



Australian Capital Territory in Focus

1999

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Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information please contact Zoe Rivers on Canberra 02 6207 0286 or Natalie Collins on Canberra 02 6207 0446.

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PREFACE

The 1999 edition of *Australian Capital Territory In Focus* provides a detailed statistical review of social, economic and demographic characteristics of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). Furthermore, it presents a qualitative analysis on topics such as climate and environment, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing. A chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is also included and it contains a comprehensive range of statistics on the region's socio-economic situation including new income support data.

The statistics contained in this volume are the most recent available at the time of preparation. More detailed statistics about most of the topics covered in this publication may be obtained by reference to the list of information sources included at the end of each chapter, or by contacting the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Information Service.

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

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

Dalma Jacobs
Regional Director
ACT Regional Office

Australian Bureau of Statistics
July 1999

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

The ABS wishes to thank the following for their cooperation and contributions.

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ACTEW Corporation Ltd
ACTION
Attorneys-General's Department (ACT)
Australian Capital Region Development Council
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Bureau of Meteorology
Bureau of Tourism Research
Canberra Cabs
Canberra Hospital
Canberra Tourism Commission
Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation
Chief Minister's Department (ACT)
Comcare
Countrylink NSW
Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs
Department of Education and Community Services (ACT)
Department of the Environment and Heritage
Department of Family and Community Services and Centrelink
Department of Health and Family Services
Department of Justice and Community Safety (ACT)
Department of Transport and Regional Services
Department of Urban Services (ACT)
Emergency Services Bureau
Federal Airports Corporation
Federal Office of Road Safety
Health Insurance Commission
Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia
Justice and Community Safety Department (ACT)
Office of the Commissioner for the Environment
Office of the Australian Government Actuary
Real Estate Institute of Australia
Reserve Bank of Australia

GENERAL INFORMATION

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACR	Australian Capital Region
ha	hectare
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise stated
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
. .	not applicable
*	subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%
**	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
–	nil or rounded to zero (including all nulls)

REFERENCE PERIODS

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1998, refer to the year ended 31 December 1998. Those shown as, e.g. 1997–98, refer to the year ended 30 June 1998. 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. If you require further information about any subject area covered in *In Focus* there are many other ABS publications which will interest you. Some data are also available on 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 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 address: www.abs.gov.au

A wide range of information is available via the Internet, with basic statistics available for each State, Territory and Australia. We also have key national indicators, ABS product release details and other information of general interest.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

ABORIGINAL PERIOD

C21,000 BC Earliest known Aboriginal settlement in the ACT

PASTORAL PERIOD

1820 Charles Throsby, first European to visit area.

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

1825 Robert Campbell granted land at 'Duntroon'.

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

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

1843 Rural depression and drought caused havoc.

1847 Local schooling established.

1850s Goldrushes caused shortage of farm labour.

1859 Post office established at Ginninderra.

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

1887 Railway extended to reach Queanbeyan.

1890 Depression brought disaster to small landholders.

1890s Rabbit plagues.

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

1901 Federation, Constitution provides for a seat of government.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

1908 Canberra—Yass chosen as national capital site.

1909 Charles Scrivener conducted survey of Capital site.

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

Land surrendered by New South Wales to the Commonwealth.

Royal Military College, Duntroon officially opened.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

continued

- 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).
- 1941 Australian War Memorial completed.
- 1945 Reid Preschool opened—first preschool.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

continued

- 1946 Canberra Hospital opened on Acton Peninsula.
Australian National University established as a research school.
- 1946-48 Post World War II building boom.
- 1948 ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament—(could only vote on ACT matters).
- 1950 Plans for Fyshwick laid out.
- 1952 Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five, giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time.
- 1954 Australian–American Memorial completed.
- 1957 National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) established.
- 1959 Population of the ACT reached 50,000.
- 1960s Expansion of urban areas to Woden.
Commercial development in Civic Centre.
Civic Centre remains focus of community.
- 1960 First intake of under graduates to the Australian National University.
- 1961 First TV station opened (CTC7).
- 1962 Kings Avenue Bridge opened.
Woden development started.
- 1963 Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened.
- 1965 Lake Burley Griffin opened.
Royal Australian Mint opened.
Anzac Parade developed.
- 1967 Population of the ACT reached 100,000.
Belconnen development commenced.
- 1968 National Library commenced.
- 1969 First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education.
Elected members of the Advisory Council resign en masse.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

continued

- 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.
- 1975 Two ACT Senators elected to Federal Parliament.
Gungahlin development commenced.
- 1976 Lake Ginninderra filled.
Population of the ACT reached 200,000.
- 1977 National Athletics Stadium completed.
- 1978 Referendum—residents rejected a proposal for self-government.
Opening of Belconnen Mall.
Legislative assembly renamed.
- 1979 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.
- 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.

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.
- Canberra College of Advanced Education restructured as Canberra University.
- 1991 National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released.
- 1992 Referendum passed to change electoral system to Hare-Clark.
- Commonwealth relinquished direct responsibility for the administration of justice.
- Election of the second Legislative Assembly of the ACT.
- Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University.
- Casino Canberra opened.
- 1993 ACT Institute of Technical and Further Education was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology.
- 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 Referendum passed to entrench Hare-Clark system.
- Liberals win election of the third Legislative Assembly of the ACT.
- International Hotel School opened.
- Hoyts 8 cinema 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.

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

continued

- 1997 Commonwealth amends Self Government Act to restrict the Assembly's power in relation to Euthanasia.
- Acton Peninsula gazetted as National land.
- Kingston Foreshore gazetted as Territory land.
- Lanyon Marketplace opened in Tuggeranong.
- 1998 Opening of Canberra Museum and Gallery.
- Liberal's win election of the fourth Legislative Assembly of the ACT.
- The Canberra Playhouse opened.
- 1999 10th Anniversary of self-government.
- Completion of Bruce Stadium redevelopment.

CHAPTER 1

CLIMATE AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

HISTORY

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

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

PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

The highest peak is Mt Bimberi (1,910 metres) in the south. The Molonglo River traverses the northern plains and hill country which contain most of the urban areas which represent about 14% of the Territory's area. 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—1997(a)

<i>Statistical subdivision</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Proportion of ACT</i>
	<i>sq km</i>	<i>%</i>
North Canberra	206.88	8.80
Belconnen	129.76	5.52
Woden Valley	28.61	1.22
Weston Creek–Stromlo	104.06	4.42
Tuggeranong	161.51	6.87
South Canberra	86.52	3.68
Gunghalin–Hall	90.62	3.85
ACT Balance	1 543.73	65.64
Total	2 351.69	100.00

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

Source: ABS, *Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 1313.8).

LAND USE

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

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

1.2 AREA OF LAND USE IN THE ACT

<i>Use</i>	<i>1995</i>		<i>1997</i>	
	<i>ha</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory %</i>	<i>ha</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory %</i>
Conservation	123 972	53	124 542	53
Rural	66 423	28	65 671	28
Urban	23 810	10	23 991	10
Forestry	21 619	9	21 619	9
Total	235 824	100	235 823	100

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

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

LAND USE *continued*

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

CLIMATE

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

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

According to the Bureau of Meteorology, the weather in the ACT in 1998 was above average in rainfall and temperature with a record low number of frosts. The first few months of the year were hot and dry as the region was still under the influence of the El Nino pattern across the Pacific Ocean. However, there was a break in this pattern during autumn and a swing to a La Nina event, it became wetter than normal during winter and spring, with the winter being the wettest winter recorded at the airport since records commenced in 1939.

Rainfall At Canberra airport 669.2 mm of rain was recorded in 1998, well above the average of 629.3 mm. Winter, with 305.4 mm rainfall, became the wettest winter on record at the airport (previous record 275.6 mm in 1991) while spring was also well above average. The wettest month for the year was August with 118.6 mm rainfall while the driest month was March with only 3.6 mm. The wettest 24-hour total to 9 a.m. occurred on 8 February with 36 mm recorded as a result of a thunderstorm on the evening of 7 February. There were only two other occasions when more than 30 mm was recorded in the 24-hour period to 9 a.m., those being 32.4 mm to 9 a.m. on 23 June and 31.8 mm to 9 a.m. on 24 June.

Although rainfall was above average, the number of rain days for the year was only 94, well below the annual average of 108 days. There were also less thunderstorm days than normal with 17 thunderstorm days compared to the average of 23 days. While there were only two days on which the airport recorded hail, there were reports of hail within the ACT recorded on several other occasions. The airport also recorded one day of snow (29 July).

There were also less fogs than normal with only 25 fogs being observed at the airport, 19 fewer than the annual average of 44 fogs.

1.3 RAINFALL AND FOG—1998

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall</i>		<i>Fog</i>
	<i>Total rainfall</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>
	<i>mm</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
January	22.8	9	1
February	38.4	4	1
March	3.6	3	1
April	51.4	6	1
May	37.8	7	4
June	117.4	9	7
July	69.8	10	5
August	118.6	13	2
September	57.0	9	2
October	59.0	10	1
November	79.6	10	0
December	13.8	4	0
Year	669.2	94	25

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, unpublished data.

The average daily temperature for 1998 was 13.8°C, which is at the higher end of the scale (the warmest year on record was 14.0°C in 1980) and was well above the long term average of 12.9°C. This was a result of the average daytime maximum temperature of 20.4°C being above the annual average of 19.4°C as well as the average night time temperature of 7.1°C also being well above the long term average of 6.3°C. The warmest month was February (average daily temperature 22.0°C) and the coldest month was July (average daily temperature 5.7°C).

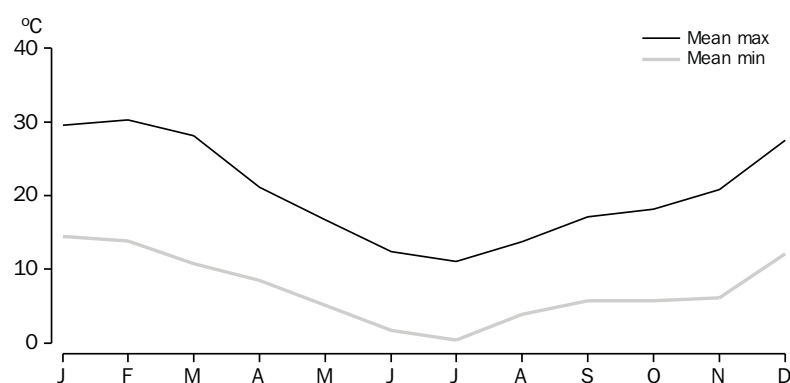
The temperature reached 30.0°C or more on 49 days during the year compared to the annual average of 29 days, with 43 of these days occurring during the first three months of the year. Average daily minimum temperatures were above average for all months except October and November with the average daily minimum temperature for August being a new record high value and for September being an equal record high value. The overall high minimum temperatures were reflected in the fact that there were only 61 frosts recorded for the year (average 100 frosts) and is a new record low figure. There were 41 frosts over winter, well below the average of 58 frosts, while there were nine frosts in autumn (average 19) and only 11 frosts in spring (average 23). The first frost of the year was recorded on 14 March (median date for first frost is 9 April) and the last frost was recorded on 3 November (median date for last frost is 16 November).

1.4 AIR TEMPERATURE—1998

Month	Air temperature daily readings		Extreme air temperature	
	Average max.	Average min.	Highest	Lowest
	°C	°C	°C	°C
January	29.5	14.4	40.0	9.1
February	30.3	13.8	36.4	5.0
March	28.1	10.7	37.5	5.8
April	21.1	8.5	30.5	0.0
May	16.7	5.1	20.7	-3.2
June	12.4	1.7	18.7	-6.0
July	11.1	0.4	14.0	-5.4
August	13.7	3.9	18.2	-4.0
September	17.1	5.7	25.5	-1.9
October	18.1	5.7	26.5	-2.0
November	20.8	6.1	26.8	-0.7
December	27.5	12.1	35.8	3.6
Year average and extreme	20.4	7.1	27.6	0.0

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, unpublished data.

1.5 AIR TEMPERATURE—1998



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

VEGETATION

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

1.6 VEGETATION TYPES—1997

	Area	
	ha	%
Non-forest system	73 564	31
Moist forest	71 950	30
Dry forest	30 281	13
Urban	17 891	8
Woodland	15 670	7
Exotic forest	14 573	6
Subalpine woodland	6 040	3
Frost hollow	2 265	1
Plateau complex	1 553	1
Water body	1 247	1
Rocky outcrop	847	0
Severely disturbed forest	33	0
Total	235 914	100

Source: NPWS Broadscale Eastern Bushlands Database.

The native vegetation associations of the ACT are formed by about 890 species of native vascular plants (i.e. trees, shrubs, flowering plants and ferns). There are also approximately 360 introduced (exotic) species known in the ACT. The ACT has the highest proportion of all the mainland States and Territories of exotic species among its plants. Little is known about the non-vascular plants (i.e. mosses, liverworts, lichens, algae and fungi), although at least 2,000 species have been recorded in the ACT, including 180 species of mosses.

WILDLIFE

The large area of natural land provides the food and shelter necessary for the survival and breeding of a wide variety and abundance of animals in the ACT.

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

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

PARKS AND RESERVES

About 53% (126,683 hectares) of the ACT's land is classified 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 NSW 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 four 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 27 separate areas ranging from bushland hills to lowland native grassland. Many of the areas were once cleared for grazing but they are now being returned to bush through community programs. The hills and ridges of the Canberra Nature Park provide a landscape background to Canberra as well as wildlife habitat.

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Estimated outlays by the ACT Government on sanitation and protection of the environment amounted to \$59 million in 1994–95 and \$56 million in 1995–96. The 5.1% decrease was attributed to a decrease in current outlays of \$3 million by the ACT Government, primarily on unspecified environment protection activities. Per capita expenditure on sanitation and protection of the environment decreased from \$193.70 per head in 1994–95 to \$181.80 in 1995–96.

Other environmental protection expenditures on such things as biodiversity and landscape protection amounted to \$18.4 million in 1994–95 and \$23.9 million in 1995–96. Expenditure on biodiversity and landscape protection accounted for the highest proportion of these expenditures in 1994–95 (81.0%), while other environment protection accounted for the highest proportion of expenditure in 1995–96 (100.0%). The next largest proportion of this expenditure in 1994–95 was other environment protection (19.0%). Per capita expenditure on these identified expenditure items increased from \$60.40 per head in 1994–95 to \$77.50 in 1995–96.

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

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

INFORMATION SOURCES

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CHAPTER 2

GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

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

The National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) was established in 1957 and was given responsibility for the planning of the national capital, including the development of land and the building of government houses, schools and other community services. The functions of the NCDC were split between ACT Government and the Commonwealth Government when self government was established in 1989. The National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA) was instituted at the beginning of 1989. NCPA became the National Capital Authority (NCA) on 7 July 1997. The NCA's responsibility is to prepare and administer the National Capital Plan, to manage the national land that is required for the special purposes of the Capital, and to foster awareness of Canberra as a National Capital.

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

In 1988 the Federal Government enacted the *ACT (Self Government) Act 1988* (ACT) making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity. The *ACT (Self Government) Act 1998* (1998) provided for the establishment of the Territory's Legislative Assembly and Executive. The First and Second Legislative Assembly elections were held in March 1989 and February 1992, respectively, using a modified version of the d'Hont system.

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

STRUCTURE OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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

2.1 MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AS AT FEBRUARY 1999

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

Source: ACT Legislative Assembly.

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

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

STRUCTURE OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

continued

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

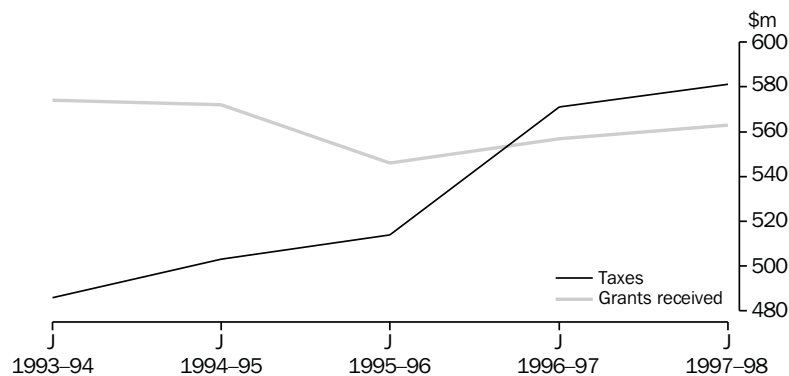
The function of the ACT Executive, comprised of the Members of the Cabinet (the Chief Minister and the four appointed Ministers), is to collectively govern the Territory, implement all Territory law, and develop and manage the Budget. The present Chief Minister is Kate Carnell (Treasurer and Minister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

In 1997–98 there were 17,006 people who worked in the six Public Service Agencies. It is through the ACT Public Service that the Executive serves the ACT community.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Revenue ACT consolidated public sector revenue was \$1,263 million in 1997–98. The main sources of revenue for the ACT Government in 1997–98 were taxes (\$581 million or 46% of all revenue) and grants received (\$563 million or 45% of all revenue). Since 1996–97 the main source of revenue has changed from grants received to taxes.

2.2 MAIN COMPONENTS OF CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SECTOR REVENUE



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

Taxation revenue From 1996–97 to 1997–98 total ACT government taxation revenue increased by 1.8% to \$581 million, due mainly to an increase of 3.3% (\$8 million) in taxes on property, especially taxes on financial and capital transactions. Taxation revenue excludes taxes received from ACT Government bodies, and also excludes fees and fines, which are included in outlays in accordance with the principles of government finance statistics.

2.3 ACT GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE BY TYPE

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98 ^p
Type of tax	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force	95	101	102	110	113
Taxes on property					
Immovable property					
Land	29	29	29	32	34
Municipal rates	83	86	88	95	94
Other	4	6	6	5	4
Financial and capital transactions					
Stamp duties	62	59	53	83	86
Financial institutions	27	26	26	28	34
Total	205	206	203	243	251
Taxes on provision of goods and services					
Gambling					
Government lotteries	4	4	4	5	4
Private lotteries	7	7	8	7	7
Gambling machines	19	23	26	26	28
Casino	12	11	8	4	4
Race betting	6	5	6	7	5
Insurance	14	14	15	16	18
Total	61	65	67	66	65
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities					
Motor vehicle					
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	12	13	13	15	18
Other	43	45	47	49	48
Franchise					
Gas	1	1	1	1	1
Petroleum products	26	27	27	30	28
Tobacco	31	33	39	41	40
Liquor	13	13	14	11	14
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	—	—	—	5	4
Total	125	131	141	152	152
Total	486	503	514	571	581

Note: Government taxation revenue includes consolidated data where public taxes paid have been eliminated.

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

Taxation revenue per head of mean population for the ACT have been consistently lower than the average for all States and Territories. However, the amount per head has been rising steadily and stood at \$1,879 per person in 1997–98, an increase of 1.8% from 1996–97. This does not include Commonwealth taxes which were \$6,970 per person in 1997–98.

2.4 TAXATION REVENUE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION(a)

Year	ACT	All States and Territories
	\$	\$
1992-93	1 529	1 559
1993-94	1 618	1 697
1994-95	1 657	1 754
1995-96	1 676	1 862
1996-97	1 846	1 974
1997-98p	1 879	2 037

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

OUTLAYS

Consolidated public sector outlays in 1997-98 financial year stood at \$1,331 million (preliminary estimate) up \$20 million from 1996-97 (\$1,311 million). Increases were mainly on current grants to other sectors (up \$4 million), other current outlays (up \$7 million), and capital grants to other sectors (up \$10 million), while a decrease was shown for interest payments (down \$3 million). Of the total outlays in 1997-98, current outlays accounted for approximately 72%.

Outlays by spending area

The ACT Government produce their own projections of government spending by each individual area of major spending and importance. The data in this table is sourced from the *ACT Budget Paper No. 2* and is based on administrative arrangements.

2.5 ACT PROJECTIONS OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Purpose	1998-99p
	\$m
Health and Community Care	351.3
Government Schooling	306.0
Urban Services	142.7
Justice and Community Safety	89.6
ACT Housing	89.1
Canberra Institute of Technology	82.9
Non-government Schooling	77.1
ACTION	72.3
Chief Minister's Department	62.4
Children's Youth and Family Services	55.6
Police	54.3
Environment and Heritage	21.2
Sport and Recreation	14.7
Legislative Assembly	6.8
Executive	2.6
Auditor-General	2.0

Source: ACT Government, *Budget Paper No. 2., 1998-99*

TOTAL FINANCING

Total financing (the difference between total outlays and revenue and grants) decreased by \$10 million (12.8%) brought about mainly by increases in revenue from grants received, taxes and net operating surplus. A surplus of \$25 million has been recorded in 1997–98, in contrast to the \$25 million deficit in the previous financial year.

2.6 ACT GOVERNMENT FINANCING, CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SECTOR

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96(a)	1996–97(a)	1997–98p(a)
<i>Purpose</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Interest payments	59	52	51	58	55
Current grants to other sectors	135	144	155	181	185
Other current outlays	846	861	896	944	951
Capital grants to other sectors	5	6	6	—	10
Other capital outlays	152	188	127	128	129
Total Outlays	1 198	1 250	1 235	1 311	1 331
Interest revenue	44	39	35	47	39
Grants received	574	572	546	557	563
Taxes	486	503	514	571	581
Net operating surplus	38	45	58	43	52
Other	9	22	17	14	29
Total Revenue	1 151	1 182	1 171	1 232	1 263
Borrowing and advances received (net)	-7	33	46	30	36
Other financing transactions (net)	50	37	24	56	32
Less Net advances paid	-4	2	5	8	—
Total financing	46	68	65	78	68
Less Increase in provisions	51	53	50	53	93
Equals Deficit or surplus (-)	-5	15	15	25	-25

(a) Outlays by purpose included in the previous year's issue have not been used as these are not currently available due to problems in data. For 1998–99, a revised treatment of net advances paid has been introduced. Previously, net advances paid were included in capital outlays. These have been removed from capital outlays and are now included in financing measures.

Source: ABS, *Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 5501.0).

Over time the ACT consolidated public sector surplus has decreased from a high of \$65 million in 1989–90 and to an estimated deficit of \$101 million in 1998–99.

2.7 ACT CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SECTOR SURPLUS



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

NET DEBT

At the end of the 1998 financial year the ACT Government had a net financial assets position of \$50 million (gross debt less total cash, deposits and lending), compared to a net debt of \$55 million in the previous year. This is an increase of \$105 million from the previous financial year. Except for Queensland, the ACT government has had the lowest net debt among all other State and Territory governments for the past three years. Total State governments' net debt showed a decrease of \$7,054 million in 1998, down by 19.2% from the previous financial period.

2.8 NET DEBT OF GOVERNMENTS(a)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Sector	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commonwealth Government	69 632	78 591	91 860	91 617	74 020
State/Territory Government					
New South Wales	17 982	19 292	18 439	17 838	17 440
Victoria	30 961	28 557	14 905	5 141	1 952
Queensland	2 502	1 577	-935	-3 101	-4 102
South Australia	7 154	7 072	6 659	6 487	6 101
Western Australia	8 550	7 418	6 012	6 222	4 447
Tasmania	3 139	3 055	3 000	2 929	2 805
Northern Territory	1 234	1 245	1 235	1 159	1 083
Australian Capital Territory	70	90	122	55	-50
State, Territory and Local Governments	71 592	68 305	49 436	36 730	29 676

(a) Net debt = Gross debt less Total cash, deposits and lending. Some financial assets such as accounts receivable and equity, and unfunded employee liabilities are not included in the calculation of net debt. As a consequence, differences between the net debt of State and Territory Governments may reflect differences in the extent to which governments have chosen to hold in-scope financial assets rather than other financial assets, such as equity in public trading enterprises, or the degree to which they fund employee liabilities such as superannuation.

Source: *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (Cat. no. 5513.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 1997* (Cat. no. 3101.0).
- Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 1998-99* (Cat. no. 5501.0).
- Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 5512.0).
- Information Paper: Upgraded Australian National Accounts, 1998* (Cat. no. 5230.0).
- Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia, 30 June 1997* (Cat. no. 5513.0).
- Taxation Revenue, Australia, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 5506.0).
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- ACT Government, *Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, 1997-98*, Secretariat, ACT Legislative Assembly.

CHAPTER 3

THE ECONOMY

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

As the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is undergoing changes to the way it analyses and presents its National Accounts series, some of the data for 1997–98 was not available, or not available in the new format at the time of this publication. Care must be taken when using data provided from the National Accounts. For further information on these changes please refer to the ABS *Information Paper: Upgraded National Accounts, June 1998* (Cat. no. 5253.0).

