. The decrease of 18.0% from June 1994 was far greater than the national decrease of 3.3%. The fall was due mainly to the lower number of male union members, who accounted for just over 84% of the decline.

Proportionally, financial union members now make up just 31% of total employees, the figure being close for both males (30%) and females (31%). For Australia as a whole, 35% of total employees were financial union members, 37% of males and 34% of females.

Table 8.17 provides details of trade union membership over the past five years for the ACT with comparisons with Australia in the latest year.

8.17 TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, ACT AND AUSTRALIA¹, AS AT 30 JUNE

	ACT					Australia
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995
Number of separate unions	58	54	41	30	29	142
Number of financial members ('000)						
Males	30.0	27.7	32.1	30.5	22.4	1 394.5
Females	21.6	21.5	22.8	22.6	21.2	1 045.2
Persons	51.6	49.2	55.0	53.2	43.6	2 439.7
Financial union members as a proportion of total employees (%)						
Males	45.0	40.0	45.0	42.0	30.0	37.0
Females	37.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	31.0	34.0
Persons	41.0	38.0	40.0	38.0	31.0	35.0

¹ Due to changes in union structures some members formerly recorded in New South Wales prior to 1993 are now included in the ACT.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, November 1995* (6203.0); *Trade Union Statistics*, (6323.0.40.001).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In the 12 months to December 1995 there were 12 disputes which occurred in the ACT, involving 1,400 employees and the loss of 1,200 working days. The cultural, recreational and personal services industry accounted for 42% of total working days lost and both the government administration and defence industry, and the finance, insurance, property and business services industry accounted for 25% each. Managerial policy was given as the cause of the dispute for 50% of working days lost while political protest was the reason for another 42%.

Table 8.18 provides a five-year overview of industrial disputes in the ACT.

8.18 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number of disputes which occurred ¹	17	12	9	9	12
Workers involved ('000) (directly and indirectly)	9.2	1.6	9.7	1.0	1.4
Working days lost ('000)	2.3	2.7	10.3	1.1	1.2
Working days lost per 1 000 employees	18	21	75	8	9

¹ Prior to September 1991 disputes affecting more than one industry in the ACT were counted as separate disputes in the Territory total. Since then such disputes are now counted just once in the Territory.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1995* (6322.0.40.001), *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES

The number of accepted Comcare claims made by ACT government workers rose by 1.0% in 1994-95, to 1,584. The two most common types of injury were sprains/strains excluding back (487) and back (410). Together they accounted for just over half of all claims in 1994-95. Increases were recorded for back injuries (up 8.5%), Occupational Overuse Syndrome (9.6%), other injuries (51.1%) and sprains/strains excluding back (4.1%).

The number of claims made by Commonwealth government workers in the ACT rose 6.8% to 2,736. While sprains/strains excluding back were also the largest category of injuries (884 claims), Occupational Overuse

Syndrome was the second most common source of claims (425 claims). The largest increases were for sprains/strains excluding back (up 26.5%) and other injuries (30.6%).

Table 8.19 shows the total number of claims made on Comcare by the ACT and Commonwealth government workers from 1991-92 to 1994-95.

8.19 SUMMARY OF COMCARE CLAIMS

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
<i>Nature of injury</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.
ACT government accepted claims				
Back	356	370	378	410
Contusions/crushes	180	129	106	94
External effects ¹	50	52	35	32
Fractures excluding back	62	58	51	48
Multiple injuries	13	2	3	—
Occupational Overuse Syndrome	65	50	94	103
Open wounds	126	102	117	88
Other diseases ²	63	71	80	60
Other injuries ³	105	119	88	133
Sprains/strains excluding back	440	496	468	487
Stress	114	106	149	129
Total	1 574	1 555	1 569	1 584
Commonwealth government ACT accepted claims				
Back	351	393	407	374
Contusions/crushes	261	205	221	186
External effects ¹	79	46	37	31
Fractures excluding back	108	100	108	137
Multiple injuries	26	8	10	3
Occupational Overuse Syndrome	280	313	394	425
Open wounds ²	168	161	168	148
Other diseases ³	95	122	104	98
Other injuries	183	163	144	188
Sprains/strains excluding back	734	859	699	884
Stress	196	231	270	262
Total	2 481	2 601	2 562	2 736
Total government ACT accepted claims				
Back	707	763	785	784
Contusions/crushes	441	334	327	280
External effects ¹	129	98	72	63
Fractures excluding back	170	158	159	185
Multiple injuries	39	10	13	3
Occupational Overuse Syndrome	345	363	488	528
Open wounds ²	294	263	285	236
Other diseases ³	158	193	184	158
Other injuries	288	282	232	321
Sprains/strains excluding back	1 174	1 355	1 167	1 371
Stress	310	337	419	391
Total	4 055	4 158	4 131	4 320

¹ Foreign body on external of eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproductive system.

² Includes brain, neck and nervous system diseases; multiple diseases and diseases due to chemical or other exposure.

³ Includes dislocation injuries; all concussion and internal injuries; general superficial injuries; general nervous system, burns and poison injuries; other unspecified injuries and damage to aids and appliances.

Source: Unpublished data, Comcare Australia.

The costs of the ACT government accepted claims rose by 3.9% in 1994-95 to a total of \$29.8 million. Costs for back injuries were \$11.1 million for the year while sprains/strains excluding back were \$7.0 million.

Commonwealth government claims cost \$42.5 million in 1994-95, up 13.8%. Large increases were recorded for multiple injuries (up 48.8% to \$1.4 million) and Occupational Overuse Syndrome (up 32.8% to \$7.2 million).

8.20 SUMMARY OF COMCARE COSTS, AS AT 30 JUNE

<i>Nature of injury</i>	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ACT government accepted claims				
Back	9 233	8 141	10 418	11 087
Contusions/crushes	1 148	994	779	1 144
External effects ¹	34	66	72	34
Fractures excluding back	1 045	934	799	839
Multiple injuries	702	738	657	537
Occupational Overuse Syndrome	1 128	1 028	1 452	1 780
Open wounds	153	117	294	247
Other diseases ²	2 331	1 839	1 909	1 969
Other injuries ³	496	796	733	693
Sprains/strains excluding back	5 739	5 429	7 402	6 959
Stress	3 163	3 508	4 204	4 560
<i>Total</i>	<i>25 171</i>	<i>23 590</i>	<i>28 718</i>	<i>29 849</i>
Commonwealth government ACT accepted claims				
Back	6 105	5 484	6 787	7 361
Contusions/crushes	1 286	817	1 364	1 236
External effects ¹	22	12	19	13
Fractures excluding back	1 781	1 562	2 031	2 051
Multiple injuries	1 274	1 061	959	1 427
Occupational Overuse Syndrome	4 338	3 883	5 392	7 163
Open wounds	120	111	257	231
Other diseases ²	3 321	2 471	2 923	3 285
Other injuries ³	952	912	970	703
Sprains/strains excluding back	8 733	7 692	8 836	9 569
Stress	6 440	7 122	7 749	9 413
<i>Total</i>	<i>34 372</i>	<i>31 128</i>	<i>37 287</i>	<i>42 450</i>
Total government ACT accepted claims				
Back	15 338	13 625	17 205	18 448
Contusions/crushes	2 434	1 811	2 143	2 380
External effects ¹	56	78	91	47
Fractures excluding back	2 826	2 496	2 830	2 890
Multiple injuries	1 976	1 799	1 616	1 964
Occupational Overuse Syndrome	5 466	4 911	6 844	8 943
Open wounds	273	228	551	478
Other diseases ²	5 652	4 310	4 832	5 254
Other injuries ³	1 448	1 708	1 703	1 396
Sprains/strains excluding back	14 472	13 121	16 238	16 528
Stress	9 603	10 630	11 953	13 973
Total	59 543	54 718	66 005	72 299

¹ Foreign body on external of eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproductive system.

² Includes brain, neck and nervous system diseases; multiple diseases and diseases due to chemical or other exposure.

³ Includes dislocation injuries; all concussion and internal injuries; general superficial injuries; general nervous system, burns and poison injuries; other unspecified injuries and damage to aids and appliances.

Source: Unpublished data, Comcare Australia.

Private sector workers compensation claims grew by almost 30% in 1993-94, to reach a total of 6,331. This followed a similar rise in the previous financial year. However, the average percentage premium rate rose by only 0.1 percentage point in 1993-94 and stood at 2.29%

Table 8.21 shows numbers of private sector claims in the ACT.

8.21 WORKERS COMPENSATION CLAIMS

	ACT claims	Average percentage premium rate ¹
	no.	%
1990-91	3 447	2.05
1991-92	3 788	1.98
1992-93	4 915	2.19
1993-94	6 331	2.29

¹ Average percentage premium rate equals Total premiums collected/Total salaries underwritten.

Source: Unpublished data, Workcover Australia.

INFORMATION SOURCES

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The Labour Force, Australia (6202.0).

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0.40.001).

Job Vacancies and Overtime (6248.0).

Average Weekly Earnings, States and Territories (6302.0).

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia (6310.0.40.001).

Industrial Disputes, Australia (6321.0).

Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1994 (6322.0.40.001).

Trade Union Statistics, (6323.0.40.001).

Labour Costs, Australia (6348.0).

Employer Training Expenditure (6353.0).

Job Vacancies and Overtime (6354.0).

Employer Training Practices (6356.0).

CHAPTER 9

PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The CPI measures changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group i.e. metropolitan wage and salary earning households. This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services drawn from the following eight expenditure groups:

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

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

In 1994-95 the All Groups CPI for Canberra was 115.1, an increase of 3.3% from the previous year. The weighted average CPI of the eight capital cities in 1994-95 was 113.9, an increase of 3.2% from 1993-94.

Table 9.1. provides an overview of the All Groups CPI for ACT and Australia (as measured by the weighted average of the eight capital cities) over the last five years.

9.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS INDEX, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA (BASE OF EACH INDEX: YEAR 1989-90 = 100.0)

Period	Canberra		Australia ¹	
	Index	% change	Index	% change
1990-91	105.1	5.1	105.3	5.3
1991-92	107.8	2.6	107.3	1.9
1992-93	109.5	1.6	108.4	1.0
1993-94	111.4	1.7	110.4	1.8
1994-95	115.1	3.3	113.9	3.2

¹ Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

The two expenditure groups showing the greatest increase in prices for 1994-95 were housing (which increased by 6.1% in Canberra compared with 6.2% nationally) and tobacco and alcohol (up 5.6% in Canberra and 5.5% nationally). In contrast, clothing fell by 0.2% (compared with no change reported nationally) and household equipment and operation rose by just 1.5% (1.3% nationally).

The increase in the housing index can be attributed to a rise in mortgage interest charges, while the main reason for the increase in tobacco and alcohol was the flow-on effect of an increase in the excise on tobacco products.

A detailed breakdown of the index groups of the CPI is contained in table 9.2.

9.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA

<i>Index group</i>	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Australia¹</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Australia¹</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Australia¹</i>
Food	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.9	3.3	2.5
Clothing	0.5	1.0	—	-0.7	-0.2	0.0
Housing	-2.0	-4.3	-0.2	0.4	6.1	6.2
Household equipment and operation	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	1.5	1.3
Transportation	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.3
Tobacco and alcohol	8.6	8.2	6.0	7.5	5.6	5.5
Health and personal care	3.1	2.2	3.8	2.4	4.6	5.0
Recreation and education	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.4

¹ Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

In March 1962 the ABS began publishing a detailed listing of the average retail prices of various commodities for each of the capital cities of Australia.

Table 9.3 lists a selection of these commodities together with the average prices paid in the ACT in the June quarter for each of the past three years.

9.3

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	Units	June quarter		
		1993	1994	1995
		cents	cents	cents
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	100	105	109
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	161	167	185
Butter	500g	176	178	160
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	164	151	172
Eggs	55g, 1doz.	188	191	227
Beef				
Rump steak	1kg	1 009	1 072	1 186
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	968	1 071	1 077
Chuck steak	1kg	637	627	600
Lamb				
Leg	1kg	528	547	570
Loin chops	1kg	662	686	740
Forequarter chops	1kg	405	419	434
Pork				
Leg	1kg	524	533	525
Loin chops	1kg	774	802	843
Chicken, frozen	1kg	277	279	302
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	238	257	263
Sausages	1kg	323	286	311
Sugar, white	2kg	179	208	203
Tea	250g	177	185	184
Coffee, instant	150g jar	396	432	568
Draught beer, full strength, public bar	285ml glass	149	154	159
Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar	285ml glass	140	146	139
Private motoring				
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	73.2	71.9	75.0
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	n.a.	70.9	73.0

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

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS

The ABS produces two price indexes which measure the changes in the prices of materials used in the construction of buildings: the **Price Index of Materials Used in House Building**, and the **Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building**. The index for Canberra ceased being compiled by the ABS from July 1995.

Materials used in house building

In 1994-95 the Canberra house building materials price index increased by 1.7% over the previous year. In contrast, the weighted average of the six capital cities (excluding Darwin and Canberra) increased by 3.0%.

Electrical installation materials (up 5.8%) and timber, board and joinery (up 2.4%) were the main contributors to the overall price rise.

Table 9.4 shows the percentage changes in the indexes of the various materials used in house building in the ACT over the past three years.

9.4

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA

Item	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Canberra	Australia ¹	Canberra	Australia ¹	Canberra	Australia ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Concrete mix, cement and sand	0.5	0.7	-0.1	3.5	0.6	3.9
Cement products	1.0	0.9	2.9	1.3	1.2	3.6
Clay, bricks, tiles etc.	3.4	1.3	2.5	0.9	-0.2	3.9
Timber, board and joinery	4.2	3.7	12.7	11.4	2.4	2.8
Steel products	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.6	0.1
Other metal products	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.9	4.1
Plumbing fixtures	0.2	0.3	-1.1	2.4	1.0	1.3
Electrical installation materials	4.0	-2.0	-0.7	-3.5	5.8	5.3
Installed appliances	-0.1	3.0	2.3	4.9	1.9	1.7
Other	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.6

¹ Weighted average of six State capital cities.

Source: Unpublished data, Producer Price Indexes Section, ABS. Some data is published in *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building* (6408.0).

Materials used in building other than house building

In 1994-95 the Canberra price index for materials used in building other than house building increased by 2.1% over the previous year. The weighted average of the six capital cities (excluding Darwin and Canberra) rose 2.7% for the corresponding period.

The price index for non-ferrous pipes and fittings showed the greatest increase over the year in Canberra (up 11.7% and 15.3% nationally). The prices paid for building materials over time are relatively volatile due to the raw nature of the materials and the influence of world prices at any point in time.

A listing of the percentage changes of the price indexes of materials used in building other than house building for Canberra is contained in table 9.5.

9.5

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA

Item	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Canberra	Australia ¹	Canberra	Australia ¹	Canberra	Australia ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Structural timber	4.7	6.8	22.3	18.7	2.8	0.9
Clay bricks	2.9	1.1	2.6	1.5	0.0	3.0
Ready mixed concrete	0.8	-2.4	-0.1	3.1	0.9	5.3
Pre-cast concrete products	0.3	-0.3	2.8	1.1	0.7	3.9
Steel decking and cladding	1.1	1.7	-1.6	-0.8	1.0	1.3
Structural steel	1.8	0.5	1.0	3.1	1.1	1.0
Aluminium windows	-4.5	-0.4	2.6	0.6	4.0	5.7
Builders hardware	0.9	2.6	4.1	2.4	3.6	1.1
Carpet	-10.3	-2.2	5.8	-0.1	0.7	0.2
Paint and other coatings	0.9	1.3	-2.8	1.4	2.8	2.8
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	5.7	3.8	-1.1	-2.1	11.7	15.3

¹ Weighted average of six State capital cities.

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building* (6407.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS publications and other information services:

Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

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

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building (6407.0).

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0).

Unpublished materials used in house building data — Producer Price Indexes Section, ABS.

CHAPTER 10

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

The data contained in table 10.1 has been extracted from the ABS Business Register. A snapshot of all businesses on the register was taken in June 1995 and this data is a reflection of that snapshot.

10.1 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, JUNE 1995

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	n.a.	<5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71	74	16	8	3	—	—	172
Mining	—	12	2	1	2	—	—	17
Manufacturing	—	164	90	33	31	8	6	332
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	4	3	4	1	—	2	14
Construction	—	1 104	144	44	32	9	9	1 342
Wholesale trade	—	343	171	67	28	11	—	620
Retail trade	—	1 229	616	240	65	18	25	2 193
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	214	173	118	67	20	9	601
Communication services	—	26	9	8	10	3	6	62
Finance and insurance	—	453	99	46	31	9	4	642
Property and business services	—	2 051	313	177	82	26	20	2 669
Government administration and defence	—	91	19	29	67	35	77	318
Education	—	169	45	49	67	34	8	372
Health and community services	—	723	243	95	47	14	13	1 135
Cultural and recreational	—	230	84	30	25	9	10	—
Personal and other services	—	550	166	54	22	4	10	806
Total	71	7 735	2 241	1 025	591	211	207	12 081

Source: Unpublished data, Business Register Section, ABS.

At 30 June 1995, there were 12,081 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACT.

Almost two-thirds of businesses on the ABS Business Register are small businesses employing less than five people. Less than 2% of ACT businesses employ more than 100 staff. Of these, 37% are in government administration and defence.

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

SMALL BUSINESS

According to an ABS survey run in February 1995, there were 13,300 small businesses in the ACT operated by 19,900 people who were either sole proprietors, working directors or business partners. Note that the counts from the ABS Business Register (see previous section) do not include non-employing businesses.

Most (67%) of the ACT small business operators are aged between 30 and 50 years and had gained either a degree or diploma (35%) or had secondary school qualifications (38%). Of the small business operators, 70% indicated that they work full time in their business.

Of the 13,300 small businesses in the ACT, 1,800 (14%) had been operating for less than one year. Only 2,800 (21%) of all small businesses had a written business plan, but of these, 93% were currently operating from that plan. In the 12 months to February 1995, 10,600 small businesses (80%) consulted some form of advisory service, the most common being external accountants.

Nearly all (93%) of the ACT small businesses identified in the survey were considered to be successful by their operators. According to the survey 25% were considered to be highly successful, and these businesses stated that having a quality product or service was the main factor leading to this success.

Table 10.2 outlines various characteristics of small businesses and their operators in both the ACT and Australia.

10.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL BUSINESSES, FEBRUARY 1995

Item	ACT	Australia
	'000	'000
Number of		
Small businesses	13.3	795.0
Small business operators		
Male	12.7	827.8
Female	7.2	424.3
Total	19.9	1 252.1
Aged 30 — 50 years	13.3	816.0
Number of small business operators		
With secondary school qualifications	7.5	514.4
With a basic or skilled vocational qualification	5.3	416.8
With a degree or diploma	6.9	310.5
Who worked full time in the business		
Male	11.1	708.5
Female	2.9	186.5
Total	14.0	895.0
Who were born overseas	6.7	347.4
Number of small businesses that employed		
1–4 employees	3.2	269.3
5–19 employees	2.3	141.1
Were non-employers	7.8	384.2
Operated by the current operator		
For less than 1 year	1.8	102.4
From 1 to 5 years	5.4	272.1
From 5 to less than 10 years	2.9	183.5
For more than 10 years	3.3	236.7
That had		
One operator per business	6.3	326.0
Two operators per business	6.2	407.1
Operated from home	3.3	182.4
Had a written business plan	2.8	146.3
Operated under that plan	2.6	130.9
Used advisory services	10.6	605.0
Rated by their operators as highly successful	3.3	157.4

Source: *Characteristics of Small Business, Australia, 1995* (8127.0).

BANKRUPTCIES

Bankruptcies and orders for the administration in bankruptcy of the estates of deceased debtors totalled 321 in the ACT during the financial year 1994–95. This was an increase of 3.5% from the 310 administrations in the previous year.

The most common industry for business bankruptcies was Commerce, which accounted for 38.9% of all business bankruptcies and deceased debtors. Other industries was next with 31.1% and Manufacturing was third with 11.1%. Together, Commerce and Other industries accounted for 70% of the total.

Almost two-thirds (63.6%) of non-business bankruptcies and deceased debtors were Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment, including pensioners, persons engaged in home duties and the

unemployed. The second most common industry was Commerce, which accounted for a further 8.7%.

10.3 BANKRUPTCIES AND DECEASED DEBTORS: INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION, 1994-95

Industry	Business		Non-business	
	no.	%	no.	%
Primary production	1	1.1	1	0.4
Mining	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	10	11.1	15	6.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	—	—	—	—
Building and construction	3	3.3	8	3.5
Transport and storage	4	4.4	7	3
Communication	—	—	—	—
Finance and property	3	3.3	2	0.9
Commerce	35	38.9	20	8.7
Public authority n.e.c.	1	1.1	1	0.4
Community and business services	2	2.2	4	1.7
Amusements, hotels and other accommodation	2	2.2	7	3
Other industries	28	31.1	16	6.9
Industry not adequately described	1	1.1	3	1.3
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment	—	—	147	63.6
Total¹	90	100.0	231	100.0

¹ These figures may not reconcile with the total number of proceedings administered under Parts IV and XI of the Act. This is because proceedings involving two or more partners are treated as one administration but personal details are published for each of the partners.

Source: Annual Report, Bankruptcy Act, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia.

The major cause of business bankruptcies (given by the bankrupts themselves) was Lack of capital (28.6%). This was closely followed by Economic conditions (26.2%), while Lack of business ability (10.7%) was next. The results were similar for contributing causes, with the same three reasons heading the list.

10.4 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, 1994-95

Reason	Major causes		Contributing causes	
	no.	%	no.	%
Lack of capital	24	28.6	20	27
Lack of business ability	9	10.7	14	18.9
Failure to keep proper books	—	—	6	8.1
Economic conditions	22	26.2	14	18.9
Seasonal conditions	1	1.2	1	1.4
Excessive interest	6	7.1	5	6.8
Inability to collect debts	3	3.6	1	1.4
Excessive drawings	7	8.3	2	2.7
Gambling or speculations	—	—	—	—
Personal reasons	6	7.1	7	9.5
Other reasons	6	7.1	4	5.4
Total	84	100.0	74	100.0

Source: Annual Report, Bankruptcy Act, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia.

Over half (55.2%) of non-business bankrupts gave Excessive use of credit as the major cause of their predicament. Unemployment was given as a

reason by a further 18.9%, followed by Adverse litigation, 11.9%. The biggest contributing cause of non-business bankrupts was Unemployment, which was given as a reason by 66.5% of persons.