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Gross State Product (GSP) is derived from the State accounts and is used to denote income-based gross domestic product (GDP(I)) by State/Territory. GSP is a measure of 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. Conceptually, GSP and GDP(I) are identical. From 1996–97 to 1997–98 current price GSP in the ACT increased by \$662 million (5.8%) to \$12,111 million. In constant price terms (chain volume measures), the increase was \$494 million (4.3%), raising the GSP to \$11,943 million.

3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT(a)

Year	At current prices		Chain volume measures	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1991–92	8 647	5.1	9 658	0.4
1992–93	9 216	6.6	10 037	3.9
1993–94	9 894	7.4	10 658	6.2
1994–95	10 387	5.0	11 048	3.7
1995–96	10 933	5.0	11 414	3.3
1996–97	11 449	4.7	11 449	0.3
1997–98	12 111	5.8	11 943	4.3

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

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables* (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

Compared to the rest of Australia, the ACT's annual growth remained below that for the rest of Australia for a fourth consecutive year. From 1996–97 to 1997–98 GDP(I) at constant prices for Australia grew by 4.6%. As can be seen (graph 3.2), until 1994–95 the ACT's annual growth exceeded that for the rest of Australia. However the downward trend of growth for the ACT was reversed in 1997–98, with growth in the ACT being only 0.3 of a percentage point lower than the national growth.

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



Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

GSP per capita The GSP per capita for the ACT at both current and constant prices has been consistently higher than Australia's GDP(I) per capita. In 1997-98 the ACT was 30.7% greater in both current price terms and constant price terms than Australia's GDP(I) on a per capita basis. From 1996-97 to 1997-98 the ACT's annual growth per capita at current prices was 5.6%, reflecting a faster growth rate than GDP(I) per capita for Australia which grew by 4.8% in this period. This followed two last years increase in the relative performance of the ACT when its per capita growth rate rose above that for the rest of Australia. At constant prices, the ACT's per capita annual growth remained higher than Australia's per capita GDP(I) growth from 1996-97 to 1997-98, with ACT per capita GSP growing by 4.2%, compared to 3.4% growth in per capita GDP(I) for Australia in this period.

3.3 GROSS PRODUCT PER CAPITA

	At current prices				Chain volume measure			
	ACT		Aust.		ACT		Aust.	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
1991-92	29 344	3.0	23 143	1.1	32 775	-1.5	24 920	-1.0
1992-93	30 792	4.9	24 103	4.2	33 535	2.3	25 603	2.7
1993-94	32 817	6.6	25 107	4.2	35 352	5.4	26 376	3.0
1994-95	34 078	3.8	26 199	4.3	36 246	2.5	27 270	3.4
1995-96	35 468	4.1	27 717	5.8	37 028	2.2	28 098	3.0
1996-97	37 171	4.8	28 668	3.4	37 171	0.4	28 668	2.0
1997-98(a)	39 269	5.6	30 053	4.8	38 724	4.2	29 635	3.4

(a) Figure based on preliminary estimated residential population.

Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

Industry contribution to GSP Most industries maintained a constant share of GSP between 1995-96 and 1996-97. Government administration and defence continued to be the ACT's dominant industry, increasing its share of GSP slightly from 27% in 1995-96 to 28% in 1996-97. This compares to a contribution of only 4% to Australia's GDP(I) by this sector. The most significant industry for Australia is manufacturing which accounted for 14% of GDP(I) in 1996-97. In the ACT the second largest industry is property and business services which contributed 10% to GSP in the ACT in 1996-97.

3.4 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GSP, AT FACTOR COST—1996–97(a)

Industry	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15	0	15 839	4
Mining	3	0	18 795	4
Manufacturing	228	2	64 183	14
Electricity, gas and water	189	2	13 337	3
Construction	721	7	29 343	6
Wholesale trade	212	2	26 751	6
Retail trade	648	6	35 234	8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	189	2	10 551	2
Transport and storage	298	3	23 368	5
Communication	248	2	13 890	3
Finance and insurance	277	3	16 565	4
Property and business services	1 051	10	43 673	10
Government administration and defence	2 811	28	18 267	4
Education	651	6	21 716	5
Health and community services	503	5	28 040	6
Culture and recreational services	300	3	8 125	2
Personal and other services	333	3	10 708	2
Ownership of dwellings	832	8	46 306	10
General government(b)	516	5	8 307	2
Total	10 025	100	452 998	100

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

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

Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

Income components of GSP

In current prices, compensation of employees continues to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 60.3% (\$7,305 million) in 1997–98. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 32.5% (\$3,939 million) and taxes less subsidies on production and imports 6.9% (\$833 million). In contrast, compensation of employees contributed 47.9% to Australia's GDP(I) in 1997–98, reflecting differences between the economic structure of the ACT and other Australian States and Territories. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 40.2% to Australia's GDP(I) in 1997–98 and taxes less subsidies on production and imports accounted for 11.5%.

3.5 INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

Year	Compensation of employees		Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income		Taxes less subsidies on production and imports		GSP(a)	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
1991–92	5 120	59.2	2 971	34.4	510	5.9	8 647	100.0
1992–93	5 406	58.7	3 175	34.5	572	6.2	9 216	100.0
1993–94	5 831	58.9	3 377	34.1	645	6.5	9 894	100.0
1994–95	6 206	59.7	3 482	33.5	699	6.7	10 387	100.0
1995–96	6 575	60.1	3 628	33.2	730	6.7	10 933	100.0
1996–97	6 999	61.1	3 664	32.0	786	6.9	11 449	100.0
1997–98	7 305	60.3	3 939	32.5	833	6.9	12 111	100.0

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

Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

STATE FINAL DEMAND

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

Since 1994–95 the ACT has experienced lower economic growth when compared to the national rate. In the financial year 1997–98 the ACT experienced its strongest economic growth rate for several years, when final demand in the ACT showed an increase of 5.2% in current prices from 1996–97 and stood at \$18,105 million. The final demand in chain volume measure stood at \$17,954 million in 1997–98, showing an increase of 4.3% from 1996–97. This compares to an increase for Australia as a whole of 6.8% (current prices) and 5.3% (chain volume measure).

3.6 FINAL DEMAND

Year	ACT				Aust.			
	Current prices		Chain volume measure		Current prices		Chain volume measure	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1991–92	13 922	6.9	15 127	3.4	409 036	3.2	438 892	0.6
1992–93	14 682	5.5	15 470	2.3	430 864	5.3	452 286	3.1
1993–94	16 036	9.2	16 630	7.0	450 458	4.5	465 507	2.9
1994–95	16 413	2.4	16 919	1.7	481 551	6.9	494 891	6.3
1995–96	16 993	3.5	17 174	1.5	508 291	5.6	511 554	3.4
1996–97	17 215	1.3	17 215	0.2	530 478	4.4	530 478	3.7
1997–98	18 105	5.2	17 954	4.3	566 595	6.8	558 750	5.3

Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (Cat. no. 5206.0); Australian National Accounts: State Details (Cat. no. 5206.0.40.001).

Components of final demand

A closer inspection of the components of final demand shows the structural differences between the ACT economy and the Australian economy. The largest difference is in the relative importance of government, especially in final consumption expenditure. General government final consumption expenditure made up 57.5% of ACT final demand but only 18.1% of Australian final demand. The difference was also noticeable in capital expenditure, where private gross fixed capital expenditure accounted for 7.9% of final demand in the ACT and 19.6% in Australia.

3.7 FINAL DEMAND, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, CURRENT PRICES—1997–98

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	10 393	57.5	102 354	18.1
Household	6 150	34.0	332 311	58.7
Gross fixed capital expenditure				
Private				
Dwellings	318	1.8	28 483	5.0
Other building and structures	532	2.9	22 737	4.0
Machinery and equipment	361	2.0	44 430	7.8
Livestock	—	—	1 272	0.2
Intangible fixed assets	130	0.7	6 757	1.2
Ownership and transfer costs	83	0.5	7 338	1.3
<i>Total private</i>	1 421	7.9	111 013	19.6
Public	116	0.6	20 915	3.7
Final demand	18 081	100.0	566 594	100.0

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0); *Australian National Accounts: State Details* (Cat. no. 5206.0.40.001).

Private final consumption expenditure In 1996–97, dwelling rent accounted for the greatest single proportion of expenditure for both the ACT (18.2%) and Australia (18.5%). Together, food, tobacco products and alcohol made up 19.5% of the ACT's expenditure and 21% of Australia's total expenditure.

The main expenditure items for which the ACT is lower than the national average are travel and communication (13.4% compared with the national average of 14.5%), alcoholic drinks (3.4% compared with the national average of 4.1%), health (6.4% compared with the national average of 7.4%), and food (14.3% compared with the national average of 14.9%).

Conversely expenditure items for which the ACT is higher than the national average include clothing, fabrics and footwear (5.6% compared with the national average of 4.7%), all other goods (8.0% compared with the national average of 7.4%), and all other services (20.1% compared with the national average of 18.2%).

3.8 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, CURRENT PRICES—1996–97

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	829	14.3	47 452	14.9
Cigarettes and tobacco	103	1.8	6 216	2.0
Alcoholic drinks	197	3.4	13 209	4.1
Clothing, fabrics and footwear	323	5.6	15 021	4.7
Household durables	363	6.3	20 024	6.3
Health	371	6.4	23 423	7.4
Dwelling rent	1 053	18.2	58 911	18.5
Gas, electricity and fuel	138	2.4	6 495	2.0
Travel and communication	777	13.4	46 236	14.5
All other goods	465	8.0	23 551	7.4
All other services	1 160	20.1	57 939	18.2
Total(a)	5 781	100.0	318 480	100.0

(a) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

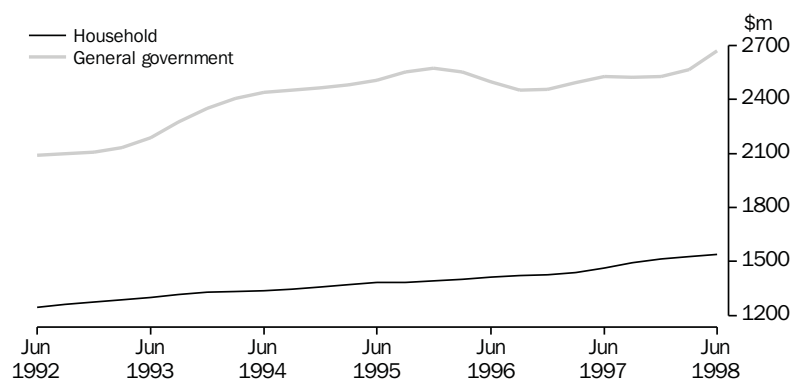
Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

Final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure in the ACT is heavily influenced by the level of government expenditure. In 1996–97 trend government final consumption expenditure was lower than 1995–96, but recovered in 1997–98. Annual general government final expenditure increased in 1997–98 3.6% to \$10,287 million.

Household final consumption expenditure rose steadily throughout this period. Household final consumption expenditure as a proportion of total final consumption expenditure for the ACT, has risen gradually from 35.4% in 1995–96 to 37.1% in 1997–98.

3.9 FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CHAIN VOLUME MEASURE, ACT: Trend

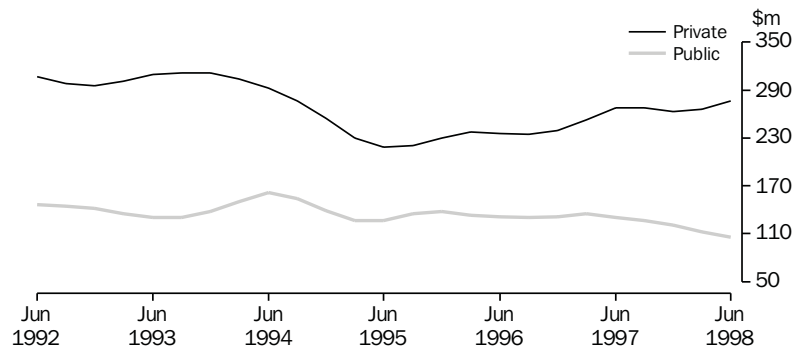


Source: ABS *Australian National Accounts: Quarterly State Details* (Cat. no. 5206.0.40.001).

Gross fixed capital expenditure

From the high recorded in 1993–94 of \$10,287 million, trend public gross fixed capital expenditure has declined steadily until 1997–98 where it recovered and increased 7.9% to \$1,073. Lower public gross fixed capital expenditure in 1996–97 and 1997–98 were offset by increases in private gross fixed capital expenditure which kept total gross fixed capital expenditure at similar levels. These movements were mainly due to the transfer of assets from the public sector to the private sector, for example the sale of DASFLEET. From 1996–97 to 1997–98 private gross fixed capital expenditure has risen while public gross fixed capital expenditure has declined.

3.10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE CHAIN VOLUME MEASURE, ACT:
Trend



Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: Quarterly State Details (Cat. no. 5206.0.40.001).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

For the period 1996–97 in the ACT, 75.0% of total household income was derived from wages, salaries and supplements, which was well above the national level of 62.8%.

Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises in the ACT continues to be considerably less than that for Australia, with the ACT recording 11.1% of total household income being sourced from transfers, compared to 16.4% 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 (18.3%) were higher than the national figure (16.2%) Other deductions (i.e. other direct taxes, fees, fines etc. and consumer debt, interest and transfers overseas) accounted for slightly less of the total household income for the ACT than for Australia.

Household disposable income (i.e. total household income less deductions) for the ACT stood at 79.8% of total household income compared with the national figure of 81.5%.

3.11 HOUSEHOLD INCOME—1996–97

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Wages, salaries and supplements	6 746	75.0	257 736	62.8
Unincorporated enterprises income—farm, non-farm and income from dwellings	573	6.4	45 417	11.1
Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises	996	11.1	67 441	16.4
All other income	677	7.5	39 673	9.7
Total household income	8 992	100.0	410 267	100.0
<i>Less</i>				
Income tax paid	1 645	18.3	66 278	16.2
Other direct taxes, fees, fines etc.	56	0.6	3 896	0.9
Consumer debt interest and transfers overseas	114	1.3	5 764	1.4
Household disposable income	7 177	79.8	334 329	81.5

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The 1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) provides a measure of the levels and patterns of expenditure on goods and services by private households. Across all the States and Territories, the ACT had the highest level of average weekly household expenditure at \$1,071, followed by the Northern Territory (\$971) and New South Wales (\$852).

The four largest items of weekly household expenditure were transport (\$127.73 per week), food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$126.81 per week), general housing costs (\$112.29) and recreation (\$140.56). These items represented respectively 11.9%, 11.8%, 10.5% and 13.1% of ACT household's average weekly spending. These were also the four largest items of expenditure nationally.

Average weekly household expenditure by ACT residents was similar to the national average on many items. However, locally there was significantly more spent than the national average on petrol (\$28.29 per week compared with a national average of \$23.90), meals in restaurants, hotels etc. (\$25.24 compared to \$17.36), TV and audio equipment (\$19.68 compared to \$13.36), women's clothing (\$14.87 compared with \$10.44), books, papers, etc. (\$10.64 compared with \$7.54) and snacks, takeaway food (\$14.56 compared with \$11.95). The items where ACT households spent significantly less compared to the national average included television (\$1.65 compared with \$2.45) and sports equipment n.e.c. (\$1.52 compared with \$2.50).

3.12 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE FOR ACT AND AUSTRALIA—1993–94

<i>Commodity or service</i>	<i>Retail items in which the ACT is atypical</i>		
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>% difference</i>
	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	
<i>High expenditure</i>			
Stationery	4.40	2.69	64
Photo equipment	2.41	1.49	62
Wine	5.87	3.76	56
Men's clothing	7.81	5.20	50
TV and audio equipment	19.68	13.36	47
Hair services male	0.97	0.66	47
Meals in restaurants, hotels etc.	25.24	17.36	45
Women's clothing	14.87	10.44	42
Books, papers etc.	10.64	7.54	41
Linen etc.	8.88	6.44	38
Household services	2.77	2.02	37
Fruit juice	2.37	1.75	35
Children and infant's clothing	3.81	2.92	30
Footwear	7.59	5.85	30
Toiletries and cosmetics	9.26	7.10	30
Camping equipment	0.36	0.28	29
Hair services female	2.38	1.90	25
Glassware, tableware	3.69	2.97	24
Snacks, takeaway food	14.56	11.95	22
Cakes, tarts and puddings	3.01	2.49	21
Household non-durables	12.98	10.95	19
Petrol	28.29	23.90	18
Processed meat	3.15	2.69	17
Furniture and floor coverings	17.96	15.37	17
Fresh fruit	5.75	5.06	14
<i>Low expenditure</i>			
Sports equipment n.e.c.	1.52	2.50	-39
Vet charges	0.63	0.96	-34
Television	1.65	2.45	-33
Frozen sea food	0.20	0.30	-33
Sausages	0.62	0.80	-23
Repairs to audio visual equipment	0.40	0.50	-20
Animal food	2.62	3.18	-18
Jewellery	1.51	1.72	-12
Tobacco	8.53	9.19	-7

Source: ABS, *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 6535.0); *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 6533.0).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports Imports into the ACT refers to commodities which are released from Australian Customs Service control in the ACT, it is also called State or Territory of destination. Foreign imports into the ACT during 1997–98 were valued at \$20.7 million, a 72.5% (\$8.7 million) increase on the 1996–97 figure. The major commodity imported to the ACT in 1997–98 was machinery and transport equipment, accounting for 20.5% (\$4.2 million) of total foreign imports. Office and data processing machinery \$2.2 million (10.5% of total), and miscellaneous commodities and transactions \$2 million (10.2% of total) were the other major imported foreign commodities.

Imports *continued* In 1997–98 just over 35% of the ACT's imports came from four countries. The major import sources were United States of America (\$3.9 million or 18.7% of total imports), the United Kingdom (\$1.3 million or 6.0%), Israel (\$1.2 million or 5.9%) and India (\$1.0 million or 5.0%).

3.13 TOP TEN IMPORTS—1997–98

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Machinery and transport equipment	4 240
Office and data processing machines	2 175
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2 114
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	1 964
Special transactions and commodities	1 919
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1 753
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments	1 177
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	1 068
Telecommunications and sound recording apparatus	797
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	793
Total Imports	20 711

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade Survey.

Exports Exports from the ACT refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT. Foreign exports out of the ACT during 1997–98 were valued at \$12.6 million, a 40.9% (\$3.7 million) rise on the 1996–97 figure. In 1997–98 over 85% of total exports from the ACT came from three major commodities. Professional, scientific and controlling instruments was the major commodity exported from the ACT, accounting for \$5.9 million (47.1%) of total ACT exports. The other two significant export commodities were photographic apparatus, and supplies and optical goods \$3.6 million (28.3% of total exports), and transport equipment (excluding road vehicles) \$1.4 million (10.9% of total exports).

In 1997–98, 87% of the ACT's exports went to four countries. Over half of the ACT's exports (\$7.8 million or 61.7% of total exports) were sent to the United States of America. The other major export destinations were, the United Kingdom (\$1.5 million or 11.7%), New Zealand (\$0.8 million or 6.6%) and Belgium-Luxembourg (\$0.8 million or 6.6%).

3.14 TOP TEN EXPORTS—1997–98

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments	5 939
Photographic apparatus and optical goods	3 570
Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	1 378
Electrical (domestic equipment)	860
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	204
Office machines and automatic data processing machines	178
Crude animal and vegetable materials	110
Gold coins (legal or not legal tender)	82
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	60
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	46
Total exports	12 618

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade Survey.

FINANCE

Bank deposits repayable in Australia as at June 1998 increased by 4.4% to \$5,346 million from June 1997. The National Australia Bank was the Territory's biggest deposit holder (26.9% of deposits), followed by Westpac (21.2%), and St George Bank (19.7%).

3.15 BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS—JUNE 1998(a)

Institution	Deposits repayable in Aust.					
	Current account bearing interest	Current account non-bearing interest	Term at call(b)	Other	Total	Other lending(c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ANZ Banking Group	139	35	172	96	443	550
Bendigo Bank	1	—	1	—	2	108
Colonial State Bank	72	4	28	6	111	526
Commonwealth Bank	383	58	296	248	986	1 203
National Australia Bank	283	52	998	104	1 437	1 289
St George Bank	150	—	598	308	1 055	1 701
Suncorp-Metway	—	—	114	—	114	2
Westpac	402	428	198	103	1 131	704
Other banks	4	64	1	—	68	155
Total	1 432	641	2 406	867	5 346	6 238

(a) Average of weekly figures for month.

(b) Includes cash deposits.

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

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, *Australian Banking Statistics*, 1999.

Loans in the ACT by banks grew by 4.0% to a total of \$6,238 million at 30 June 1998, while credit union loans rose by 8.4% to \$233 million (or 3.6% of total loans).

3.16 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, AS AT 30 JUNE

Institution	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
Bank	10	4 920	8	5 333	8	5 766	8	5 998	13	6 238
Credit union	6	190	5	200	4	209	4	215	4	233
Total	16	5 110	13	5 533	12	5 975	12	6 213	17	6 471

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, unpublished data.

LENDING ACTIVITY

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

Lending commitments in the ACT for 1997–98 rose to \$3,126 million, an increase of 4.1% from the previous year. The most substantial increase occurred in Leasing finance where lending activity was up \$63.1 million or 71.1%. Both Personal finance (up 4.8%), and Commercial finance (up 6.4%) experienced increases in lending, whilst there was a decrease in Housing finance for owner occupation of 5.4%. During 1997–98, 71.8% of total lending activity in the ACT was in Commercial financing (\$1,314.7 million) and Housing finance for owner occupation (\$929 million).

3.17 LENDING COMMITMENTS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Type of lending activity	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Housing finance for owner occupation(a)	1 054.0	1 245.0	947.0	947.0	982.0	929.0
Personal finance	454.0	506.2	497.9	602.0	697.3	730.5
Commercial finance	979.3	1 129.1	1 009.4	1 173.9	1 235.3	1 314.7
Lease finance	73.5	114.1	96.8	85.8	88.7	151.8
Total	2 560.8	2 994.4	2 551.1	2 808.7	3 003.3	3 126.0

(a) Excluding alterations and additions.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Financial Survey.

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

Housing finance for owner occupation was \$929 million in 1997-98, down \$53 million or 5.4% on 1996-97. All areas of housing finance in 1997-98 were lower than that for 1996-97, with the most substantial drop occurring in the purchase of established dwellings (down \$25 million or 30.5%). Finance for construction was down \$6 million or 7.4%, and purchase of established dwellings was down \$22 million or 2.7%.

3.18 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS

Year	Purpose of commitment				Total(a)(b)
	Construction	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(a)(b)		
	\$m	\$m	\$m		\$m
1991-92	111	70	563		744
1992-93	128	174	752		1 054
1993-94	129	206	910		1 245
1994-95	96	183	668		947
1995-96	78	104	765		947
1996-97	81	82	819		982
1997-98	75	57	797		929

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

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

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Financial Surveys Section. Also available on PC Ausstats.

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

Fixed personal finance commitments were \$371.4 million in 1997-98, down \$6 million or 1.6% compared to 1996-97. Refinancing and debt consolidation reflected \$114 million, (30.7%) of fixed personal finance commitments. The remaining commitments were \$257.4 million, down \$6.2 million (2.4%) on 1996-97, mainly due to a decrease of \$8.9 million or 6% in the purchase of motor vehicles, boats, etc.

3.19 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed loan commitments					
Purchases of					
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	102 873	112 696	149 078	150 195	141 251
Household and personal goods	8 982	7 998	10 463	11 160	12 276
Individual residential blocks of land	13 428	18 274	15 244	12 896	14 999
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	15 408	14 624	14 048	20 482	20 906
Travel and holidays	5 358	5 570	7 406	8 280	7 846
Debt consolidation	38 294	27 632	52 021	40 585	38 132
Refinancing	81 180	80 682	84 975	73 189	75 868
Other	31 599	34 335	55 782	60 649	60 126
<i>Total</i>	<i>297 122</i>	<i>301 811</i>	<i>389 017</i>	<i>377 436</i>	<i>371 404</i>
Revolving credit facilities					
New and increased credit limits	209 073	196 100	213 020	319 908	359 076
Total credit limits (at end of year)	782 373	843 822	939 152	1 107 311	1 313 395
Credit used (at end of year)	285 450	324 045	372 584	471 496	591 493

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Financial Surveys Section. Also available on PC Ausstats.