10.5 CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, 1994-95

Reason	Major causes		Contributing causes	
	no.	%	no.	%
Excessive use of credit	111	55.2	17	10.4
Liabilities on guarantees	1	.5	2	1.2
Unemployment	38	18.9	109	66.5
Gambling or speculations	5	2.5	3	1.8
Ill health	5	2.5	4	2.4
Adverse litigation	24	11.9	8	4.9
Domestic discord	11	5.5	11	6.7
Other causes	6	3.0	10	6.1
Total	201	100.0	164	100.0

Source: Annual Report, Bankruptcy Act, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Census figures for 1994-95 show that there were 93 farming establishments operating in the ACT, a decrease of two from the previous year. The total area of the establishments also fell by 7.2%, to 48,063 hectares.

Crops Both the area sown to hay and hay production fell sharply in 1994-95. There was a 73.0% decrease in area sown and a 57.1% decrease in production. However the area sown for oats rose by 51 hectares to a total of 75 hectares. The number of apple trees (bearing and non-bearing) rose by just 59 from 1993-94 to 1994-95, to reach a total of 2,662 trees.

Livestock numbers and slaughterings Cattle and calf numbers decreased by 4.4% in 1994-95 while numbers slaughtered and beef and veal carcass weight both rose by about 24%. Slaughterings of sheep and lambs and mutton and lamb carcass weight dropped by 4.8% and 4.9% respectively. Numbers of poultry rose by 34.3% in the 1994-95 financial year to total over one-quarter of a million.

Shearing and wool production In 1994-95, 111,000 sheep and lambs were shorn in the ACT, an increase of 3.7%. This resulted in 440 tonnes of greasy wool, 4.5% more than the previous year.

Gross value of production Total gross value of production in 1994-95 fell by 4.9% to \$11.9 million. This was mainly due to a fall in value of livestock products as the value of crop production actually rose during the year.

Table 10.6 provides an overview of agriculture in the ACT over the past three years.

10.6 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

	Units	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Land utilisation¹				
Number of establishments ²	no.	82	95	93
Area of				
Crops (excluding pastures and grasses)	ha	514	353	322
Sown pastures and grasses ³	ha	17 495	22 974	n.c.
Total area of establishments	ha	52 741	51 775	48 063
Principal crops¹				
Oats for grain				
Area	ha	73	24	75
Production	tonne	175	60	—
Crops for hay				
Area	ha	241	111	30
Production	tonne	136	119	51
Crops for green feed or silage-area	ha	102	74	n.c.
Apple trees, bearing and non-bearing	no.	1 499	2 603	2 662
Livestock numbers¹				
Cattle and calves	no.	12 231	13 368	12 780
Sheep and lambs	no.	101 243	97 239	77 741
Poultry (all purposes)	no.	216 989	200 960	269 875
Livestock slaughtered and meat produced				
Cattle and calves				
Slaughtered	no.	4 574	4 548	5 625
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	tonne	860	851	1 052
Sheep and lambs				
Slaughtered	no.	25 181	24 433	23 270
Mutton and lamb (carcass weight)	tonne	503	470	447
Pigs				
Slaughtered	no.	—	—	—
Pigmeat (carcass weight)	tonne	—	—	—
Shearing and wool production⁴				
Sheep and lambs shorn	'000	107	107	111
Shorn wool, greasy	tonne	455	421	440
Artificial fertilisers used				
Area fertilised	ha	5 190	3 604	n.c.
Quantity used	tonne	651	739	n.c.
Gross value of production¹				
Crops (including pastures and grasses)	\$'000	2 221	3 592	3 742p
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	\$'000	2 261	2 394	2 002p
Livestock products (including wool and milk)	\$'000	6 368	6 548	6 173p
Total agriculture	\$'000	10 850	12 535	11 917

¹ From 1993-94, estimates are based on production from farms having a minimum estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5 000. For 1992-93 the minimum EVAO was \$22 500, therefore data from years with differing EVAO cut-offs are not directly comparable.

² Establishments with agricultural activity irrespective of the predominant activity of the establishment.

³ Includes pastures and grasses harvested for hay and seed.

⁴ For 1994-95, shearing and wool production data are taken from ABS estimates provided to the Australian Wool Forecasting Committee. Prior to 1994-95, these data were taken from the Agricultural Census, which did not collect these items in 1994-95.

Source: Unpublished data, Agriculture and Mining Section. Some data is published in *Agriculture, Australia* (7113.0); *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (7503.0); *Livestock Products, Australia* (7215.0) and *Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Preliminary)* (7111.0).

MANUFACTURING

At 30 June 1994 there were 281 manufacturing establishments operating in the ACT, an increase of 39 from the previous year. There were also increases in persons employed, wages and salaries paid and industry turnover.

A summary of manufacturing activity in the ACT between 1991-92 and 1993-94 inclusive, is contained in table 10.7.

10.7 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹

Item	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Establishments operating at 30 June	no.	272	242	281
Persons employed ²	'000	4	4	4
Wages and salaries ³	\$m	105	104	125
Turnover	\$m	479	466	553

¹ Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

² Employment at end of June. Includes working proprietors.

³ Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8201.0).

The Printing, publishing and recorded media subdivision of the manufacturing sector continues to be the leading subdivision in the ACT with 67 establishments employing 1,700 persons and reporting an annual turnover of \$201 million in 1993-94.

Within the manufacturing industry, two-thirds of people are employed in the Printing, publishing and recorded media, Food, beverages and tobacco and Machinery and equipment subdivisions.

Details of operations by industry subdivision of the manufacturing sector (ACT) are included in table 10.8 below.

10.8 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, 1993-94¹ — PRELIMINARY

	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June ²	Wages and salaries ³	Turnover
ANZSIC Industry subdivision	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing	20	1	16	70
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	14	0	2	6
Wood and paper product manufacturing	32	0	11	50
Printing, publishing and recorded media	67	2	55	201
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products manufacturing	7	0	1	5
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	25	0	8	84
Metal products manufacturing	33	0	7	30
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	39	1	15	54
Other manufacturing	44	0	10	53
Total manufacturing	281	4	125	553

¹ Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

² Includes working proprietors.

³ Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing Section, ABS NSW; *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8201.0).

RETAIL CENSUS

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

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

Of the 18,670 persons employed in shopfront retailing establishments, almost 42% were employed by establishments operating in the Canberra Central statistical subdivision. Belconnen (21.3%), Woden Valley (16.7%) and Tuggeranong (13.9%) were the other major regions where people were employed in the shopfront retailing industry.

Table 10.9 provides a detailed breakdown by statistical subdivision (ACT) of the shopfront retailing industry.

10.9 RETAIL AND SERVICES CENSUS, 1991-92

Statistical subdivision	Locations at 30 June no.	Persons employed no.	Wages and salaries \$'000	Turnover \$'000	Floor space '000 sq.m	Turnover/ persons employed \$	Average weekly trading hours no.
Canberra Central	1 075	7 799	91 383	739 874	236	94 867	55
Belconnen	469	3 975	42 095	385 879	105	97 076	58
Woden Valley	372	3 127	33 788	305 440	75	97 678	56
Weston Creek	93	796	6 672	70 162	14	88 143	61
Tuggeranong	251	2 600	27 727	257 854	72	99 175	60
Outer Canberra	76	360	3 815	32 204	21	89 456	51
ACT balance	3	13	119	1 820	1	140 000	57
Total	2 339	18 670	205 598	1 793 232	522	96 049	57

Source: Unpublished data, Retail and Wholesale Section, ABS. Some Retail Census data for the ACT is published in *Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory* (8623.8).

RETAIL TURNOVER

Retail turnover increased by 3.7% in 1994-95, from \$2,059.8 million to \$2,135.4 million. The broad industry groups which showed the largest increase were Food retailing (up 7.8%) and Recreational good retailing (up 5.4%). In contrast, Other retailing fell by 4.3% and Clothing and soft-good retailing fell by 2.7%.

Table 10.10 shows retail turnover by broad industry for the years 1992-93 to 1994-95.

10.10

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY BROAD INDUSTRY

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total retail turnover 1994-95
Retail establishments	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Food retailing	723.5	775.7	836.4	39.2
Department stores	275.3	278.3	281.8	13.2
Clothing and soft-good retailing	152.4	154.3	150.1	7.0
Household good retailing	219	202.8	212.4	10.0
Recreational good retailing	102	128.6	135.6	6.4
Other retailing	169.3	182.4	174.6	8.2
Hospitality and services	297.4	337.7	344.5	16.1
Total retail turnover	1 938.9	2 059.8	2 135.4	100.0

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0).

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The ABS conducts various specialist surveys on the service industry sector of the economy. Selected data items are presented in table 10.11 and refer to information collected in recent ABS service industry surveys.

Of the selected service industries shown the more significant ones are those that also support the dominant ACT industry, government administration. These include computing services, legal services and accounting services. Together these three employed almost 3,500 persons in 1992-93. Real estate agents were also a significant employer, reflecting the strong growth in house building and buying in 1992-93. In addition, support services to the building sector, architectural, consultant engineering and surveying services, employed a further 1,566 people.

10.11 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Industry	Businesses at 30 June ¹ no.	Total employment no.	Wages and salaries \$m	Selected income ² \$m
1992-93				
Accounting services	³ 128	941	27.5	64.5
Advertising services	10	104	1.9	4.7
Architectural services	130	722	15.9	32.1
Business management services	61	202	6.0	32.3
Computing services	261	1 450	67.4	166.0
Consultant engineering services	100	712	24.6	⁴ 61.2
Legal services	³ 113	1 090	34.3	93.5
Market research services	11	57	0.4	2.0
Real estate agents	109	1 100	31.5	65.3
Surveying services	23	132	3.5	⁴ 8.0
1993-94				
Film and video production and distribution	7	16	0.4	⁴ 1.2
Motion picture exhibition	5	134	1.9	⁴ 14.4

¹ Businesses refer to numbers of management units.

² Selected income refers to gross income minus interest income, dividends received, and other non-operating income.

³ These businesses refer to number of practises.

⁴ These figures refer to gross income which is the sum of all incomes.

Source: Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia (8654.0); Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (8663.0); Computing Services Industry, Australia (8669.0); Selected Technical Services, Australia (8676.0); Legal and Accounting Services, Australia (8678.0); Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia (8679.0); Selected Business Services, Australia (8677.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

Annual Report — Bankruptcy Act, Insolvency and Trustee Service
Australia.

ABS publications and other information services:

Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Preliminary) (7111.0).

Agriculture, Australia (7113.0).

Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0).

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0).

Characteristics of Small Business, Australia, 1995 (8127.0).

Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8201.0).

Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0).

Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory (8623.8).

Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia (8654.0).

Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (8663.0).

Computing Services Industry, Australia (8669.0).

Selected Technical Services, Australia (8676.0).

Selected Business Services, Australia (8677.0).

Legal and Accounting Services, Australia (8678.0).

Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia (8679.0).

Unpublished ABS Business Register data — Business Register Section, ABS.

Unpublished data — Agriculture and Mining Section, ABS.

Unpublished Manufacturing data — Manufacturing Section, ABS NSW.

Unpublished Retail Census data — Retail and Wholesale Section, ABS.

CHAPTER 11

STOCK OF DWELLINGS

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

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

Table 11.1 provides details of the stock of dwellings by type for the ACT.

11.1 STOCK OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS¹, AS AT 6 AUGUST 1991

<i>Structure of dwelling</i>	<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Separate house	77 790	79.1
Semi-detached row, or terrace house, townhouse etc.	10 512	10.7
Flat or apartment	8 929	9.1
Caravan etc. in caravan park	391	0.4
Other ²	62	0.1
Not stated	635	0.6
Total	98 319	100.0

¹ Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

² Includes caravans not in caravan parks, houseboats, improvised homes, campers out and houses or flats attached to shop/office etc.

Source: Unpublished data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, ABS.

HOUSE PRICES

The average cost of a three bedroom house in the ACT as at June 1995 was \$158,300, a fall of 1.4% on the same month in the previous year. The cost of a two bedroom townhouse averaged \$129,500 in June 1995, an increase of just 0.5% from June 1994. The high demand that raised house prices in the early 1990s has abated as the ACT population growth has slowed.

Table 11.2. contains details of the average house and unit prices in the ACT over the past six years.

11.2 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE AND UNIT PRICES¹

<i>As at June</i>	<i>3 bedroom house</i>	<i>2 bedroom unit/townhouse</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
1990	116.8	95.6
1991	125.9	95.5
1992	147.5	120.1
1993	158.3	129.5
1994	160.5	128.9
1995	158.3	129.5

¹ Moving annual median refers to the average monthly median over 12 months.

Source: Market Facts, Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd.

RENTAL COSTS

The average rental costs of both three bedroom houses and two bedroom townhouses/units (both unfurnished) peaked in 1992 with houses renting at \$200 per week and townhouses/units at \$175 per week. Since then the average costs have been decreasing. At June 1995 rental costs for houses remained steady compared with the previous year and rental costs for townhouses/units fell 6.7% to \$140 per week.

Table 11.3 outlines the average rental prices of an unfurnished three bedroom house and an unfurnished two bedroom unit or townhouse in the ACT over the past five years.

11.3

MEDIAN RENTS OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND UNITS LET

	3 bedroom house	2 bedroom unit/townhouse
As at June	\$	\$
1990	160	145
1991	175	160
1992	200	175
1993	185	165
1994	170	150
1995	170	140

Source: Market Facts, Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd.

HOUSEHOLDS, DWELLINGS AND HOUSING COSTS

The tenure type of ACT households is markedly different from Australia as a whole. Only 28.2% of households are owners in the ACT while 42.1% are owners in Australia. This is reversed for purchasers, 35.8% in the ACT and 28.4% in Australia. Apart from the Northern Territory, home ownership in the ACT is much lower than the other States. The percentage of home purchasers, however, is the highest of all the States and Territories.

The ACT has the second highest percentage of renters in the country (after the Northern Territory). This is mainly due to the number of public housing renters, double the national rate (13.5% and 6.7%, respectively).

Mean weekly housing costs are highest in the ACT, at \$142. This is partially due to the high rate of home purchasing. While mean weekly housing costs for purchasers are greater in New South Wales (\$258) than the ACT (\$234), the higher propensity to be a purchaser in the ACT results in the total mean housing costs being higher. ACT households also pay more than the national average for owning a dwelling (\$42 per week) and renting, both public (\$76) and private (\$160).

Although ACT mean weekly housing costs are the highest in the country, the incomes ACT households receive are also the highest. The result is that the percentage of income going to housing is similar in the ACT and Australia. Thus the proportion of housing costs to income is 14% for both the ACT and Australia with variation between the different tenure types being minor.

Table 11.4 outlines characteristics of selected households in the ACT and Australia in 1994.

11.4 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE OWNERS, PURCHASERS OR RENTERS, 1994

	Households		Mean weekly housing cost		Housing costs as a proportion of income	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	%	%	\$	\$	%	%
Tenure type						
Owner	28.2	42.1	42	38	4	5
Purchaser	35.8	28.4	234	220	18	20
Renter						
Public	13.5	6.7	76	62	18	14
Private	21.3	20.5	160	141	18	19
Total renters ¹	36.0	29.5	127	118	18	17
Total	100.0	100.0	142	113	14	14
Dwelling structure						
Separate house	81.4	79.3	145	114	13	13
Semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouse	9.6	8.1	132	112	18	16
Flat/unit/apartment	8.9	12.5	120	111	20	18
Other	**	0.2	**	48	—	16
Total	100.0	100.0	142	113	14	14

¹ Includes other and not stated.

Source: Australian Housing Survey, 1994 (4182.0).

HOUSEHOLDS ACCESS TO AMENITIES

Households in the ACT were generally satisfied with access to work and amenities. The highest satisfaction rates were for access to shops (94%), doctors (88%) and parks (88%). The highest dissatisfaction rates were found for hospitals (7%), entertainment (5%) and public transport (3%). When compared to Australia, ACT households had a greater satisfaction rate for all categories except hospitals. Dissatisfaction rates were also higher nationally. One reason for this may be the greater geographical spread of households in other States and Territories.

11.5 HOUSEHOLD SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO WORK ETC., 1994

	Access to								
	Work	Shops	Public transport	Doctors	Hospital	Parks	Schools	Child-care	Entertainment
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Satisfied	71.5	93.8	74	87.9	70.7	87.6	56.9	26.6	73.5
Dissatisfied	2.4	*1.6	3.2	2.1	7.3	*1.6	*1.1	*1.5	4.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5.3	4.2	6.0	8.1	17.3	8.3	3.4	2.1	16.7
Not applicable	20.9	**0.4	16.7	1.9	4.7	2.5	38.6	69.8	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Housing Survey, 1994 (4182.0).

DWELLING PROBLEMS

Among the information the 1994 Australian Housing Survey revealed was data on common dwelling problems. The three major problems reported by households in the ACT were draughts, windows and pests. Draughts were noted by 28.8% of households, windows that were broken or

defective by 28.5% and pests (such as spiders, rodents or possums but not including white ants) were a problem in 26.8% of households.

For households in Australia, pests were the most common problem (26.7%), followed by electrical faults (25.9%) and draughts (21.5%).

HOUSING FINANCE

In 1994–95 a total of \$946.7 million was lent by banks and other credit agencies to finance 9,696 dwellings in the ACT. This represents a decrease of \$299.1 million (or 24%) in finance commitments and 3,023 (or 23.8%) in the number of dwellings financed from the previous year. Numbers and values of dwelling units financed appear to have peaked in 1993–94 after showing strong growth in previous years.

Table 11.6 provides an overview of secured housing finance commitments in the ACT over the past six years.

11.6 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS¹

Year	Dwelling units	Value
	no.	\$m
1989–90	5 792	382.6
1990–91	7 087	521.3
1991–92	8 555	741.5
1992–93	10 780	1 105.6
1993–94	12 719	1 245.8
1994–95	9 696	946.7

¹ Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia* (5609.0).

RENTAL INVESTORS

The survey of rental investors conducted in July 1993 revealed that the ACT had the highest incidence of investors in rental property in Australia. In the ACT, 8.8% (18,700) of persons were investors in rental property. In July 1993, there were 13,072 people in the ACT who intended to invest in residential rental property during the two years following July 1993. Of these, 8,373 (64.1%) were new investors while the remaining 4,699 were current investors who were planning to purchase another property.

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

RENTAL TENANTS

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

Of those that were rental tenants, approximately equal numbers lived rent free or had as a landlord a real estate agent or the ACT Housing Authority.

Table 11.7 provides details of the number of income units by landlord type.

11.7 INCOME UNITS¹: RENTAL TENANTS, APRIL 1994

Type of landlord	No. of units '000	Proportion of total %
Rent free	14.9	22.6
Real estate agent	14.0	21.2
ACT Housing Authority	13.2	20.0
Person not in same household	11.3	17.1
Person in same household	11.5	17.5
Employer	**0.3	**0.4
Other ¹	**0.8	**1.3
Total	66.0	100.0

¹ Includes renters, boarders and rent-free income units only.

Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing and Construction Section, ABS. Some data is included in *Renters in Australia* (4138.0).

PUBLIC HOUSING

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

Over 19% of public housing tenants were aged 65 years or older while a further 29% were aged between 45 and 64 years. Of all public tenants 35% were one-person income units, while a relatively high proportion (compared to other types of rental tenants) were one-parent income units (24%).

Table 11.8 provides a summary of the 13,200 income units renting from the ACT Housing Authority as at April 1994.

11.8 INCOME UNITS RENTING FROM THE ACT HOUSING AUTHORITY, APRIL 1994

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

Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing and Construction Section, ABS. Some data is included in *Renters in Australia* (4138.0).

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

These statistics cover construction of residential buildings, shops, offices, schools, factories and so on. The following section on Engineering construction deals with structures such as roads, dams, pipelines, bridges and sewerage systems.

During 1994-95 there were 2,717 residential dwelling units approved in the ACT, a decrease of 33.1% from 1993-94. Nationally the number of residential dwelling unit approvals fell by 9.5%. This large decrease in the ACT was mainly due to the fall in approvals for Other residential units such as townhouses and apartments. Work under construction at the end of the period fell by 53.2%, while work completed rose by 13.1%, pointing to a definite slowing in residential construction activity.

Table 11.9 includes details of the number of new dwelling units by stage of construction in the ACT.

11.9 NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING: NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	no.	no.	no.
Approvals			
Houses	2 443	1 679	1 533
Other residential	1 896	2 381	1 184
Total	4 339	4 060	2 717
Commencements			
Houses	2 417	1 764	1 523
Other residential	1 993	2 383	1 194
Total	4 410	4 147	2 717
Under construction at the end of the period			
Houses	727	647	527
Other residential	1 159	1 821	627
Total	1 886	2 468	1 154
Completed			
Houses	2 467	1 840	1 640
Other residential	1 705	1 721	2 388
Total	4 172	3 561	4 028

Source: Unpublished data, available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction Section.

The value of new residential building approvals in the ACT fell by 26.8% in 1994-95 to \$272.7 million. This compares to a fall of 1.4% nationally. Non-residential building approvals in the ACT fell by 5.2%, this contrasts with a 9.4% rise nationally. From 1993-94 to 1994-95, the ACT showed the largest decrease in approvals of all the States and Territories.

A detailed breakdown of the value of building activity by sector in the ACT in 1994-95 is contained in table 11.10.

11.10

VALUE OF BUILDING BY SECTOR, 1994-95

	Private sector	Public sector	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Approved			
New residential building	262.2	10.5	272.7
Alterations and additions to residential building	58.2	2.1	60.3
Shops	14.3	0.7	15.0
Offices	25.6	101.1	126.7
Educational	2.2	29.3	31.5
Health	2.3	5.0	7.3
Entertainment and recreational	25.4	4.2	29.6
Other	21.9	43.2	65.1
<i>Total approvals</i>	<i>412.2</i>	<i>196.1</i>	<i>608.2</i>
Commencements			
New residential building	263.8	10.8	274.6
Alterations and additions to residential building	65.0	2.2	67.2
Shops	14.5	1.2	15.7
Offices	29.3	107.8	137.1
Educational	2.3	31.7	34.0
Health	0.8	7.3	8.1
Entertainment and recreational	23.9	4.7	28.6
Other	21.1	46.5	67.6
<i>Total commencements</i>	<i>420.7</i>	<i>212.3</i>	<i>633.0</i>
Completions			
New residential building	376.4	11.4	387.8
Alterations and additions to residential building	68.6	0.3	68.9
Shops	18.0	1.2	19.2
Offices	49.6	134.6	184.2
Educational	1.8	31.7	33.5
Health	9.4	51.5	60.9
Entertainment and recreational	23.0	2.9	25.9
Other	24.5	19.5	44.0
<i>Total completions</i>	<i>571.3</i>	<i>253.1</i>	<i>824.4</i>
Work done during period			
New residential building	322.3	9.6	331.9
Alterations and additions to residential building	68.1	1.2	69.3
Shops	17.0	1.2	18.2
Offices	34.8	93.4	128.2
Educational	2.1	45.5	47.6
Health	5.7	17.7	23.4
Entertainment and recreational	16.1	3.1	19.2
Other	26.7	34.7	61.4
<i>Total work done during period</i>	<i>492.8</i>	<i>206.5</i>	<i>699.3</i>

Source: Unpublished data, available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction Section, ABS; Building Activity, ACT (8752.8).

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Total engineering construction in 1994-95 rose by 6.5% over the previous year. This was due largely to an increase in public sector work on sewerage, drainage and telecommunications.

Table 11.11 provides a breakdown by type of engineering construction work done in the ACT over the past three years.

11.11

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY: VALUE OF WORK DONE, 1994-95

	Roads, highways, and subdivisions	Water storage and supply	Sewerage and drainage	Electricity generation transmission and distribution	Pipelines	Recreation	Tele- communications	Other ¹	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Private sector									
1992-93	94.9	6.4	2.2	1.4	0.4	7.1	11.4	0.4	124.3
1993-94	81.7	6.1	3.1	1.2	1.5	11.1	3.1	—	107.9
1994-95	72.7	5.1	4.9	—	1.7	19.1	0.0	0.9	104.5
Public sector									
1992-93	0.7	1.1	4.0	24.2	—	0.1	33.5	—	63.8
1993-94	0.5	3.1	5.5	25.5	—	—	24.8	—	59.3
1994-95	0.5	2.8	15.4	20.1	—	—	34.7	—	73.5
Total									
1992-93	95.7	7.5	6.3	25.6	0.4	7.2	44.9	0.4	188.1
1993-94	82.2	9.2	8.6	26.7	1.5	11.1	27.9	—	167.2
1994-95	73.2	7.9	20.3	20.1	1.7	19.1	34.7	0.9	178.0

¹ Other includes bridges, railways, harbours and heavy industry.

Source: Data available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction Section, ABS.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Market facts — Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd.

ABS publications and other information services:

Australian Housing Survey, 1994 (4182.0).

Housing Finance, Australia (5609.0).

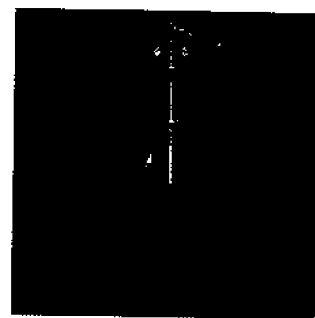
Investors in Rental Dwellings, Australia, July 1993 (8711.0).

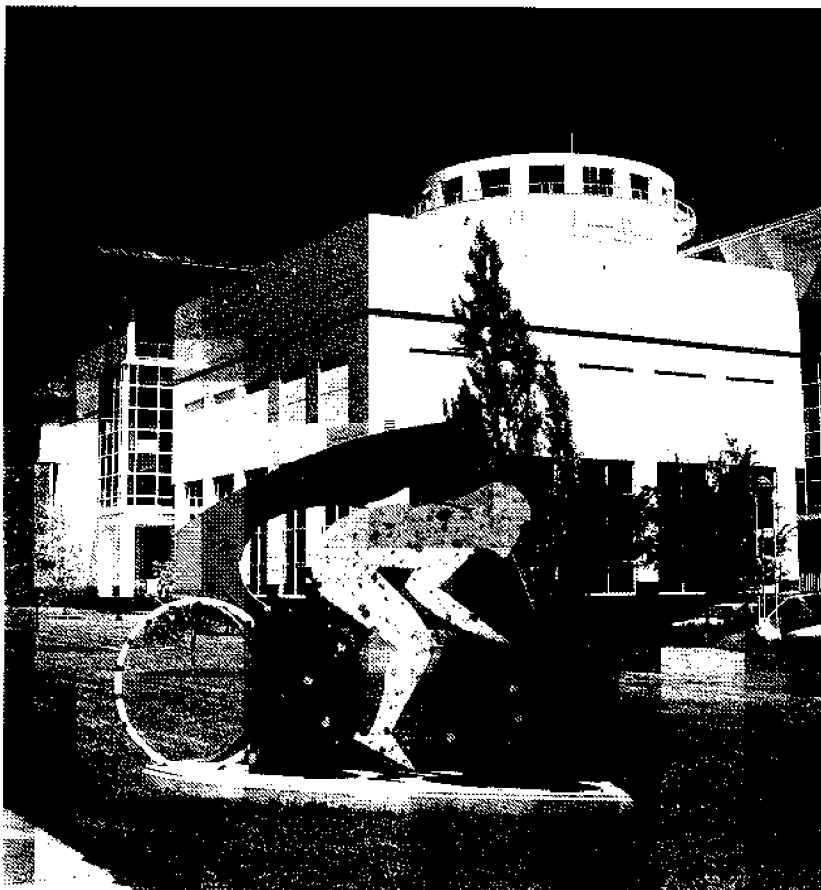
Building Activity, ACT (8752.8).

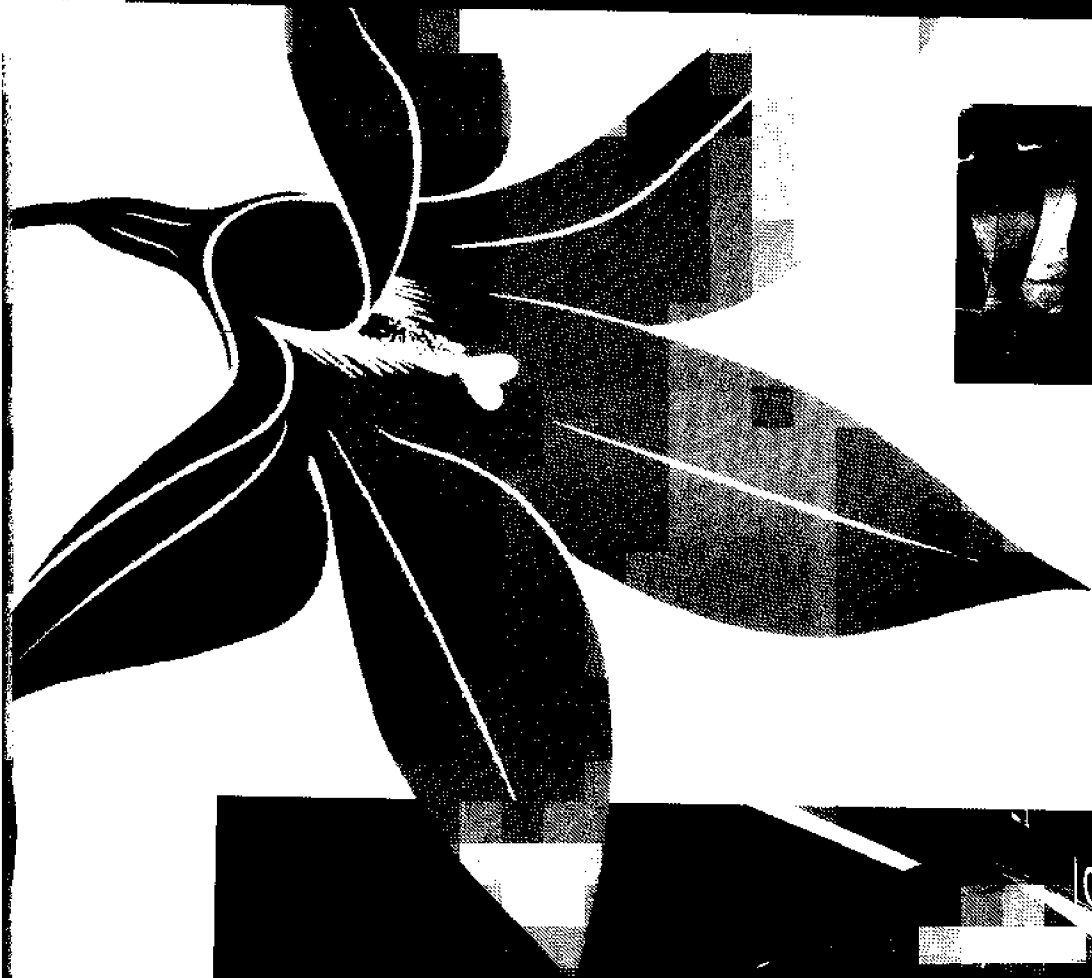
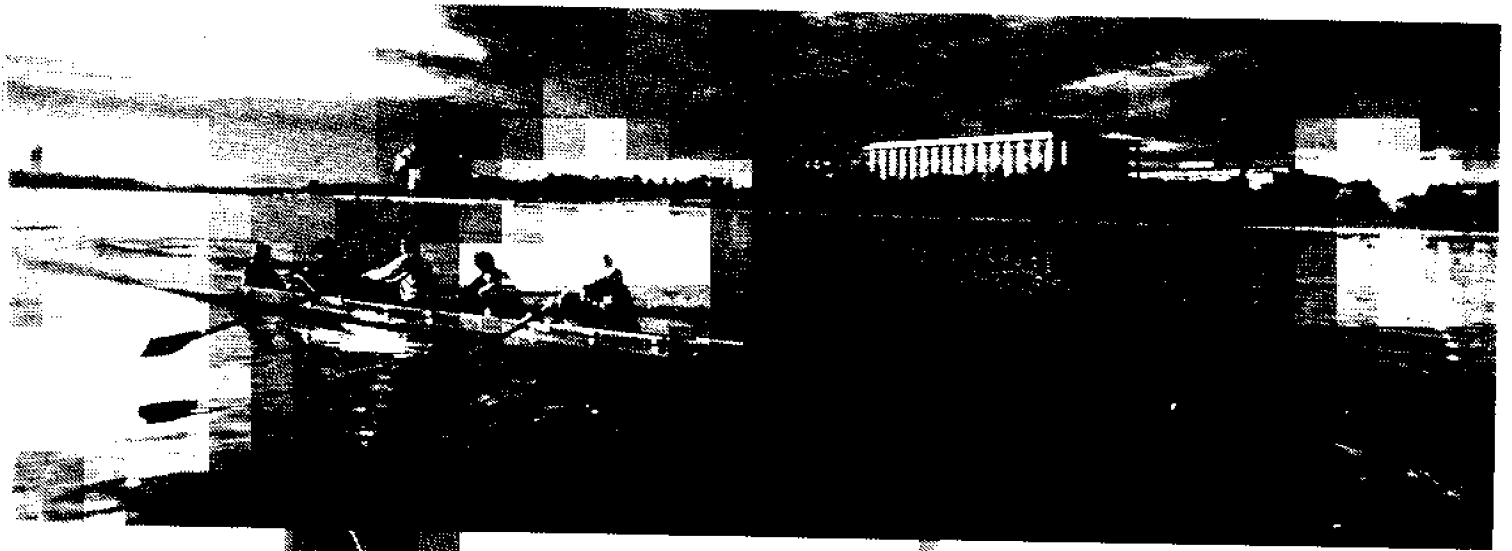
Engineering Construction, Australia (8762.0).

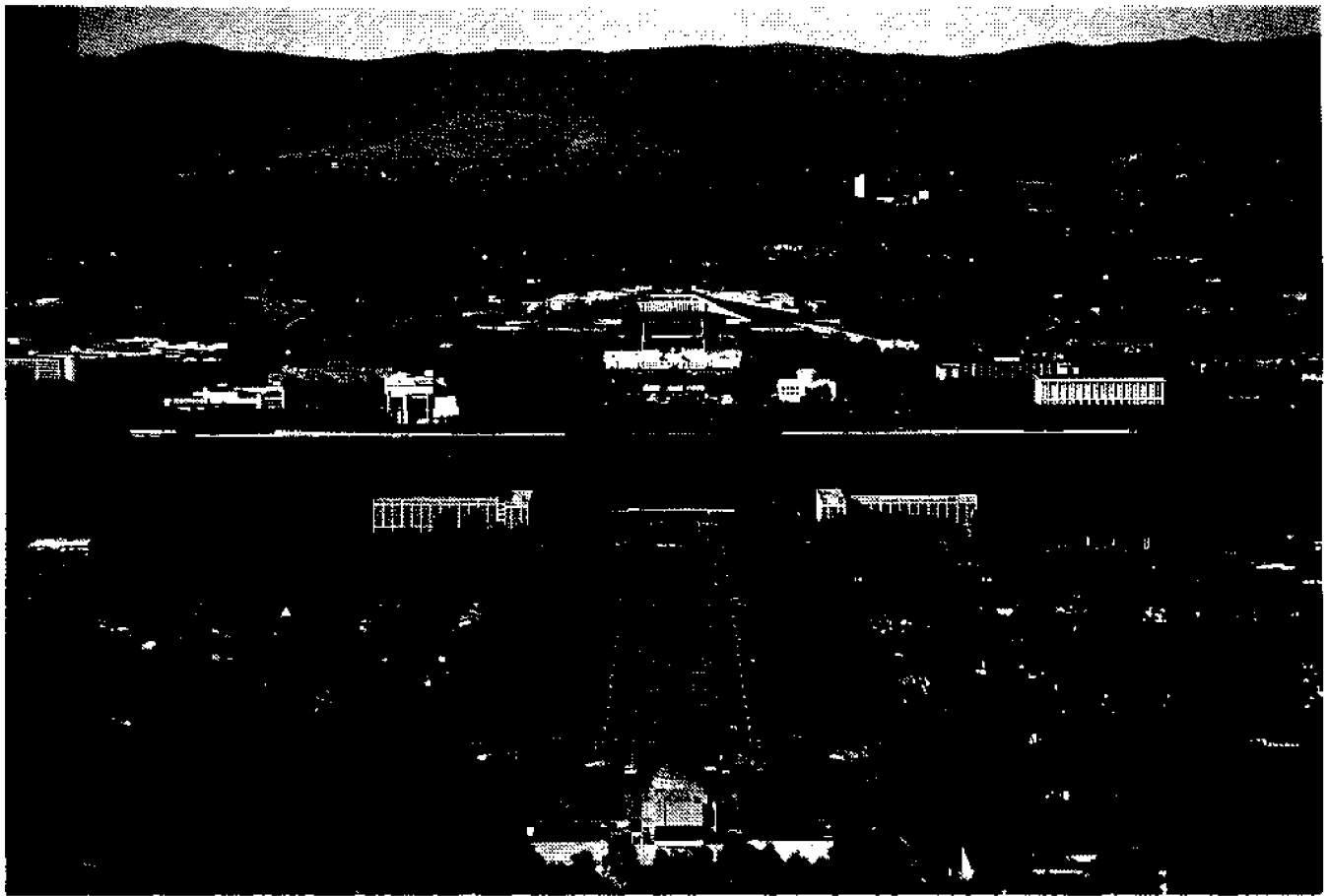
Unpublished building by sector data — available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction Section, ABS

Unpublished stock of dwellings data — ACT Regional Office, ABS.









CHAPTER 12

TOURISM, CULTURE AND RECREATION

Tourism is seen as one of the most dynamic growth sectors in the ACT economy, attracting increasing numbers of national and international visitors to a diversity of business, cultural, sporting, educational and recreational events. Tourism creates direct employment in the ACT and surrounding region through the consumption of a wide range of goods and services provided by, for example, transport and tour operators, accommodation establishments, entertainment and arts venues, museums and historical sites and restaurants. The ACT offers many renowned tourist attractions including the New Parliament House, the Australian War Memorial, the National Art Gallery and the surrounding national parks of the Brindabella Mountains and Namadji National Park.

According to the results from the Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, provided by Canberra Tourism, an estimated 1.74 million people visited the ACT during 1995-96. This represents an increase of around 130,000 visitors or 8% compared with 1994-95. Of the 1.74 million visitors to the ACT in 1995-96, 1.48 million (85.1%) were domestic visitors and 258,400 (14.9%) were international visitors.

In 1995-96 tourism injected a direct expenditure of about \$305 million into the ACT economy with an average expenditure per visitor of \$174.61. This compares with direct expenditure of \$315 million in 1994-95 and an average expenditure per visitor of \$196.00.

Table 12.1 and graph 12.2 provides details of domestic and international tourists to the ACT from 1989-90 to 1995-96.

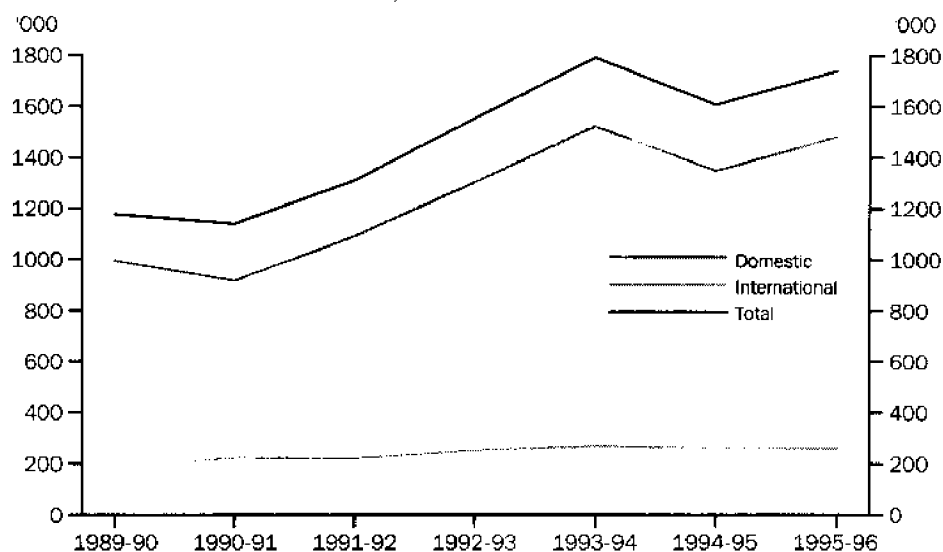
12.1

TOTAL VISITOR ARRIVALS

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Type of visitor	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Domestic	995 000	917 000	1 089 100	1 302 000	1 523 100	1 347 800	1 481 100
International	181 000	221 500	220 000	251 000	268 700	259 500	258 400
Total	1 176 000	1 138 500	1 309 100	1 553 000	1 791 800	1 607 300	1 739 500

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, Canberra Tourism.

12.2 VISITORS TO THE ACT, 1989-90 TO 1995-96



Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, Canberra Tourists.

DOMESTIC VISITORS

Interstate visitors accounted for 85.1% (1.48 million) of all visitors to the ACT in 1995-96, which is an increase of 133,300 (9.9%) visitors from 1994-95. The main modes of transport used were private or company vehicle (53%) and aeroplane (39%). Visitors average length of stay was 2.4 nights and on average spent \$169.24 during their stay.

The main sources of interstate visitors to the ACT were New South Wales (52%), Victoria (23%) and Queensland (12%), with the remaining 12% coming from the other States and the Northern Territory.

In 1995-96, the accommodation most frequently used by domestic tourists was hotels or motels (34%), followed by friends and relatives (13%).

Table 12.3 provides a breakdown by State of usual residence for domestic visitors.

12.3 DOMESTIC VISITORS BY STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Domestic point of origin	Visitors	Visitors	Change on
	no.	%	1994-95
New South Wales	773 000	52.0	15.0
Victoria	342 800	23.0	13.0
Queensland	171 000	12.0	4.0
South Australia	88 600	6.0	-1.0
Western Australia	58 800	4.0	5.0
Tasmania	36 000	2.0	-2.0
Northern Territory	6 900	0.0	-12.0
Total domestic tourists	1 481 100	100.0	8.0

Note: Totals may not exactly add up due to rounding.

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, Canberra Tourism.

Domestic travel to the ACT is subject to marked seasonal variation. January (12.6%) continues to be the peak month for domestic tourists to visit the national capital, followed by April (11.9%). While April (11.9%) was recorded as the second most popular month for domestic tourists in 1993-94, October (11.7%) was the second most popular in 1992-93.

Table 12.4 presents a monthly breakdown of domestic tourists to the ACT for 1992-93 and 1993-94.

12.4 DOMESTIC VISITORS

	1992-93	1993-94 ¹
Months	%	%
July	8.9	9.2
August	9.5	8.3
September	5.5	9.7
October	11.7	9.0
November	6.6	6.3
December	5.2	9.7
January	12.6	12.6
February	8.9	7.3
March	9.7	6.4
April	9.2	11.9
May	7.5	4.6
June	4.6	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0

¹ Due to a change of methodology in the data collection, 1993-94 is the most recent data available.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey Research Section, Bureau of Tourism Research.

OVERSEAS VISITORS

During 1995-96 overseas visitors accounted for 14.9% (258,400) of all visitors to the ACT, compared to 16% (259,500) in 1994-95. The main modes of transport used by overseas visitors were private or company vehicle and bus/coach (both 28%), aeroplane (23%) and rented/hire vehicle (16%). Visitors average length of stay was 5.7 nights and on average spent \$208.14 during their stay.

In 1995-96 the largest proportion of overseas visitors to the ACT was from the United Kingdom and Ireland (78,600 or 30.4%), followed by other Europe (57,200 or 22.1%), the United States of America (40,900 or 15.8%) and New Zealand (22,700 or 8.8%).

In 1995-96, the type of accommodation most frequently used by overseas tourists was hotels or motels (31%), followed by friends and relatives (22%) and youth hostels (14%).

Table 12.5 provides an overview of overseas visitors to the ACT by their country of usual residence.

12.5 OVERSEAS VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF USUAL RESIDENCE, 1995-96

<i>Usual country of residence</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	<i>Changes on</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
New Zealand	22 700	10.0	3.0
United States of America	40 900	16.0	-8.0
Canada	15 100	6.0	-8.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	78 600	30.0	9.0
Other Europe	57 200	23.0	8.0
Japan	9 600	4.0	30.0
Other Asia	11 000	4.0	-64.0
Other	16 500	6.0	-6.0
Total	258 400	100.0	-0.4

Note: Total may not add up exactly due to rounding. Care should also be taken with Asian visitor numbers due to their smaller sample sizes.

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, Canberra Tourism.

PURPOSE OF VISIT

The most common reason for visiting the ACT in 1995-96 was business (608,100 or 35%), followed by Getaway (422,700 or 24%), which includes visitors who are on holiday or taking a short break, while visiting friends and relatives accounted for 13% (219,700).

Table 12.6 provides details of the main purpose for visiting the ACT.

12.6 PURPOSE OF VISIT

<i>Purpose of visit</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	<i>Visitors</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Getaway ¹	422 700	24.0
Day trip	112 700	6.0
Business	608 100	35.0
Visiting friends and relatives	219 700	13.0
Education	22 900	1.0
Sport	15 300	1.0
Personal	42 000	2.0
Other	297 000	17.0
Total	1 740 400	100.0

¹ Includes holiday of three days or more and short-break of one to two days.

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, Canberra Tourism.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The tourist accommodation industry is another good measure of the level of tourism activity. The ACT has a number of different types of accommodation establishments available for tourists:

- licensed hotels, motels and guest houses;
- holiday flats and units; and
- caravan parks.