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

Fixed commercial finance commitments were \$900.9 million in 1997-98 which included \$124.1 million relating to refinancing. The remaining \$776.8 million was \$27.8 million (3.7%) up on that for 1996-97. Total loan commitments remained relatively steady in 1997-98, decreasing only \$24.2 million (2.6%) when compared to 1996-97. The major decreases in commercial loan commitments occurred in the erection of dwellings for rental/resale (down \$17.9 million or 18.9%) and in the purchase of non-residential buildings (down \$9.9 million or 18.5%). Whilst major increases occurred in the purchase of dwellings for rental/resale (up \$28.4 million or 7.4%) and in fixed loan commitments for other finance (up \$30.7 million or 29.9%).

3.20 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

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

(a) Includes factoring and wholesale finance.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Financial Surveys Section. Also available on PC Ausstats.

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

Lease finance commitments were \$151.8 million in 1997-98, a rise of 71.2% (\$63.2 million) on the level for 1996-97. Except for all other leasing finance commitments (down \$0.8 million or 12.9%), all leasing finance commitments increased in 1997-98. The most substantial increases occurred in office machines and electronic data processing equipment (up \$32.4 million or 252.6%) and new and used motor cars (\$21.1 million or 51%).

3.21 LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS

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

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Financial Surveys Section. Also available on PC Ausstats.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(CPI)

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

In 1997–98, the all groups CPI for Canberra stood at 120.4 (base year 1989–90=100.0). The annual decrease in the Canberra CPI was 0.7%, with the most significant drop occurring in housing (10.6%). Transportation also dropped 0.8%, whilst the greatest rises occurred in Health and personal care (3.6%), and Food (3.2%). In contrast, the weighted average CPI of the eight capital cities in 1997–98 remained the same as the 1996–97 figure of 120.3, with the highest rises in 1997–98 occurring in Recreation and education (3.3%), and Health and personal care (3.0%). The eight capital city weighted average also recorded drops in housing (7.0%), and transportation (0.6%).

3.22 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS INDEX(a)

Period	Canberra		Aust.(b)	
	Index	% change	Index	% change
1991–92	107.8	2.6	107.3	1.9
1992–93	109.5	1.6	108.4	1.0
1993–94	111.4	1.7	110.4	1.8
1994–95	115.1	3.3	113.9	3.2
1995–96	120.3	4.5	118.7	4.2
1996–97	121.2	0.7	120.3	1.3
1997–98	120.4	-0.7	120.3	0

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

(b) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

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

3.23 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES

Index group	1995–96		1996–97		1997–98	
	Canberra	Aust.(a)	Canberra	Aust.(a)	Canberra	Aust.(a)
Food	3.4	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.2	1.8
Clothing	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Housing	6.2	5.9	-5.8	-4.1	-10.6	-7.0
Household equipment and operation	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.3
Transportation	6.4	4.3	2.0	1.4	-0.8	-0.6
Tobacco and alcohol	10.9	10.7	2.8	3.4	1.7	2.0
Health and personal care	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.1	3.6	3.0
Recreation and education	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.7	2.6	3.3

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

From June 1997 to 1998, the scale of price changes of food and other items have differed markedly. There has been an upward trend in the price of food and other items, with the most significant price rise occurring in tea (up 20.6%), sugar (up 16.7%), and T-bone steak (up 12.2%). The only items recording a price decrease in 1998 compared to 1997 were chicken (down 6.6%), unleaded petrol (down 4.7%), leaded petrol (down 4.4%), and bacon rashers (down 3.7%).

3.24 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS

	Units	June quarter			
		1995	1996	1997	1998
		cents	cents	cents	cents
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	109	106	112	115
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	185	185	193	201
Butter	500g	160	184	180	187
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	172	157	169	175
Eggs	55g, 1 doz	227	275	266	283
Beef					
Rump steak	1kg	1 186	1 097	1 043	1 124
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	1 077	1 031	924	1 037
Chuck steak	1kg	600	553	508	529
Lamb					
Leg	1kg	570	598	572	586
Loin chops	1kg	740	818	780	825
Forequarter chops	1kg	434	479	462	466
Pork					
Leg	1kg	525	546	555	559
Loin chops	1kg	843	837	886	898
Chicken, frozen	1kg	302	302	377	352
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	263	279	323	311
Sausages	1kg	311	295	294	306
Sugar, white	2kg	203	220	210	245
Tea	250g	184	195	194	234
Coffee, instant	150g jar	568	571	638	649
Draught beer, full strength, public bar	285ml glass	159	167	175	178
Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar	285ml glass	139	144	156	159
Private motoring					
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	75.0	78.7	79.6	76.1
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	73.0	76.5	77.4	73.8

Source: ABS, *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6403.0).

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS

The ABS produces two price indexes which measure the changes in the prices of materials used in the construction of buildings: the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, and the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building. The index for Canberra ceased being compiled by the ABS from July 1995. To give an indication of price changes since this time Sydney's price index has been used as a proxy for Canberra.

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING
MATERIALS *continued*

The all groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney in 1997–98 was 119.7, a 2.9% increase on 1996–97. There was also a slight increase in weighted average of the six capital cities of 1.8% for the same period. The all groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building for Sydney in 1997–98 was 114.4, representing an increase of 1.1% on 1996–97. For the weighted average of the six State capital cities, the increase recorded was slightly less at 0.9%.

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 1998* (Cat. no. 5206.0).
- Australian National Accounts: State Details, June 1998*
(Cat. no. 5206.0.40.001).
- Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities, June 1998*
(Cat. no. 6403.0).
- Consumer Price Index, June 1998, (Cat. no. 6401.0).*
- Consumer Price Index, December 1998* (Cat. no. 6401.0).
- Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 6535.0).
- Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories, 1993–94*
(Cat. no. 6533.0).
- Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, December 1998* (Cat. no. 6407.0).
- Price Index Of Materials Used In House Building, December 1998*
(Cat. no. 6408.0).
- Non-ABS Australian Banking Statistics, *Australian Prudential Authority, June 1998*, AGPS, Sydney.

CHAPTER 4

PEOPLE

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

The principal source of demographic data is the Census of Population and Housing, which in recent times (since 1961) has been conducted at five-yearly intervals. The most recent Census was conducted in 1996. Compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages also provides valuable information, as do the details supplied by incoming and outgoing overseas travellers. In addition, various surveys are conducted from time to time on specific topics. Divorce data are compiled from court records and administrative records provide data on other aspects such as interstate migration.

The method for estimating interstate migration, births, deaths and infant deaths have been changed and previous and current population estimates have been revised. Therefore the total persons at June 1997 figure has been revised.

POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 1998, the estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT was 308,411, an increase on the revised figure of 308,011 for 30 June 1997 (table 4.1). The growth rate for 1997–98 in the ACT was 0.13%, compared with a growth rate of –0.08% in the previous year. The ACT experienced the second lowest growth rate of all Australian States and Territories, above only Tasmania (–0.30%).

The 0.13% increase in the growth rate was largely due to a rise in net overseas migration of 0.13% (389 persons) in 1997–98 compared to –0.02% increase in 1996–97, and natural increase (excess births over deaths) which rose by 0.88% (2,709 persons).

4.1 COMPONENTS TO ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Year ended 30 June	Natural increase %	Net overseas migration %	Net interstate migration %	Population as at 30 June no.	Rate of growth(a)	
					ACT %	Aust. %
1992	1.17	0.01	0.47	294 674	1.85	1.22
1993	1.15	–0.20	0.44	299 302	1.57	0.99
1994	1.09	–0.14	–0.14	301 486	0.73	1.06
1995	1.07	0.04	–0.16	304 805	1.10	1.22
1996	0.99	0.13	–0.21	308 251	1.13	1.32
1997r	0.99	–0.02	–1.04	308 011	–0.08	1.17
1998	0.88	0.13	–0.87	308 411	0.13	1.22

(a) 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: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 1998 (Cat. no. 3101.0)*.

POPULATION GROWTH
continued

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

4.2 POPULATION GROWTH



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 1998 (Cat. no. 3101.0).

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

From the ERP data in 1993 to the latest ERP data in 1998, Canberra has grown strongly in the Gungahlin–Hall (average annual increase of 34.3%), Tuggeranong (average annual growth rate of 0.9%) and South Canberra (average annual increase of 0.3%) statistical subdivisions (SSD's). In contrast, Belconnen (average annual growth was -0.7%), Woden Valley (average annual growth of -0.6%), North Canberra (average annual growth of -0.5%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (average annual growth of -1.6%) all showed negative growth rates.

The average annual growth rate of 34.3% for the Gungahlin–Hall SSD over the five year period to 1998, in which the population increased from 3,703 persons in 1993 to 16,163 in 1998, can be attributed to considerable population growth in the new suburbs of Amaroo, Ngunnawal, Nicholls and Palmerston, which were beginning to develop as residential areas in 1993.

The population of Tuggeranong increased from 85,363 in 1993 to 89,398 (29.0% of the ACT population) in 1998, an increase of 4,035, making it the most populated subdivision in the ACT. Belconnen (84,499 or 27.4%) was the second most populous subdivision, followed by North Canberra (38,541 or 12.5%), Woden Valley (32,492 or 10.5%), Western Creek–Stromlo (24,185 or 7.8%), South Canberra (22,808 or 7.4%) and Gunghalin–Hall (16,163 or 5.2%).

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

continued

Since its formation on 1 January 1911, the ACT has steadily increased its population, overtaking the Northern Territory in 1924 and reaching 1.0% of the national total in 1970. Between 1950 and 1976 the average annual growth rate was 8.7%, just over four times the national average and the highest growth rate of all the States and Territories in that period. In the following 10 years the average annual growth rate of the ACT (2.2%) was the second highest, after the Northern Territory (4.6%). Between 1986 and 1991 it was the third highest, after Queensland (2.4%) and Western Australia (2.3%) and in 1991–96 the fourth highest. However the growth rate in the ACT has more recently declined, with the average annual growth rate for 1993–98 only 0.6%, while the growth rate in 1997–98 was lower at 0.1%.

Based on the Census counts between 1933 and 1991, it is evident that the ACT is by far the most urbanised State or Territory in Australia. In 1933, 81.9% of the ACT population lived in urban areas, compared to 64.0% for Australia. By 1991 this proportion had increased to 98.6% of the ACT population, compared to the Australian rate of 85.3%.

New South Wales (87.7%), Victoria (87.0%) and Western Australia (85.7%) followed the ACT as being the most highly urbanised states. From the census count in 1996, the ACT had an urban population density of 1,045 persons per square kilometre and a total population density of 131 persons per square kilometre, the highest population density of any Australian State or Territory. At 30 June 1997 the ACT had an urban population density of 1,116 persons per square kilometre and a total population density of 132 persons per square kilometre.

Western Creek–Stromlo, Tuggeranong and Belconnen recorded the highest urban population densities of 1,554, 1,409 and 1,330 persons per square kilometre, respectively. However when considering total population density of the ACT's SSD's, Woden Valley had the highest total population density of 1,147 per square kilometre, followed by Belconnen (656), and Tuggeranong (558).

4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS—30 JUNE

Statistical subdivision	Area km ²	1993 no.	1997 ^r no.	1998 ^p no.	Population density persons/km ²	Change	
						1993–98 %	1997–98 %
North Canberra	207	39 512	38 661	38 541	188	-0.5	-0.3
Belconnen	130	87 412	84 712	84 499	656	-0.7	-0.3
Woden Valley	29	33 548	32 623	32 492	1 147	-0.6	-0.4
Weston Creek–Stromlo	104	26 169	24 521	24 185	237	-1.6	-1.4
Tuggeranong	162	85 363	89 600	89 398	558	0.9	-0.2
South Canberra	87	22 515	22 976	22 808	267	0.3	-0.7
Gungahlin–Hall	91	3 703	14 588	16 163	162	34.3	10.8
ACT Balance	1 544	369	330	325	—	-2.5	-1.5
Total ACT	2 352	298 591	308 011	308 411	132	0.6	0.1

Source: ABS, *Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, 1999* (Cat. no. 1313.8).

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
POPULATION

In 1996 the experimental estimated resident population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the ACT was 3,058, an increase of 444 (annual average of 3.4%) since 1991. Of the 3,058 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders 1,522 were male and 1,536 were female. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population accounts for only a small proportion of the total population in the ACT, an estimated 1.0% in 1996. It is also much younger than the total ACT population, in 1996 the median age for the ACT was 31.3 years while for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders it was 20.0 years.

The growth rate (which includes migration) of the Indigenous population has been much higher than that of the total ACT population. From 1991 to 1996 the estimated growth rate was 17.0% compared to 6.6% for the whole of the ACT. This increase is partly explained by people's increasing willingness to officially declare their Indigenous origin, and partly due to population increase, including interstate migration.

4.4 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

Source: ABS, *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0).

AGE/SEX PROFILE

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

Population The population of the ACT is continuing to age, following the national trend. As at June 30 1998, the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 65,498 persons (21.3% of the ACT population) compared with 65,856 persons (30.2%) 20 years ago and 67,144 persons (24.7%) 10 years ago.

The population aged 15–64 years was estimated to be 218,891 persons (70.0% of the total ACT population), compared with 144,703 persons (66.4%) 20 years ago and 189,971 persons (69.8%) 10 years ago. The 65 years and over age group was estimated to comprise 24,022 persons or 7.8% of the total population of the ACT, compared with 7,422 persons (3.4%) 20 years ago and 15,014 persons (5.5%) 10 years ago.

Median age The median age of the estimated resident population of the ACT at 30 June 1998 was 32.1 years, an increase of 6.4 years over the last 20 years and 3.4 years in the last 10 years. However, the ACT has a much younger population than for Australia as a whole, being 2.5 years lower than the Australian median age of 34.6 years.

Median age *continued*

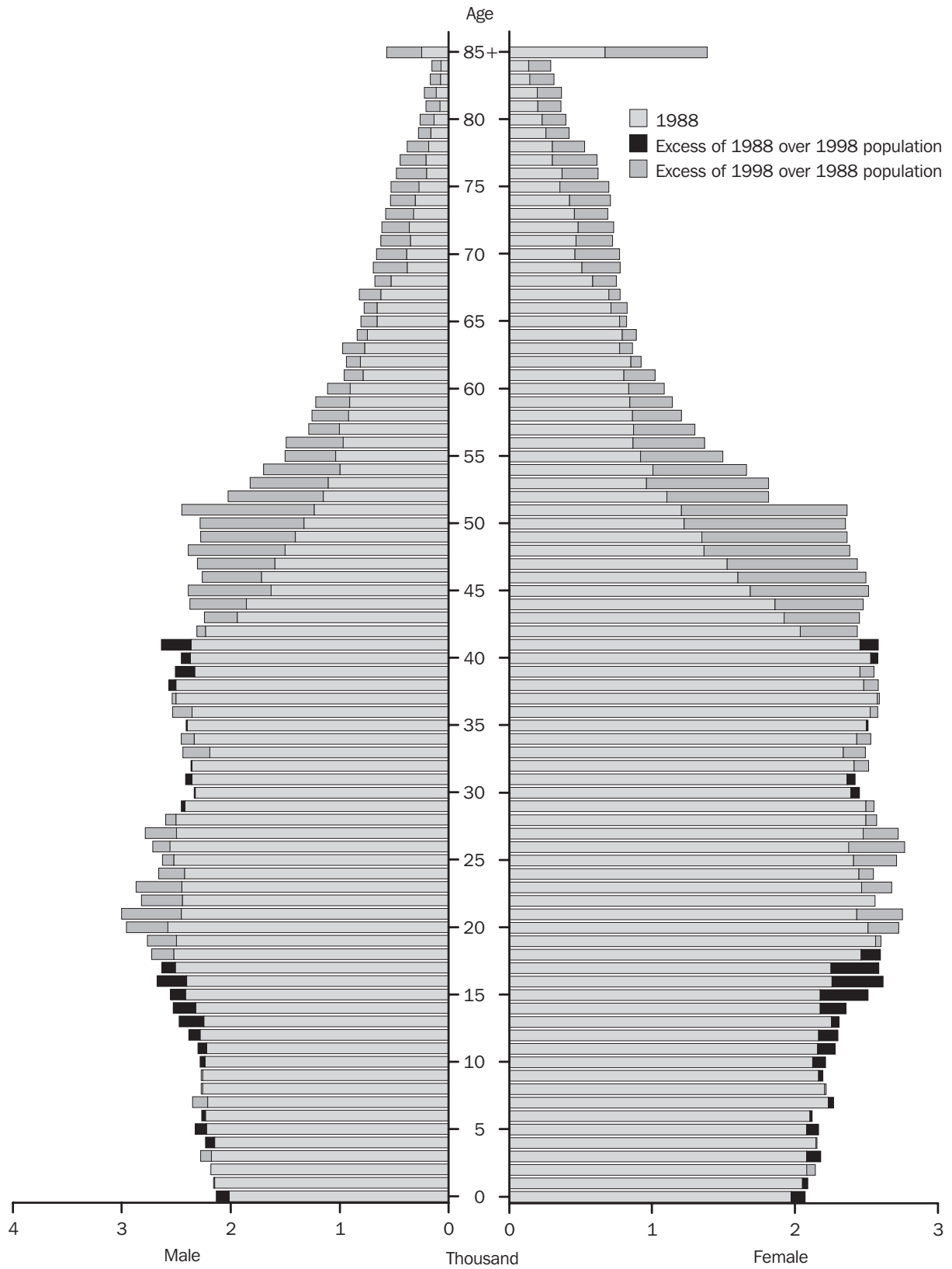
Figure 4.5 shows the 1988 and 1998 ERP data for the ACT. Various demographic trends can be shown by this profile, such as past fluctuations in fertility and migration. For example, in the early 1970s the Commonwealth Public Service grew rapidly and many young people moved to the national capital, settled and had children (the ACT fertility rate in 1978 was 2.1 compared to the national rate of 2.0). However, the influx slowed in the late 1970s, and fertility fell to a lower level (1.8 in 1985). Given the high fertility rates in the early 1970s, the number of people aged 0–14 represented a larger proportion of the population in 1988 than in 1998.

Another major factor contributing to the younger average age of the ACT is the lower proportion of older people. The high population turnover also helps to keep the population young, as more mobile younger people move to the ACT to live for a relatively short period, before returning to other States. The 1997–98 interstate arrivals and departures to and from the ACT represented 12.3% of the total population.

Sex ratio The sex ratio (number of males compared to females) in the ACT follows Australia-wide trends. The ratio declines with age, with more males born than females, but the higher male mortality rates gradually reduce this difference. As shown in figure 4.5, there are also more older persons compared to 10 years previously, reflecting the aging of the ACT population.

While in 1997 the ACT had the lowest fertility rate (1.6) of any State or Territory, it ranked fifth for crude birth rate (13.6), behind the Northern Territory (19.2), New South Wales (13.9), Queensland (13.8), and Western Australia (13.8). This is because the ACT has a young age structure. Women in their 20s and 30s form a larger proportion of the total population than in other States. Although they have fewer children than in other States, there are more babies born per head of population.

4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 JUNE 1988 AND 1998



Source: ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex by Age: States and Territories of Australia* (Cat. no. 3201.0).

HOUSEHOLDS

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

According to ABS estimates there were approximately 111,800 households in the ACT in June 1996, an increase of 25,700 (30%) households since 1986. There has been a decline in the size of households over the 10 years from 1986 with the growth of one and two person households over that period.

4.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Persons aged 15 years and over in household	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
1996					
1	24.3	2.4	1.8	0.8	29.3
2	32.4	8.1	11.0	5.4	29.3
3	10.5	3.4	1.7	0.6	16.1
4+	6.9	1.9	0.6	0.2	9.6
Total	74.0	15.8	15.1	6.9	111.8

Source: ABS, Household Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 3229.0).

The most common type of household in the ACT in 1996 was one which contained only two people over 15 years of age. This group represented 28.9% (32,400) of total households. The next most common were single-person households (21.7% or 24,300) and households with two people over 15 years and two children (9.8% or 11,000).

Household composition

There has been a marked change in household composition in the ACT since 1986. Between 1986 and 1996 there was a 64.2% increase in the proportion of single-person households and a 43.4% increase in households with two people over 15 years with no children. The proportion of households containing children declined 8.0% during the 10 year period to 1996, with the largest fall for households with three children or more which was down 2.6% of total households in the same period.

Household composition *continued* 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 rates, the increasing age of the population at the commencement of family formation, the formation of smaller households through separation and divorce and the growth in the number of people who never marry.

FAMILIES

From the 1996 Census there were 76,334 families in the ACT. Of these 40,186 (52.6%) were couple families with children, 23,413 (30.7%) were couple families without children and 11,545 (15.1%) were one parent families. Nationally the details were 49.6%, 34.1% and 14.5% respectively.

Of all families in the ACT, 34,339 (45.0%) had a weekly family income of \$1,000 or more, 20,131 (26.4%) earned between \$500–\$999 and 8,126 (10.6%) earned between \$0–\$499. The largest proportion of families in the \$0–\$499 range are one parent families (4,773 or 58.7%), while couple families with children make up 47.9% (9,651) of the \$500–\$999 range and 62.7% (21,532) of the \$1,000 or more range.

4.7 FAMILY TYPE BY WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME—1996

<i>Families</i>	\$0–\$499	\$500–\$999	\$1,000 or more	Other incomes	Total
Couple family					
With children under 15					
and non-dependent children	35	164	434	283	916
without non-dependent children	2 156	6 988	11 678	1 724	22 546
With dependent students (15–24)					
and non-dependent children	31	191	1 111	664	1 997
without non-dependent children	169	600	2 336	867	3 972
With children under 15 & dependent students (15–24)					
and non-dependent children	7	72	360	257	696
without non-dependent children	206	783	2 535	1 159	4 683
With non-dependent children	189	853	3 078	1 259	5 376
Total	2 793	9 651	21 532	6 210	40 186
Couple family without children	4 293	6 392	10 840	1 888	23 413
One parent family					
With children under 15					
and non-dependent children	106	85	30	69	290
without non-dependent children	3 376	1 456	366	426	5 624
With dependent students (15–24)					
and non-dependent children	46	156	144	123	469
without non-dependent children	375	585	224	200	1 384
With children under 15 & dependent students (15–24)					
and non-dependent children	24	35	19	35	113
without non-dependent children	310	298	103	218	929
With non-dependent children	536	1 013	757	430	2 736
Total	4 773	3 628	1 643	1 501	11 545
Other family	367	460	324	39	1 190
Total	8 126	20 131	34 339	9 638	76 334

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

In June 1998, according to the 1998 Labour Force Survey there were 74,968 families in the ACT, a decrease of 798 (or 1.1%) since June 1995. Of the families in the ACT, 55.1% (41,296) had one or more dependants (down 7.2% on June 1995), while the remaining 44.9% (33,671) had no dependants (up 7.6% on June 1995).

The large majority (83.3%) of ACT families were couple families, where more than half (53.0%) had dependants. The next largest family grouping in the ACT were one parent families (14.9%), slightly less than three-quarters (73.7%) of these families had dependants. About 80.9% (9,018) of one parent families had a female parent, and 19.2% (2,123) had a male parent. The remaining 1.9% (1,410) were classified as other families, that is, families in which there is no parent, and all reported to have no dependants.

4.8 FAMILY TYPE AND NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS

Number of dependants	Type of family					Total
	Couple	Single parent, one male	Single parent, one female	Single parent, total	Other families	
1995						
None	27 437	—	—	—	1 062	31 289
1	11 249	503	3 909	4 412	—	15 662
2	15 043	179	5 363	3 383	—	18 426
3	7 315	—	947	947	—	8 262
4+	1 791	—	337	337	—	2 128
Total	62 835	1 313	10 556	11 869	1 062	75 766
1998						
None	29 327	—	—	2 934	1 410	33 671
1	11 732	765	3 293	4 058	—	15 790
2	14 178	432	2 831	3 264	—	17 442
3	5 471	436	363	799	—	6 270
4+	1 708	—	86	86	—	1 795
Total	62 417	2 123	9 018	11 141	1 410	74 968

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

BIRTHS

In 1997 there were 4,208 live births registered to mothers who were usually a resident of the ACT. This represents a decrease of about 4.3% from 1996 (4,396) but an increase of 2.4% on the number registered in 1987 (4,108). This is compared to a national increase of 3.2% over the 10 year period. There were 2,132 males born compared to 2,076 females, producing a sex ratio of 103 males born to every 100 females.

In 1996 according to the Registrar-Generals Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the ACT the most common given names for boys were Joshua, James, Jack, Matthew, and Thomas, and for girls were Jessica, Sarah, Emma, Emily, and Samantha.

Fertility rate	<p>The total fertility rate, expressed as the number of children one woman would expect to bear during her child-bearing lifetime, decreased to 1.6 in 1997. This is lower than the Australian total fertility rate of 1.8 children per woman and is the lowest in the country. The total fertility rate in the ACT has over the last 10 years fluctuated between 1.6 and 1.7 children per woman.</p> <p>The distribution of age specific fertility rates in 1997 shows a continuation of the shift in fertility from younger to older women. The contribution to the total fertility rate of all women aged less than 25 years declined from 22.1% in 1996 to 17.5% in 1997. The contribution of women aged 30 years and over increased from 45.2% in 1996, to 50.4% of the total fertility rate of all women in 1997.</p>
Ex-nuptial births	<p>The proportion of ex-nuptial births for the ACT in 1997 (25.0%) has almost doubled since 1987 when the rate was 13.9% (569 births). However over the shorter period of 1995 to 1997 the proportion of ex-nuptial births compared to total births has decreased from 25.7% in 1995 to 25.0% in 1997.</p> <p>Between 1987 and 1997 there have been increases to the proportion of paternity-acknowledged births. In 1987 only 73.8% of ex-nuptial births had paternity acknowledged, compared to 87.2% in 1997.</p>
Age of women having children	<p>The median age of all women who gave birth in 1997 was 29.4 years compared with 27.7 years in 1987. These rates are consistent with the ACT's median ages, being 29.8 for mothers and 32.0 for fathers in 1997. In the ACT, the lowest median age was for ex-nuptials births (25.9 years), compared to mothers in their first nuptial birth who had a median age of confinement of 29.2 years.</p> <p>The ACT has one of the lowest instances of teenage mothers (females aged 15–19 years), with 163 births to teenagers recorded in 1997. In the ACT births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.9% of total births in the ACT which was well below the 4.9% of teenage births nationally, with only Victoria (3.1% teenage births) recording a lower percentage of teenage births.</p> <p>The age groups of females recording the highest number of births are the 25–29 years (1,385 births) and the 30–34 years (1,380 births), together made up 65.7% of total births in the ACT. However the age groups of females that make the greatest contribution to the total fertility rate are the 30–34 year age group at 34.3% and the 25–29 age group at 32.3%.</p>
Country of birth of parents	<p>Of all nuptial confinements registered in the ACT in 1997, 63.3% were to parents who were both born in Australia, while 9.3% of confinements were to parents of the same overseas country. The major contributing countries where both parents were born in the same country were the United Kingdom, Viet Nam, and the Former Yugoslav Republic.</p>

DEATHS

In 1997 there were 1,334 deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT compared with 998 in 1987. The 1997 total comprised 663 (49.7%) male deaths and 671 (50.3%) female deaths, producing a sex ratio of 98.8 males per 100 females. The ACT recorded a standardised death rate of 6.0, and along with Western Australia had the lowest rate for any State or Territory in Australia, being 0.2 percentage points below the national rate.

4.9 BIRTHS AND DEATHS, NUMBERS AND RATES(a)

	1994	1995	1996	1997
Births registered (ACT)(b) (no.)	4 461	4 415	4 396	4 208
Male (no.)	2 232	2 291	2 241	2 132
Female (no.)	2 229	2 124	2 155	2 076
Ex-nuptial births (no.)	1 042	1 135	1 108	1 051
Ex-nuptial births as a proportion of total births (%)	23.4	25.7	25.2	25.0
Crude birth rate(a)				
ACT	14.8	14.5	14.3	13.6
Australia	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.6
Deaths (ACT)(b) (no.)				
Male	644	593	698	663
Female	578	521	602	671
Persons	1 222	1 114	1 300	1 334
Crude death rate(a)				
ACT	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.3
Australia	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0
Infant deaths (ACT) (no.)	21	21	25	16
Infant mortality rate(a)				
ACT	4.7	4.8	5.7	3.8
Australia	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.3

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

(b) Based on State of residence.

Source: *Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0); Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0).*

Age of death In 1997 the median age at death for males in the ACT was 72.6 years compared to the national median age for males of 74.2 years. For females in the ACT in 1997 the median age at death was 78.8 years, also below the national median age at death of 81.0 years. However, over the 10 year period from 1987 to 1997 there has been a significant increase in the median age at death for males (65.0 years to 72.6 years, up 7.6 years), and females (74.6 years to 78.8 years, or up 4.2 years).

Death rate Age specific death rates are the number of deaths to a specific age group per 1,000 population in those ages. In 1997, male death rates continued to exceed female death rates at all ages except the under one year age group (females 5.3 and males 2.3), and the 85 and over age group (females 175.7 and males 157.1).

There has been a dramatic decline in the number of infant deaths in recent years from the peak of 77 in 1971, to 37 in 1987, and 16 in 1997, a decline of 56.8% (21 deaths) over the last 10 years. Infant deaths as a proportion of total deaths has also been decreasing with one out of every 83 deaths being an infant death in 1997 compared with one out of eight in 1971 and one out of 27 in 1987.

Life expectancy As a result of the decline in the standardised death rates (from 7.0 in 1987 to 6.0 in 1997), the life expectancy for all ages has improved. In 1997 the Australian life expectancy at birth was 81.3 years for females and 75.6 years for males. The life expectancy of females in the ACT was 81.3 years, only Western Australia (81.6 yrs) and South Australia (81.5 years) had a higher female life expectancy. The life expectancy for males in the ACT was 77.1 years.

4.10 EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS AT BIRTH

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

Source: Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0).

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Marriage rate There were 1,873 marriages registered in the ACT in 1997, a rate of 6.0 marriages per 1,000 persons. This was an increase of 219 (13.2%) from the 1,654 marriages registered in 1996. In 1997 the crude marriage rate, the number of marriages per 1,000 population, reversed the downward trend of the past five years. In 1997 this rate was 6.0 per 1,000 population, having fallen from 6.1 in 1992, but up on the 1996 rate of 5.4. The national rate remained the same in 1997 as that in 1996 at 5.8, but has fallen from 6.6 recorded in 1992.

Marriage age Since the marriage rate of ACT residents is higher than that for Australia (and the second highest of all the States and Territories), the age specific marriage rates are also higher for most age groups. For ACT brides and bridegrooms, the highest marriage rates are for the 25–29 year age group (48.9% and 44.2% respectively), followed by the 20–24 age group (39.1% and 25.6% respectively). For Australia the 25–29 year age group is also the highest marriage rate for both brides and bridegrooms.

The median age at marriage for both men and women marrying in the ACT continued to increase in 1997. The median age at marriage was 29.6 years for bridegrooms and 27.3 years for brides, compared with 27.6 and 25.2 years respectively, in 1987.

Category of celebrant In 1997, 51% of marriages registered in the ACT were performed by ministers of religion. Both in the ACT and Australia long-term trends indicate that the proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants is increasing. In the ACT there has been a five percentage point increase from 1987 on the proportion of marriages conducted by civil celebrants.

In 1997, 20% of all marriages performed in the ACT were by Catholic priests, while 14% were by Anglican ministers.

Duration of marriage Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. The median duration of marriage that ended in divorce in the ACT in 1997 was 11.4 years, while for Australia it was 11.1 years. Over the last 10 years this figure, although fluctuating, has not fallen below 10.6 years (1988) or risen above 11.7 years (1991).

4.11 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, NUMBERS AND RATES(a)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Marriages (no.)	1 791	1 783	1 661	1 753	1 654	1 873
Crude marriage rate						
ACT	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.4	6.0
Australia	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8
Divorces(b) (no.)	1 875	2 061	2 071	1 787	1 610	1 528
Crude divorce rate						
ACT(b)	6.4	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.2	n.a.
Australia	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8

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

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

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

4.12 MARRIAGES, SELECTED STATISTICS—1997

	Bridegroom		Bride	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Age-specific marriage rates(a)				
Age group (years)				
19 and under	1.0	1.0	3.5	5.0
20–24	25.6	26.7	39.1	44.7
25–29	44.2	48.9	44.4	47.7
30–34	27.6	29.5	23.1	23.1
35–39	16.2	15.7	12.2	11.5
40–44	10.5	9.4	6.4	7.3
45–49	8.8	7.3	5.3	5.8
50 and over	4.2	3.4	2.5	1.9
Median age (years)				
Never married	27.4	27.8	25.9	25.9
Widowed	(b)n.a.	62.3	(b)n.a.	54.1
Divorced	42.3	41.8	38.4	38.2
Total	29.6	29.7	27.3	27.5

(a) Crude marriage rates are expressed per 1,000 of the mean population.

(b) Not statistically reliable due to the small numbers involved.

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

Divorce rate In 1997 there were 1,528 divorces granted in the ACT (down 5.1% from the previous year).

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

Of the 1,528 divorces granted in the ACT in 1997, 30.4% of all applications were made by the husband, 46.2% were made by the wife and the remaining 23.4% were made jointly.

Age at divorce In 1997, the median age of divorce in the ACT was 40.3 years for men and 37.4 years for women. The Australian median ages of divorce in 1997 were 40.3 for men and 37.6 for women. The median age at divorce for both men and women continued to rise in the ACT. Between 1987 and 1997 the number of divorces granted where children were involved fell. In 1997, 56.7% of divorces involved children under 18 years of age, compared to 64.8% in 1987.

4.13 DIVORCES, SELECTED STATISTICS—1997

	<i>Husband</i>		<i>Wife</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Median age (years)				
At marriage	25.7	25.8	23.2	23.3
At final separation	37.2	37.0	34.3	34.3
At decree made absolute	40.3	40.3	37.4	37.6

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

BIRTHPLACE

The ethnic composition of the ACT population is varied, the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Just over one-quarter (25.7%) of the people counted in the ACT at the 1996 Census were born overseas, nearly half of them in Europe and the Former USSR (49.7% or 38,174) and one-fifth from Asia (20.5% or 15,740). The predominant countries of origin were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Germany, Italy, Croatia and China.

This is comparable to the 1991 Census figures where 25.4% of people counted in the ACT were born overseas, with the predominant countries of origin being the United Kingdom (26.9% of all people born overseas), Yugoslavia (5.5%), New Zealand (4.9%), Italy (3.8%) and Germany (3.8%).

4.14 BIRTHPLACE OF ACT RESIDENTS—1996

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

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

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

RELIGION

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

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

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

PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

In 1997–98, there were 657 permanent arrivals in the ACT, a decrease of 176 (or 21.1%) from the previous year. As a proportion of permanent settlers in Australia, the number who intended settling in the ACT fell slightly to 0.8%.

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

In 1997–98 almost 26.8% of permanent settlers in the ACT come from Europe and the former USSR, while a further 13.9% come from Southeast Asia, and 13.5% from Northeast Asia. New Zealand was the most common country of birth for intending settlers with 83 (12.6%) permanent settlers in 1997–98, with the United Kingdom and Ireland next with 70 (10.7%). In 1996–97 the United Kingdom and Ireland were the most common countries of birth for intending settlers, with 112 (13.4%) permanent settlers, followed by China 77 (9.2%), and New Zealand with 64 (7.7%).

The largest decreases in 1997–98 from the 1996–97 year came from China (down 75.3% to 19 persons) and the Former Yugoslav Republics (down 46.8% to 33 persons).

4.15 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Oceania and Antarctica			
New Zealand	73	64	83
Other	23	16	22
<i>Total</i>	108	96	113
Europe and the former USSR			
Former Yugoslav Republics	94	62	33
United Kingdom and Ireland	130	112	70
Other	32	20	35
<i>Total</i>	324	262	176
Middle East and North Africa			
Iran and Iraq	11	12	7
Other	12	11	5
<i>Total</i>	27	35	21
Southeast Asia			
Philippines	60	30	36
Viet Nam	47	9	12
Other	22	41	15
<i>Total</i>	173	119	91
Northeast Asia			
Hong Kong	15	17	52
China	97	77	19
Other	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	132	116	89
Southern Asia			
India	37	35	34
Sri Lanka	30	20	23
Other	28	15	0
<i>Total</i>	102	84	60
The Americas			
United States of America	51	44	32
Other	32	11	4
<i>Total</i>	106	90	72
Africa (excluding North Africa)	48	30	35
Total(a)	1 021	833	657

(a) Includes 'not stated' category.

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

In 1997-98 for the first time in recent years in the ACT there was relatively no difference between the number of permanent arrivals and permanent departures. The number of permanent departures from the ACT was 623, equivalent to 94.8% of permanent arrivals for 1997-98. This compares to 1996-97 where permanent departures were equivalent to 58.5% of permanent arrivals for that year.

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

4.16 PERMANENT MOVEMENT SETTLER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Year	Arrivals	Departures
	no.	no.
1975-76	876	430
1980-81	1 237	447
1985-86	1 361	301
1990-91	1 488	574
1995-96	1 021	435
1996-97	833	487
1997-98	657	623

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

During 1997-98, the most popular destinations for long-term departures by ACT residents was the United Kingdom (19.5%), followed by the United States of America (15.6%), Papua New Guinea (5.0%), Indonesia (4.5%) and Japan (4.1%).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The ACT recorded high net annual gains in the first half of the 1970s followed in the early 1980s by a period of lesser gains interspersed with small losses. Between the mid 1980s and the early 1990s it generally recorded net gains of around 1,500 a year. In 1997-98 the ACT recorded a net population loss of 2,697 persons, continuing a five-year trend of net outflows. This followed the largest net outflow in over 20 years in 1996-97 of 3,207 persons.

As might be expected, the most important population flows for the ACT are to and from New South Wales. In the first half of the 1990s the average flow into the ACT from New South Wales was 10,400 a year and the average flow in the reverse direction was 9,700. In the same manner as the rest of the States and Territories, the ACT experienced large outflows to Queensland, averaging 4,000 a year, and smaller counterflows resulting in an average net loss from the Territory to Queensland of 1,200 a year.

Downturns in interstate migration occurred in the early 1980s, for one year against the trend in the late 1980s and in the last three 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, for further data). This would lead to a slowing of migration to the ACT.

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *1991 Census—Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 2730.8).
- 1996 Census of Population and Housing—Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 2015.8).
- Australian Demographic Statistics, June 1998* (Cat. no. 3101.0).
- Australian Demographic Trends, 1997* (Cat. no. 3102.0).
- Births, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 3301.0).
- Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 2034.0).
- Deaths, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 3302.0).
- Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 1997* (Cat. no. 3311.8).
- Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, June 1995* (Cat. no. 3207.8).
- Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, June 1991—June 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0).
- Household Estimates, Australia, 1986, 1991 to 1994* (Cat. no. 3229.0).
- Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 3310.0).
- Migration, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 3412.0).
- Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, 1999* (Cat. no. 1313.8).

CHAPTER 5

SCHOOL STRUCTURE

EDUCATION

Enhanced School Based Management (SBM) commenced in Australian Capital Territory (ACT) schools in January 1997. The underlying philosophy behind SBM is to provide schools with more flexibility in the use of financial and staffing resources. The changed arrangements affect primary schools (years Kindergarten–6), secondary schools (years 7–10), secondary colleges (years 11–12), special schools for a variety of year levels, introductory English centres (primary and secondary) and schools which are a mixture of these types.

The August 1998 Schools Census of the ACT Department of Education and Community Services revealed there were 221 schools operating in the ACT, comprising 85 preschools, 136 primary and secondary schools (including colleges) and four special schools. Of these, 178 (80.5%) were government schools and 43 (19.5%) were non-government schools.

5.1 ACT SCHOOLS(a)—AUGUST 1998

	Government schools	Non-government schools	All schools
	no.	no.	no.
Preschools	82	3	85
Preschool children	3 980	130	4 110
Schools			
Number	96	40	136
Average school size (students)	398	543	941
Students(b)(c)			
Primary	21 661	10 609	32 270
High	11 020	8 212	19 232
College(d)	6 327	2 855	9 182
Total students(e)	39 008	21 676	60 684
Proportion of total students(%)	64.3	35.7	100.0
Female students			
Number	18 988	10 607	29 595
Proportion of total students(%)	48.7	48.9	48.8
Male students			
Number	20 020	11 069	31 089
Proportion of total students(%)	51.3	51.1	51.2
Indigenous students(f)	649	155	804
Special schools	4	—	4

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory figures.

(b) Full time students only

(c) Includes special school students.

(d) Includes ungraded secondary school students.

(e) Excludes preschool students.

(f) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander full-time students only.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services, *Government Schools Census Bulletin, 1998*; ACT Department of Education and Community Services, *Non Government Schools Census Bulletin, 1998*.

STUDENTS

The number of full-time students attending ACT schools in August 1998 totalled 60,684 (31,089 males and 29,595 females), a decrease of 0.7% (458 students) over the previous year. Of these, 39,008 (64.3%) attended government schools and 21,676 (35.7%) attended non-government schools. In August 1998, there were 804 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander student enrolments.

5.2 STUDENT NUMBERS AND RETENTION RATES—1993–98(a)

Year	Total students			Apparent retention rate(c)	
	Primary schools (K-6)	High schools (7-10)	Secondary colleges (11-12)(b)		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
1993	32 843	18 635	9 795	61 273	94.2
1994	32 788	18 710	9 307	60 805	93.3
1995	32 739	19 191	9 110	61 040	91.1
1996	32 869	19 119	9 320	61 308	91.3
1997	32 592	19 311	9 239	61 142	91.6
1998	32 270	19 232	9 182	60 684	91.0

(a) Full time students only. Includes special school students. Figures for Jervis Bay Territory excluded.

(b) Includes ungraded secondary school students.

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

Source: ABS, *Schools, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4220.0).

In August 1998, the ACT Government school system had 96 schools with 39,008 students enrolled (20,020 males and 18,988 females), accounting for 64.3% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This compares to 39,503 students enrolled in August 1997. Primary schools accounted for 55.5% of all government school enrolments, while high school and secondary college enrolments accounted for 28.3% and 16.2%, respectively.

In August 1998, the ACT non-government school system had 40 schools with 21,676 students enrolled (11,069 males and 10,607 females), accounting for 35.7% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This compares to 21,639 students enrolled in August 1997. Primary schools, high schools and secondary colleges accounted for 48.9% and 37.9% and 13.2% of all non-government school enrolments respectively in August 1998. Catholic schools had 75.2% of total non-government school enrolments, while Anglican schools had 17.2% and other non-government schools had 7.6%.

During the year ending 30 June 1997, there were 2,801 overseas students studying in ACT education institutions, representing 1.9% of all overseas students studying in Australia. More than half (55.6% or 1,557) overseas students in the ACT were enrolled in higher education institutions. Of these, males represented approximately 52.8%.

In June 1997 there were 526 (18.8%) overseas students attending vocational education institutions in the ACT. There were 462 overseas students enrolled in ACT schools. Public funding was the most popular, accounting for 93.3% (431 students) of overseas school students.

Apparent retention rate The apparent retention rate of students attending school from years 7 through 12 have remained high in the ACT with 91.0% of students staying on in 1998 compared with 86.9% in 1990.

TEACHING STAFF

In 1998 the number of teaching staff (primary and secondary) in full-time equivalent terms was 3,903, a decrease of 0.1% from 1997. The number of teaching staff in secondary schools rose, while the number of teaching staff in primary schools dropped from the previous year. The number of preschool teaching staff and teaching assistants peaked in 1993, the number of teaching staff in primary schools peaked in 1994, while the number of secondary school teaching staff peaked in 1992.

Student/teaching staff ratios Student/teaching staff ratios have remained relatively constant over the last six years. From 1997 to 1998 the ratio remained the same in primary schools at 19.1, whilst it decreased slightly in secondary schools from 13.0 to 12.8.

5.3 STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF (FTE) RATIOS

Year	Teaching staff (FTE staff)(a)			Student/teaching staff ratios(b)		
	Preschools(c)	Primary	Secondary	Preschools(c)	Primary	Secondary
1992	178	1 703	2 285	23.4	19.3	12.7
1993	185	1 723	2 241	23.1	19.1	12.7
1994	177	1 809	2 210	25.2	18.1	12.7
1995	178	1 730	2 202	24.9	18.9	12.9
1996	165	1 690	2 173	26.5	19.4	13.1
1997	174	1 710	2 197	22.9	19.1	13.0
1998	n.a.	1 688	2 215	n.a.	19.1	12.8

(a) Full-time equivalent staff.

(b) This is not an indication of class size (ratios derived by the ABS).

(c) Refers to government preschools only, includes teaching staff and non-teaching specialist support staff.

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

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

There were three vocational education and training providers in the ACT in 1997; Canberra Institute of Technology, the ACT Department of Education and Community Services and the ACT Adult and Community Education. These institutions had an estimated 18,700 students enrolled (9,700 males and 9,000 females), representing a 10.5% (2,200 students) decrease over the previous year, returning to a level almost equal to 1995.

Of all fields of study, Business, administration and economics attracted the most enrolments (27.5%) in 1997. This was followed by Arts, humanities and the social sciences and Engineering and surveying (both 14%).

5.4 SELECTED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS

	1993	1994	1995	1996(a)	1997
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of institutions	3	3	3	3	3
Number of course enrolments	18 159	18 563	20 707	22 705	20 800
Number of annual hours '000	4 743.0	5 658.3	5 453.1	5 790.5	5 944.8
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of students(b)					
Males	8.3	8.2	10.1	11.1	9.7
Females	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.0
Total	17.0	17.2	18.8	20.9	18.7
Number of clients in each field of study					
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	0.69	0.69	0.70	1.18	0.70
Architecture, building	1.31	1.57	1.32	1.47	1.00
Arts, humanities and social sciences	1.01	1.19	1.57	3.30	2.70
Business, administration, economics	4.38	4.43	5.08	5.60	5.30
Education	0.05	0.13	0.28	0.38	0.30
Engineering, surveying	2.11	2.23	2.71	3.16	2.70
Health, community services	1.06	1.03	1.43	1.71	1.90
Law, legal studies	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.22	0.20
Science	0.76	0.86	0.57	0.54	0.50
Veterinary science, animal care	n.a.	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10
Services, hospitality, transportation	2.05	1.97	2.04	2.41	2.30
TAFE multi-field education	3.93	3.46	3.56	1.82	1.60

(a) Data from previous years may have comparison problems due to a break in the series in 1996.

(b) Estimates are provided for students in 1995 and for clients in 1996.

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

HIGHER EDUCATION

There are four higher education institutions located in the ACT: the Australian Defence Force Academy; the Australian National University (ANU); the University of Canberra and the Signadou campus of the Australian Catholic University (ACU). However, total students enrolled in higher education in ACU in 1998 has not been disaggregated to campus level. The Australian Institute of Sport also offers a Masters of Sports Medicine in conjunction with the University of Canberra.

In 1998, there were 19,941 students enrolled in higher education in the ACT, a decrease from the 20,668 enrolled in 1997. The ANU had the highest number of enrolments with 9,361 (46.9%) students, followed by the University of Canberra with 8,886 students (44.6%). Most enrolments in 1998 (76.9%) were at the Bachelor level while a further 14.6% were enrolled in higher degree courses.

5.5 HIGHER EDUCATION, STUDENTS ENROLLED BY COURSE TYPE—1998(a)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree(b)</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>
Australian Defence Force Academy	372	117	1 201	—	—	4	1 694
Australian National University	1 670	569	6 924	90	18	90	9 361
University of Canberra	873	727	7 219	4	23	40	8 886
Total	2 915	1 413	15 344	94	41	134	19 941

(a) Figures for students enrolled at the Australian Catholic University were not available.

(b) By research and coursework.

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 1998.

In 1998, 68.8% of all students were enrolled in full-time study and 31.1% were studying part-time. Only a few students (0.1%) were enrolled externally. Just over half (51.3%) of students enrolled in higher education in 1998 were female.

5.6 HIGHER EDUCATION, STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT AND GENDER—1998

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Type of enrolment</i>			<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Australian Defence Force Academy	1 277	397	20	1 313	381	1 694
Australian National University	6 773	2 588	—	4 501	4 860	9 361
University of Canberra	5 666	3 220	—	3 893	4 993	8 886
Total	13 716	6 205	20	9 707	10 234	19 941

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 1998.