The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACT in 1994-95 was 65.4%, an increase of 1.9%. Takings for these

establishments also increased by 8.3% to \$75.4 million. The ACT had the highest room occupancy rate of all the States and Territories (65.4% compared with 57.9% for Australia as a whole).

Holiday flats and units had an occupancy rate of 70.5%, an increase of 5.4%, while their takings rose 40.5% to \$14.9 million. The year was not so good for caravan parks, they had an occupancy rate of 41.0%, a fall of 2.4% and their takings fell 3.5% to \$2.9 million.

Details of tourist accommodation by type of establishment for the ACT are included in table 12.7.

12.7 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities ¹				
Establishments	no.	43	43	44
Guest rooms	no.	3 545	3 530	3 593
Bed spaces	no.	10 253	10 422	10 504
Room occupancy rates	%	59.5	64.2	65.4
Takings	\$'000	64 028	69 584	75 356
Holiday flats and units ²				
Letting entities	no.	15	16	17
Flats and units	no.	491	574	766
Bed spaces	no.	1 821	2 181	2 917
Unit occupancy rate	%	66.3	66.9	70.5
Takings	\$'000	9 921	10 591	14 877
Caravan parks ³				
Establishments	no.	5	5	5
Capacity (sites)	no.	1 074	1 074	1 074
Site occupancy	%	40.5	42.1	41.0
Takings	\$'000	3 237	2 954	2 851

¹ Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities include hotels licensed to operate a public bar, and motels, private hotels and guest houses all of which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and have breakfast available to guests.

² Holiday flats, units and houses excludes establishments predominantly operated on a time-share basis. They are mainly self-contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and do not have breakfast available for guests.

³ Caravan parks refers to parks which provide accommodation to the general public and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, ACT* (8635.8).

HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

The 1991-92 survey on the hospitality industry is still the most recent detailed data available.

In 1991-92, hospitality industries in the ACT employed 7,162 people and had a selected income (i.e. gross income minus dividends received, royalties, interest and other income) of \$347.2 million.

Cafes and restaurants had the greatest selected income in the ACT in 1991-92 with \$114.5 million, followed by licensed clubs (\$113.5 million), accommodation (\$90.1 million) and pubs, bars and taverns (\$29.1 million).

Pubs, bars and taverns and licensed clubs had the highest income per employee at approximately \$68,000 per employee. The accommodation

industry was next highest at \$45,400, followed by cafes and restaurants at \$37,000.

Full details of each of the major components to the ACT hospitality industry are included in table 12.8.

12.8

MAJOR DATA ITEMS BY INDUSTRY, 1991-92

	Selected income ¹	Salaries	Employment	Businesses in ACT as at 30 June 1992
	\$m	\$m	no.	no.
Accommodation	90.1	29.7	1 983	56
Pubs, bars and taverns	29.1	5.3	426	38
Cafes, restaurants	114.5	29.5	3 095	199
Licensed clubs	113.5	28.4	1 658	67
Total	347.2	92.9	7 162	361

¹ Selected income for all industries is gross income minus dividends received, royalties and interest income. For the accommodation industry selected income also excludes other income.

Source: *Hospitality Industries, Australia* (8674.0).

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The new Parliament House continues to be the most popular national tourist attraction in the ACT with 1,271,921 visitors passing through its doors in 1994-95. The other major attractions (in terms of the number of visitors recorded) were the Australian War Memorial (880,332 visitors), the National Gallery (585,866 visitors) and the Telstra Tower (419,719 visitors).

Table 12.9 provides an overview of attendances at the national tourist attractions in the ACT in 1994-95.

12.9 NATIONAL ATTRACTIONS VISITED¹

	1993-94	1994-95
<i>Attractions</i>	'000	'000
Parliament House (new)	1 459	1 272
Australian War Memorial	928	880
National Gallery of Australia	412	586
Telstra Tower	425	420
National Library Exhibition	²	406
Australian Botanic Gardens	385	371
NCPA Exhibition Centre	316	343
National Science and Technology Centre	312	336
High Court of Australia	235	228
Royal Australian Mint	184	190
Parliament House (old)	158	167
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve	141	152
Australian Institute of Sport	93	101
Electoral Education Office	57	64
National Film and Sound Archive	81	59
CDSCC Tracking Station	40	54
National Museum, Yarramundi	44	36

¹ Attractions visited refers to all visitors including those resident in the ACT.

² Data unavailable for 1993-94.

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey, Industry Policy Section, ACT Tourism Commission.

CULTURE

The ABS conducted a survey of attendance at selected culture/leisure venues in March 1995. The results showed that residents of the ACT had the highest participation rate of all States and Territories for 12 of the 19 selected venues and activities.

Cinemas attracted the most people by far, with 72.9% of ACT residents attending. The second most popular was botanic gardens, at 49.3%, closely followed by national, State or local libraries at 47.9%. These were also the most popular at the national level, although participation rates were about 10 points lower for all three.

Table 12.10 shows which venues or activities persons in the ACT and Australia participated in during the 12 months ended March 1995.

12.10 PARTICIPATION RATES OF PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES

	ACT	Australia
Venue/activity	%	%
Art gallery	41.6	22.3
Museum	45.4	27.8
Animal and marine parks	40.3	35.3
Zoo	22.2	22.2
Botanic garden	49.3	38.5
National, State or local library	47.9	38.4
School, college or university library	29.0	17.1
Popular music	39.6	26.9
Classical music	14.2	7.7
Theatre	23.0	16.6
Dance	15.2	10.0
Children's dance	4.0	3.0
Opera or musical	25.0	19.3
Opera only	3.9	2.3
Musical only	18.4	14.8
Both opera and musical	2.7	2.2
Other performing arts	25.3	18.7
Circus	8.1	8.1
Cinema	72.9	62.1

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues (4114.0).

USE OF LIBRARIES

During October 1995 a survey was run by the ABS on Travel to Work and Educational Institutions and Use of Library Services in the ACT. The questions on use of library services aimed to determine the characteristics of persons aged five years and over who used and did not use ACT public library services in the 12 months to October 1995, and the reasons for non-use of these services.

Just over 45% of Canberrans aged five years and older (122,600 persons) reported having used an ACT public library in the 12 months to October 1995.

The age groups with the highest public library usage rate were the 15–17 year old (74%) and 10–14 year old (72%). Persons in the 25–34 year age group reported the lowest public library usage rate (33%).

Females had a higher public library usage rate than males for all age groups. Overall, 51% of females had used an ACT public library whereas only 40% of males had done so. For males the 10–14 year age group had the highest public library usage rate (70%), while for females it was the 15–17 year age group (87%). Of interest was the relatively higher usage rate (54%) for the 35–44 age group for females, possibly reflecting a connection with the children's high usage rates.

Table 12.11 shows data on those persons that had used a library in the 12 months to October 1995.

12.11

USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES, 12 MONTHS TO OCTOBER 1995

Age group	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
5-9	6 043	52.7	6 939	64.1	12 982	58.3
10-14	7 850	69.9	7 867	74.6	15 718	72.2
15-17	4 315	62.2	5 491	87.0	9 805	74.0
18-24	7 924	41.1	9 425	46.9	17 349	44.0
25-34	6 586	26.9	9 460	37.9	16 047	32.5
35-44	7 670	34.5	13 212	54.4	20 883	44.9
45-54	6 446	32.8	7 959	40.7	14 406	36.8
55-64	3 315	32.6	3 843	40.5	7 159	36.4
65 or more years	3 567	42.3	4 715	45.0	8 282	43.8
Total	53 717	40.1	68 912	50.5	122 629	45.3

Source: Use of Public Library Services, ACT, October 1995 (4125.8.40.001).

Around 55% or 147,800 persons had not used an ACT public library in the 12 months to October 1995. The predominant reasons given for non-use of ACT public libraries were: bought own books/CDs/videos or borrowed from friends (28%); preferred other activities/didn't want to use library (20%); too busy/not enough time (19%); used another library such as the National Library, school, university or workplace libraries (18%). These four reasons accounted for 85% of all reasons given for non-use of ACT public libraries.

Both males and females reported buying own books or borrowing as the most common reason for not using an ACT public library (males 25% and females 32%). However, for males the second most common response was preferred other activities/didn't want to use library (24%) compared with females whose second most common response was too busy/lack of time (18%).

Table 12.12 outlines the reasons respondents gave for not using ACT public libraries.

12.12

REASONS FOR NOT USING A PUBLIC LIBRARY, 12 MONTHS TO OCTOBER 1995

	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Buy own books/CDs/videos or borrow from friends	31 478	25.1	33 903	32.0	65 381	28.2
Prefer other activities/don't use library	29 679	23.6	16 343	15.4	46 023	19.9
Use another library (e.g. school, university, or workplace libraries)	22 582	18.0	18 279	17.2	40 861	17.6
Too busy/not enough time	24 800	19.7	19 492	18.4	44 291	19.1
Unsure of library service or locations	3 625	2.9	3 340	3.1	6 966	3.0
Preferred books/CDs/videos unavailable	2 855	2.3	1 917	1.8	4 772	2.1
Difficult getting to a library	1 769	1.4	3 418	3.2	5 187	2.2
Difficulty reading	4 180	3.3	3 419	3.2	7 599	3.3
Have only recently arrived in ACT	2 840	2.3	3 740	3.5	6 580	2.8
Other	1 087	0.9	1 869	1.8	2 956	1.3
Don't know	719	0.6	364	0.3	1 084	0.5
Total	122 614	100.0	106 084	100.0	231 700	100.0

Source: Use of Public Library Services, ACT, October 1995 (4125.8.40.001).

INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT

Canberra is Australia's most sporty city when it comes to sports participation. In March 1993, 39.6% of Canberrans were involved in sports, compared with the national figure of 33.1%.

Involvement was highest for those in the 15–25 age bracket and lowest for those aged 65 years and over. For non-players, involvement was highest in the 35–44 age bracket.

When it came to labour force status, persons not in the labour force had the lowest participation rate in sports, while the employed had the highest.

Table 12.13 outlines further data on sports participation.

12.13 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN SPORT BY PLAYING STATUS, MARCH 1993, PARTICIPATION RATE

			ACT	Australia
	All players ¹	All non-players ²	Total involved in sport	Total involved in sport
	%	%	%	%
Age group				
15–24 years	51.2	15.6	53.6	49.2
25–34 years	43.4	14.0	47.3	39.0
35–44 years	29.4	21.8	40.4	35.1
45–54 years	18.8	13.0	26.3	25.7
55–64 years	18.5	7.3	22.9	20.2
65 years and over	13.9	*2.4	14.3	16.5
Employment status				
Employed	39.2	17.3	45.7	39.7
Unemployed	37.9	11.9	40.9	31.2
Not in the labour force	19.3	6.7	21.7	23.1
Total	34.3	14.4	39.6	33.1

¹ Players plus players with non-playing involvement.

² Non-players plus players with non-playing involvement.

Source: Unpublished data, National Culture/Leisure Statistics Unit, ABS. Some data is published in *Involvement in Sports, Australia*, (6285.0).

SPORTS ATTENDANCE

ACT residents had the second highest attendance rate for sporting events of all the States and Territories at 49.1%. The Northern Territory had the highest at 50.4% while the figure for Australia was 44.3%. Although ACT males had the greatest attendance rate (60.8%), ACT females were only placed sixth (38.0%).

The most popular sport attended in the ACT was rugby league, with an attendance rate of 28.3%. This was far ahead of the next most popular sport, cricket, at 8.2%. ACT males at league matches had the highest attendance rate of any sport in any State.

Table 12.14 shows further data on attendances at selected sports.

12.14 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTS, 1995

Sport	Males		Females		Persons	
	Rate		Rate		Rate	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Rules	11.5	10.2	3.8	3.3	15.3	6.7
Rugby League	45.7	40.7	19.1	16.3	64.8	28.3
Cricket	12.7	11.3	6.0	5.1	18.7	8.2
Basketball	11.4	10.1	7.0	6.0	18.4	8.0
Soccer	6.4	5.7	3.1	2.6	9.5	4.1
Motor sports	6.9	6.2	*1.6	*1.3	8.5	3.7
Tennis	*1.7	*1.5	*1.4	*1.2	3.1	1.3
Rugby Union	6.5	5.8	2.6	2.2	9.1	4.0
Netball	*1.4	*1.3	2.9	2.4	4.3	1.9

Source: *Sports Attendance, March 1995* (4174.0).

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Sports Attendance, March 1995 (4174.0).

Involvement in Sports, Australia, (6285.0).

Tourist Accommodation, ACT (8635.8).

Unpublished data, Business Register Section, ABS.

Unpublished data, National Culture/Leisure Statistics Unit, ABS.

Unpublished overseas arrivals and departures data — Demography Section, ABS.

CHAPTER 13

ROADS AND LICENCES

TRANSPORTATION

There were 2,425 kilometers of roads in the ACT at 30 June 1993. Bitumen or concrete roads made up 96.7% of the total while the remainder was gravel, crushed stone or some other improved surface.

There were 2,195 more licences as at 30 June 1995, an increase of 1.1% over the previous year. The majority of licences are for vehicles only (89.2%), most of the remainder are combined motor bike/motor vehicle licences (10.7%). Approximately two-thirds of ACT residents have some form of vehicle licence.

Table 13.1 shows number of licences in the ACT over the last four years.

13.1 MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES, 30 JUNE

	1992	1993	1994	1995
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Vehicle	171 680	175 079	177 575	180 027
Motor cycle	220	184	169	154
Combined	22 153	22 212	21 904	21 662
Total	194 053	197 475	199 648	201 843

Source: ACT Motor Vehicle Registry.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The main source of public transportation in the ACT is provided by ACTION (the Australian Capital Territory Omnibus Network). ACTION is responsible for the operation of Canberra's public time-tabled and school bus services and the administration of rural and special school services provided by other operations.

At 30 June 1995 ACTION employed 826 staff and operated:

- 391 buses;
- three interchanges and one bus station;
- three bus depots and daily maintenance workshops;
- one central workshop; and
- support vehicles.

Passenger boardings increased by 1.0% in 1994-95, to 23,974 million, while bus kilometres declined by 0.5% to 20.9 million. Bus numbers fell again, to 391, and a further 133 staff were shed. These falls helped contribute to a 5.8% decrease in costs for the financial year which combined with revenue growth of 2.4% to lead to a \$5 million decrease in the real deficit.

Table 13.2, outlines statistics on ACTION bus services for the last three financial years.

13.2 ACTION BUS SERVICES

	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Operating statistics					
Passenger boardings	'000	24 577	23 760	23 744	23 974
Bus kilometres	'000	19 117	20 180	21 004	20 900
Buses in fleet	no.	452	422	420	391
Employees	no.	1 050	1 003	959	826
Financial statements					
Real operating cost	\$'000 (1994-95)	81 343	79 698	72 603	68 417
Real fares revenue	\$'000 (1994-95)	14 881	15 387	16 043	16 430
Real deficit	\$'000 (1994-95)	56 095	52 887	45 789	40 663

Source: Annual Report, Department of Urban Services.

The other main form of public transport is taxis. Aerial Taxi Cabs Co-operative Society Limited (Aerial) is the sole provider of a taxi dispatch service based in the ACT, with a fleet of 208 taxis operating on a 24-hour basis, except for mechanical or structural repairs. All 208 taxis are independently owned and operated and compete for hirings throughout the ACT. In terms of equity and accessibility, Aerial operates six wheelchair accessible sedan taxis which are required to respond preferentially to wheelchair hirings before conducting standard hire.

During 1994-95, Aerial despatched 1.68 million radio hirings; the average time for each journey was 9.6 minutes. Service provision statistics show an average time from telephone hiring to customer pick-up was 6.4 minutes.

JOURNEY TO WORK AND STUDY

In October 1995 a survey on journey to work and educational institutions was run in the ACT as a supplement to the Monthly Population Survey. Data gathered included: main modes of travel; travel times; origin and destination of trips; characteristics of private and bus transport; carrying passengers and trips linked to the work trip. During the survey period a total of 136,501 persons within the ACT travelled to work. Most people who travelled to work did so by car (76% of all travellers as drivers and 10% as passengers). The next most common modes were bus (7%) and walking (4%).

A total of 81,326 students in the ACT travelled to educational institutions. The most common mode of travel for students was by car, with the majority being passengers (32% of all students travel as passengers and 21% as drivers). The next most popular modes of travel to place of study were bus (22%), walking (17%) and cycling (7%).

Table 13.3 shows the main modes of travel to work and study in the ACT.

13.3 MAIN MODES OF TRAVEL TO WORK AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, OCTOBER 1995

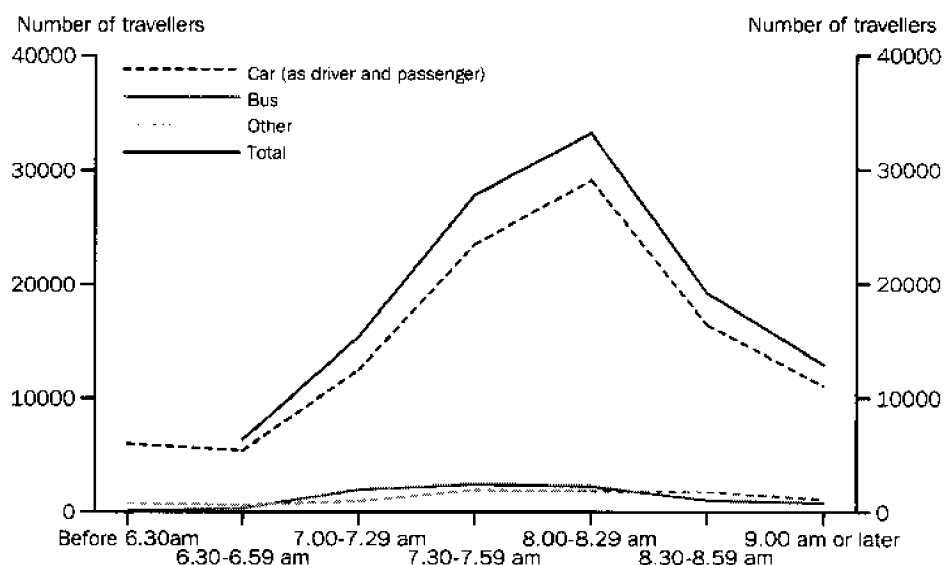
Modes of transport	Work		Study	
	Persons		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%
Bus	9 490	7.0	17 585	21.6
Taxi	404	0.3	103	0.1
Car as driver	103 739	76.0	17 314	21.3
Car as passenger	12 941	9.5	25 746	31.7
Motor cycle/scooter	1 795	1.3	319	0.4
Bicycle	2 968	2.2	6 028	7.4
Walk	5 169	3.8	14 060	17.3
Other	—	—	171	0.2
Total	136 501	100.0	81 326	100.0

Source: *Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, ACT (9201.8.40.001)*.

The peak period for ACT commuters to depart for work in the morning was 8 a.m. to 8:29 a.m. for car drivers and passengers, and 7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. for bus travellers. The majority of journeys to work by private transport (non-bus) took less than 30 minutes (78.5% of these trips), whereas journeys by bus transport took between 20 to 59 minutes (78.7% of these trips).

Graph 13.4 shows the mode of travel to work by travel time taken.

13.4 PERSONS WHO TRAVELLED TO WORK — MODE OF TRAVEL BY TRAVEL TIME



Source: *Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, ACT (9201.8.40.001)*.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

There were 12,006 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in the ACT in the 12 months ending 30 June 1995. This compares with the 12,155 registered in the previous financial year.

In 1994-95 passenger vehicles accounted for 88.1% of all new motor vehicle registrations in the ACT and 82.7% of all new vehicles Australia-wide. Light commercial vehicles (which include many four-wheel drives) continued to be popular, with new registrations in the ACT rising 13.0% in 1994-95.

There were 350 new motor cycle registrations issued in the ACT in 1994-95, an increase of 77.7% on the previous year.

Table 13.5 provides a full breakdown for both the ACT and Australia of new motor vehicle registrations from 1992-93 to 1994-95.

13.5 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

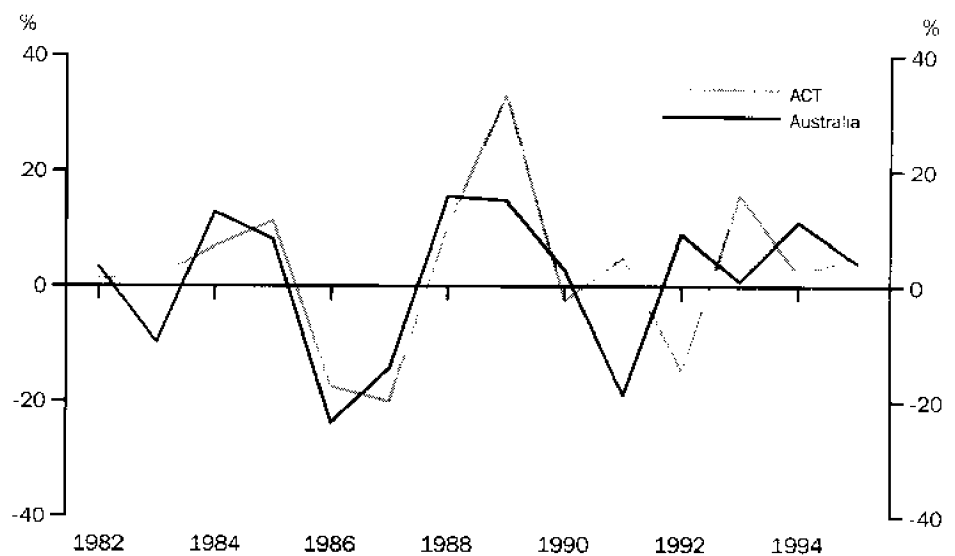
Type of vehicle	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicle	9 384	449 843	10 871	475 981	10 582	528 501
Light commercial vehicle	976	74 748	1 081	80 720	1 221	88 840
Trucks						
Rigid	115	9 780	105	9 812	138	11 391
Articulated	10	2 199	19	3 147	17	4 815
Non-freight carrying	6	708	8	795	6	866
Buses	68	4 230	71	3 814	42	4 496
Total (excluding motor cycles)	10 559	541 508	12 155	574 269	12 006	638 909
Motor cycles	243	17 513	197	17 425	350	20 505

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9301.0).

New motor vehicle registrations are one of the important economic indicators and as can be seen in graph 13.6 show particular volatility over the last decade. Percentage changes in new motor vehicle registrations for both the ACT and Australia generally mirrored each other from 1982 to 1990. After 1990 the figure for the ACT tended to run counter to Australia.