ASPECTS OF LITERACY

The Survey of Aspects of Literacy (SAL) conducted nationally in 1996 was designed to measure some elements of Australians' literacy and numeracy skills. The SAL assessed three types of literacy: Prose literacy, which is the ability to understand and use information from various kinds of prose texts, including texts from newspapers, magazines and brochures; Document literacy, which is the ability to locate and use information contained in materials such as tables, schedules, charts, graphs and maps; and Quantitative literacy, which is the ability to perform arithmetic operations using numbers contained in printed texts or documents.

For analytical purposes, the scores of the literacy continuum for each of the three types of literacy were divided up into five levels, with Level 1 being the lowest level of literacy and Level 5 being the highest. The ACT contained the largest proportion of people at Level 4/5 on each literacy scale out of all States and Territories and had the smallest proportions at Level 1. For example, 27.3% of the ACT population between the ages of 15–74 were rated a Level 4/5 on the prose scale compared with 15.9% for New South Wales (NSW). Conversely, 12.1% of people in the ACT were rated a Level 1 on the prose scale compared with 22.2% for NSW.

ASPECTS OF LITERACY

continued

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

5.7 LITERACY SKILL LEVELS—1996

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

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

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For May 1998 data from the Survey of Transition from Education to Work see chapter 8.

There were 93,800 people aged 15–64 years in the ACT who had completed at least one training course in the 12 month period as at May 1997. They represented 48.9% of the total 191,700 persons aged 15–64 years. A total of 107,800 (56.2%) persons held at least one post-school qualification. Of this group, 52.8% were men and 47.2% were women. Nationally, 48.8% of persons aged 15–64 years held post-school qualifications, of which 55.8% were men and 44.2% were women.

There were 50,400 persons aged 15–24 years of age in the ACT as at September 1997. Of these, 28,653 (56.9%) were attending an educational institution. This was the highest of any State or Territory and above the national average of 53.0%. These were divided into 14,019 persons attending school and 14,634 attending a tertiary institution (8,658 in higher education, 5,317 at TAFE and the remainder at other institutions). In September 1996 30,562 persons were attending an educational institution, representing 58.4% of the equivalent population. The fall of 1,909 persons from 1996 was due mainly to a decrease of 2,947 in higher education students although this was partially compensated for by a rise of 1,809 in TAFE students.

In May 1997 enrolment intentions for the next three years among 15–20 year olds who were still at secondary school were high in the ACT at 84.6% intending to enrol, compared to the national figure at 72.2%. However, only 41.7% intended to enrol for a post-school qualification and 41.7% did not have details of intended qualification. The ACT average for enrolment intentions among 15–20 year olds who were still at secondary school was higher than the national average of 72.2%.

PARTICIPATION IN
EDUCATION AND TRAINING
continued

At the time of the survey there were 181,200 persons (94.5%) aged 15–64 years who were in or marginally attached to the labour force. This group includes persons who were employed, unemployed or marginally attached to the labour force. Of the people aged 15–64 years, 22,500 (11.7%) started, but did not complete, an educational qualification in the last five years, while 56,900 (29.7%) intended to enrol to study for an educational qualification in the next three years.

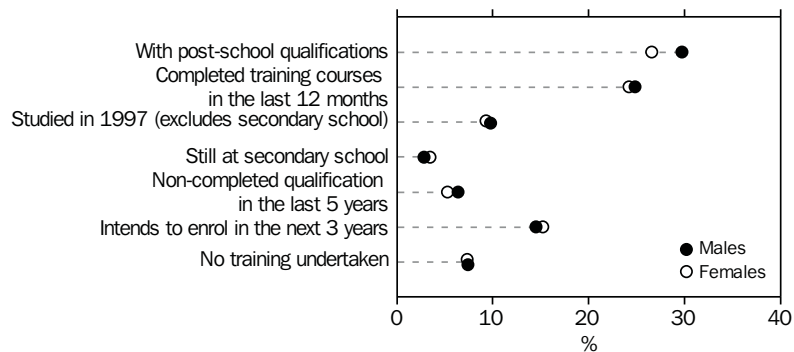
Of the 153,100 persons with wage or salary job in the last 12 months, 134,400 or 87.7% undertook some form of training in the 12 month period. Nationally, 80.2% of wage and salary earners undertook some form of training in the corresponding period.

The mix of institutions attended by persons in the ACT enrolled for post-school qualifications varied, with a recorded 62.0% at university and 28.2% at Technical and Further Education (TAFE) or technical college. These compare with the national figures of 53.2% attending university and 34.5% at TAFE or technical college.

Of those enrolled in 1997 in the ACT the largest group comprised the 16,400 persons studying for a Bachelor degree, the majority (61.0%) of this group studying full time, followed by 4,300 persons studying for Basic vocational qualifications. A further 2,900 persons were studying for a Post-graduate diploma, and 2,000 persons were studying for an Associate diploma.

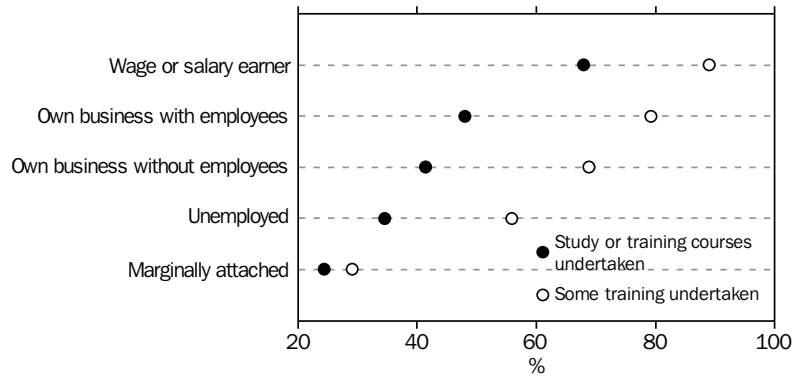
In May 1997 there were 35,500 people in the ACT enrolled to study for a post-school qualification (excluding those aged 15–20 and still at secondary school). Of these, 30.4% received financial support for that study from their employer, and 41.4% received financial support from other sources. In 1997, there were almost as many students enrolled part-time (13,300) as full-time (15,500). The additional 6,700 students were enrolled externally.

5.8 PERSONS AGED 15–64, Education and Training Status



Note: Due to multi-response categories collected, components may not add up to totals.
Source: ABS, *Education and Training Experience, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 6278.0).

5.9 EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING



Source: ABS, *Education and Training Experience, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 6278.0).

FIELD OF STUDY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

According to the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 117,251 persons (39.2% of the population) in the ACT who had a post-school educational qualification compared with 99,574 or 35.6% of the population in 1991. Of these 117,251 persons, 35,537 had a bachelor degree (30.3%), followed by 15,828 people (13.5%) having a skilled vocational qualification and 9,405 people (8%) obtaining a higher degree. Nationally, 32.6% of the population obtained a post-school educational qualification. Of these, 25.4% had a skilled vocational qualification and 18.5% had a bachelor degree. For May 1998 update see results of the Transition from Education to Work Survey in chapter 8.

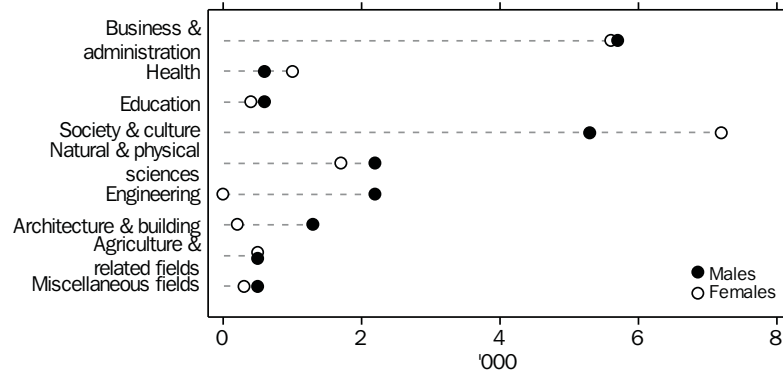
5.10 POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION

	1991 Census		1996 Census	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%
Higher degree	6.9	2.5	8.00	3.3
Postgraduate diploma	4.2	2.4	5.7	3.1
Bachelor degree	27.3	14.6	30.3	18.5
Undergraduate diploma	9.2	10.1	7.3	8.3
Associate diploma	3.8	3.4	6.9	6.2
Skilled vocational qualification	16.1	26.4	13.5	25.4
Basic vocational qualification	9.3	8.5	7.5	6.8
Inadequately described or not stated	23.2	32.1	20.8	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS, unpublished data, *Census of Population and Housing, 1991 and 1996*.

In 1997, the field with the greatest number of enrolments in the ACT was society and culture (12,500 of whom 42.4% were males and 57.6% were females), followed by business and administration (11,300 of whom 50.4% were males and 49.6% were females). More females were enrolled in the health field than males, while the fields of natural and physical sciences, engineering, and architecture and building had more males enrolled than females. The field of study with the smallest number of enrolments was agriculture and related fields with only about 500 persons enrolled.

5.11 PERSONS AGED 15–64, Field of Study



Source: ABS, *Education and Training Experience, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 6278.0).

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

In 1998 there were 8,406 students attending ACT institutions receiving some form of financial assistance, down 12.1% from 1997. Of students receiving financial assistance, 5,886 were receiving tertiary Austudy and Abstudy benefits, compared to 6,649 in 1997. The number of students on the Isolated Children Scheme remains low because assistance is payable primarily for students whose homes were geographically isolated, whose special educational needs could not be met locally, students from itinerant families and students with disabilities.

5.12 STUDENTS RECEIVING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Scheme	1996	1997	1998(a)(b)
Austudy–Secondary	3 168	2 689	2 326
Austudy–Tertiary	7 464	6 453	5 753
Abstudy–Schooling	197	201	173
Abstudy–Tertiary	191	196	133
Assistance for Isolated Children	30	24	21
Total	11 050	9 563	8 406

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

(b) Abstudy and AIC are full year figures.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA) unpublished data.

EMPLOYER TRAINING PRACTICES

According to the 1997 Training Practices Survey employers in the ACT provided some training for their employees. More than *65% of employers in the ACT reported providing in-house training, compared with 59% for the whole of Australia. Only *68% of employers reporting training in the ACT used an external training provider, compared with 89% nationally.

5.13 EMPLOYERS REPORTING TRAINING PRACTICES—1997

	ACT	Aust.
<i>Training practices</i>	%	%
Employers reporting in-house training	*65.1	59.2
Support provided for structured training		
Paid wages while attending training	88.8	90.6
Paid employees course fees	*65.7	59.6
Any support provided for structured training	100.0	98.5
Used an external training provider	*68.2	89.1

Source: *Employer Training Practices, Australia (Cat. no. 6356.0)*.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Between February and May 1998, there were 62,000 households (55.6% of all households in the ACT) who frequently used a computer, an increase from 48.5% in the corresponding period for 1996. This was the highest usage rate of all States and Territories. Nationally, 35.8% of all households frequently used a computer between February and May 1998.

The most popular use for home computers in the ACT was playing computer games, with 72,000 or 53.7% of persons five years and over using a computer at home in the ACT using it for that purpose. Educational activities were also popular, with 70,000 persons or 52.2% using the home computer for learning/study purposes. The home computer was used by 61,000 persons or 45.4% for work related activities; whilst a further 55,000 persons or 41.3% used it for keeping personal or family records/correspondence.

5.14 HOUSEHOLDS FREQUENTLY USING A COMPUTER(a)

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Feb-May 1998</i>		<i>Feb-May 1996</i>	
	'000	%		%
New South Wales	792	35.0		30.8
Victoria	642	38.2		31.5
Queensland	440	34.6		29.0
South Australia	194	34.1		30.0
Western Australia	229	35.1		27.7
Tasmania	49	26.2		23.3
Northern territory	*19	*41.2		*37.4
Australian Capital Territory	62	55.6		48.5
Australia	2 425	35.8		30.4

(a) Frequently using a computer is defined as once a week or more.

Source: ABS, *Household Use of Information Technology, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0)*

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Australian Capital Territory's Young People, 1996* (Cat. no. 4123.8).
- Aspects of Literacy, Assessed Skill Levels, Australia, May 1996*
(Cat. no. 4228.0).
- Australian Capital Territory's Young People, 1996* (Cat. no. 4123.8).
- Education and Training Experience, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 6278.0).
- Education and Training in Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4224.0).
- Employer Training Practices, Australia, February 1997* (Cat. no. 6356.0).
- Household Use of Information Technology, 1998* (Cat. no. 8146.0).
- Participation in Education, Australia, September 1997* (Cat. no. 6272.0).
- Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 8111.0).
- Schools, Australia, Preliminary, 1998* (Cat. no. 4220.0).
- Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1998*
(Cat. no. 6227.0).
- Non-ABS ACT Department of Education, Training and Children's Youth and Family Services Bureau, Strategic Policy Section.
- Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs,
Selected higher education statistics, 1998 AGPS, Canberra.
- Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs,
Selected vocational education and training statistics, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER).

CHAPTER 6

HEALTH, WELFARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

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

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

HOSPITALS

The ACT is serviced by three public hospitals and six private hospitals (some of the private hospitals are specialist or day surgery only). Due to the private hospital data collection being incomplete at the time of publication, only public hospital activity can be reported in 1997–98. For information on both public and private hospital activity, refer to *ACT in Focus 1998*. In 1997–98 there were 45,075 hospital separations of ACT residents from ACT public hospitals. Separations from ACT public hospitals of ACT residents in 1997–98 were down 134 (0.3%) compared to 1996–97.

Hospital separations In 1997–98 a comparison of public hospital separations for each subdivision revealed that greater proportions of separations occurred in Belconnen (26.6%) and Tuggeranong (26.5%). These subdivisions have the highest proportion of separations as they are also the most populated areas.

Length of stay The average length of stay of separations gives an indication of the acuity of those separations. In 1997–98, South Canberra (4.4 days) and Weston Creek (4.3 days) had the highest average length of stay for all separations for any cause. The average length of stay for the ACT was 3.7 days. The major causes for high length of stay in 1997–98 were mental disorders (average 11.6 days), condition originating in the perinatal period (8.1 days), injury and poisoning (5.8 days), circulatory diseases (5.5 days) and neoplasms (5.4 days).

6.1 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, PUBLIC HOSPITALS(a)—1997–98

	Separations			Average length of stay(b)(c)
	Same day	Stay one day or more(b)	Total separations	
North Canberra	2 971	3 372	6 343	4.1
Belconnen	5 498	6 514	12 012	3.5
Woden Valley	2 586	2 782	5 368	3.9
Weston Creek	1 415	2 041	3 456	4.3
Tuggeranong	5 046	6 916	11 962	3.3
South Canberra	1 629	2 088	3 717	4.4
Gungahlin–Hall	775	1 397	2 172	3.1
Total ACT(d)	19 934	25 141	45 075	3.7

(a) Includes ACT residents only.

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

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

(d) Includes ACT balance.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1997–98.

Separations by type According to the ACT Department of Health and Community Care, separation rates for diseases tended to vary with population structure of the suburbs, with the older suburbs of South and North Canberra, Woden Valley and Weston Creek having higher rates for chronic diseases, and the younger suburbs of Tuggeranong and Gungahlin having higher rates for separations associated with pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium.

Of the 60,114 separations in 1997–98 in ACT hospitals (including ACT and non-ACT residents), women accounted for the majority of separations 30,638 or 51%. In the ACT public hospitals non-ACT residents accounted for 25% (15,039) of separations (60,114).

6.2 ACT PUBLIC HOSPITALS, SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY(a)—1997–98

	Separations			Average length of stay(b)(c) days
	Same day	Stay one day or more(b)	Total separations	
Sex				
Male	15 178	14 296	29 474	3.5
Female	13 022	17 616	30 638	3.8
Unknown	—	2	2	4.5
Total(d)	28 200	31 914	60 114	3.7
Principal diagnosis				
Infectious & parasitic diseases	83	866	949	3.7
Neoplasms	1 594	2 075	3 669	5.4
Endocrine & immunity disorders	263	412	675	5.0
Disorders of blood	630	302	932	2.4
Mental disorders	147	1 343	1 490	11.6
Nervous system/sense disorders	968	851	1 819	2.6
Circulatory system disorders	1 361	3 245	4 606	5.5
Respiratory system disorders	220	2 851	3 071	4.7
Digestive disorders	2 724	2 580	5 304	3.0
Genitourinary disorders	1 149	1 596	2 745	3.4
Complications of pregnancy	593	4 381	4 974	3.5
Disorders of the skin	273	457	730	4.3
Musculoskeletal disorders	595	1 513	2 108	4.9
Congenital anomalies	132	331	463	3.8
Perinatal period conditions	34	1 233	1 267	8.1
Signs, symptoms & ill-defined conditions	781	1 522	2 303	2.7
Injury/poisoning	435	3 440	3 875	5.8
Supplementary classifications	16 215	2 912	19 127	1.7
Total(e)	28 200	31 914	60 114	3.7
Usual residence for patients at public hospitals				
ACT	19 934	25 141	45 075	3.7
Non-ACT	8 266	6 773	15 039	3.6
Total	28 200	31 914	60 114	3.7

(a) Includes ACT and non-ACT residents.

(b) Excludes separations 90 days or more.

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

(d) Includes unknown.

(e) Includes separations with no principal diagnosis.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1997–98.

Separations by type *continued*

There was a significant reduction in waiting lists for elective surgery, following on from improvements made to the elective surgery waiting list in 1995–96. At the end of June 1997, there were 3,586 people awaiting elective surgery in the ACT public hospital system. This was a reduction of 274 or more than 7% on the same time last year.

Ambulance service

The ACT Ambulance Service provides skilled pre-hospital emergency health care and patient transport services for all members of the community. There are six ambulance stations in the ACT, located at Fyshwick, Dickson, Calwell, Belconnen, Woden and Gungahlin. In 1997–98, the ACT Ambulance Service had five ambulance crews for three-quarters of the year and six crews for the remaining quarter which dealt with a total of 18,174 cases, an increase of 2,001 (12.4%) from the previous year. In 1997–98, 60.3% of these cases were responded to in less than eight minutes and in 71.8% of these cases ambulance officers spent less than 20 minutes on the scene.

HEALTH SERVICES

In August 1995 a new mission statement for the community division was launched and with it a plan to regionalise community health services. The regionalisation plan involved dividing the ACT into four regions known as catchments—Woden/Weston, Central, Belconnen and Tuggeranong. The purpose of the catchments is to promote health coordination of community and health services and to encourage communication and collaboration between services at the local level.

In 1996 government reforms (including the separation of purchaser and provider roles in the delivery of health services in the ACT) led to the establishment of ACT Community Care as a statutory authority and major public community based provider of health and community services in the ACT. In 1997–98 there was a further \$870,000 growth in funding for the home and Community Care Program, bringing the total funding to \$10.1 million. These expansion funds were used to improve access to services such as in home support, respite care, brokerage services, and home help services.

The targeted elective surgery program continued to impact on waiting times for surgery, particularly for those with greatest clinical urgency, and indeed some purchasing from the private sector. There was also \$500,000 set aside at the beginning of 1998 to promote the integration and coordination between community and hospital based services, which was used to fund the new Community Link program, to improve admission, discharge, and support services.

The development of the childhood immunisation campaign, SPOT (Simply Protecting Our Tots) continued throughout 1997–98. It included a public education campaign (including a colouring-in book), a mobile immunisation clinic (covered in spots and called SPOT), a vaccine delivery service to GPs, and extended hours of public immunisation clinics.

The ACT is also a leader in minimising community exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and has enacted legislation in Australia on passive smoking. This legislation was extended to include pubs and clubs over the 1997–98 period, with explicit exemptions as a part of a phasing in period which ended in November 1998.

CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION

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

In April 1995 the proportion of children who were fully immunised against all conditions covered by the schedule differed between States and Territories; the highest levels were recorded in the ACT (47.5%) and Western Australia (41.5%), the lowest in Tasmania (26.8%) and Queensland (28.9%). The national average was 33.1%. The ACT rate fell below the national average for Whooping cough (Pertussis) for children aged six years and Diphtheria/Tetanus and Polio for children aged two years.

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

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

Condition	ACT			Aust.		
	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: ABS, *Children's Immunisation, Australia* (Cat. no. 4352.0).

CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION
continued

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

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

6.4 PERCENT OF CHILDREN FULLY VACCINATED, AGED 2-18 MONTHS

Schedule	1993(a)	1994	1995	1996	1997(b)
1 — DTP1, OPV1, Hib1 — 2 months	70	82	79	84	88
2 — DTP2, OPV2, Hib2 — 4 months	65	77	75	80	77
3 — DTP3, OPV3, Hib3 — 6 months	50	69	67	71	65
4 — MMR — 12 months	73	68	73	74	45
5 — DTP4, Hib Booster — 18 months	40	52	50	n.a.	n.a.

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

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

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

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1995 National Health
Survey

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

Some 86% of persons aged 15 years and over in the ACT reported that their health was either good, very good or excellent. The proportion was similar for both males and females. As might be expected, the proportion of people stating their health as good or better declined with age.

Lifestyle People in the ACT showed a different pattern of health-related lifestyle behaviours from Australians in general. ACT residents were less likely to smoke (21%) and more likely to exercise at a moderate or high level (43%) than people living elsewhere in Australia. In contrast, the ACT recorded the highest proportion of adults consuming alcohol in the week prior to the survey (64%), and was second only to the Northern Territory in the proportion of adults consuming alcohol at a medium or high risk level. Of those who reported their weight and height in the 1995 survey in the ACT, 43% were overweight or obese while 52% were in the acceptable weight range. Some 76.8% of ACT residents reported to always or usually take sun protection measures in 1995.

Proportionately more women reported in the 1995 survey that they used breast cancer screening techniques than reported in the 1989–90 survey. Some 25.4% of women aged 18–64 years in the ACT reported having a mammogram in the last three years compared with 12.9% in 1989–90. Both the 1989–90 and 1995 surveys reported just over 75% of women using cervical cancer screening.

The ACT had the highest proportion of children (0–3 years) who had been breastfed (78.4% compared to 72.2% for Australia). Of these, over half (52%) were breastfed (fully or partially) for six months or more, compared with 47% for Australia.

Illness and injury Relatively more people in the ACT reported illness conditions than in other States and Territories (89.3% compared with 84.8% nationally). This was a result of higher prevalence rates for most types of illnesses. In particular, the ACT recorded the highest general rates for sight, digestive, skin and respiratory conditions. Sight disorders of refraction and accommodation were the most commonly reported long-term conditions: an estimated 23.5% of the ACT population were far-sighted and a further 18.7% short-sighted. Other more frequently reported long-term conditions were hayfever (19.3%), headaches (16.9%), asthma (11.6%) and arthritis (12.5%).

Some 15.4% of persons reported recent and/or long-term conditions resulting from an accident or incident. Dislocations, sprains, strains (35.8%), fractures (18.4%), Bruising and crushing (15.4%) and Open wounds (14.2%) were the injuries most commonly reported. Slightly over one in four (28.7%) injury accidents involved a fall, and accidents were more likely to occur at work (28.8%), while travelling (16.2%), outside own home or some-one else's home (12.5%) or inside own home or some-one else's home (11.2%).

The proportion of people in the ACT who took action for their health in the weeks prior to the survey (77.2%) was slightly above the national figure (75.3%). However, the proportion who had consulted a doctor (21.2%) was similar to the national figure (23.3%), despite a six percentage points increase from 1989–90. People in the ACT were more likely than those in any other State or Territory to have used medication (71.5% compared to the national average of 68.7%).

6.5 HEALTH RELATED ACTIONS TAKEN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW—1995

	ACT		Aust.
	'000	%	%
Hospitalisation	2.4	0.8	0.8
Emergency/outpatient visit	7.0	2.3	2.8
Day clinic visit	4.1	1.3	1.4
Doctor consultation	64.5	21.2	23.3
Dentist consultation	22.5	7.4	5.6
Consultation with OHP	33.4	11.0	9.9
Other health-related contact	19.9	6.5	4.7
Medication use	217.9	71.5	68.7
Days away from work/school	28.2	9.2	7.5
Other days of reduced activity	20.4	6.7	5.7
No action taken	69.4	22.8	24.7
Total(a)	304.9	—	—

(a) Persons may report more than one type of action, and therefore components do not add to the totals shown.

Source: ABS, National Health Survey 1995 (Cat. no. 4802.0).