Graph 13.6 shows the percentage changes in annual new motor vehicle registrations in the ACT and Australia for the calendar years 1982 to 1995.

13.6 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS ACT AND AUSTRALIA



Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9301.0), data also available on PC Ausstats.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER

In 1995 there were 178,772 motor vehicles and a further 29,924 other vehicles on register in the ACT. This represents an increase of 4.1% in the number of motor vehicles and an increase of 2.7% in the number of other vehicles on register in the ACT since 1993. In comparison, the growth from 1991 to 1993 was 9.6% for motor vehicles and 7.5% for other vehicles.

Passenger vehicles made up 87.6% of all motor vehicles on register in 1995, with a further 9.8% being light commercials. The majority (75.4%) of other vehicles were trailers.

Table 13.7 provides details of motor vehicles on register for the ACT in the last three vehicle census years.

13.7 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER AT 30 JUNE

	1991	1993	1995 ¹
	no.	no.	no.
Motor vehicles			
Passenger vehicles	137 347	150 028	156 617
Light commercial vehicles	15 192	16 692	17 473
Trucks			
Rigid	2 216	2 903	2 682
Articulated	269	272	296
Non-freight carrying	776	798	783
Buses	864	1 016	921
Total motor vehicles	156 664	171 709	178 772
Other vehicles			
Motor cycles	4 791	4 615	4 985
Plant and equipment ²	995	1 283	998
Caravans	1 373	1 393	1 371
Trailers	19 926	21 834	22 570
Total other vehicles	27 085	29 125	29 924
Total vehicles on register	183 749	200 834	208 696

¹ 1995 data is at 31 May.

² Excludes vehicles such as tractors, plant and equipment and motor vehicles not used on public roads that are not required to be registered.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (9309.0); *Motor Vehicles in Australia* (9311.0).

ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) conducted 104,803 roadside random breath tests (RBT) in 1994-95, an increase of 8.5% on the previous year. During 1994-95, 1,264 people were prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court, based on the reading registered, an increase of 16.7%.

There were 11,909 accidents reported to the AFP in 1994-95, an increase of 5.6% over 1993-94. The number of fatalities on ACT roads in 1994-95 was less than half the number of deaths recorded in the previous year, nine compared to 20 in 1993-94. Injuries to persons fell in 1994-95, with 655 persons reported receiving injuries as a result of road traffic incidents.

Table 13.8 provides an overview of traffic incidents in the ACT over the past three years.

13.8 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	no.	no.	no.
Roadside RBT screening			
Tests conducted	101 693	96 626	104 803
Persons charged/summonsed	684	1 083	1 264
Accident information			
Accidents reported	10 883	11 273	11 909
Fatalities	11	20	9
Drivers injured	285	309	302
Passengers injured (including pillion passengers)	136	165	152
Motorcycle riders injured	68	64	72
Pedestrians injured	51	57	67
Bicyclists injured	73	75	62
Total persons injured	613	670	655
Breath analysis reports			
Persons who were breath tested	1 260	1 620	1 615
Person who refused/failed breath tests	51	54	42
Persons who were charged/summonsed	1 223	1 566	n.a.
Persons tested following motor vehicle collisions	212	218	205
Number of lectures conducted	30	13	14

Source: Unpublished data, Accident Investigation Section, Australian Federal Police.

ROAD FATALITIES

There were 15 road fatalities recorded in the ACT in the 1995 calendar year, accounting for 0.7% of total Australian fatalities (2,015). The ACT had the lowest road fatalities per capita of all the States and Territories, 4.93 per 100,000 (at June 1995) compared with the Australian figure of 11.16 per 100,000.

Table 13.9 contains details of road fatalities by type of road user for the ACT and Australia over the last two years.

13.9 ROAD FATALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER

	1994		1995	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Drivers	10	812	4	877
Passengers	3	503	2	484
Pedestrians	2	371	3	401
Motorcyclist ¹	2	190	6	203
Pedal cyclists	—	59	—	48
All road users²	17	1 937	15	2 015

¹ Includes pillion passengers.

² Includes road users not separately classified.

Source: Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety.

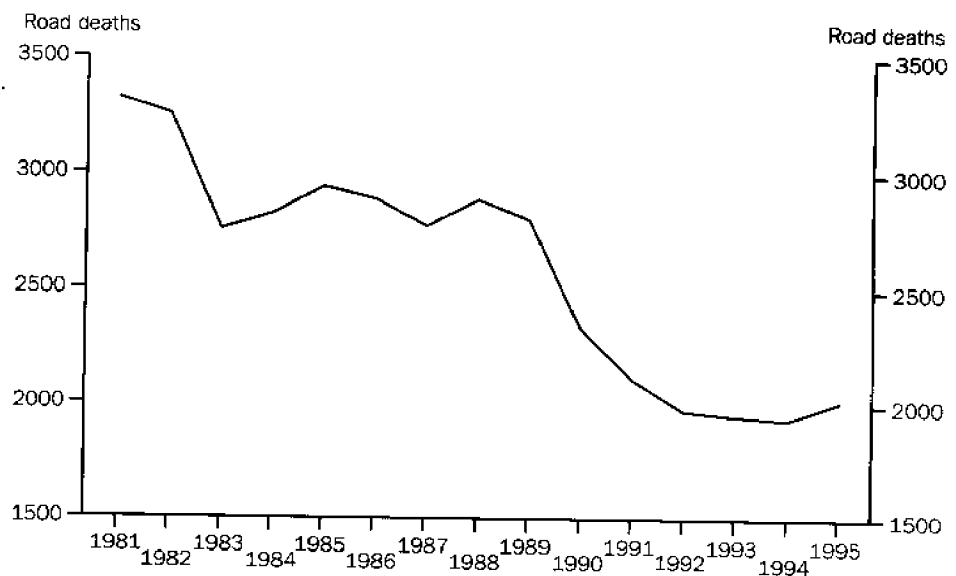
There has been a significant decrease in the number of road fatalities in both the ACT and Australia over the last decade and a half. The most notable falls occurred in the late 1980s and early 1990s and as can be seen in graph 13.10, this trend appears to have levelled out.

13.10 ROAD FATALITIES, ACT 1981-95



Source: Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety.

13.11 ROAD FATALITIES, AUSTRALIA 1981-95



Source: Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety.

CANBERRA AIRPORT

The Canberra airport is the gateway to the ACT and the south-east region of New South Wales. It is jointly used by the Royal Australian Air Force and Civil Aviation Authority with the operations under the control of the Federal Airports Corporation. The airport started off as a grass paddock in 1920 and was gradually upgraded to its current layout. The runways were built during and after World War II and up until 1964 consisted of sealed natural gravels. Between 1964 and 1973 the runways and pavements were sealed with hotmix to enable the airport to be

capable of handling unrestricted movements of B767-200 series wide bodied aircraft.

Passenger traffic through Canberra has steadily increased over the years and the Federal Airports Corporation estimate that passenger numbers will exceed 2,200,000 by the year 2010.

Numbers of revenue passengers rose by 9.5% in 1993-94, to reach just over 1.5 million. Domestic revenue passengers increased by 7.9% (99,740 passengers) while regional revenue passengers increased by 25.6% (31,140 passengers).

Aircraft movements rose 6.7% in 1993-94, due mainly to a large rise in regional movements.

Tables 13.12 and 13.13 provide a statistical overview of the current activity at Canberra airport in terms of revenue passengers and aircraft movements.

13.12 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: REVENUE PASSENGERS

Year	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
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 ¹	527 917	530 685	1 058 602	3 297	34 286	67 583	561 214	564 971	1 126 185
1991-92 ¹	631 201	636 641	1 267 842	46 258	47 258	93 461	677 404	683 899	1 361 303
1992-93 ¹	623 515	636 646	1 260 161	63 196	58 552	121 748	686 711	695 198	1 381 909
1993-94 ¹	669 346	690 555	1 359 901	78 024	74 844	152 888	747 370	765 399	1 512 769

¹ 'Domestic' is calculated by aggregating the total traffic on board each flight stage instead of counting traffic once per flight number as for International and Regional data.

Source: Unpublished data, Aviation Statistics Section, Department of Transport.

13.13 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Year	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
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
1992-93	10 622	10 609	21 231	3 913	3 910	7 823	14 535	14 519	29 054
1993-94	10 710	10 703	21 413	4 756	4 755	9 511	15 466	15 458	30 924

Source: Unpublished data, Aviation Statistics Section, Department of Transport.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ACT State of the Environment Report — Office of the Commissioner for the Environment.

Road Fatalities, Australia — Federal Office of Road Safety.

Unpublished aviation data — Aviation Statistics Section — Department of Transport.

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New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9301.0).

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, (9309.0).

Motor Vehicles in Australia (9311.0).

Unpublished motor vehicle registrations data — Transport and Tourism Section, ABS.

CHAPTER 14

RESOURCE USE AND MANAGEMENT

WASTE GENERATION

To obtain a measure of a city's net waste, ideally, we would need to know what resources are taken in, what is recycled or reused, and what is subsequently discharged into the waste stream in order to establish the net resource use or consumption of a city. Unfortunately this information is difficult to gather, the only proxy we have at the moment is to look at the amount of waste going to landfill or being reused or recycled.

The major types of waste generated in the ACT can be categorised as follows:

- solid waste — including putrescible household and commercial waste, inert waste that does not rot, builders spoil and industrial waste;
- liquid waste — including stormwater, sewage and waste from the urban water cycle;
- gaseous waste — includes greenhouse gases and other air pollutants and combustion emissions; and
- hazardous waste — including automotive oils, solvents and other chemicals and hospital waste.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

The wheelie bin kerbside garbage and recyclables collection system was successfully introduced throughout Canberra in December 1994. More than 200,000 wheelie bins were allocated to households in Canberra and a major sorting facility was constructed at Hume. It involves weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheeled bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheelie bins.

In the first six months of operation, the kerbside recycling contract contributed a total of 10,227 tonnes of the 133,250 tonnes recycled in 1994-95. In a full year this system is expected to recover in excess of 24,000 tonnes of material which would exceed initial projections.

ACT Waste Management follow-up surveys revealed that households reduced the volume of mixed garbage on average from about 9 kilograms per week to about 7 kilograms, while the volume of recyclables increased from 3 kilograms per week to 4.7 kilograms. Around 48% of recyclables otherwise going to landfill were reclaimed as a result of the scheme.

RECYCLING

In the ACT a large variety of wastes are reused or recycled through landfill site sorting, kerbside collection, and other collection points such as the telephone book Book Muncher program at BP service stations. In

1994-95 a total of 137,670 tonnes of materials were recycled, an increase of almost 18% from the previous year.

Increases were noted for all types of materials recycled except aluminium cans, which fell slightly. As a result of the wheely bin system, glass recycling rose over 5,100 tonnes, or 113.6%, and paper recycling was up 7,900 tonnes, or 33.6%. Steel cans were collected for the first time, with 500 tonnes being recycled in 1994-95. There was 1.4 million litres of motor oil collected in 1994-95, with Totalcare Industries using it for heating at its incinerator at Hume.

Revolve, a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane, enabled the reuse of more than 3,920 tonnes of dumped waste in 1994-95, an increase of 9.8% on the previous year.

Table 14.1 provides details of the quantity of materials recycled by type, in the ACT for the last four years.

14.1 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED

Product	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Glass	3 598	4 171	4 495	9 600
Paper	19 861	22 413	23 578	¹ 31 500
PET ²	45	82	98	300
HDPE ³	n.c.	77	94	280
Liquid paperboard	n.c.	8	72	240
Aluminium cans	275	285	296	280
Steel cans	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	500
Garden waste	28 024	31 776	33 420	35 500
Demolition waste	26 578	30 047	43 795	48 000
Brick recycling	—	343	398	400
Metals ferrous	2 874	3 752	4 560	4 700
Cooking oil and fat	354	535	595	600
Clothing	1 600	1 600	1 750	1 850
Revolve tip salvage	2 575	2 950	3 570	3 920
Total tonnes	85 784	98 039	116 721	137 670
Saved landfill space @ \$22/tonne (\$m)	1.89	2.16	2.57	3.03
Oil (million litres)	1.18	1.35	1.40	1.40

¹ The paper figures from previous years included both domestic and office papers. Due to kerbside collections the 1994-95 figure increases dramatically.

² Polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

³ High density polyethylene (HDPE).

Source: Unpublished data, Waste Policy and Projects Section, Department of Urban Services.

ENERGY USE

The most important sources of energy used by people in the ACT, as in the rest of Australia, are petroleum products, electricity and natural gas. The petroleum products, petrol and diesel fuel, are the main sources of energy for transport. Electricity and natural gas are used by businesses and households.

Electricity All electricity used in the ACT is supplied by ACTEW Corporation. ACTEW estimates government, business and industry sectors account for

about 55% of total electricity consumption, householders about 42% and street lighting about 2%. Two-thirds of the electricity in 1993-94 was purchased from the coal-fired power stations of Pacific Power while the remainder came from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric scheme.

Natural gas AGL Gas Company supplies the ACT with natural gas piped from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia. Natural gas was first supplied to Canberra in 1981. Since then the company has built a network of gas mains which cover almost all of the city, with over half of Canberra's dwellings connected. Government, business and industry sectors account for about 50% of total consumption with the remaining 50% used by households.

Table 14.2 shows energy consumption in the ACT by the four major types of energy. Note that statistics for petroleum products are for road use only, they do not include, for example, use in machinery or for heating, or sales of Avgas and kerosene. Sales figures for Liquid Petroleum Gas are also unavailable. However, the four fuels shown in the table account for a very large proportion (probably more than 90%) of total energy used in the ACT.

14.2 ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Year	Electricity		Natural gas		Petrol		Diesel	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	PJ ¹	GJ ²	PJ	GJ	PJ	GJ	PJ	GJ
1990-91	7.79	26.87	3.82	13.18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1991-92	7.79	26.45	4.31	14.63	9.49	32.21	1.52	5.2
1992-93	8.10	27.09	4.65	15.56	10.41	34.82	1.87	6.3
1993-94	7.98	26.52	4.40	14.62	10.48	34.83	1.86	6.2
1994-95 ³	8.51	28.19	4.77	15.81	10.91	36.16	2.17	7.2

¹ Petajoule — equal to 1 billion megajoules.

² Gigajoule — equal to 1 thousand megajoules.

³ Figures for 1994-95 are for the year ended 31 March 1995; all other figures are for year ended 30 June.

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

Fuel wood Estimates of fuel wood usage vary widely. A 1993 household survey run by the ACT Government suggested that about 10% of ACT households used wood for heating.

In June 1994, an ABS survey found that gas and electricity were of almost equal importance as sources of energy for space heating, while electricity was clearly the main hot water energy source.

Table 14.3 shows energy sources for heating and hot water in the ACT and Australia.

14.3

ENERGY SOURCES BY USE: HOUSEHOLDS, JUNE 1994

Energy source	Households			
	Space heating		Hot water	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	%	%	%	%
Gas ¹	46.2	31.9	20.1	33.6
Electricity	37.8	29.7	79.1	62.3
Wood	10.2	17.6	..	..
Oil	4.5	3.1	..	..
Solar	..	0.1	3.1	4.1
Other/varies	0.9	1.4	0.2	2.2
No heating	0.4	16.2	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes bottled and mains gas.

Source: *Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, June 1994 (4602.0)*.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

In keeping with national and international trends, the ACT Government's policies aim to reduce the consumption of, and dependence on, fossil fuels. One important avenue for this has been educating the public about the principles of energy-efficient appliances and in housing. ACTEW has built energy-efficient houses to encourage architects and builders to incorporate some of these principles into their designs. A natural gas energy-efficient display house has also been built. On another front, since July 1995 all new dwellings have had to receive a four-star energy-efficiency rating before approval for construction.

Two programs also operating within the ACT Government which aim to reduce energy consumption are the Energy Management Program for government-owned buildings and the Eco Workplace Scheme. Agencies are now required to report on the Eco Workplace Scheme in their annual reports.

An ABS survey on characteristics of Australian houses in 1994 found that the ACT had a high proportion of dwellings that were insulated. It was also found that 52.7% of all dwellings had roof insulation, the highest of all the States and Territories, while 22.1% had both roof and wall insulation, the second highest figure after Victoria. The cold winters and relatively hot summers make insulation an important factor in energy conservation in the ACT.

WATER SUPPLY

The ACT has sufficient water resources (developed and future) to satisfy its own needs to a population of around 700,000 based on the design per capita consumption allowances determined during the 1980s and early 1990s. The Australian Water Resources Council has estimated the ACT has 175 gigalitres of divertible surface water resources, which is just 0.18% of the Australian total. Of this, 106 gigalitres (60.6%) has been developed for use, compared with a resource utilisation of 21.5% for Australia as a whole. Water supplies for the ACT are currently sourced

from four water supply dams. Three are within the ACT while the largest, Googong Dam, is on the Queanbeyan River.

In June 1994, 103,600 ACT households (or 100.0%) used mains water as a source of water; 1,000 (0.9%) also used a rainwater tank while a further 1,300 (1.3%) also used bottled water.

ACT households were highly satisfied with the quality of their water, with 85.6% giving the water the thumbs up. Only the Northern Territory has a higher satisfaction rate. South Australia had the lowest satisfaction rate at 47.0%, while the figure was 63.5% for Australia as a whole.

WATER USAGE

Canberrans have a high per capita usage of water when compared with other capital cities in Australia, higher than Melbourne, Sydney, Perth or Adelaide. Only Darwin and Brisbane have a greater usage, however their annual rainfall is almost double that of Canberra.

The National Capital Development Commission found that within an average household 55% of water is used externally and 45% internally. It was also found that 16% was used in the bathroom, while the toilet took a further 14%, and 52% of all water that was used in the garden, about 80% of this was on just the lawn.

Table 14.4 shows selected statistics on water supply and usage.

14.4 WATER STATISTICS

Item	Units	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Customers	no.	98 796	100 819	105 634	108 421	113 371
Length of mains	km	2 587	2 631	2 694	2 793	2 830
Maximum daily demand ¹	ML	483	399	298	378	332
Total consumption	ML	77 261	60 048	50 160	59 388	60 572

¹ Megalitres equal to 1 million litres.

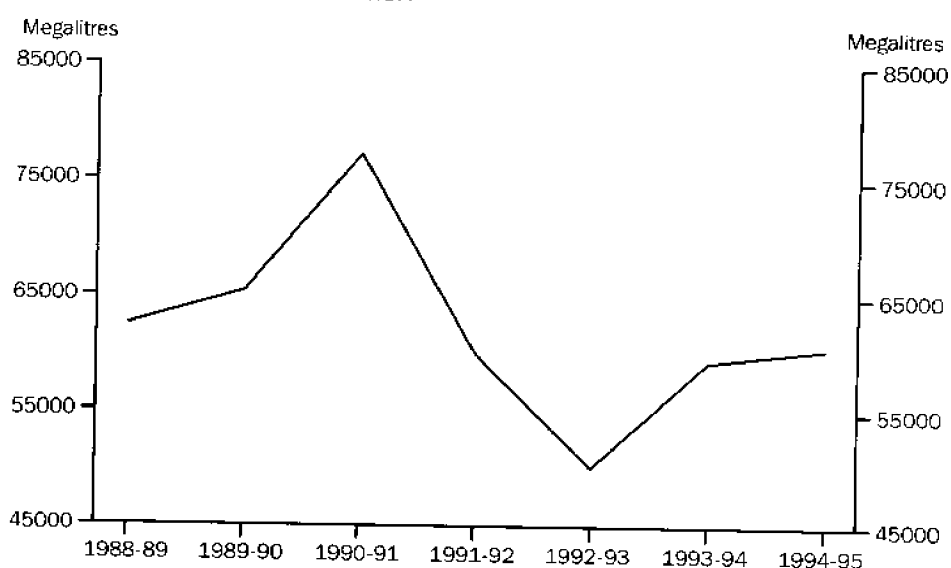
Source: Annual Report, ACTEW Corporation.

WATER CONSERVATION

In 1994 the ACT's Future Water Supply Strategy was brought in by ACTEW. In part, the strategy is designed to reduce water consumption. One method to achieve this has been to introduce a component of user pays in water bills. In 1993-94 there was a fixed charge of \$216 and no variable charge if usage was below 350 kilolitres. In 1994-95 the fixed charge was \$130 and 29 cents per kilolitre for usage up to 350 kilolitres. For this financial year the fixed charge remains the same and the variable cost is 30 cents per kilolitre. Future plans are to increase the proportion of variable costs in the average water bill.

Over the last two to three years, consumption per capita has been the lowest recorded for the past 25 years. However, water consumption is still related to rainfall, as can be seen in graph 14.5. When rainfall is higher, water usage tends to fall, mainly due to a lesser need for watering lawns and gardens.

14.5 WATER CONSUMPTION



14.6 RAINFALL



Many households in the ACT and Australia still did not use any water conservation methods (45.3% and 54.3% respectively). The three most common ones that were used in the ACT were dual-flush toilets (33.2% of households), repairing dripping taps (29.5%) and using a reduced-flow shower head (28.6%).

The previously shown usage figures would indicate that the dual-flush toilets and reduced-flow shower heads are effective because of the high amount of water used in these facilities. However, the vast majority of

water is used in the garden and it is here that the greatest savings can be made. ACTEW offer several solutions to this problem including changing watering habits and changing the size and composition of gardens and lawns.

Table 14.7 shows water conservation methods that households employed in the ACT and Australia.

14.7 METHODS OF CONSERVING WATER BY HOUSEHOLDS, JUNE 1994

Methods	Households	
	ACT	Australia
	%	%
Dual-flush toilet	33.2	39.0
Reduced-flow shower head	28.6	21.8
Recycle/reuse water	12.3	13.3
Full loads when washing	16.8	16.1
Shorter showers	15.9	15.7
Repair dripping taps	29.5	23.5
Brick in toilet cistern	2.5	1.8
Other	15.0	8.4
Suds saver used	15.7	14.7
No water conservation used	45.3	54.3

Source: *Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, June 1994* (4602.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

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

ACT State of the Environment Report, 1995 — Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT.

Annual Report, ACTEW Corporation.

Unpublished data — ACTEW Corporation.

Unpublished data — Waste Policy and Projects Section, Department of Urban Services.

ABS publications and other information services:

Australian Housing Survey, 1994, Selected Findings (4181.0).

Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practises, June 1994 (4602.0).

THE CANBERRA REGION

This chapter presents an overview of the Canberra region and the smaller ACT and sub-region (the sub-region) by examining various aspects of their demographic, social and economic situation.