Respiratory conditions The ACT recorded the highest proportion of people suffering from respiratory conditions (42.5%), this compares to the national average of 37.4%. In the top three most commonly suffered respiratory conditions by Australians, the ACT ranked in the top three for all three conditions. The ACT recorded the highest proportion of hayfever sufferers (19.3%) compared to 13.9% nationally, also having the third highest rate of asthma (11.6%) behind Queensland (13.4%) and the Northern Territory (11.9%), (all above the national average of 11.3%), whilst the rate for sinusitis in the ACT (11.4%) was second only to Queensland (12.7%) and above the national average of 10.3%.

Although the ACT reported a higher rate of asthma than the national figure, the proportion of people in the ACT using asthma medication (6.0%) is lower than the usage of asthma medication nationally (6.6%).

Medication use The 1995 National Health Survey collected information on the use of medications by the Australian population. The most commonly reported medication used in the two weeks prior to the interview by ACT respondents was vitamins or minerals (28.3%), and pain relievers (28.2%). Only Queensland reported a higher percentage of respondents using vitamins or minerals, or pain relievers, 28.7% and 28.3% respectively. Whilst nationally, vitamins and minerals (25.8%), and pain relievers (23.6%) were also the most commonly used medications. However the ACT recorded the lowest percentage of respondents using medication for diabetes (1.2%, compared to 1.4% nationally), and arthritis (2.9% compared to 3.4% nationally).

6.6 COMMON MEDICATION USED TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW—1995

<i>Medication</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	%	%
Vitamins or minerals	28.3	25.8
Pain relievers	28.2	23.6
Other medications	18.0	17.8
Skin ointments/creams	13.3	9.8
Herbal or natural preparations	10.7	9.4
Medications for heart problems/blood pressure	9.1	10.5
Medication for coughs/colds	7.5	7.1
Asthma medication	6.0	6.6
Medications for allergies	4.4	3.2
Fluid tablets/diuretics	1.9	2.2
Total persons using medications(a)	72.9	68.7

(a) Persons may report more than one type of medication, and therefore components do not add to the totals shown.

Source: ABS, *National Health Survey: Use of Medications, 1995* (Cat. no. 4377.0).

1995 National Nutrition Survey

The 1995 National Nutrition Survey collected information on food and nutrition from the Australian population. Information was collected on food and beverage consumption, nutrient intake, eating habits, and dietary attitudes. Physical measurements, such as body mass index, are also included.

On average, males resident in the ACT consumed a higher quantity of food and beverages than females. Daily food and beverage consumption peaked at 3,907.0 grams for males and 3,224.2 grams for females in the ACT, compared with 4,013.7 grams for males and 3,221.1 grams for females in Australia. Non-alcoholic beverages accounted for the largest proportion of daily food intake for persons aged 19 years and over in the ACT (49.1% for males and 56.6% for females). For males this was followed by cereals and cereal based products (10.4%), milk products and dishes (9.2%), alcoholic beverages (9.2%) and vegetable products and dishes (7.6%). For females this was followed by cereals and cereal-based products (10.4%), milk products and dishes (7.9%), vegetables and legumes (7.2%) and meat, poultry and game products and dishes (4.5%).

The type and quantity of food eaten determines our daily nutrient intake. On the day prior to the interview, average daily energy intake was 11,323.8 kilojoules for men and 8,263.1 kilojoules for women in the ACT, compared with 11,049.5 kilojoules for men and 7,480.9 kilojoules for women nationally.

6.7 MEAN DAILY FOOD INTAKE, PERSONS 19 YEARS AND OVER—1995

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	<i>grams</i>	<i>grams</i>
Cereals and cereal-based products	405.2	333.8
Fruit products and dishes	134.5	140.1
Vegetables and legumes	298.3	233.1
Milk products and dishes	360.4	255.6
Meat, poultry and game products	224.0	144.5
Fish and seafood products	28.2	25.3
Egg products and dishes	9.2	9.3
Snack foods, sugar and confectionary	42.4	30.9
Seed and nut products	5.0	4.4
Fats and oils	13.3	9.1
Non-alcoholic beverages(a)	1 919.2	1 823.6
Alcoholic beverages(b)	359.8	120.1
Other foods	105.5	91.9
Total	3 907.0	3 224.2

(a) Includes plain drinking water.

(b) Includes all alcoholic beverages containing alcohol and does not indicate amount of pure alcohol consumed.

Source: ABS, *National Nutrition Survey, 1995 (Cat. no. 4802.0)*.

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

From the 1997 Mental Health and Wellbeing Survey, just over one in five (21.1%) of people residing in the ACT, compared to just over one in six (17.7%) nationally had experienced a mental disorder at some time during the 12 months prior to the survey. The prevalence of mental disorder generally decreased with age. Young adults aged 18–24 years had the highest prevalence of mental disorder (32.1%), declining steadily to *8.9% of those aged 65 years and over.

Men accounted for a larger proportion of the population in the ACT experiencing a mental disorder (24.9%) compared to women (17.5%) in the 12 months prior to the survey. However the reverse was true nationally, with women (18.0%) making up a larger proportion than men (17.4%) of the Australian population who reported suffering a mental disorder.

Women were more likely than men to have experienced anxiety disorders (13.4% compared with 10.5% in the ACT), and 12.1% compared to 7.1% nationally, women were also more likely to have experienced affective disorders (8.6% compared with 7.4% in the ACT), 7.4% compared to 4.2% nationally. On the other hand, men in the ACT were nearly four times as likely as women to have substance use disorders (17% compared with 4.3%), whilst nationally men were only two and a half times as likely (11.1% compared with 4.5%).

Anxiety disorders include conditions which involve feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Anxiety disorders were the most commonly experienced disorders by both ACT residents (12.0%), and Australians (9.7%). In the ACT the highest rate of anxiety disorder (20.3%) was observed among women aged 25–34 years. For men, the prevalence of anxiety disorders varied little with age until age 55, after which the prevalence declined.

In the ACT the prevalence of affective (mood) disorders was highest at 17% for women aged 18–24 years, double the rate for men of this age. Most people with an affective disorder met the criteria for depression (87.8% of women and 100% of men).

There were also differences in the prevalence of mental disorders found based on the marital status of a person. People never married (32.5% for the ACT, and 25.8% nationally), and people separated or divorced (28.2% for the ACT, and 28.0% nationally) experienced a higher rate of mental disorders compared to married people (15.3% for the ACT, and 14.6% nationally), and people widowed (14.3%).

The labour force status of a person appeared to also be influential on the chance a person would experience a mental disorder. People who are employed either full time (20.6% for the ACT, and 16.9% nationally) or part time (19.0% for the ACT, and 19.9% nationally), or who are not in the labour force at all (20.0% for the ACT, and 15.4% nationally) recorded much lower rates of mental disorders compared to unemployed people (42.8% for the ACT, and 34.1% nationally).

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

6.8 PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS—1997(a)

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

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

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

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

CAUSE OF DEATH

In 1997 there were 1,334 registered deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT compared to 1,300 deaths in 1996. The 1997 total comprised of 663 males deaths and 671 female deaths, a sex ratio of 98.8 males per 100 females.

The two major causes of death for men and women in the ACT in 1997 were cancer and ischaemic heart disease. About 26.5% of male and 28.5% of female deaths were due to cancer, while 24.4% of male and 15.2% of female deaths were due to ischaemic heart disease.

In 1997 the total number of suicides (42 or 3.1% of all deaths) exceeded motor vehicle traffic accidents (19 or 1.4%), thus making suicide the major external cause of death in the ACT. Suicide was the major cause of death for males aged between 25 and 44 years and for both males and females in the 15–24 age group, while ischaemic heart disease was the predominant cause for both males and females in the age groups exceeding 54 years.

6.9 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH, 1997

Cause of death	ACT				Aust.(a)	
	Males		Females		Males	Females
	no.	%	no.	%	%	%
Malignant neoplasm	176	26.5	191	28.5	28.5	24.4
Diabetes mellitus	10	1.5	16	2.4	2.1	2.3
Ischaemic heart disease	162	24.4	102	15.2	23.0	21.9
Cerebrovascular disease	54	8.1	74	11.0	7.2	11.8
Pneumonia and influenza	15	2.3	33	4.9	3.1	4.7
Suicide	29	4.4	13	1.9	3.2	0.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	34	5.1	26	3.9	1.6	1.4
All other causes(b)	183	27.6	216	32.2	31.3	32.6
All causes	663	100.0	671	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(b) 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: ABS, *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

Infant mortality rate

In 1997 there were 16 infant deaths registered in the ACT, a decrease of nine deaths from 1996. This gave the ACT the lowest infant mortality rate (3.8 deaths per 1,000 live births), well below the national average of 5.3 deaths (per 1,000 live births).

Over the period 1982-96, the infant mortality rate in the ACT declined by 44.1%, compared to 43.7% nationally. In the ACT the annual average number of infant deaths between 1982 and 1986 was 38, with the leading causes being perinatal conditions (39.5%), followed by congenital abnormalities (26.3%). Between the years 1987 and 1991 the annual average number of infant deaths decreased to 35, with the leading causes being perinatal conditions (34.3%) and SIDS (31.4%). The annual average number of infant deaths continued to fall between 1992 and 1996 to 23 deaths, and the leading causes being perinatal conditions (52.2%) and congenital abnormalities (21.7%).

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

Firearm deaths According to the ABS publication *Firearms Deaths, Australia, 1980 to 1995* (Cat. no. 4397.0), a total of 112 deaths were registered as firearm related in the ACT during the reference period 1980–95, accounting for 0.7% of all deaths reported. Although the relative magnitude of deaths from the use of firearms as a cause of death is small, such deaths still have public health and social significance. Analysis of ABS mortality data indicates that firearms are involved in approximately one-quarter of all suicides and one-fifth of all homicides in Australia.

INCOME SUPPORT

The Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) provides income support for the retired, people with disabilities and the sick, the unemployed and families with children. While the ACT makes up 1.6% of Australia's total population, ACT FaCS recipients only account for 1.1% of Australia's total social security customers. The ACT has a lower proportion of its population compared to the national proportion for all types of Social Security benefits, except for Family Allowance—Minimum where 5.4% of ACT residents receive the payment compared to 5.1% nationally.

Age pension The age pension is payable to men who are over 65 years of age and women who are over 60 years and 6 months of age and is subject to residence qualifications. Pension age for women was raised to 60 years and 6 months from 1 July 1995. There were 13,718 age pensioners in the ACT at 30 June 1998, representing an increase of 323 (2.4%) since 30 June 1997. At 30 June 1998 aged pensioners accounted for 4.8% of the ACT's population aged 15 and over, whilst nationally aged pensioners accounted for a significantly higher proportion of the population aged 15 and over at 9.6%.

Disability support pension The disability support pension may be paid to a person aged 16 years or over who has a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment of at least 20% and who is assessed as being unable to work for at least 30 hours a week at full award wages, or to be retrained at such work, for at least two years. Between 30 June 1997 and 30 June 1998, the number of persons receiving a disability support pension in the ACT was 5,083, an increase of 324 (6.8%) since June 1997. Once again the proportion of ACT residents (1.8%) receiving disability support pension is well below the national average of 3.2%.

Parenting payments On March 20 1998 parenting payments (single and partnered) replaced the old sole parent pension. Parenting payments are provided to single parents, or partnered parents who have a dependent child aged under 16 years of age or an older child attracting a child disability allowance. At June 1998 there were 5,092 parenting payments single recipients, and 8,364 parenting payments partnered recipients.

Other benefits and allowances

The ACT at 3.0% was also well below the national average (5.6%) in the proportion of rent assistance recipients. Other substantial differences where the ACT's rate was below that nationally, occurred in Newstart Allowance (ACT 3.3%, compared to 4.4% nationally) and Family Allowance—Greater than the minimum (ACT 3.7%, compared to 5.2% nationally). The ACT had a higher proportion of Family Allowance minimum recipients (5.4%) than the national figure (5.1%). Child Disability Allowance in the ACT (0.5%) was equal to the proportion nationally.

6.10 RECIPIENTS OF BENEFITS FROM CENTRELINK—JUNE 1998

<i>Benefit</i>	<i>ACT</i>		<i>Aust.</i>		<i>ACT as proportion of Aust. recipients</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>% of population</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>% of population</i>	<i>%</i>
Age Pension	13 718	4.8	1 679 049	9.6	0.8
Disability Support Pension	5 083	1.8	551 693	3.2	0.9
Wives Pension	653	0.2	116 468	0.7	0.6
Carers Payment	287	0.1	33 770	0.2	0.8
Youth Training Allowance	295	0.1	30 639	0.2	1.0
Newstart Allowance	9 583	3.3	759 526	4.4	1.3
Family Allowance—Minimum	15 505	5.4	883 321	5.1	1.8
Family Allowance—Greater than minimum	10 470	3.7	912 868	5.2	1.1
Parenting Payment—Single	5 092	1.8	371 411	2.1	1.4
Parenting Payment—Partnered	8 364	2.9	645 030	3.7	1.3
Childcare Assistance	5 474	1.9	398 792	2.3	1.4
Child Disability Allowance	1 494	0.5	92 013	0.5	1.6
Rent assistance	8 508	3.0	973 255	5.6	0.9
Total customers	54 584	19.1	4 876 726	28.0	1.1

Source: Unpublished Data, Centrelink 1998.

MEDICARE

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

According to the Health Insurance Commission, in 1997–98, a total of 2,777,994 Medicare services costing of \$86.4 million were processed in the ACT, accounting for 1.4% of all Medicare services nationally. These services averaged a cost of \$31.11 per service, which is similar to the average cost per service in Australia of \$31.32.

The largest proportion of Medicare services comprised unreferral consultations by general practitioners, which accounted for 52.3% of the ACT total (1,451,510 cases). The next most commonly accessed Medicare service was pathology (707,302 cases were processed or 25.5% of total services).

In terms of dollar value, however, general practitioners' consultations made up only 39.5% of the value of services processed, and pathology 14.4%. Diagnostic imaging accounted for a larger proportion of services processed by dollar value than pathology. It accounted for \$13.0 million (15%) of the value of total services, while only accounting for 5.2% of visits.

In 1997–98 the ACT remained below the national average for both services accessed and value of benefits for services in all sex groups. Compared to 1996–97, both in the ACT and in Australia there were negligible increases across all sex groups for both services accessed, and value of benefits. The ACT follows the national trend of people accessing more services as they become older and recording a higher average cost of service. Therefore it is the 75 years and over age group who have the highest number of services accessed and value of benefits, which is more than double the value and services accessed for the population as a whole.

6.11 AVERAGE MEDICARE SERVICES

	Average no. of services				Average value of benefits			
	ACT		Aust.		ACT		Aust.	
	1996–97	1997–98	1996–97	1997–98	1996–97	1997–98	1996–97	1997–98
Males	6.99	7.05	8.65	8.76	218.23	221.73	271.84	277.41
Females	10.76	10.75	12.76	12.81	327.02	332.14	391.37	398.16
Persons	8.89	8.92	10.72	10.80	273.01	227.37	331.92	338.10
Males 75+	21.33	19.55	20.82	20.14	731.39	683.16	688.72	672.25
Females 75+	23.25	22.91	24.54	24.11	751.10	746.86	780.97	773.72

Source: Health Insurance Commission, Medicare Statistical Tables 1997–98.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

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

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

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME *continued*

In the ACT in 1997–98 the average cost per script was \$23.52, representing an average increase of \$1.69 (or 7.7%) per script. Nationally the average script cost also increased in 1997–98 to \$20.41, an average increase of \$1.43 (or 7.5%). Reflecting the current trend of pricing increases in goods and services, there was an increase in all script types both nationally and in the ACT. The only script type that decreased in value from 1996–97 to 1997–98 was scripts for Blood and Blood forming Organs, down almost 200% (\$22.07) in the ACT, and over 200% in Australia (\$21.47), and Systemic Hormonal Preparations down only \$0.13 nationally.

Compared to the national average, ACT residents incurred a higher cost per script. The most significant differences in script costs in the ACT compared to Australia occurred in Various (100% more expensive in the ACT), and Dermatologicals (91.1% more expensive in the ACT).

6.12 PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME, AVERAGE SCRIPT COST

<i>Therapeutic chemical classification</i>	<i>ACT</i>		<i>Aust.</i>	
	1996–97	1997–98	1996–97	1997–98
Alimentary Tract and Metabolism	35.82	36.40	32.26	33.37
Blood and Blood forming Organs	33.25	11.18	31.07	9.60
Cardiovascular System	19.72	23.60	20.05	23.57
Dermatologicals	33.25	36.41	16.86	19.05
Genito Urinary System and Sex Hormones	14.54	16.78	13.86	15.97
Systemic Hormonal Preparations, excl. Sex Hormones	8.60	8.64	8.49	8.36
General Anti-Infectives For Systemic Use	14.83	15.96	13.41	14.55
Anti-Neoplastic and Immunomodulating Agents	172.52	194.29	162.48	194.30
Musculo-Skeletal System	11.55	14.03	10.83	12.82
Nervous System	18.76	20.97	13.20	14.57
Anti-Parasitic Products	8.95	9.47	8.03	8.17
Respiratory System	20.51	22.03	20.60	21.57
Sensory Organs	8.32	8.32	8.39	8.33
Various(a)	110.06	123.42	59.40	61.61
Other(b)	8.15	8.47	7.42	7.43
Total	21.83	23.52	18.98	20.41

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

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

Source: Health Insurance Commission Statistical Tables, 1996–97 and 1997–98.

FAMILY SERVICES

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

Funded substitute care

The substitute care programme provides a range of care options including foster care, placement in group homes and various independent living alternatives for children and young people (aged 0–18 years) who are unable to live with family members. During the year to 30 June 1998 there was an average of 178 children, on any given day, in the various government funded substitute care programmes operating in the ACT. Throughout 1997–98 the average occupancy in foster care programmes was 128 persons on any given day (down 3.8%), and for residential care the average daily occupancy was eight persons.

6.13 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE—1997–98

	Average daily occupancy	Capacity
Foster care programs		
Family Services operated	45	50
Barnardo's Specialist Foster Care	10	7
Barnardo's Temporary Family Care	7	4
Galilee Foster Care	10	12
Marymead Foster Care	28	30
Marymead Crisis Care	5	6
Marymead HSP	12	12
Marymead Respite Foster Care	2	1
Open Family ACT Foster Care	9	15
<i>Total</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>137</i>
Residential Care Programs		
Richmond Fellowship—Outreach	4	6
Marlow Cottage (Richmond)	4	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>12</i>
Total of Programs with set Capacity		
Kinship care	35	n.a
Other Arrangements	7	n.a
Total average occupancy	178	149

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

Notifications of child abuse The number of notifications (allegations) of child abuse and neglect received by ACT Department of Education and Community Services during 1997–98 was 1,163, a fall of 147 (11.0%) on notifications in the previous year. The main source for notifications of child abuse was from a friend or neighbour 17.9% and school personnel 17.7%.

CHILD-CARE SERVICES

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

In February 1999, there were 11,623 child care places for children aged less than 12 years in 244 licensed child care centres in the ACT. There were 30 fewer child care centres in 1999 compared to 1998, and the number of places decreased by 576 places (4.7%) over the year.

The most commonly used formal care was school age care (5,653 places or 46.3%), followed by long day care places (4,104 places or 33.6%) and adjunct care places (1,040 places or 8.5%).

6.14 CHILD-CARE SERVICES, TYPES AND PLACES—FEB 1999

<i>Type of care</i>	Centres	Places
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Long day care	80	4 104
Occasional care	11	433
Independent preschool	4	112
Adjunct care	28	1 040
School age care	103	5 653
Playschool	18	281
Total	244	11 623

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

USE OF CHILD-CARE

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

Results from the Child Care Survey conducted through Australia in March 1996, reported that 30,100 (56.5%), or 2,300 (7.6%) more than in 1993 children aged less than 12 years in the ACT used some type of formal and/or informal child care. The use of formal daycare only increased from 1993 by 5.7% in 1996 to 9,200 (17.3% of total children), however the number of children using informal daycare only decreased from 1993 by 16.0% to 14,700 (27.6% of total children), while the number of children in a combination of formal and informal care remained the same in 1993 and 1996 at 6,200 children. Child-care usage rates were higher in the ACT (44.8%) than for the country as a whole (40.3%).

The most commonly used formal care in 1996 was long day care, attended by 7.4% (*4,000) of children using formal care, and increased by 1,700 children (73.9%) from 1993. This was followed by before and after school care (*3,500 or 6.6%). The most significant drop in numbers using daycare services occurred in preschool care where 1,100 (28.2%) fewer children used these services. The main providers of informal care were relatives other than brothers and sisters (11,100 children of 20.9%) and non-relatives (7,100 or 13.4%).

6.15 CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, TYPE OF CARE

Type of care	1993		1996	
	'000	%	'000	%
Total children who used formal care only	8.7	16.4	9.2	17.3
Total children who used informal care only	17.5	33.0	14.7	27.6
Children who used formal and informal care	6.2	11.7	6.2	11.6
Total children using some form of child-care	32.4	61.0	30.1	56.5
Children who used neither informal nor formal care	20.7	39.0	23.2	43.5
Total children(a)	53.1	100.0	53.3	100.0
Formal care (incl. combination formal/informal care)				
Before and after school care program	4.2	7.9	*3.5	*6.6
Long day care centre	2.3	4.3	*4.0	*7.4
Family day care	3.0	5.6	*2.5	*4.7
Occasional care	2.0	3.8	*2.2	*4.0
Preschool	3.9	7.3	*2.8	*5.3
Other formal care	*0.7	*1.3	*1.2	*2.2
Total children who used formal care(b)	14.9	28.1	15.5	29.0
Informal care (including combination formal/informal care)				
Brother/sister/step care	4.3	8.1	*4.4	*8.3
Other relative	10.3	19.4	11.1	20.9
Other person	10.7	20.2	7.1	13.4
Total children who used informal care(c)	23.7	44.6	20.9	39.2

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

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

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

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

DISABILITY AND CARERS

According to the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, it was estimated that 53,100 persons, or 17.2% of the ACT population had a disability. The number of people with a disability increased by 6,100 (13.0%) in 1998, compared to those with a disability in 1993 (47,000). In addition, 38,100 or 71.8% of those with a disability in 1998 were classified as having a handicap. This compares with 19.3% of the Australian population who had a disability, with 78.3% of this group having a handicap. Furthermore there was a higher percentage of females (17.7%), compared to males (16.6%) who had a disability.

There were 5,200 primary carers aged 15 years and over in the ACT in 1998 who cared for a person with a handicap. This is 1.7% of the ACT population aged 15 years and over. Of these primary carers, 4,300 (82.7%) were female and *900 (17.3%) male. There were also a further 38,000 people in the ACT who identified themselves as a non-primary carer. However the majority of non-primary carers in the ACT being males (50.8%) opposes the national trend and trends in all States and Territories (except Queensland) where the majority of non-primary carers are female.

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

VOLUNTARY WORK

In the ACT, 59,500 persons, representing 26.1% of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, provided some form of voluntary work through an organisation or group during the 12 months ended June 1995. This was the highest volunteer rate for any State or Territory and considerably higher than the national rate of 19.0%. The volunteer rate was higher for females (28.4%) than males (23.7%).

These volunteers contributed approximately 8.2 million hours of voluntary work. This represented an average of 137.8 hours per volunteer and was 26.6 hours lower than the national average of 164.4 hours.

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CHAPTER 7

LAW AND ORDER

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

POLICE

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is the 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 include the maintenance of peace and good order, the protection of people and property, crime reduction and protection, and the enforcement of the ACT's laws.

A new structure for the AFP's ACT Region policing operations was introduced in 15 January 1996 and mainly involved forming two basic command units covering the northern and southern districts of the ACT. Other changes involved the creation of regional investigation units and the establishment of the community relations branch.

During 1997–98, the AFP in the ACT Region operated with an appropriation allocated by the ACT Government of \$53.8 million and \$0.8 million from other sources. This represents 86% of the ACT region's funding with the balance provided directly by the Commonwealth. During the year, to meet urgent unforeseen operational requirements, supplementary funding was provided by the ACT Government.

As at 30 June 1998, the AFP's ACT region was serviced by 671 staff. A further 14 staff members were attached to Security, Intelligence and Diplomatic Liaison or ACT Training. Staff comprised an Assistant Commissioner (managing the ACT Region on behalf of the Chief of Police Office for the ACT), 3 commanders, 12 at superintendent level, 134 at sergeant level, 476 at constable level and 45 other staff. This compares with the 677 staff members employed at June 1997 and 682 at June 1996. Males represented 76% of staff at 30 June 1998, but 94% of staff at sergeant level and above.