For statistical purposes the Canberra region is a combination of the Australian Capital Territory and South-East New South Wales Statistical Subdivision and is a region in which the South-East Regional Development Council (SERDC) has been focusing on regional planning and economic development issues. It includes the ACT and the following local government area shires and cities as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification: Bega Valley, Bombala, Boorowa, Cooma-Monaro, Crookwell, Eurobodalla, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mullwaree, Queanbeyan, Snowy River, Tallaganda, Yarrowlumla, Yass and Young. Tumut Shire which is located in the Murrumbidgee Statistical Division, but a member of the SERDC, has been excluded from the following analysis for comparability purposes. At 30 June 1995, the Canberra region covered an area of some 54,535 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 484,679 people, representing 7% of the combined ACT and New South Wales land area and 3% of the estimated resident population.

In addition to the ACT, the sub-region incorporates the adjoining New South Wales LGA's of Cooma-Monaro (part), Gunning, Queanbeyan City, Yarrowlumla and Yass Shires, and is an important urban planning area. People living in the sub-region rely predominantly on Canberra-Queanbeyan as the primary service centre. At 30 June 1995 the sub-region covered an area of some 15,920 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 363,259 people, representing 29% of the Canberra region's land area and 75% of its estimated resident population.

The Canberra region is conveniently located between Sydney and Melbourne in the centre of Australia's densely populated south-eastern seaboard. The Canberra region comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip of approximately 270 kilometres consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Murrumbidgee, Tuross and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The narrow south-coast area has a humid cool-temperature climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 900 millimetres. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 500 and 700 millimetres, but in the mountains exceeds 1,400 millimetres. The region is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from

Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the region. Canberra–Queanbeyan also serves as the major commercial and community centre of the region having the largest population and employment concentration.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

At 30 June 1995, the estimated resident population of the Canberra region was 484,679, an increase of 27,670 since 30 June 1991 (table 15.1). Despite a growth rate of 6% for the 1991–95 period, there continues to be a decline in its annual average growth rate. The growth rate declined by 48% from 2.3% in 1991 to 1.2% in 1994. The natural rate of increase (excess of births over deaths) continued to remain a positive component in population growth in the Canberra region where in 1994 births exceeded deaths by around 5,120 persons, a net percentage rate increase of 1%.

A similar demographic trend is evident in the sub-region. Its estimated resident population at 30 June 1995 was 363,259, an increase of 20,709 persons since 30 June 1991. While the sub-region has also reported a total growth rate of 6% over the last five years, the average annual growth rate has however declined from 2.4% in 1991 to 1.2% in 1995.

Each of the LGA's within the Canberra region experienced population growth except for Bombala which reported a net population loss of 3.2%. The highest growth rates for the 1991–95 period were recorded in Yarrowlumla (15.3%), Eurobodalla (13.0%), Queanbeyan (11.3%), Yass (9.2%), Bega Valley (7.5%), Snowy River (7.5%) and Mulwaree (7.2%). The ACT had a 5.4% population increase.

Table 15.1 provides a detailed overview of the estimated resident population for the Canberra region and its sub-region.

15.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION

Statistical areas — 30 June	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Change 1991-95	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
ACT	288 600	293 700	298 200	300 900	304 100	15 500	5.4
Cooma-Monaro	9 629	9 679	9 739	9 777	9 817	188	2.0
Gunning	2 187	2 227	2 247	2 277	2 307	120	5.5
Queanbeyan	25 214	26 064	26 714	27 458	28 073	2 859	11.3
Yarrowlumla	7 996	8 346	8 726	9 005	9 220	1 224	5.3
Yass	8 924	9 054	9 264	9 442	9 742	818	9.2
Total sub-region	342 550	34 070	354 890	358 859	363 259	20 709	8.6
% change from previous period	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.2	—	—
Bega Valley	26 454	26 974	27 374	28 019	28 449	1 995	7.5
Bomballa	3 159	3 149	3 119	3 099	3 059	-100	-3.2
Boorowa	2 606	2 616	2 606	2 616	2 626	20	0.8
Crookwell	4 562	4 592	4 622	4 651	4 681	119	2.6
Eurobodalla	26 899	27 999	28 899	29 645	30 395	3 496	13.0
Goulburn	21 991	22 071	22 121	22 147	22 177	186	0.8
Harden	4 145	4 165	4 165	4 184	4 214	69	1.7
Mulwaree	5 399	5 499	5 589	5 678	5 788	389	7.2
Snowy River	5 554	5 644	5 704	5 853	5 973	419	7.5
Tallaganda	2 540	2 590	2 630	2 650	2 680	140	5.5
Young	11 150	11 210	11 250	11 308	11 378	228	2.0
Total Canberra region	457 009	465 579	472 969	478 209	484 679	27 670	8.5
% change from previous period	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.0	—	—

Source: Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas (3205.0); New South Wales 1994 Regional Statistics (1304.1).

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

The Canberra region has a strong and diverse economy, which is significantly different to that of Australia as a whole. This is expected given the large contribution of the public sector in the ACT economy, its rich agricultural base and its range of high quality tourist, fishing and forestry locations in the coastal and mountain areas. The average weekly earnings and disposable income of households in the Canberra region continues to remain one of the highest in Australia, largely because of the influence of the ACT. The Canberra region has generally had a healthier labour market than the rest of Australia, with lower rates of unemployment, higher workforce participation rates and a shorter median duration of unemployment.

The trend estimate of the number of employed persons in the Canberra region was 237,700 in 1994-95, an increase of 25,700 persons (12.1%) since 1990-91 (table 15.2). The trend estimate of unemployment in the Canberra region was 19,300 in 30 June 1994-95, an increase of 5,500 (40%) since 1990-91. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate reached a high of 8% in 1992-93, but has since fallen to 7.5%.

At 30 June 1995, 77% of the Canberra region's labour force lived in the sub-region. The sub-region had consistently lower rates of unemployment compared with the larger Canberra region, 5.9% and 9.6% respectively (table 15.3). Canberra-Queanbeyan continues to be the main service and employment centre in both the sub-region (accounting for 92% of the

labour force) and the Canberra region (66% of the labour force). Unemployment rates across various LGA's in the Canberra region varied somewhat in 1994-95. Unemployment rates were highest in Eurobodalla (17.9%), Bega Valley (12.7%), Snowy River (10.4%), and Harden (10%), while unemployment rates were lowest in Gunning (5.7%), Cooma-Monaro (5.6%), Crookwell (5.2%), Yass (5.2%) and Yarrowlumla (5%). Unemployment rates in the sub-region were less erratic than the Canberra region. ACT and Queanbeyan had an unemployment rate of 7.0% and 7.2% respectively.

15.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS¹, CANBERRA REGION

Year	Employed '000	Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate
1990-91	212.0	13.8	225.8	103.8	6.1	68.5
1991-92	210.6	16.8	227.4	110.2	7.4	67.4
1992-93	226.8	19.7	246.5	106.8	8.0	69.8
1993-94	231.9	18.3	250.2	113.5	7.3	68.8
1994-95	237.7	19.3	256.9	116.4	7.5	68.8

¹ Annual averages.

Source: Unpublished labour force data, ABS.

15.3 LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION

Statistical local area	Labour force (June quarter 1995) no.	Unemployment rate (annual average 1994-95) %
ACT	169 110	7.0
Cooma-Monaro	4 734	5.6
Gunning	1 115	5.7
Queanbeyan	14 175	7.2
Yarrowlumla	4 757	5.0
Yass	4 552	5.2
Total sub-region	198 443	5.9
Bega Valley	11 928	12.7
Bombala	1 348	8.7
Boorowa	1 111	8.5
Crookwell	2 084	5.2
Eurobodalla	10 686	17.9
Goulburn	9 934	7.5
Harden	1 651	10.0
Mulwaree	2 785	6.6
Snowy River	11 639	10.4
Tallaganda	1 171	8.7
Young	4 769	10.0
Total Canberra region	257 549	9.6

Source: Small Area Labour Markets, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA).

At 30 June 1995, there were 28,876 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the Canberra region (table 15.4). Just over 57% of these businesses on the ABS Register were small businesses employing less than five people. This was followed by 14% of businesses employing between 5-9 people and 7% employing between 10-19 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction reported the highest number of businesses operating in the Canberra region in June 1995. The government sector continues to be the largest employers in the Canberra region with 80 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more salary and wage earners and 49 employing between 50-59 salary and wage earners.

The traditional economic base of the Canberra region outside the ACT has been mainly primary industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing. However their absolute importance, in terms of the number of people employed in each industry, has declined in recent years as retailing, property and service industries, construction and tourism have become more important.

At 30 June 1995, there were 15,778 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the sub-region, representing almost 55% of all industries located in the Canberra region (table 15.5). Just over 61% of these businesses employed less than five people, followed by 17% employing between 5-9 people and 8% employing between 10-19 people. For the sub-region, there were 78 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 people or more in the sub-region and 39 businesses employing 50-59 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Property and business services, Retail trade and Construction reported the highest number of businesses operating in the sub-region in June 1995.

The Canberra-Queanbeyan metropolitan area functions as the regional centre for a growing demand of public and private services, including health, education, retailing and community facilities. Public administration is a major contributor to the establishment of business and employment opportunities in the sub-region because of the dominance of the Commonwealth Government in the ACT. Public administration also generates a large and ongoing demand for private goods and services, including legal services, accounting services and computer services.

15.4 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE CANBERRA REGION BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, JUNE 1995

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	n.a.	<5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 640	2 243	141	74	31	7	1	7 137
Mining	—	61	8	10	4	—	2	85
Manufacturing	—	486	204	108	73	18	11	900
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	64	8	21	15	5	8	121
Construction	—	2 210	269	112	48	19	11	2 669
Wholesale trade	—	773	330	131	47	13	4	1 298
Retail trade	—	2 603	1 071	385	126	35	35	4 255
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	721	496	246	127	33	12	1 635
Transport storage	—	815	119	64	28	15	11	1 052
Communication services	—	57	31	23	20	9	7	147
Finance and insurance	—	634	160	99	40	9	4	946
Property and business services	—	2 915	494	240	99	33	27	3 808
Government administration and defence	—	172	43	44	91	49	80	479
Education	—	314	78	102	103	51	9	657
Health and community services	—	1 090	359	131	78	30	26	1 714
Cultural and recreational	—	401	119	49	31	11	16	627
Personal and other services	—	987	218	81	41	7	11	1 345
Total	4 640	16 546	4 149	1 920	1 002	344	275	28 876

Source: Unpublished data, Business Register Section, ABS.

15.5 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE SUB-REGION BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, JUNE 1995

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	n.a.	<5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	995	530	33	22	8	1	—	1 589
Mining	—	22	2	4	3	—	—	31
Manufacturing	—	253	126	57	42	9	6	493
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	22	4	7	7	—	4	44
Construction	—	1 358	182	69	39	14	9	1 671
Wholesale trade	—	466	210	87	33	12	2	810
Retail trade	—	1 497	715	279	82	23	27	2 623
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	312	241	140	77	22	9	801
Transport storage	—	429	62	37	16	12	8	564
Communication services	—	32	14	10	14	5	6	81
Finance and insurance	—	489	110	60	36	9	4	708
Property and business services	—	2 272	361	197	87	28	23	2 968
Government administration and defence	—	107	23	33	72	39	78	352
Education	—	199	50	64	75	38	8	434
Health and community services	—	795	269	105	54	15	16	1 254
Cultural and recreational	—	261	93	34	28	9	13	438
Personal and other services	—	638	176	58	29	5	10	916
Total	995	9 682	2 672	1 263	702	241	223	15 778

Source: Unpublished data, Business Register Section, ABS.

TOURISM

Tourism has become an important part of the Canberra region's economic growth and development and is expected to create direct employment growth annually. The Canberra region has a diverse and dynamic tourism industry, which includes entertainment, sports and recreation, personal services, restaurants and hotels.

At 30 June 1995, there were 269 accommodation establishments available for tourists in the Canberra region (table 15.6). The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in the Canberra region in 1994-95 was 49.7%, an increase of 1.9 percentage points over the previous 12 months. Takings for these establishments also increased by almost 11% to \$131.4 million.

At 30 June 1995, there were 93 accommodation establishments located in the sub-region, comprising almost 35% of total establishments located in the Canberra region. Takings from these establishments increased by 8.5% to \$88.3 million. The sub-region not only had a higher room occupancy rate (60.6%) than the Canberra region (49.7%), but recorded one of the highest in Australia (57.9%).

15.6 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION

Item	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
SUB-REGION						
Establishments (at 30 June)	no.	93	93	92	92	93
Capacity						
Guest rooms (at 30 June)	no.	4 955	4 890	4 852	4 853	4 943
Bed space (at 30 June)	no.	14 026	13 972	14 370	14 506	14 584
Room occupancy rate	%	50.7	53.5	55.8	58.9	60.6
Takings from accommodation	\$m	69.8	73.4	76.3	81.4	88.3
CANBERRA REGION						
Establishments (at 30 June)	no.	260	265	265	265	269
Capacity						
Guest rooms (at 30 June)	no.	8 796	8 822	8 811	8 881	9 062
Bed space (at 30 June)	no.	27 440	27 538	27 940	28 359	28 656
Room occupancy rate	%	45.3	45.3	46.6	47.8	49.7
Takings from accommodation	\$m	109.3	110.4	114.6	118.6	131.4

Source: Unpublished tourist accommodation data, ABS.

RETAIL CENSUS

The 1991-92 Retail Census revealed that there were 4,916 retail locations operating in the Canberra region as at 30 June 1992, 58% of which were located in the sub-region (table 15.7).

Shopfront retail turnover in the Canberra region was reported to be \$3,017.6 million, or approximately \$5,792 per person resident in the Canberra region as at 30 June 1992. This compares to a reported \$2,083 million in the sub-region, or approximately \$5,967 per person as at 30 June 1992.

Of the 32,622 persons employed in the shopfront retailing establishments in the Canberra region, almost 67% were employed by establishments operating in the sub-region. The most significant establishments that support the sub-region retail industry were food retailing, department stores, hospitality and services, household good retailing and clothing and soft-good retailing.

15.7 RETAIL SERVICES CENSUS, CANBERRA REGION, 1991-92

Item	Unit	Sub-region	Canberra region
Total locations (at 30 June)	no.	2 846	4 916
Employment (at 30 June)	no.	21 734	32 622
Wages and salaries	\$m	236.8	335.9
Turnover	\$m	2 083.2	3 017.6

Source: *Regional Statistics, NSW* (1304.1); *Retailing in NSW* (8623.1).

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS

At 30 June 1992, there were 618 manufacturing establishments in the Canberra region, compared with 408 in the sub-region (table 15.8). Consistent with Canberra-Queanbeyan being the industry and service centre in the Canberra region, where it is able to attract suitable manufacturing firms, the sub-region had a much higher proportion of manufacturing establishments (66%), employment (66%), wages and salaries (72%) and industry turnover (66%) than the Canberra region.

15.8 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION 1991-92

Item	Unit	Sub-region	Canberra region
Total locations (at 30 June)	no.	408	618
Employment (at 30 June)	'000	4.9	7.4
Wages and salaries	\$m	131	182
Turnover	\$m	618	939

Source: *Regional Statistics, NSW* (1304.1); *Retailing in NSW* (8623.1).

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

During 1994-95 there were 5,154 residential dwelling units approved in the Canberra region, a decrease of 1,897 (26.9%) from 1993-94 (table 15.9). The majority of this decline occurred in the sub-region where residential dwelling units approvals declined by 1,613 (33.0%) to 3,281 in 1994-95. The value of building approvals in the Canberra region was \$973.2 million in 1994-95, down \$111.8 million (10.2%) from the previous year. This decline was entirely due to the decline in residential building approvals in the sub-region.

15.9

BUILDING APPROVALS AND COMMENCEMENTS, CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION

	Building approvals					Building commencements		
	Dwelling units approved	New residential	Alterations and additions	Non-residential building	Value of building approved	New houses	Other	Total
	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	no.	no.	no.
SUB-REGION								
1990-91	2 741	256.3	44.6	296.5	597.4	1 499	1 191	2 690
1991-92	4 660	411.2	59.9	227.8	698.9	2 539	1 772	4 311
1992-93	5 378	441.3	62.9	223.2	693.5	3 026	2 243	5 269
1993-94	4 894	457.6	72.6	298.7	828.9	2 382	2 614	4 996
1994-95	3 281	335.1	69.6	297.4	702.1	2 125	1 350	3 475
CANBERRA REGION								
1990-91	4 805	420.3	64.5	363.3	848.2	2 819	1 671	4 490
1991-92	7 156	617.7	82.7	270.9	671.3	4 163	2 369	6 532
1992-93	7 993	676.2	84.2	256.3	982.9	4 687	2 733	7 420
1993-94	7 051	659.6	95.9	329.4	1 085.0	4 157	3 123	7 280
1994-95	5 154	510.6	95.1	367.4	973.2	3 115	1 628	4 743

Source: Unpublished building data, ABS.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agricultural Census figures at 31 March 1995 show that there were 4,554 farming establishments operating in the Canberra region, covering a total area of 2,253 hectares (table 15.10). This compares to 1,258 farming establishments operating in the sub-region, covering a total area of 835,727 hectares.

The Canberra region provides an ideal climate, terrain and vegetation for breeding and grazing of livestock. At 31 March 1995, sheep grazing and fine wool production continued to be the main livestock activity in the Canberra region. The Canberra region's flock number stood at 6.7 million sheep, compared to 2.1 million sheep in the sub-region. Beef cattle is the second largest livestock activity in the Canberra region, with the herd size of 492,000 at 31 March 1995. The sub-region had a herd size of 119,000. Dairying, which is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the Canberra region, and pig raising are also clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry in the Canberra region and the sub-region.

Wheat is the principal cereal grown in the Canberra region. Due to record low rainfalls in August and September 1994, the area sown to wheat for grain at 31 March 1995 fell by 11% to 35,915 hectares. Poor seasonal growing conditions produced a 73.8% fall in yield to 34,890 tonnes. Other cereal crops for grain in the Canberra region were oats, triticale and barley, having a combined production of 30,073 tonnes. Oats is the principal cereal grown in the sub-region. While the total area sown to oats at 31 March 1995 increased by 25.2% to 4,029 hectares, grain harvested fell by 41.5% to 2,744 tonnes in the sub-region.

The major fruit crops in the Canberra region are citrus, pome and stone fruit. At 31 March 1995 total production of orchard trees in the Canberra region amounted to 7,279 tonnes, a decrease of 36.4% on the previous

12 months. This compares to an increase in production of 180% in the sub-region, the increase partly attributable to a 17.5% increase in land utilisation.

At 31 March 1995 the area sown to vegetables in the Canberra region decreased by 13.8% to 362 hectares, while total production increased by 14.1% on the previous season. The sub-region experienced a similar trend to the Canberra region.

15.10

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS, CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION AT 31 MARCH

	Unit	1994		1995	
		Sub-region	Canberra region	Sub-region	Canberra region
Number of establishments	no.	1 236	4 550	1 258	4 554
Total area of establishments	hect.	818 152	2 763 960	835 727	2 767 253
Land utilisation					
Crops (excl. pastures and grasses)	hect.	7 898	108 845	8 719	109 551
Hay	hect.	4 967	21 643	2 566	10 647
Cereals for grain					
Barley	hect.	132	2 729	117	2 472
Oats	hect.	3 014	23 472	4 029	25 311
Triticale	hect.	298	6 975	431	8 177
Wheat	hect.	839	40 370	950	35 915
Vegetables	hect.	82	419	78	362
Orchard trees	hect.	40	3 086	47	3 007
Grapes	hect.	33	180	35	190
Production					
Hay	tonne	20 735	85 305	8 612	30 957
Cereals for grain					
Barley	tonne	320	6 320	69	2 158
Oats	tonne	4 693	42 275	2 744	17 435
Triticale	tonne	298	18 838	676	10 480
Wheat	tonne	1 036	133 292	941	34 890
Vegetables	tonne	319	4 704	344	5 164
Orchard trees	tonne	80	11 455	224	7 279
Grapes	tonne	61	684	126	661
Livestock numbers					
Sheep and lambs	no.	2 134 863	7 354 539	2 077 274	6 736 866
Cattle for meat	no.	135 240	536 748	119 186	491 723
Cattle for milk	no.	626	41 042	636	42 042
Pigs	no.	13 784	64 442	12 892	65 648
Wool (sheep and lambs shorn)	tonne	7 685	35 207	n.a.	n.a.
Gross value of agricultural production	\$'000	86 182	428 065	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Unpublished agricultural data, ABS.

INFORMATION SOURCES

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ABS publications and other information sources:

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New South Wales 1994 Regional Statistics (1304.1).

Retailing in New South Wales (8623.1).

Regional Statistics, New South Wales (1304.1)

Retailing in New South Wales (8623.1)

Unpublished labour force data — Labour Force Section, ABS.

Unpublished business register data — Business Register Section, ABS.

Unpublished agriculture data — Agriculture and Mining Section, ABS.

Unpublished tourist accommodation data — Tourist Accommodation Section, ABS.

Unpublished building data — Building Approvals Section, ABS.

Unpublished manufacturing data — Manufacturing Section, ABS.

16.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

Item	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Australia	ACT percentage
Area	sq. kms	6 August 1991	2 367	7 682 300	0.03
Demography					
Estimated resident population(a)	'000	June qtr 1995	304.1	18054	1.7
Rate of population growth(a)	%	Year to June 1995	1.08	1.21	..
Births registered(b)	no.	1994	4 461	258 051	1.7
Deaths registered(c)	no.	1994	1 222	126 692	1
Marriages registered(d)	no.	1994	1 661	111 174	1.5
Divorces(d)	no.	1994	931	48 256	1.9
Permanent settlers(e)	no.	1994-95	1 001	87 430	1.1
Employment and wages					
Labour force — annual average(f)	'000	1994-95	166.5	8886.1	1.9
Unemployment rate(f)	%	1994-95	7.2	8.9	..
Participation rate(f)	%	1994-95	72.6	63.3	..
Employed wage and salary earners(g)					
Private	'000	March 1995	55.9	4 429	1.3
Public	'000	March 1995	74.1	1 583	4.7
Mean weekly earnings in all jobs(h)					
Males	\$	August 1995	779	673	..
Females	\$	August 1995	638	550	..
Industrial disputes(i)					
Working days lost	'000	1995	1.2	548	0.2
Trade union membership(j)	'000	30 June 1995	43.6	2 440	2.1
Social					
Age pensioners(k)	'000	30 June 1995	11.9	1 579	0.8
Disability support pensioners(k)	'000	30 June 1995	4	464	0.9
Sole parents pensioners(k)	'000	30 June 1995	4.6	325	1.4
Basic family payments(k)	'000	30 June 1995	52.4	3 486	1.5
Persons on Jobsearch/Newstart(k)	'000	30 June 1995	9.7	823	1.2
Nursing homes(l)					
Government	beds	15 July 1995	86	11 644	0.7
Private	beds	15 July 1995	433	63 046	0.7
Total residents	no.	15 July 1995	519	74 690	0.7
Hostels (incl. respite)(l)	beds	15 July 1995	743	59 902	1.2
Medicare services(l)					
General practitioner	'000	1994-95	1249	85 070	1.5
Specialist and other	'000	1994-95	232	17 469	1.3
Education					
Student enrolment					
Government(m)	'000	1995	40.1	2 208	1.8
Non government schools(m)	'000	1995	21	902	2.3
Technical and further education(n)	'000	1994	17.2	1 694	1
Higher education(o)	'000	1995	20	604	3.3
Manufacturing(q)					
Persons employed	'000	1993-94	4.2	923	0.5
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1993-94	125	28 309	0.4

(a) Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

(b) Births, Australia (3301.0).