OFFENCES

In the 12 months to June 1998, there were 41,130 criminal incidents recorded by police in the ACT, representing a decrease of 881 (2.1%) incidents since 1996–97. The offences showing the largest percent increases on 1996–97 were sexual offences (up 47.5% or 113 incidents) and fraud and misappropriation (up 38.9% or 656 incidents). Offences against good order recorded a decrease of 14.4% (or 672 incidents) and assault (excluding sexual) recorded a decrease of 9.3% or 191 incidents on 1996–97.

OFFENCES *continued*

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continue to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for 59.0% of all offences reported or becoming known to police in the ACT in 1997–98. Property damage and environmental offences were the second most common group accounting for a further 19.4%.

7.1 OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE(a)(b)

<i>Offence</i>	1992–93 <i>no.</i>	1993–94 <i>no.</i>	1994–95 <i>no.</i>	1995–96 <i>no.</i>	1996–97 <i>no.</i>	1997–98 <i>no.</i>
Offences against the person						
Homicide and related offences	4	3	8	5	5	4
Assault (excluding sexual)	1 218	1 370	1 537	1 793	2 051	1 860
Sexual assaults/offences	170	137	104	274	238	351
Other offences	91	106	104	80	74	86
<i>Total</i>	1 503	1 616	1 753	2 152	2 368	2 301
Robbery and extortion						
Robbery	129	142	110	182	219	223
Blackmail and extortion	1	2	1	2	2	1
<i>Total</i>	130	144	111	184	221	234
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft						
Burglary	5 564	5 570	5 006	5 009	4 664	4 824
Fraud and misappropriation	1 898	2 272	1 729	2 108	1 687	2 343
Handling stolen goods	191	280	250	446	368	355
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 702	2 843	2 694	2 543	2 749	3 090
Other theft	10 885	11 880	12 610	15 107	14 405	13 666
<i>Total</i>	21 240	22 845	22 289	25 213	23 873	(c)24 278
Property damage and environmental offences						
Property damage	5 694	6 367	6 209	7 263	7 865	7 985
Environmental offences	2	3	6	16	15	6
<i>Total</i>	5 696	6 370	6 215	7 279	7 880	7 991
Offences against good order	1 085	1 341	1 393	2 715	4 653	3 981
Other offences (not elsewhere classified)	474	762	836	1 094	3 016	2 345
Total offences	30 128	33 078	32 597	38 637	42 011	41 130

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

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

(c) Includes all offences reported in the ACT, but not necessarily committed in the ACT.

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

There were offenders identified for 10,253 offence types reported to, or becoming known to police in 1997–98. Of these, males were identified for 8,519 (83.1%) offence types and females for 1,733 (16.9%) offence types. (See table 7.2).

For all offences identified for females, 24.8% were for shop stealing offences and a further 27.5% for all offences against good order. In contrast, 33.3% of all offences identified for males were for offences against good order and 15.7% for other theft. A further 8.2% were for assault (excluding sexual assault).

7.2 OFFENDERS REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE, BY SEX—1997–98(a)(b)

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Offences against the person	896	116	88.5	11.5
Robbery and extortion	64	11	85.3	14.7
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	2 540	809	75.8	24.2
Property damage and environmental offences	648	55	92.2	7.8
Offences against good order	2 833	477	85.6	14.4
Other offences (n.e.c.)	1 538	265	85.3	14.7
Total offenders	8 519	1 733	83.1	16.9

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

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Corrective services are responsible for providing a range of adult correctional services to the ACT community. During 1997–98, ACT Corrective Services assumed responsibility for prisoner transport and court custody. Other responsibilities include monitoring, guiding and controlling offenders on community orders and those remanded in custody as directed by the courts and both the ACT and interstate parole boards.

There are two Community correction locations in the ACT to assist in improving access by clients. One is situated in Belconnen and the other in Woden.

The Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC) daily average number of detainees remanded in custody decreased slightly to 36.68 in 1997–98, compared with a daily average of 37.83 in 1996–97. The capacity of the Periodic Detention Centre in Woden was increased from 41 to 49 detainees.

In 1997–98, a closed circuit television (CCTV) link between BRC and the Courts was installed. This allows detainees to appear before a magistrate via the CCTV link which reduces the amount of time they are locked in cells. During 1998–99, the BRC will be closed down and replaced with a new facility to hold remandees and sentenced prisoners.

Prisoners There were 16,522 prisoners in Australia serving a sentence in prison on 30 June 1997 and of these 110 were from the ACT. Sentenced prisoners were those prisoners who were under sentence, including those awaiting appeal. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in the ACT are held in New South Wales prisons as the ACT does not yet have the facility to hold persons sentenced to full-time imprisonment. There were 2,560 prisoners on remand in Australia on 30 June 1997, that is, unsentenced (remand) prisoners include unconvicted prisoners awaiting a court hearing or trial, convicted prisoners awaiting sentencing and persons awaiting deportation. There were 37 prisoners in the ACT who were on remand at 30 June 1997.

7.3 SENTENCED PRISONERS, BY SEX AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—1997(a)

	ACT		Aust.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Most serious offence</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Homicide	12	1	1 461	80
Assault	9	0	1 916	90
Sex offences	10	0	2 156	15
Robbery	17	1	2 019	93
Break & enter	13	0	2 177	105
Deal/Traffic drugs	4	1	1 157	99
All other offences	36	6	4 717	437
Total	101	9	15 603	919

(a) Prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons. The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures and are not separately counted in Australia totals.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 1997*.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the ACT was established by the *ACT Supreme Court Act 1933* (ACT). It is a superior court of unlimited jurisdiction in respect of matters arising under the laws of the ACT, both criminal and civil. The court has original and appellate jurisdiction, and hears and determines appeals from inferior courts and tribunals within the Territory. It also acts as the Court of Disputed Returns under the *Electoral Act 1992* (ACT).

In 1997–98, the Supreme Court comprised of a Chief Justice, three resident judges (an increase of one since last financial year), 13 additional judges (each of whose primary commission is as a Judge of the Federal Court of Australia), and a Master who has broad jurisdiction in personal injuries matters.

Selected caseload statistics for 1997–98 are shown in the following section, more information is contained in the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety Annual Report:

- Court sitting days—227 days;
- Court sittings—1,004 sittings;
- Notices of trial and sentence served—154;
- Number of other process served on behalf of other jurisdictions—116; and
- Number of defendants finalized in Higher Courts (1996–97)—122 adjudicated and 28 non-adjudicated.

MAGISTRATES COURT

The ACT Magistrates Court provides an impartial forum in which to resolve, determine and enforce legal rights under the *Magistrates Court Act 1930* (ACT) and civil under the *Magistrates Court (Civil Jurisdiction) Act 1982* (ACT). At September 1998, there were eight magistrates in the ACT.

MAGISTRATES COURT

continued

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 1975* (Cwlth) for applications for divorce, child maintenance and custody.

When exercising jurisdiction under the *Children's Services Act 1986* (ACT), 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* (ACT).

Selected caseload statistics for 1997–98 are shown in the following section, more detailed information is contained in the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety Annual Report:

- Criminal (Adult) cases—13,801 matters listed before the court (down 7% on 1996–97);
- Civil cases—10,957 matters listed before the court (down 13% on 1996–97);
- Children's Court cases—2,854 proceedings under the Family Law Act (down 15% on 1996–97).

Construction of a building (housing the Magistrates, Coroner's, Children's and Small Claims Courts and various Tribunals) next to the existing Supreme Court was completed by 30 June 1996. Formal handover occurred on 3 July 1996.

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.

Recorded crime

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publication, *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 4510.0), contains data on selected crimes reported to or becoming known to the various State/Territory police forces. The following section refers to data from this publication and deals with the actual location of crimes in the ACT.

Three homicides (75.0%) occurred in a residential location and one in a community location. Residential locations were also the most common for unlawful entry with intent theft (69.9%) and sexual assault (61.2%).

Recorded crime *continued* Community locations were the most common location for unarmed robbery (87.9%) and motor vehicle theft (78.6%).

7.4 VICTIMS OF CRIME(a), BY TYPE OF OFFENCE CATEGORY, BY TYPE OF LOCATION—1997

Offence	Location				Total	Offences
	Residential	Community(b)	Other(c)	Unspecified		
	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Homicide	75.0	25.0	—	—	100.0	4
Sexual assault	61.2	30.6	7.1	1.0	100.0	98
Kidnapping/abduction	50.0	25.0	—	25.0	100.0	8
Armed robbery	17.9	29.5	52.7	—	100.0	112
Unarmed robbery	6.0	87.9	5.2	0.9	100.0	116
Unlawful entry with intent	69.9	6.6	21.0	2.5	100.0	4 381
Motor vehicle theft	17.9	78.6	2.2	1.3	100.0	1 562

(a) The definition of a crime varies according to the category—refer to National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994 (Cat. no. 4510.0) for further details.

(b) Community locations include schools, hospitals, transport areas, streets/footpaths etc.

(c) Other locations include banks, retail stores, service stations, factories etc.

Source: *Recorded Crime Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Household crime In addition to the data collected on offences reported to or detected by police, information collected from crime victim surveys allows us to develop a more comprehensive picture of the nature and extent of crime. Crime victim surveys are usually conducted on a household basis and are not suitable for all types of offences. Data from the ACT's 1995 Crime and Safety Survey found that of the 105,300 households in the ACT, 9,000 (8.5%) were victims of at least one household crime during the 12 months to April 1995. This compared to a victimisation rate of 9.7% recorded for 1993. Household crimes relate to crimes such as break and enter, attempted break and enter and motor vehicle theft.

Around 11,800 (5.3%) of the 222,800 persons aged 15 years and over were victims of personal crime. This compares with a victimisation rate of 4.9% in 1993. The victimisation rate was higher for males (6.2%) than for females (4.5%).

For household crime, the rate of reporting the last incident to the police was 87.8% for victims of break and enter and 38.1% for victims of attempted break and enter. For personal crime, 62.5% of robbery victims reported the last incident to police, while 31.6% of assault victims reported the last incident to police.

7.5 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME(a) IN THE 12 MONTHS TO APRIL 1995

Selected characteristics	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victimisation rate(b)
	'000	'000	'000	%
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

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

(b) Proportion of persons.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.0).

Women's safety

The Women's Safety Survey run in 1996 found that a larger proportion of ACT women experienced physical violence than sexual violence during the last 12 months. There were *5,128 women (or 4.6%) who experienced physical violence and *2,050 (1.8%) who experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months.

Data was also collected on experience of all violence since the age of 15. Of the 111,645 women aged 18 and over in the ACT 50,443 (45.2%) experienced violence by male perpetrators and *8,610 (7.7%) experienced violence by female perpetrators, making a total of 59,053 (52.9%) who experienced violence by male or female perpetrators.

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

The ACT has adopted a community safety strategy which incorporates a policy unit in the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety and a community consultative committee. The ACT Community Safety Committee was set up in late 1993 to promote the involvement of the community at large in crime prevention measures.

The work of the policy unit and the committee has concentrated on inquiring into and advising on a range of safety measures to address alcohol-related crime in late night entertainment areas; the role of urban design in crime prevention; and the safety and crime concerns of older persons in the ACT. Future consideration will be given to the incidence of repeat victimization; the effectiveness of Community Crime TV as a crime prevention measure; and the importance of establishing an accurate crime data base for the ACT.

COMMUNITY CRIME
PREVENTION *continued*

Voluntary safety committees have also been established in a number of suburbs.

Another voluntary body established to combat crime in the suburbs is Neighbourhood Watch. Neighbourhood Watch was first established in late 1985 with its first zone becoming operational in 1986. Although 146 branches have been established since its commencement, in December 1998, only 88 remained active. A survey conducted by Market Attitude and Research Services (MARS) during January to March 1997 found participation in Neighbourhood Watch in the ACT had dropped from 37% to 24% in the preceding 18 months.

The beginning of the 1997–98 financial year marked the beginning of the sponsorship arrangement between Tattersall's and the Neighbourhood Watch program in the ACT. It is hoped that the new sponsorship will allow the program to expand from the traditional focus on household crime to include other forms of crime prevention education.

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

In April 1995 approximately 54.0% 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.

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

Problem	Perceived to be a problem(a)		Perceived to be the main problem	
	'000	%(b)	'000	%(b)
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
Louts/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	..	222.8	..

(a) 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.

(b) Of all persons.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.0).

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

continued

The ABS survey on Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices conducted in March 1998, found that 17.0% of ACT residents consider crime to be the most important social issue, making crime the third most important social issue in the ACT, behind health (26.9%) and unemployment (20.1%). In contrast, for Australia crime ranked as the second most important social issue with 19.2% of Australians indicating crime was the main social issue of importance to them, behind health (28.8%). Concern for crime was highest in Western Australia (35.3%) and lowest in Victoria (16.0%).

SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICE

Details from the ABS survey Population Survey Monitor on community satisfaction with police services found that in the year to 30 June 1998, 64.9% of people were either satisfied or very satisfied with police services in the ACT, 22.1% were neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 9.0% were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Australia wide, satisfaction levels were comparable, with 67.7% satisfied with police service, 16.5% neither satisfied or dissatisfied and 11.9% dissatisfied. In the ACT, satisfaction with police generally increased with age and women (67.4%) were more satisfied with police services than men (62.2%). Similarly, Australian satisfaction rates with police generally increased with age and satisfaction rates were higher for women (68.2%) compared with men (67.0%).

7.7 SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES PROVIDED BY POLICE, BY AGE GROUP—1997–98

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total
<i>Level of satisfaction</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very satisfied	9.8	11.2	11.5	17.6	8.6	21.3	12.9
Satisfied	42.3	52.8	52.7	51.9	58.6	58.7	52.0
Neither	28.9	25.4	24.2	17.0	20.5	9.2	22.1
Dissatisfied	14.3	6.2	7.2	7.5	4.7	5.3	7.8
Very dissatisfied	1.6*	1.3*	1.3*	1.8*	0.0	0.0	1.2*
Don't know	3.1*	3.1*	3.1*	4.2	7.6	5.5	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS, Population Survey Monitor, (Cat. no. 4103.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Crime and Safety, NSW and ACT, April 1995* (Cat. no. 4509.1).
- Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1996*
(Cat. no. 4602.0).
- Population Survey Monitor, 1997-98, Quarterly* (Cat. no. 4103.0).
- Prisoners in Australia, 1997*, a report prepared for the Corrective Services Ministers' Council by the National Corrective Services Statistics Unit, of the ABS Regional Office, Victoria, September 1998.
- Recorded Crime, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 4510.0).
- Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 4513.0).
- Non-ABS ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, *Annual Report, 1997-98*, Publications and Public Communication, AGPS, Canberra.
- Department of Urban Services, *Annual Report, 1997-98*, Publications and Public Communication, AGPS, Canberra.
- Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report, 1997-98*, Publications and Public Communication, AGPS, Canberra.

CHAPTER 8

THE LABOUR MARKET

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

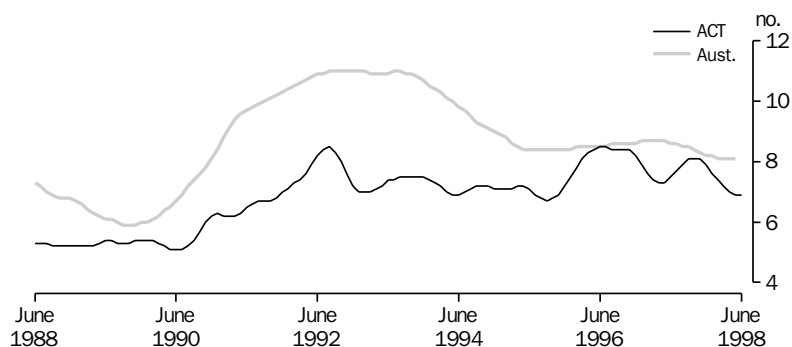
The labour force is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work in a given reference week. The employed can also be looked upon in terms of full-time and part-time status.

LABOUR FORCE

For the year 1997–98, the labour force in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) increased slightly by 1,100 to 169,600 people. Those employed increased by 1,100 persons and those unemployed fell by 700 persons. The total number of unemployed persons in 1997–98 was 12,500, giving an unemployment rate of 7.5% (compared to 7.9% in 1996–97). The decrease in the unemployment rate may be attributed to growth in the private sector and the improving ACT economy. The national unemployment rate slightly during 1997–98 to at 8.3%, however it remains higher than that of the ACT.

The monthly unemployment rate trend series shows that the ACT has remained well below the national unemployment rate throughout the early 1990's. However, in June 1996 the unemployment rate in the ACT reached a high of 8.5%, equal to the national figure. From 1996 to 1998 the monthly unemployment rates remained relatively high, falling slightly in April and May 1997 to 7.3%, climbing again to 8.1% in September through to October 1997, and falling to 6.9% in May and June 1998.

8.1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a)



(a) Monthly unemployment rates trend series.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 6202.0).

Unemployment rates across the ACT's subdivisions varied in 1998. Tuggeranong reported the lowest unemployment rate (5.4%) in the year whilst North Canberra continued to have the highest (9.0%).

8.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

ACT statistical sub-divisions	June quarter					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	%	%	%	%	%	%
South Canberra	7.5	6.8	6.6	7.2	7.3	6.6
North Canberra	10.5	9.9	10.2	9.1	9.7	9.0
Belconnen	6.7	6.5	6.8	8.3	8.0	6.9
Woden Valley	5.9	6.1	6.2	7.3	6.9	5.9
Weston Creek–Stromlo	5.5	4.8	5.3	6.6	6.1	5.6
Tuggeranong	5.3	5.6	5.6	6.8	6.3	5.4
Gungahlin–Hall	3.3	4.9	3.8	8.3	5.5	5.6
ACT Balance	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.7	7.1	6.5

Source: ACT Regional Statistics (Cat. no. 1313.8). Also available from Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB), Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, Economic Analysis Branch.

The ACT continued to have a high labour force participation rate in 1997–98, remaining the same as 1996–97 (71.4%). The labour force participation rate in the ACT was above the national rate which recorded a decrease of 0.4 of a percentage point to 63.1%. The ACT male participation rate was 78.1%, significantly higher than the national rate (73.0%), and the ACT female participation rate was 65.1%, also higher than the national rate (53.6%).

In 1997–98, 86.1% of employed males and 63.7% of employed females worked full-time in the ACT. The proportion of part-time workers in the labour force has been steadily increasing from 19.3% in 1990–91 to just below 25.0% in 1997–98 (the same as in 1996–97). Women continue to represent the majority of the ACT part-time labour force (70.2%).

8.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, ORIGINAL(a)

	ACT						Aust.	
Annual average	Employed full time '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Civilian population aged 15 and over '000	Unemployment rate(b) %	Participation rate(c) %	Unemployment rate(b) %	Participation rate(c) %
MALES								
1990-91	70.8	78.3	5.1	102.1	6.1	81.6	8.4	75.4
1991-92	69.1	77.7	6.1	105.0	7.2	79.8	10.8	74.4
1992-93	71.4	80.4	6.4	107.7	7.3	80.5	11.7	73.9
1993-94	72.1	82.3	6.7	110.6	7.5	80.4	10.9	73.6
1994-95	71.4	81.7	6.8	111.2	7.7	79.5	9.1	73.8
1995-96	71.1	82.1	7.0	110.8	7.8	80.4	8.8	73.8
1996-97	69.2	79.9	7.3	111.6	8.4	78.2	8.8	73.4
1997-98	69.5	80.7	7.1	112.3	8.1	78.1	8.5	73.0
FEMALES								
1990-91	46.3	66.9	4.0	108.6	5.6	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	65.4	10.0	51.7
1993-94	44.3	70.3	5.4	115.6	7.2	65.6	10.0	52.2
1994-95	45.4	72.1	5.0	117.5	6.5	65.7	8.7	53.2
1995-96	45.1	74.2	5.6	119.7	7.1	66.7	8.0	53.8
1996-97	45.0	72.9	5.8	120.8	7.4	65.2	8.4	53.9
1997-98	46.6	73.2	5.4	120.9	6.9	65.1	8.0	53.6
PERSONS								
1990-91	117.1	145.2	9.1	210.7	5.9	73.2	8.3	63.6
1991-92	111.1	143.2	11.0	216.3	7.1	71.3	10.3	63.0
1992-93	114.5	148.9	12.2	221.3	7.6	72.8	11.0	62.6
1993-94	116.5	152.6	12.1	226.2	7.3	72.8	10.5	62.8
1994-95	116.7	153.8	11.8	228.7	7.1	72.4	8.9	63.3
1995-96	116.2	156.3	12.6	230.5	7.5	73.3	8.4	63.7
1996-97	114.2	152.8	13.2	232.3	7.9	71.4	8.6	63.5
1997-98	116.0	153.9	12.5	233.2	7.5	71.4	8.3	63.1

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

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

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

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1); Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0).

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET

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 1997-98, 17,700 of the 23,500 ACT residents between the ages of 15 and 19 attended an educational institution full-time. This represented an attendance rate of 75.3% and this is a small increase from 74.0% in 1996-97.

Of the 15-19 year olds who were attending a school or a tertiary institution and were employed (7,000 persons), the vast majority were employed part time (6,700 persons or 95.7%). Most 15-19 year olds who were attending an educational institution and classified as unemployed were seeking part time work (94.0%).

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET
continued

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 87.0% (2,000) of all 15–19 year olds working full time but also made up 80.0% (1,200) of all those 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 59.6%.

8.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15–19—1997–98

	<u>Employed</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>			Unemployment rate %	In labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Total '000
	<i>Full time</i>	<i>Part time</i>	<i>Seeking full-time work</i>	<i>Seeking part-time work</i>	<i>Total</i>				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000				
Left education	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.5	28.7	5.1	0.7	5.8
At university or TAFE	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	15.2	2.8	1.1	3.9
Still at school	0.1	4.5	0.2	1.3	1.4	24.2	6.0	7.7	13.8
Total	2.3	8.3	1.5	1.9	3.3	(a)24.3	14.0	9.6	23.5

(a) Unemployment/population ratio in 1997–98 was 14.3%.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

WAGE AND SALARY
EARNERS

Private and public sector
employers

Information on the number of employees and their earnings paid by private and public sector employers located in the ACT is collected in the Survey of Employment and Earnings. At August 1998, in original terms almost 48% of wage and salary earners (67,800 people) were employed in the public sector while 52% (72,800 people) were employed in the private sector. However, in original terms during 1997-98, gross earnings of public and private sector employees totalled \$3,364.1 (65%) and \$1,799.8 (35%) respectively. These figures exclude self-employed persons in the private sector.

SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR
FORCE DATA

Supplementary surveys are run as a part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Population Survey. Data on the various topics from surveys run over the past two years are contained below.

Job search experience of
unemployed persons

In July 1998 there were 11,836 unemployed persons in the ACT, as well as *401 who had been stood down. The majority of the unemployed (77.7% or 9,199) were looking for full-time work. Females made up a third (34.0% or 3,124) of the unemployed looking for full-time work, whereas they made up 43.6% (1,149) of the unemployed looking for part-time work. The national percentage of females was significantly different from the trend in the ACT with women making up 65.5% of the unemployed persons looking for part-time work.

<p>Job search experience of unemployed persons <i>continued</i></p>	<p>In July 1998 22.6% of those persons looking for full-time work indicated the duration of their current period of unemployment was two years or over. The average duration of unemployment for all unemployed persons was 70 weeks with females experiencing shorter average periods of unemployment (63 weeks) than their male counterparts (74 weeks).</p> <p>Of the unemployed persons (excluding persons who have been stood down) in the ACT, 61.7% (7,298) registered with Centrelink/Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) compared to a figure of 72.8% nationally. The proportion of persons in the ACT seeking full-time work who had been registered with the Centrelink/CES was 71.8% while 33.8% of those seeking part-time work were registered (nationally 82.1% and 30.5% respectively).</p>
<p>Reason for leaving last full-time job</p>	<p>In July 1998 there were 5,357 unemployed persons whose last full time job was less than two years ago. Of these people, 19.8% had been working in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants sector. Of the 5,357 people whose last full-time job was less than two years ago, around half (49.8%) were laid off or retrenched. The number of people that lost their job was significantly greater (72.9%) than those who left their job (27.1%). Associate professionals represented the largest occupation group who lost their jobs. Of the total number of associate professionals that lost their job *627 all were laid off or retrenched. This represented 23.5% of the total number of people who were laid off or retrenched in this period.</p>
<p>Transition from education to work</p>	<p>In the ACT the Transition from Education to Work survey conducted in May 1998 found that people with recognised post-school qualifications had a higher labour force participation rate and a substantially lower unemployment rate than people without recognised post-school qualifications. People with recognised post-school qualifications were more likely to have full-time jobs than those without recognised post-school qualifications. Of those persons without recognised post-school qualifications who were employed, 3 out of 10 were working part-time.</p> <p>In May 1998 there were 52,044 students in the ACT aged 15–64 years, almost 25.0% of the population aged 15–64. This represents a decrease from the last survey in May 1997 when 30.3% of the population aged 15–64 attended an educational institution. Nationally, 17.4% of people aged 15–64 years were attending an educational institution in May 1998, a decrease from 22.1% in May 1997.</p> <p>Some 74.8% (38,937) of students were attending a tertiary institution, while 25.2% (13,107) were attending a school. Of those attending tertiary institutions, 22,299 were in higher education, while 11,592 were attending TAFE and 5,046 were attending other institutions.</p>

Transition from education
to work *continued*

In May 1998, 106,796 persons or 50.6% of the ACT population aged 15–64 years, had recognised post-school qualifications. This compares with the national figure of 41.9%. Of this group of people with post-school qualifications, 32.0% (34,136) had bachelor degrees, and 10.0% (10,713) had higher degrees. In terms of vocational qualifications, 16.7% (17,868) had basic vocational qualifications, and 16.2% (17,275) had skilled vocational qualifications.