(c) Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

(d) Marriages and Divorces, Australia (3310.0).

(e) Migration, Australia (3412.0).

(f) Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

(g) Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0).

(h) Weekly Earnings of Employees, Australia (6310.0.40.001).

(i) Industrial Disputes, Australia (6321.0).

(j) Trade Union Membership, Australia (6323.0.40.001).

(k) Statistical Overview of DSS Clients, 1995, Department of Social Security.

(l) Department of Human Services and Health.

(m) A Data File on ACT Students, ACT Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau.

(n) Selected Vocational Statistics, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

(o) Selected Higher Education Statistics, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

(q) Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8201.0).

...continued

16.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA — continued

Item	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Australia	ACT percentage
Building(s)					
New residential building — dwelling units					
Commenced	no.	1994-95	1523	114 562	1.3
Completed	no.	1994-95	1639	120 725	1.4
Value of all buildings					
Commenced	\$m	1994-95	633	27678.3	2.3
Completed	\$m	1994-95	824.4	26831.1	3.1
Transport					
Motor vehicles on register(t)(u)	'000	May 1995	208.7	10 651	2
New motor vehicles registered(v)(u)	'000	1994-95	12	639	1.9
Road fatalities(w)	no.	1995	15	2 015	0.7
Retail trade					
Retail turnover(x)	\$m	1994-95	2135.4	112244.6	1.9
Tourist accommodation(y)					
Licensed hotels, motels, etc. with facilities					
Number of establishments	no.	June 1995	44	4 839	0.9
Guest rooms available	no.	June 1995	3593	167 752	2.1
Room occupancy rate	%	1994-95	65.4	56.1	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1994-95	75.4	756.1	10
Holiday flat and units					
Letting entities	no.	June 1995	17	1 582	1.1
Units occupancy rate	%	1994-95	70.5	45	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1994-95	14.9	98	15.2
Caravan parks					
Establishments	no.	June 1995	5	2 701	0.2
Site occupancy rate	%	1994-95	41	43.2	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1994-95	2.9	106.4	2.7
Economy					
Business locations(z)	no.	June 1995	12081	937 883	1.3
Gross domestic product(aa)	\$m	1994-95	9433	453564	2.1
GDP per capita(aa)	\$	1994-95	31017	25123	..
Private final consumption expenditure(aa)	\$m	1994-95	5371	284256	1.9
Private gross fixed capital expenditure(aa)	\$m	1994-95	953	76636	1.2
Average weekly household expenditure(ab)	\$	1993-94	1071	811.7	..
Lending commitments					
Housing finance(ac)(ad)	\$m	1994-95	1025	45.784	2.2
Personal finance(ae)	\$m	1994-95	507	28514	1.8
Commercial finance(af)	\$m	1994-95	1009	104331	1
Lease finance(ag)	\$m	1994-95	97	6572	1.5
Agriculture					
Cattle and calves(ah)	'000	1994-95	12.8	8269.3	0.15
Sheep and lamb(ah)	'000	1994-95	77.7	31509.9	0.25
Value of production(ai)					
Crops	\$m	1994-95	3.7	10786.7	0.03
Livestock	\$m	1994-95	2	6271.4	0.03
Livestock products (incl. wool and milk)	\$m	1994-95	6.2	6109.6	0.1

(s) Building Activity, Australia (8752.0.40.001).

(t) Motor Vehicles, Australia (9311.0).

(u) Excludes motor cycles and other vehicles.

(v) New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9301.0).

(w) Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety.

(x) Retail Trade (8501.0).

(y) Tourist Accommodation, ACT (8635.8); Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0).

(z) Business Register, ABS.

(aa) Australian National Accounts — State Accounts, (5242.0).

(ab) Household Expenditure Survey, Australia (6533.0).

(ac) Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0).

(ad) Excludes alterations and additions.

(ae) Personal Finance, Australia (5642.0.40.002).

(af) Commercial Finance, Australia (5643.0.40.002).

(ag) Lease Finance, Australia (5643.0.40.002).

(ah) Livestock Products (7215.0)

(ai) Value of Agricultural Commodities Produces (7501.0)

17.1 SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

Year	Lending activity — all lenders ¹				
	Bank deposits	Housing for owner occupation	Personal	Commercial	Lease
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1985-86	..	..	351	979	84
1986-87	..	..	351	665	73
1987-88	..	..	383	1 604	86
1988-89	..	..	368	969	123
1989-90	2 231	400	348	1 025	161
1990-91	2 831	542	368	1 008	67
1991-92	2 757	775	418	1 057	88
1992-93	3 233	1 099	454	979	74
1993-94	3 246	1 315	506	1 129	114
1994-95	4 197	1 025	507	1 009	97

¹ Lending activity refers to loans approved in the ACT, it does not necessarily refer to finances used in the ACT.

17.2 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCE STATISTICS

	Total outlays	Total revenue	Total financing	Total deficit	Net financing requirement
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1989-90	993	1010	-17	-65	-23
1990-91	1202	1153	48	-6	25
1991-92	1188	1199	-11	-60	38
1992-93	1259	1243	16	-36	-19
1993-94	1220	1178	42	-9	8
1994-95	1278	1191	87	34	12

17.3

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

	At 30 April	At 4 April								At 30 June		At 6 August
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966 ¹	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Persons	1 714	2 572	8 947	16 905	30 315	58 828	96 013	144 063	197 622	221 609	249 407	279 396
Males	992	1 567	4 805	9 092	16 229	30 858	49 977	73 589	100 103	110 415	125 134	138 789
Females	722	1 005	4 142	7 813	14 086	27 970	46 036	70 474	97 519	111 194	124 273	140 607
Male to female ratio ²	137.4	155.9	116.0	116.37	115.21	110.33	108.56	104.42	102.65	99.3	100.69	98.71
Age distribution ³ (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	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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

For footnotes see end of table.

17.3

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS — *continued*

	At 30 April	At 4 April									At 30 June	At 6 August
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966 ¹	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
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.
Married	7 509	7 957	7 379	7 637	13 880	25 570	41 323	64 945	79 493	96 192	104 074	113 800
Separated not divorced	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	276	511	847	1 194	2 692	4 194	n.a.	6 295
Divorced	2	1	21	119	221	384	741	1 245	3 274	6 486	n.a.	11 757
Widowed	67	54	227	554	794	1 448	2 253	3 356	4 547	5 924	n.a.	8 164
Not stated	2	1	40	68	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Birthplace												
Australia	1 498	2 112	7 546	14 941	23 848	43 133	70 588	107 429	151 196	167 900	188 115	208 280
New Zealand	4	27	98	181	237	449	775	1 232	1 704	2 336	2 982	747
United Kingdom and Ireland	161	385	1 160	1 542	2 627	5 662	9 829	14 320	17 846	18 853	19 437	19 910
Netherlands	—	—	—	2	377	1 161	1 470	1 679	1 804	1 714	1 620	1 639
Germany	3	7	4	13	31	1 512	2 051	2 421	2 785	2 698	2 809	2 749
Italy-	—	—	16	26	66	1 276	1 876	2 470	2 697	2 772	2 721	2 727
Other Europe	1	12	51	93	2 716	4 375	6 889	9 960	11 946	12 114	12 593	12 896
Asia	5	16	21	32	208	650	1 181	2 245	3 975	6 379	9 781	13 466
Other	5	13	51	77	205	610	1 354	2 307	3 664	4 825	6 197	13 596
Not stated	37	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 012	3 152	5 421

¹ Full-blood Aboriginals are not included in the figures prior to the 1971 Census.

² Number of males per 100 females.

³ Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages 'not stated'.

⁴ Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational'.

⁵ Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'.

⁶ Includes 'Humanist/Materialist'.

⁷ From 1911 to 1947, includes persons premaritally separated (legally or otherwise).

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

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	1986 ¹	1991 ²	1995p
CANBERRA CENTRAL SUB-DIVISION			
Acton	1 367	2 330	1 750
Ainslie	4 632	4 634	4 628
Barton	1 051	862	645
Braddon	2 564	2 430	1 921
Campbell	3 290	3 253	3 055
City	123	297	365
Deakin	2 717	2 633	2 659
Dickson	2 199	2 056	1 894
Downer	3 741	3 523	3 361
Duntroon	1 121	1 889	1 950
Forrest	1 292	1 375	1 204
Fyshwick	70	61	75
Griffith	3 067	3 372	3 293
Hackett	3 216	3 050	2 995
Kingston	1 106	1 386	1 621
Lyneham	2 530	4 245	4 190
Narrabundah	5 413	5 273	5 362
O'Connor	4 962	4 875	4 766
Parkes	10	9	27
Red Hill	3 050	3 056	3 151
Reid	1 535	1 604	1 663
Russell	—	6	5
Turner	1 902	2 087	2 013
Watson	3 754	3 836	3 515
Yarralumla	2 867	2 911	2 846
<i>Total Canberra Central</i>	<i>57 585</i>	<i>61 047</i>	<i>58 954</i>
BELCONNEN SUB-DIVISION			
Aranda	2 855	2 657	2 658
Belconnen Town Centre	1 113	2 141	2 706
Bruce	951	2 045	2 214
Charnwood	3 588	3 643	3 549
Cook	3 169	3 058	3 105
Dunlop	—	—	307
Evatt	6 328	6 360	6 461
Florey	2 143	5 440	5 738
Flynn	4 338	4 143	3 597
Fraser	2 617	2 584	2 590
Giralang	3 911	4 031	4 072
Hawker	3 150	3 274	3 125
Higgins	3 806	3 628	3 572
Holt	4 485	4 349	4 592
Kaleen	8 198	8 690	8 742
Latham	4 455	4 310	4 300
McKellar	2 663	2 973	3 128
Macgregor	4 412	4 271	4 180
Macquarie	2 422	2 633	2 601
Melba	4 344	3 422	3 704
Page	2 547	2 582	2 733
Scullin	3 296	3 167	2 961
Spence	3 256	3 082	2 969
Weetangera	3 111	2 940	2 971
Belconnen SSD balance	79	74	73
<i>Total Belconnen</i>	<i>81 237</i>	<i>85 497</i>	<i>87 008</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

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

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	1986 ¹	1991 ²	1995 ^p
WODEN VALLEY SUB-DIVISION			
Chifley	2 712	2 539	2 336
Curtin	5 706	5 402	5 304
Farrer	3 846	3 701	3 764
Garran	3 519	3 370	2 915
Hughes	3 056	2 921	2 930
Isaacs	—	2 426	2 934
Lyons	3 090	2 842	2 697
Mawson	2 862	2 901	2 782
O'Malley	161	535	825
Pearce	2 802	2 510	2 496
Phillip	416	1 066	1 785
Torrens	2 517	2 398	2 358
<i>Total Woden Valley</i>	<i>30 687</i>	<i>32 611</i>	<i>33 126</i>
WESTON CREEK SUB-DIVISION			
Chapman	3 300	3 135	3 135
Duffy	3 750	3 549	3 442
Fisher	3 520	3 286	3 375
Holder	3 320	3 078	3 000
Rivett	4 004	3 729	3 544
Stirling	2 137	2 331	2 300
Waramanga	3 014	2 926	2 700
Weston	3 838	3 648	3 526
Weston Creek SSD balance	96	34	36
<i>Total Weston Creek</i>	<i>26 979</i>	<i>25 716</i>	<i>25 058</i>
TUGGERANONG SUB-DIVISION			
Banks ³	—	—	3 170
Bonython	—	2 317	3 357
Calwell	6	5 349	5 953
Chisholm	4 590	6 071	6 297
Conder ³	—	—	2 537
Fadden	2 929	3 317	3 778
Gilmore	696	3 158	3 349
Gordon	—	713	5 756
Gowrie	3 753	3 789	3 746
Greenway	—	401	932
Isabella Plains	728	4 283	4 795
Kambah	17 312	17 590	18 104
Macarthur	1 304	1 453	1 730
Monash	3 390	4 009	5 804
Oxley	1 540	2 123	2 161
Richardson	3 496	3 509	3 646
Theodore	—	3 653	4 029
Wanniassa	9 667	9 745	9 408
Tuggeranong SSD balance	68	109	123
<i>Total Tuggeranong</i>	<i>49 479</i>	<i>71 589</i>	<i>88 675</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

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

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	1986 ¹	1991 ²	1995 ³
OUTER CANBERRA SUB-DIVISION			
Amaroo	—	—	307
Gungahlin balance ⁴	78	77	61
Hall	289	306	377
Harman	343	359	232
Hume	15	12	13
Jerrabomberra ⁵	184	30	38
Kowen	40	48	47
Majura	425	340	349
Mitchell	—	6	5
Ngunnawal	—	—	2 943
Nicholls	—	—	883
Oaks Estate	310	302	340
Palmerston	—	—	4 627
Pialligo	125	103	128
Stromlo	212	233	105
Symonston ⁵	449	628	458
Total Outer Canberra	2 470	2 444	10 913
Remainder of ACT ⁶	342	418	391
Total ACT⁶	248 783	279 322	304 125

¹ Final data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

² Final data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

³ Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992.

⁴ Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1986 and 1991.

⁵ Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston.

⁶ Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (3207.8); 1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (2730.8).

17.5 SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

Year	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June			
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase	Rate of growth
	no.	no.	no.	% ¹	% ²	'000 ³	% ⁴
1911	1 777	1 011	766	..	..	..	..
1912	2 056	1 112	944	..	..	..	15.70
1913	2 545	1 570	975	..	..	..	23.78
1914	2 780	1 740	1 040	..	..	..	9.23
1915	2 586	1 572	1 014	..	..	..	-6.98
1916	2 730	1 596	1 134	..	..	..	5.57
1917	2 556	1 427	1 129	..	..	..	-6.37
1918	2 473	1 356	1 117	..	..	..	-3.25
1919	2 357	1 298	1 059	..	..	..	-4.69
1920	2 222	1 237	985	..	..	..	-5.73
1921	2 583	1 547	1 036	..	..	..	16.25
1922	2 938	1 780	1 158	..	..	..	13.74
1923	3 506	2 243	1 263	..	..	..	19.33
1924	4 120	2 706	1 414	..	..	..	17.51
1925	5 058	3 371	1 741	..	..	..	22.77
1926	6 550	4 311	2 239	..	..	..	29.50
1927	7 685	4 840	2 845	..	..	..	17.33
1928	8 153	4 616	3 537	..	..	..	6.09
1929	8 494	4 781	3 713	..	..	..	4.18
1930	9 013	4 940	4 073	..	..	..	6.11
1931	8 643	4 708	3 935	..	..	..	-4.11
1932	8 581	4 576	4 005	..	..	..	-0.72
1933 ⁵	8 947	4 805	4 132	..	..	..	4.27
1934	9 470	5 102	4 368	..	..	..	5.85
1935	9 639	5 176	4 463	..	..	..	1.78
1936	10 308	5 578	4 730	..	..	..	6.94
1937	10 981	5 977	5 004	..	..	..	6.53
1938	11 562	6 286	5 276	..	..	..	5.29
1939	12 567	6 901	5 666	..	..	..	8.69
1940	13 753	7 655	6 098	..	..	..	9.44
1941	15 022	8 374	6 648	..	..	..	9.23
1942	14 389	7 845	6 544	..	..	..	-4.21
1943	13 387	7 148	6 239	..	..	..	-6.96
1944	14 205	7 595	6 610	..	..	..	6.11
1945	15 012	8 044	6 968	..	..	..	5.68
1946	15 867	8 531	7 336	..	..	..	5.70
1947 ⁵	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	⁶ 32.03	67.97	2.40	11.40
1951	24 892	13 826	11 066	⁶ 77.90	22.10	1.10	4.48
1952	26 360	14 375	11 985	⁶ 64.24	35.76	1.50	5.90
1953	28 645	15 374	13 271	35.10	64.90	2.30	8.67
1954 ⁵	30 315	16 229	14 086	41.02	58.98	1.70	5.83
1955	32 750	17 089	15 661	29.40	70.60	2.40	8.03
1956	35 135	18 542	16 593	35.39	64.61	2.40	7.28
1957	37 865	20 102	17 763	34.14	65.86	2.70	7.77
1958	41 167	22 046	19 121	30.19	69.81	3.30	8.72
1959	46 070	24 410	21 660	23.01	76.99	4.90	11.91
1960	52 368	27 690	24 678	20.72	79.28	6.30	13.67
1961 ⁵	58 828	30 858	27 970	22.24	77.76	6.50	12.34
1962	65 692	31 243	34 449	22.19	77.81	7.30	12.49
1963	73 453	38 446	35 007	21.20	78.80	7.20	10.92
1964	80 413	41 820	38 593	24.41	75.59	6.90	9.45
1965	88 571	46 145	42 426	20.44	79.56	8.10	10.12
1966	96 032	49 991	46 041	24.63	75.37	7.60	8.55
1967	103 592	53 514	50 078	26.16	73.84	7.40	7.75
1968	112 779	58 307	54 472	24.31	75.69	8.60	8.33
1969	122 005	62 813	59 192	24.29	75.71	9.60	8.53
1970	133 050	68 704	64 346	27.12	72.88	9.80	8.06

For footnotes see end of table.

17.5 SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS — continued

Year	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June			
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase	Rate of growth
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1971	151.2	77.1	74.0	26.01	73.99	12.60	9.58
1972	159.8	81.5	78.3	44.20	55.80	8.60	5.70
1973	173.3	88.5	84.8	26.10	73.90	13.50	8.46
1974	186.2	95.0	91.2	29.40	70.60	12.90	7.46
1975	199.0	101.3	97.7	30.00	70.00	12.80	6.85
1976 ⁵	207.7	105.6	102.1	46.70	53.30	8.70	4.39
1977	213.7	108.3	105.3	61.40	38.60	5.90	2.86
1978	218.0	110.2	107.8	84.90	15.10	4.30	2.01
1979	220.8	111.2	109.6	127.90	-27.90	2.80	1.29
1980	224.3	112.4	111.9	101.10	-1.90	3.50	1.58
1981	227.6	113.6	114.0	106.50	-6.50	3.30	1.47
1982	233.0	116.4	116.7	75.60	24.40	5.50	2.40
1983	239.0	119.4	119.5	67.80	32.20	5.90	2.55
1984	245.1	122.5	122.7	67.00	33.00	6.10	2.56
1985	251.4	122.5	125.8	63.50	36.50	6.30	2.56
1986	258.9	129.6	129.3	49.20	50.80	7.50	2.99
1987	265.5	132.7	132.8	46.40	53.60	6.60	2.54
1988	272.1	135.9	136.2	47.50	52.50	6.70	2.51
1989 ⁷	276.4	138.0	138.4	77.40	22.60	4.30	1.58
1990	282.2	141.1	141.2	59.00	41.00	5.80	2.09
1991	289.3	144.6	144.7	50.70	49.30	7.10	2.52
1992	294.5	147.4	146.8	67.00	33.00	5.20	1.77
1993	298.9	150.1	148.8	77.00	23.00	4.40	1.51
1994	300.9	151.4	149.5	120.90	-20.90	2.00	0.67
1995	304.1	153.1	151.0	97.50	2.50	3.20	1.08

¹ Natural increases (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of total increase.

² Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of total increase. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures; in addition it includes disclosed by the various censuses. From 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term. From 30 June 1976 net overseas migration also includes an adjustment for category jumping, i.e. the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorisation of movements.

³ The sum of natural increase and net migration. From 30 June 1971 onwards the total increase includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy.

⁴ The rate represents the increase during the period expressed as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.

⁵ Census.

⁶ Includes a high proportion of births to mothers whose usual residence was Queanbeyan (NSW) due to lack of maternity facilities in those years.

⁷ Figures prior to 1989 include Jervis Bay Territory.

17.6 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS

Year	Number				Rate per 1 000 mean population ¹				Deaths under 1 year of age	
	Births ²	Deaths ²	Marriages	Divorces absolute ³	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Number ^{2,4}	Rate per 1 000 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	4 216	715	1 355	369	22.6	4.2	7.6	2.1	61	14.5
1975	4 370	736	1 462	460	22.9	3.9	7.7	2.4	62	14.2
1976 ^{5,6}	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	4 247	723	1 565	1 346	19.2	3.9	7.1	6.1	48	11.3
1980	4 466	892	1 642	1 524	20.2	4.0	7.4	6.9	39	8.7
1981	4 469	962	1 676	1 516	19.6	4.2	7.4	6.7	45	10.1
1982	4 479	1 010	1 756	1 546	19.4	4.4	7.6	6.7	49	10.9
1983	4 144	832	1 757	1 382	17.5	3.5	7.4	⁷ 5.8	41	9.9
1984	4 109	930	1 749	1 671	16.8	3.8	7.1	⁷ 6.8	41	10.2
1985	4 107	896	1 833	1 730	16.2	3.5	7.2	⁷ 6.8	32	7.8
1986	4 102	1 028	1 856	1 641	15.5	3.9	7.2	⁷ 6.2	35	8.5
1987	4 108	998	1 762	1 600	15.4	3.7	6.6	⁷ 6.0	37	9.0
1988 ⁸	4 335	1 016	1 944	1 697	15.8	3.7	7.1	⁹	35	8.1
1989	4 137	980	1 760	1 731	15.0	3.7	6.4	6.3	27	6.5
1990	4 457	1 102	1 730	1 804	15.8	3.8	6.1	6.4	42	9.4
1991	4 756	1 096	1 886	1 970	16.5	3.9	6.5	6.8	36	7.6
1992	4 447	1 074	1 791	1 875	15.1	3.6	6.1	6.4	28	6.3
1993	4 414	1 110	1 783	2 061	14.8	3.7	6.0	6.9	19	4.3
1994	4 461	1 222	1 661	2 071	14.9	4.1	5.5	6.9	21	4.7

¹ From 1993 rate calculated per 1,000 estimated resident population.

² Numbers registered during the year. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines prior to January 1967.

³ Decrees absolute. Excludes nullities of marriage and judicial separations.

⁴ Included in deaths.

⁵ The large increase in the number of divorces coincides with the introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975* in January 1976.

⁶ Rates have been revised in the light of calendar year mean population on a usual residence basis.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Includes marriages and divorces of persons resident in Jervis Bay Territory.

⁹ The crude divorce rate for the ACT is not presented because it is not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents. In 1990, only 35% of divorces granted in the ACT were to applicants normally resident in the ACT. The corresponding figures for 1988 and 1989 were 40% and 39% respectively.

17.7 SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Year	Schools ¹	Primary and secondary full-time students ¹	Higher education students enrolled
1957	23	8 786	491
1958	24	9 639	574
1959	27	11 106	725
1960	31	12 786	² 999
1961	33	14 429	1 178
1962	37	16 110	1 623
1963	39	17 929	1 951
1964	42	19 691	2 423
1965	45	21 902	2 978
1966	50	23 901	3 284
1967	53	26 403	3 528
1968	59	28 943	4 066
1969	61	31 543	4 606
1970	69	34 234	5 598
1971	72	36 597	6 437
1972	79	39 130	7 151
1973	83	41 724	7 741
1974	88	44 734	8 902
1975	94	47 347	10 126
1976	102	50 515	10 647
1977	109	52 735	10 600
1978	117	³ 54 348	10 890
1979	121	54 914	11 090
1980	125	55 634	11 470
1981	128	56 272	11 260
1982	131	56 786	11 080
1983	130	58 162	12 085
1984	130	58 764	12 076
1985	133	59 611	13 069
1986	132	60 005	13 284
1987	133	60 883	⁴ 14 182
1988	134	61 430	15 215
1989	132	61 366	15 277
1990	⁵ 134	⁵ 61 039	17 151
1991	⁶ 132	⁷ 61 747	19 174
1992	133	61 909	⁷ 20 320
1993	134	61 352	21 254
1994	137	61 203	20 875
1995	138	61 134	20 585

¹ At the annual School Census in August.

² 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.

³ Excludes 84 part-time students enrolled at secondary colleges.

⁴ From 1985 figures include enrolments from the Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra Institute of the Arts, and the Signadou College of Education.

⁵ Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

⁶ Includes one government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 135 students in 1991; 88 students in 1992; and 79 students in 1993.

⁷ 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.

17.8 SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Pensioners at 30 June					Public hospitals	
Year	Age no.	Invalid no.	Staff no.	Average available beds no.	Inpatients treated no.	Expenditure \$'000
1956-57	..	..	¹ 242	..	4 884	330
1957-58	601	92	¹ 252	..	6 507	415
1958-59	655	108	¹ 283	..	7 267	493
1959-60	682	128	¹ 304	..	8 063	549
1960-61	748	154	²³ 464	305	8 687	1 750
1961-62	832	181	³ 500	318	9 736	1 988
1962-63	899	232	³ 548	343	10 180	3 112
1963-64	973	247	³ 664	427	11 605	3 925
1964-65	986	251	³ 837	454	12 851	2 030
1965-66	1 042	267	1 048	463	14 275	2 680
1966-67	1 183	307	⁴ 1 126	⁴ 499	⁴ 16 138	⁴ 3 507
1967-68	1 707	289	⁴ 1 248	⁴ 576	⁴ 17 929	⁴ 4 163
1968-69	1 882	289	⁴ 1 404	⁴ 611	⁴ 20 020	⁴ 4 642
1969-70	2 225	350	⁴ 1 490	⁴ 643	⁴ 21 016	⁴ 5 442
1970-71	2 431	360	⁴ 1 476	⁴ 660	⁴ 21 614	⁴ 6 799
1971-72	2 635	400	⁴ 1 515	⁴ 683	⁴ 24 884	⁴ 8 090
1972-73	⁵ 3 313	⁵ 497	⁴ 1 653	⁴ 699	⁴ 26 177	⁴ 9 265
1973-74	3 905	546	⁶ 2 388	⁶ 908	⁶ 31 105	⁶ 15 841
1974-75	⁷ 4 562	⁷ 685	⁸ 2 786	⁸ 972	⁸ 33 837	⁸ 24 050
1975-76	5 190	743	⁹ 2 942	⁹ 976	⁹ 37 214	⁹ 30 406
1976-77	5 772	912	2 818	¹⁰ 906	38 661	37 255
1977-78	6 332	1 038	2 857	885	39 520	40 926
					Inpatients accommodated ⁹	
1978-79	6 878	1 245	¹¹ 2 505	¹¹ 850	¹¹ 39 184	¹¹ 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.	¹³ 860	¹³ 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.	¹⁴ 881	¹⁴ 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.	¹⁵ 853	^{13,16} 45 287	n.a.
1990-91	9 770	2 902	n.a.	¹⁷ 843	46 634	n.a.
1991-92	10 345	3 548	n.a.	778	47 297	n.a.
1992-93	11 040	3 890	n.a.	736	49 785	n.a.
1993-94	11 850	4 332	n.a.	754	47 566	n.a.
1994-95	12 250	4 781	n.a.	753	n.a.	n.a.

¹ From 1956-57 to 1959-60 includes only honorary and salaried medical staff and nursing staff.

² Includes paid medical, paramedical, dental, nursing, nursing aides, nursing orderlies, administrative and clerical and other staff.

³ As at 31 December.

⁴ Source: ACT Health Services Branch, Department of Health.

⁵ Source: Department of Social Security.

⁶ Source: ACT Health Services Commission and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home.

⁷ From 1974-75 includes wives' pensions.

⁸ Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home.

⁹ Source: Capital Territory Health Commission.

¹⁰ From 1976-77 available beds and cots for geriatric patients not included. Geriatric patients have been transferred to Public Nursing Homes.

¹¹ Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital, Calvary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. Calvary Hospital opened April 1979.

¹² Qualified babies at Woden Valley Hospital are excluded. Qualified babies are babies who remained in hospital after their mothers were discharged or second and subsequent babies of multiple births.

¹³ Source: ACT Community and Health Service.

¹⁴ Source: ACT Board of Health.

¹⁵ 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.

17.9 SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Year	Civilian labour force at August ¹					
	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Total labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate ²	Participation rate ³
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1973 ⁴	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	139.5	6.1	71.8
1978 ⁵	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 ⁶	141.4	6.4	147.8	202.4	4.3	72.9
1990	142.7	7.0	149.8	208.6	4.7	71.8
1991	143.9	9.1	153.0	214.2	5.9	71.4
1992	143.8	12.3	156.0	219.1	7.9	71.2
1993	151.1	11.3	162.3	224.4	6.9	72.3
1994	154.1	10.6	164.7	228.4	6.4	72.1
1995	158.4	12.1	170.5	230.7	7.1	73.9

¹ Aged 15 years and over.

² The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

³ The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over

⁴ Series based on 1976 Census.

⁵ Series based on 1986 Census.

⁶ Series based on 1991 Census.

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

17.10 SUMMARY OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index (base year 1989-90 = 100.0)

Year	All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education
1949-50	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	12.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964-65	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969-70	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970-71	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-72	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972-73	20.7	21.5	21.7	19.8	23.0	18.9	19.2	18.8	..
1973-74	23.4	25.8	24.6	21.6	24.8	20.8	20.8	20.9	..
1974-75	27.0	28.1	29.7	25.2	28.9	24.8	24.2	25.4	..
1975-76	30.7	31.5	34.6	29.9	33.2	29.4	28.9	21.0	..
1976-77	34.9	35.0	40.1	34.5	36.7	32.3	31.7	35.2	..
1977-78	38.1	38.5	43.8	37.1	39.8	35.3	33.3	42.3	..
1978-79	41.2	43.2	47.0	38.6	42.6	38.3	38.0	41.6	..
1979-80	45.6	49.3	50.2	40.5	47.0	43.8	41.5	45.9	..
1980-81	50.0	54.3	53.9	43.6	52.7	48.3	44.6	50.8	..
1981-82	55.3	58.4	57.9	49.0	57.7	54.3	48.4	61.2	..
1982-83	61.9	63.7	61.6	54.1	65.5	61.9	55.1	77.9	61.9
1983-84	66.1	69.0	65.3	59.3	69.8	66.4	60.9	72.5	66.1
1984-85	69.3	72.5	69.8	65.7	72.3	70.6	66.5	60.8	69.1
1985-86	75.3	77.3	75.1	72.6	78.0	77.0	74.5	66.2	74.8
1986-87	81.6	81.5	82.5	76.9	82.9	85.3	82.7	77.4	81.0
1987-88	87.3	85.4	88.8	79.1	89.2	91.7	89.2	87.0	88.3
1988-89	93.1	93.3	94.7	86.9	94.5	94.2	93.3	93.9	94.7
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	105.1	103.2	105.0	103.8	105.5	106.9	106.9	107.6	104.4
1991-92	107.8	106.6	106.7	101.6	107.4	110.8	112.9	118.6	106.3
1992-93	109.5	108.4	107.2	99.6	107.8	114.3	122.6	122.3	108.3
1993-94	111.4	111.1	106.7	99.3	107.8	117.8	132.2	129.0	112.0
1994-95	115.1	116.7	107.1	110.7	110.4	122.1	143.3	134.5	114.1

17.11

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Year	Livestock at end of year ¹				Year	Production	
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (all purposes)		Beef and veal	Wool (greasy)
	no.	no.	no.	no.		tonnes ³	tonnes
1912	8 412	244 180	393	..	..	..	..
1913	7 108	207 414	203	..	..	..	..
1914	7 627	163 407	194	..	..	..	..
1915	4 961	150 554	226	..	..	..	..
1916	5 666	114 933	289	..	..	..	..
1917	8 230	121 990	259	..	..	..	..
1918	13 408	152 736	518	..	..	..	..
1919	8 894	155 794	310	..	..	..	..
1920	8 378	194 642	572	..	..	..	..
1921	7 387	178 413	286	..	..	..	..
1922	8 290	167 568	343	..	1921-22	22	..
1923	6 275	154 609	274	..	1922-23	32	..
1924	6 085	146 157	434	..	1923-24	26	..
1925	5 058	165 790	291	..	1924-25	33	..
1926	5 312	172 251	343	..	1925-26	110	..
1927	5 509	224 077	94	..	1926-27	658	..
1928	6 188	213 659	69	..	1927-28	650	..
1929	5 269	207 211	51	..	1928-29	461	..
1930	4 760	240 445	124	..	1929-30	474	..
1931	4 240	183 077	37	..	1930-31	299	..
1932	5 395	194 391	108	..	1931-32	296	..
1933	4 643	214 355	58	..	1932-33	328	739
1934	6 790	231 742	464	..	1933-34	357	799
1935	8 433	219 343	649	..	1934-35	403	860
1936	10 186	228 317	629	..	1935-36	374	805
1937	9 856	244 378	454	..	1936-37	523	798
1938	8 325	263 616	417	..	1937-38	584	815
1939	7 057	245 540	573	..	1938-39	572	866
1940	5 879	259 408	601	..	1939-40	594	1 013
1941	6 636	281 791	593	..	1940-41	666	965
1942	7 432	262 563	854	..	1941-42	654	999
1943	6 967	250 344	779	..	1942-43	829	864
1944	8 083	274 642	657	..	1943-44	514	868
1945	9 320	250 778	689	..	1944-45	311	800
1946	7 867	224 680	619	..	1945-46	377	889
1947	9 169	227 994	627	..	1946-47	543	924
1948	8 748	215 227	566	..	1947-48	710	802
1949	10 071	238 110	468	..	1948-49	1 035	897
1950	11 161	253 546	423	..	1949-50	1 312	963
1951	11 477	256 800	642	..	1950-51	1 716	1 028
1952	10 293	243 059	249	..	1951-52	1 806	801
1953	9 705	246 800	180	..	1952-53	1 464	1 018
1954	9 394	251 666	276	..	1953-54	1 656	1 032
1955	8 500	245 500	104	..	1954-55	1 616	1 012
1956	9 399	257 901	115	..	1955-56	1 795	1 056
1957	10 596	266 896	139	..	1956-57	1 906	1 114
1958	9 532	255 600	167	..	1957-58	2 165	968
1959	9 408	271 892	175	..	1958-59	1 968	1 144
1960	10 716	299 086	151	..	1959-60	1 827	1 315
1961	12 520	278 216	109	..	1960-61	1 217	1 121
1962	14 169	286 214	184	..	1961-62	1 637	1 200
1963	14 155	279 206	92	..	1962-63	2 113	1 063
1964	14 399	289 104	121	..	1963-64	2 193	1 158

For footnotes see end of table.

17.11

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS — *continued*

	Livestock at end of year ¹				Year	Production	
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (all purposes)		Beef and veal	Wool (greasy)
Year	no.	no.	no.	no.	Year	tonnes ³	tonnes
1965	14 049	289 826	n.a.	..	1964-65	2 214	1 123
1966	13 361	258 179	n.a.	..	1965-66	1 823	850
1967	13 902	280 609	n.a.	..	1966-67	1 737	1 113
1968	12 548	267 078	n.a.	..	1967-68	1 719	1 015
1969	13 845	245 884	n.a.	..	1968-69	1 922	934
1970	15 320	244 277	n.a.	..	1969-70	2 677	1 149
1971	17 910	251 187	121	..	1970-71	3 179	994
1972	20 252	191 560	127	..	1971-72	3 295	822
1973	19 456	142 968	112	63 885	1972-73	4 021	555
1974	19 049	125 800	43	155 459	1973-74	4 244	539
1975	18 363	117 214	36	164 485	1974-75	5 434	546
1976	23 050	148 207	22	132 826	1975-76	5 571	566
1977	19 349	124 164	16	172 282	1976-77	5 359	484
1978	15 808	119 048	n.a.	149 614	1977-78	6 333	474
1979	14 236	117 294	n.a.	235 612	1978-79	6 071	494
1980	13 559	98 359	n.a.	170 580	1979-80	6 182	413
1981	12 500	98 821	n.a.	183 116	1980-81	6 789	389
1982	12 889	100 724	n.a.	183 540	1981-82	7 900	389
1983	10 222	104 167	n.a.	178 074	1982-83	3 286	414
1984	9 944	108 696	n.a.	181 030	1983-84	6 017	465
1985	11 084	118 068	n.a.	173 320	1984-85	4 712	508
1986	11 486	116 852	n.a.	198 190	1985-86	5 510	477
1986-87	11 792	100 464	n.a.	245 779	1986-87	5 685	426
1987-88	10 792	97 300	n.a.	225 730	1987-88	6 275	440
1988-89	10 225	100 258	n.a.	218 806	1988-89	6 310	495
1989-90	12 085	121 938	n.a.	221 609	1989-90	6 733	530
1990-91	11 158	118 288	n.a.	197 678	1990-91	6 317	574
1991-92 ¹⁶	10 823	110 170	n.a.	199 543	1991-92	6 107	440
1992-93	12 231	101 243	n.a.	216 989	1992-93	6 336	455
1993-94 ¹⁶	13 368	97 239	n.a.	200 960	1993-94	7 415	421
1994-95	12 780	77 741	n.a.	269 875	1994-95	1 052	440

¹ Number.

² Carcass weight.

³ From 1986-87 the scope of the Agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more. This change in Census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

17.12

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Season	Wheat for grain		Oats for grain		Crops for hay		Apple trees bearing		Total area under crop
	Area acres	Production bushels	Area acres	Production bushels	Area acres	Production bushels	Area acres	Production bushels	
1960-61	1 061	30 219	529	11 058	2 932	8 355	43	1 331	7 632
1961-62	1 414	32 100	866	16 212	2 442	5 325	44	3 925	6 688
1962-63	2 406	70 413	663	16 974	2 518	5 981	38	3 864	7 512
1963-64	2 824	69 384	1 132	22 446	2 582	4 421	40	3 322	8 147
1964-65	2 094	57 792	1 487	32 100	3 469	6 903	43	3 664	8 815
1965-66	1 342	27 855	1 458	37 338	3 737	5 832	31	2 768	7 584
1966-67	2 666	86 577	1 797	47 004	3 983	8 516	26	3 358	10 247
1967-68	2 337	41 602	584	11 852	2 475	2 952	26	575	7 009
1968-69	4 158	83 674	1 200	26 858	4 385	7 003	24	3 446	11 215
1969-70	2 693	72 794	895	25 118	3 243	6 518	24	6 596	8 620
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	number	tonnes	hectares
1970-71	485	764	235	250	159	629	n.a.	115	1 172
1971-72	414	723	101	86	186	326	n.a.	90	1 088
1972-73	289	359	128	66	209	311	4 611	105	1 410
1973-74	320	335	254	300	75	392	4 643	88	1 040
1974-75	204	248	130	154	8	23	5 380	48	616
1975-76	408	471	165	187	73	170	4 580	36	986
1976-77	361	524	143	174	55	186	4 111	105	962
1977-78	295	398	56	34	34	94	3 892	47	790
1978-79	148	349	117	146	54	394	4 025	144	641
1979-80	524	962	127	99	44	168	2 955	43	1 278
1980-81	n.a.	n.a.	119	82	122	256	3 813	n.a.	650
1981-82	88	127	269	395	82	252	3 801	n.a.	807
1982-83	65	19	97	27	73	30	3 058	n.a.	717
1983-84	270	463	495	338	234	642	3 061	n.a.	1 485
1984-85	111	82	4	6	22	134	2 781	n.a.	494
1985-86	138	281	156	273	25	60	n.a.	n.a.	685
1986-87 ¹	n.a.	n.a.	123	197	42	120	n.a.	n.a.	459
1987-88	n.a.	n.a.	168	158	28	21	1 010	n.a.	1 025
1988-89	n.a.	n.a.	46	58	61	50	1 010	n.a.	376
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	42	18	24	36	1 140	n.a.	185
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	53	41	113	18	416	n.a.	290
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	38	15	35	35	955	n.a.	383
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	73	175	241	136	1 499	n.a.	514
1993-94	n.a.	n.a.	24	60	111	119	2 603	n.a.	353
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	95	—	30	51	2 662	n.a.	322

¹ From 1986-87 the scope of the Agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operation (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more per annum. The scope of previous Censuses was established with an EVAO of \$2,500 or more. This change in census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

² NOTE: From 1972-73 all statistics relate to the year ended 31 March.

17.13 SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>As at 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1969	112	2 653	9.4	31.2
1970	111	2 960	11.2	37.0
1971	¹	¹	¹	¹
1972	135	3 333	14.7	50.1
1973	132	3 458	16.5	60.5
1974	135	3 729	22.4	75.6
1975	104	3 672	27.0	94.6
1976	106	3 534	29.1	95.7
1977	105	3 435	31.2	102.8
1978	92	3 021	30.2	101.1
1979	117	3 073	33.7	118.8
1980	112	3 132	37.2	127.5
1981	117	3 316	44.9	162.9
1982	126	3 451	49.4	187.7
1983	150	3 228	54.6	217.5
1984	148	3 247	58.8	263.1
1985	143	¹	64.4	298.9
1986	¹	¹	¹	¹
1987	131	4 132	89.6	370.4
1988	168	4 170	91.4	375.4
1989	191	4 099	101.0	438.0
1990	205	3 734	105.0	424.0
1991	224	3 584	105.0	463.0
1992	272	3 752	105.0	479.0
1993	242	3 752	104.0	466.0
1994	281	4 200	125.0	553.0

¹ An annual Manufacturing Census was not conducted in this financial year.

17.14 SUMMARY OF RETAIL TRADE

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>As at 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1974	1 197	9 542	30.6	..
1980	1 452	10 660	65.4	..
1983	..	..	..	827.3
1984	..	..	..	932.9
1985	..	..	..	1 004.0
1986	1 504	11 328	97.5	1 130.5
1987	..	..	..	1 241.5
1988	..	..	..	1 379.3
1989	..	..	..	1 476.4
1990	..	..	..	1 566.2
1991	..	..	..	1 705.4
1992	1 701	14 428	169.0	1 901.6
1993	..	..	..	2 000.9
1994	..	..	..	2 066.0
1995	..	..	..	2 135.0

¹ Retail Censuses are only conducted at five-yearly intervals.

17.15

SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, ACT^{1,2}

	<i>Passenger motor vehicle</i>	<i>Trucks³</i>	<i>Buses³</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1955	6 613	2 366	—	480	9 459
1962	17 999	3 694	—	296	21 989
1965	28 724	4 916	—	432	34 072
1966	32 272	5 311	—	547	38 130
1967	36 231	5 659	—	805	42 695
1968	40 990	6 115	—	1 111	48 216
1969	45 755	6 648	—	1 539	53 942
1970	48 600	6 700	—	1 800	57 100
1971	55 700	7 600	—	2 600	65 800
1972	57 400	7 900	—	2 600	67 900
1973	62 100	8 800	—	2 700	73 600
1974	67 000	9 800	—	2 900	79 700
1975	71 800	10 300	700	3 100	85 900
1976	76 600	11 200	800	3 500	92 300
1977	81 300	12 800	900	3 700	98 700
1978	79 900	13 200	900	3 000	97 000
1979	88 600	13 900	900	3 100	106 500
1980	88 400	13 000	800	3 400	105 500
1981	91 400	13 400	900	3 900	109 600
1982	93 100	13 400	900	4 400	112 000
1983	97 200	13 600	1 000	4 600	116 200
1984	103 500	14 400	1 000	4 700	123 600
1985	107 900	14 900	1 100	4 300	128 200
1986	111 100	15 500	1 100	3 900	131 600
1987	113 900	15 800	1 200	3 500	134 400
1988	118 200	16 100	1 200	3 600	139 100
1989	124 000	17 200	1 200	3 800	146 200
1990	134 200	18 500	1 000	4 400	158 100
1991	131 800	18 900	1 400	4 600	156 700
1992	145 200	13 900	1 300	4 800	165 200
1993	146 800	20 300	1 300	4 800	173 100
1994	155 000	21 400	1 500	4 900	182 800
1995	150 028	20 665	1 016	4 615	176 324

¹ Figures up to 1971 are for 12 months ended December. From 1972 onwards figures are for 12 months ended June.

² Includes Commonwealth owned vehicles in the ACT except those belonging to the Defence services.

³ Trucks (including commercial vehicles) and buses were combined up until 1975. Also includes panel vans and utilities. From 1985 onwards figures are not comparable to previous figures due to a change in the body type classifications.

17.16

SUMMARY OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, ACT¹

	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Persons receiving medical treatment</i>	<i>Persons admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1979	249	562	153	17
1980	232	260	141	23
1981	265	473	163	21
1982	229	502	139	16
1983	203	478	125	13
1984	250	376	158	21
1985	230	343	187	32
1986	245	295	229	32
1987	403	263	184	36
1988	449	362	186	31
1989	574	524	214	32
1990	553	505	205	26
1991	555	494	200	17
1992	523	473	165	20
1993	588	576	157	12
1994	518	445	186	18
1995	511	481	172	12

¹ On-road casualties only.

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