About 43.2% (91,364 persons) of the ACT population aged 15–64 years had no post-school qualifications. This compares with the national figure of 52.7%. Of this total, 52,935 completed high school while 38,429 did not.

Labour force participation rates for persons with recognised post-school qualifications remained higher (86.2%) than those without post-school qualifications (77.4%). These rates were above the national rates of 85.7% and 69.0% respectively. The unemployment rate for persons with recognised post-school qualifications (4.1%) was less than half the rate for those without post-school qualifications (9.0%).

In the ACT in May 1998, of the 106,796 persons aged 15–64 years with recognised post-school qualifications, 82.7% (88,362) were employed. Of this group of employed persons, 82.3% (72,682) were employed full-time and 17.7% (15,680) were employed part-time. Of all persons aged 15–64 years with recognised post-school qualifications, 13.8% (14,695) persons were not in the labour force.

Qualifications of unemployed
persons

In July 1998 30.2% of unemployed persons had post school qualifications. Of these, 14.7% had a skilled or basic vocational qualification and 13.5% a bachelor degree or higher. Of the remaining 63.8% who were without post-school qualifications, 35.5% had not completed the highest level of secondary schooling.

8.5 QUALIFICATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS—JULY 1998

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
With post-school qualifications		
Bachelor degree or higher	*1 522	13.5
Skilled or basic vocational qualification	*1 652	14.7
Undergraduate or associate diploma	*230	2.0
<i>Total with post-school qualifications</i>	<i>*3 403</i>	<i>30.2</i>
Without post-school qualifications.		
Completed highest level of secondary school	*3 182	28.2
Did not complete highest level of secondary school	*4 002	35.5
<i>Total without post-school qualifications</i>	<i>7 184</i>	<i>63.8</i>
Still at school	*678	6.0
Total	11 264	100.0

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Main difficulties in finding work In July 1998 the main difficulties in finding work most commonly reported were: too many applicants for available jobs (19.5%); no vacancies at all (15.0%); no vacancies in line of work (10.9%); insufficient work experience (10.6%); and considered too old/young by employers (10.1%). The main difficulty in finding work reported for unemployed males was 'too many applicants for available jobs' (21.3%). The main difficulty for unemployed females in finding work was reported as 'no vacancies at all' (18.0%).

Nationally the most commonly reported difficulties for all unemployed persons in finding work were: 'considered too old/young by employer' (16.0%); too many applicants for available jobs' (13.7%); and 'lacked necessary skills/education (11.5%).

8.6 JOBSEEKERS EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS—JULY 1998

<i>Main difficulty in finding work</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Considered too old/young by employers	*1 135	10.1
Insufficient work experience	*1 195	10.6
Too many applicants for available jobs	*2 202	19.5
Lacked necessary skills/education	*982	8.7
No vacancies at all	*1 686	15.0
No vacancies in line of work	*1 225	10.9
Too far to travel/transport problems	*585	5.2
Own ill health or disability	*822	7.3
Other	*891	7.9
No difficulties reported	*542	4.8
Total	11 264	100.0

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Persons not in the labour force In the ACT at September 1998 there were an estimated 218,342 persons aged 15–69 years. There were 167,540 persons in the labour force, comprised of 156,549 employed persons and 10,990 unemployed persons. There were an estimated 50,802 persons not in the labour force.

In September 1998, the 50,802 persons aged 15–69 years in the ACT who were not in the labour force represented 23.3% of the civilian population in this age group. Of those not in the labour force, the proportion of females (63.4%) was considerably higher than males (36.6%). Nationally, 27.8% of the civilian population aged 15–69 years were not in the labour force in September 1998.

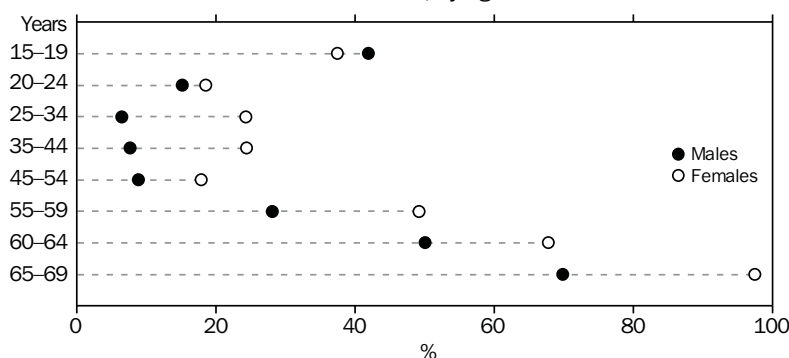
There were 15,251 persons marginally attached to the labour force in September 1998, 90.3% were not actively looking for work but available to start work within four weeks, and 9.7% wanted to work and were actively looking for work. There were 6,255 males and 8,995 females with marginal attachment to the labour force, with 5,445 males and 8,322 females not actively looking for work but available to start work within four weeks.

Persons not in the labour force *continued*

The main reason for not actively looking for work reported by males in this group were 'attending an educational institution' (41.5%). The most commonly reported reasons for females were 'childcare' (29.6%) and 'attending an educational institution' (18.9%).

The proportion of persons not in the labour force generally rises with age for both males and females. Notable exceptions are the 15–24 years age group, where high levels of educational participation are present, and females during their child-bearing and child-caring years (25–44). There were higher proportions of females than males not in the labour force in all age groups, except with the 15–19 years age group.

8.7 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, By Age—SEPTEMBER 1998



Source: ABS, *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6220.0).

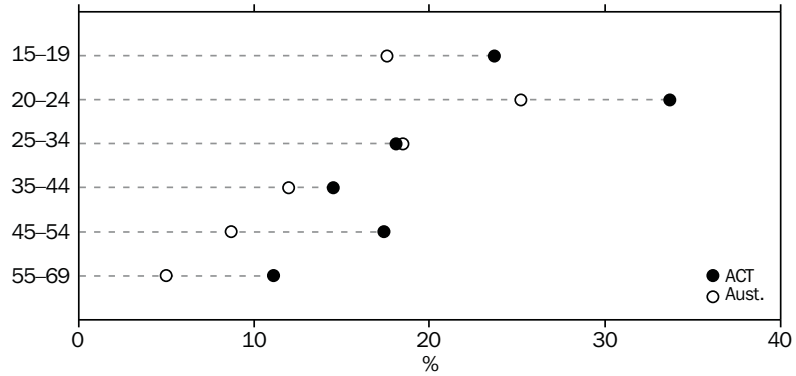
Labour mobility

The Labour Mobility Survey found that, of the 171,676 people aged 15–69 years who had worked at some time during the year ending February 1998, 19.2% (32,923) were job mobile, that is, they changed their employer/business and/or their location within the previous year. The proportion of people who were job mobile decreased 0.4 percentage points from the level of job mobility during the year ending February 1996.

Of the 157,838 people in the ACT who were working in February 1998, 74.0% had been in the same job for the entire year, 18.0% had changed jobs during the year and 7.0% started their current job during the year but had no previous job during the year. Of the 29,190 people who had changed jobs during the year, 38.0% had changed industry form previous to current job and 36.0% had changed occupation from previous to current job.

In all age groups except that for persons aged 25–34 years, the ACT had a higher level of job mobility than for Australia.

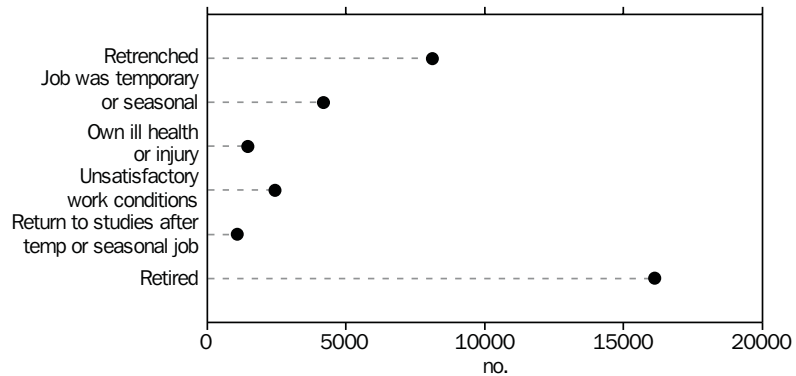
8.8 LABOUR MOBILITY, By Age—Year ending February 1998



Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Of the 43,028 people who ceased a job during the year ending February 1998, 68.0% voluntary left their jobs while 19.0% were retrenched and a further 13.0% ceased their jobs for other reasons. Only 10.0% ceased their job because it was temporary or seasonal and did not return to studies.

8.9 REASON FOR CEASING LAST JOB—Year ending February 1998



Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Under-employed workers

In September 1998, 7,902 of the 156,900 employed persons in the ACT aged 15 years and over usually worked part time and wanted more hours i.e. they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week and would have preferred to work extra hours.

Of the underemployed persons in the ACT who had been looking for or were available to start such work 4,167 said they would move intrastate if offered a suitable job. An additional 3,313 stated they would not move intrastate if offered suitable employment.

8.10 UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS—SEPTEMBER 1998

	Preferred number of extra hours				Total
	Less than 10	10–19	20–29	30 or more	
<i>Whether would move intrastate</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Would move intrastate	*944	1 614	1 276	*333	4 167
Would not move intrastate	1 784	1 216	*218	*95	3 313
Might move intrastate	*86	*193	*0	*0	*279
Don't know	*0	*0	*143	*0	*143
Total	2 814	3 024	1 637	*428	7 902

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

FAMILIES AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS

There are substantial differences in the labour force characteristics of persons within families and those who are not. Of the 170,167 people in the ACT labour force in June 1998, 127,914 (75.2%) were family members. Being in a family was an advantage in the labour force, as the unemployment rate for family members was 4.9% compared to 8.2% for non-family members. The lowest unemployment rates were for lone parents with dependants (3.0%) while the highest was for other family person (15.4%). Non-dependant children in a family also experienced high rates of unemployment (11.9%), as did dependent students (11.3%).

Participation rates also varied, with non-dependent children in a family recording the highest at 90.1%, while dependant students had the lowest at 50.9%. Family members and non-family members had similar participation rates (74.1% and 69.7%, respectively).

8.11 RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a)—JUNE 1998

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Family member	121.7	6.3	127.9	44.6	172.5	4.9	74.1
Husband or wife							
With dependant	55.7	1.3	57.0	10.1	67.1	2.2	85.0
Without dependant	37.4	1.8	39.2	19.3	58.4	4.6	67.0
Total	93.1	3.1	96.1	29.4	125.5	3.2	76.6
Lone parent							
With dependants	5.7	0.2	5.9	2.5	8.3	3.0	70.3
Without dependants	1.6	0.1	1.7	1.2	2.9	4.8	58.8
Total	7.3	0.3	7.5	3.7	11.2	3.4	67.4
Dependant students(b)	8.0	1.0	9.0	8.7	17.7	11.3	50.9
Non-dependant child(c)	10.8	1.5	12.3	1.4	13.6	11.9	90.1
Other family person	2.5	0.5	2.9	1.6	4.5	15.4	65.4
Non-family member	30.3	2.7	33.0	14.4	47.4	8.2	69.7
Lone person	14.4	1.1	15.5	10.8	26.2	7.0	58.9
Not living alone	15.9	1.6	17.5	3.6	21.1	9.3	83.0
Total	160.2	10.0	170.2	65.2	235.4	5.9	72.3

(a) Civilians who were residents of households where family status was determined.

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

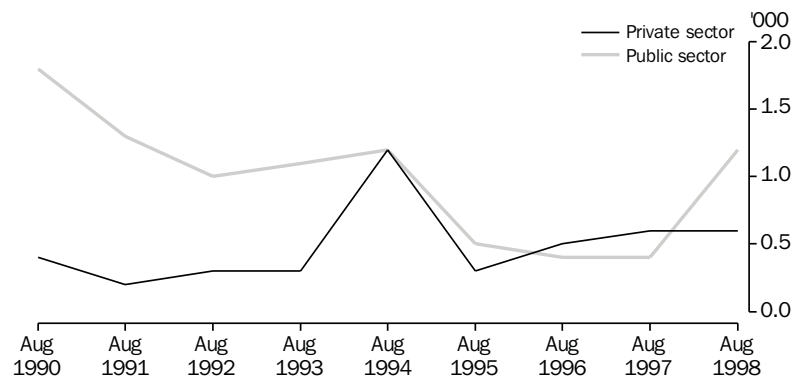
(c) Aged 15 and over.

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

JOB VACANCIES

Job vacancies in both the public and private sectors in the ACT have been relatively volatile over the past few years. Vacancies in the public sector rose from 400 in August 1997 to 1,200 in August 1998 while private sector vacancies remained stable at 600 in the same period. Since reaching a peak in August 1994 (1,200 vacancies) and falling substantially in August 1995 (300 vacancies), private sector vacancies have remained stable over the past three years with between 500 and 600 vacancies. However, public sector vacancies, after peaking at 1,800 in August 1990, have continued to fall to reach a low of 400 vacancies in August 1996 and 1997, but in August 1998 jumped to 1,200.

8.12 JOB VACANCIES, By Sector



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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

For the year ending August 1998, 22.8% of persons residing in the ACT were employed in the government administration and defence industry. Property and business services accounted for a further 13.3% of employees, whilst other major industries were; retailing (14.0%), education (8.2%) and health and community services (7.8%).

There were significant falls in the number of employed persons in the industries of government administration and defence (down 4,300 or 10.9%) and construction (down 1,800 or 17.5%). Rises were recorded for property and business services (up 1,400 or 7.3%) and cultural and recreational services (up 1,200 or 22.2%).

8.13 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY(a)

Industry	1996-97		1997-98	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*0.5	0.3	*0.8	0.5
Mining	*0.2	0.1	*0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	5.0	3.3	4.5	2.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.6	0.4	*0.7	0.5
Construction	10.3	6.7	8.5	5.5
Wholesale trade	3.8	2.5	4.8	3.1
Retail trade	20.0	13.1	21.6	14.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.2	4.7	8.2	5.3
Transport and storage	4.1	2.7	4.7	3.0
Communication services	1.9	1.2	3.0	1.9
Finance and insurance	2.9	1.9	3.5	2.3
Property and business services	19.2	12.5	20.6	13.3
Government administration and defence	39.6	25.9	35.3	22.8
Education	13.2	8.6	12.7	8.2
Health and community services	12.5	8.2	12.0	7.8
Cultural and recreational services	5.4	3.5	6.6	4.3
Personal and other services	6.7	4.4	7.3	4.7
Total employed	153.0	100.0	154.7	100.0

(a) Annual average, year ending August.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

For the year ending August 1998 there were 37,600 people (23.9%) employed in the professionals occupation group, followed by 30,200 people (19.5%) employed as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and 21,900 people (14.1%) employed in the Associate professionals occupation group.

Certain occupations continue to be dominated by a particular sex. There were more males working as tradespersons (8.1% of all workers) and Managers and administrators (67.9%) than females. Conversely, there were more females employed in the Intermediate clerical, sales and service (72.5%) occupation group and the Elementary clerical, sales and service (62.4%) occupation group than males.

8.14 EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION(a)

Occupation	1996-97		1997-98	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers and administrators	15.7	10.3	13.4	8.7
Professionals	37.1	24.2	37.0	23.9
Associate professionals	19.3	12.6	21.9	14.1
Tradespersons and related workers	14.5	9.5	15.1	9.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.1	4.0	6.3	4.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	29.3	19.2	30.2	19.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	6.0	3.9	5.3	3.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	17.6	11.5	18.6	12.0
Labourers and related workers	7.4	4.8	7.0	4.5
Total employed	153.0	100.0	154.8	100.0

(a) Annual average, year ending August.

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

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

In August 1998, the trend average weekly earnings in all jobs of a full-time male in the ACT stood at \$833, 15.5% higher than the comparative figure for Australia. For female workers in the ACT, their earnings of \$612 per week was 29.1% higher than the national average. For all persons in the ACT, the average weekly earnings was \$725, 20.4% higher than the Australian figure. From 1993 to 1998, mean weekly earnings for all persons in the ACT grew by 25.2%, which was above the Australian growth rate of 15.3%.

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

8.15 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS(a)

	Males		Females		Persons	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1992	660	599	448	398	555	506
1993	678	618	479	410	579	522
1994	708	635	499	424	603	538
1995	736	657	516	431	625	551
1996	761	676	552	446	653	568
1997	779	698	580	463	680	586
1998	833	721	612	474	725	602

(a) August Quarter.

Source: ABS, Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Survey.

GROSS WEEKLY INCOME

In 1996–97 there were 148,600 income units living in private dwellings in the ACT. An income unit is defined as a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is assumed to be shared. The mean (average) gross weekly income for all these units was \$825 (an increase of \$54 or 7.0% on 1995–96), with the median gross income (the mid-point when all units are ranked in order of income) considerably lower at \$637 (an increase of \$25 or 4.1% on 1995–96). The difference reflects the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a large number of units have nil or low incomes and a small number of units have very high incomes. The mean and median income in the ACT were both significantly higher than the Australian figure.

In 1996–97 just over one fifth (22.2%) of all income units in the ACT were earning below \$300 (gross) per week. This compared with Australia where 31.2% of all income units had gross weekly incomes below \$300.

GROSS WEEKLY INCOME

continued

In keeping with the ACT's higher income levels, 50.7% of all income units in the ACT recorded a gross weekly income between \$300 and \$999, whilst the Australian average was lower at 50.3%. Similarly, the ACT had a higher proportion of high income earners (\$1,000–\$2,000 and over) than the Australian average at 27.1% and 18.5% respectively.

8.16 ALL INCOME UNITS GROSS WEEKLY INCOME—1996–97

Gross weekly income (\$)	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
No income	*2.1	*1.4	169.5	1.9
Negative income	*1.0	*0.7	49.4	0.5
1–119	4.4	3.0	281.8	3.1
120–199	14.5	9.8	206.0	13.2
200–299	11.0	7.4	1 126.2	12.4
300–399	11.7	7.9	1 020.8	11.2
400–499	9.4	6.3	869.1	9.6
500–599	14.5	9.8	764.2	8.4
600–699	13.4	9.0	627.9	6.9
700–799	9.5	6.4	488.4	5.4
800–999	16.8	11.3	802.2	8.8
1 000–1 199	9.5	6.4	560.2	6.2
1 200–1 499	12.8	8.6	525.0	5.8
1 500–1 999	8.8	5.9	362.2	4.0
2 000 and over	9.1	6.1	230.1	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>148.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>9 083.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Mean income	825.0	—	625.0	—
Median income	637.0	—	477.0	—

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

LABOUR COSTS

In 1996–97 labour costs per employee in the ACT in the public sector were the highest in Australia at \$56,247, and 27.2% higher than the national cost per employee of \$44,207. However in the private sector, ACT labour costs per employee (\$30,823) are only the fifth highest in Australia behind New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Northern Territory, and 6.8% below the national cost per employee of \$33,078.

Earnings Earnings make up 86.1% of the combined private and public total labour costs in the ACT. Superannuation makes up the next highest proportion at 7.1% of total labour costs for Australia, and 9.7% for the ACT. Other contributing costs are payroll tax, workers compensation and fringe benefits tax.

8.17 LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE—1996–97

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

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

SUPERANNUATION

In August 1997 there were 140,074 employees in the ACT. Some 126,774 (90.5%) of these persons were covered by superannuation—that is, they were personally contributing to a superannuation scheme and/or their employer or business was contributing to a superannuation scheme on their behalf. This is significantly higher than that of November 1991 where only 77.0% were covered.

The ACT electricity, gas and water supply industry recorded the highest level of superannuation coverage with 100% of all persons employed in the industry covered. Lowest coverage was recorded in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry where 48.5% of workers were covered.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS
WORKED

By occupation Overall, persons in the ACT in 1997–98 tended to work fewer hours than the Australian averages. Of all the occupation groups, ACT advanced clerical and service workers and elementary clerical, sales and service workers worked more hours per week (29.9 hours and 26.5 hours respectively) than advanced clerical and service workers and elementary clerical, sales and service workers in Australia (28.7 hours and 25.2 hours respectively). This was due to the longer hours worked by ACT female advanced clerical and service workers and elementary clerical, sales and service workers.

The largest difference in the ACT occurred in labourers and related workers, with this group working an average of 5.9 hours less a week than the Australian average. ACT managers and administrators worked 4.5 hours less than their national counterparts. Although ACT managers and administrators worked less hours than the national average, they still worked the longest hours (8.1 hours more than the average working week) of all occupations in the ACT.

8.18 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a)—1997–98

Occupation	Males		Females		Persons	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
Managers and administrators	45.1	50.1	37.7	37.2	42.7	47.2
Professionals	39.9	42.3	34.0	33.4	37.1	38.0
Associate professionals	43.6	45.8	36.6	37.8	40.7	42.9
Tradespersons and related persons	39.9	40.4	33.9	32.4	39.2	39.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	37.8	37.9	28.8	27.5	29.9	28.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	34.5	36.7	27.7	28.3	29.6	30.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	36.1	39.9	30.5	30.8	36.2	38.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	30.5	30.5	23.8	22.5	26.5	25.2
Labourers and related workers	25.1	33.4	21.7	23.9	23.9	29.8
Total	38.5	40.5	30.3	29.3	34.6	35.7

(a) Annual averages are derived from quarterly estimates.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

By employment In 1997–98, the average working week for ACT workers was 30.9 hours, a decrease of 6.1% over the previous year. For full-time workers the average was 37.6 hours (down 3.6%), while for part-time workers it was 15.4 hours (up 2.0%). For Australia, the average weekly hours worked were higher for both full time (41 hours, up 0.5%) and part time (15.5 hours, up 0.6%), still higher than the ACT averages. Although ACT workers generally worked fewer hours compared to the national average, married females in both full-time (33.0 hours in the ACT compared to 27.9 hours nationally) and part time work (16.1 hours in the ACT compared to 15.6 hours nationally), worked longer hours than the national average.

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

8.19 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a)

Employment Status	1996–97		1997–98	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Full-time workers				
Males	40.9	42.5	41.0	42.7
Females—married	35.1	38.1	38.3	38.0
Females—total	36.0	37.9	35.9	38.0
Persons	39.0	41.0	37.6	41.2
Part-time workers				
Males	14.2	15.1	14.2	15.2
Females—married	16.4	16.0	15.4	16.3
Females—total	15.4	15.5	16.1	15.6
Persons	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.5
Total				
Males	37.3	39.3	37.3	39.4
Females—married	28.1	27.9	33.0	27.9
Females—total	28.1	28.3	28.7	28.3
Persons	32.9	34.5	30.9	34.6

(a) Annual averages are derived from monthly estimates.

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

8.19 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a)

<i>Employment Status</i>	<i>1996-97</i>		<i>1997-98</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Full-time workers				
Males	40.9	42.5	41.0	42.7
Females—married	35.1	38.1	38.3	38.0
Females—total	36.0	37.9	35.9	38.0
Persons	39.0	41.0	37.6	41.2
Part-time workers				
Males	14.2	15.1	14.2	15.2
Females—married	16.4	16.0	15.4	16.3
Females—total	15.4	15.5	16.1	15.6
Persons	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.5
Total				
Males	37.3	39.3	37.3	39.4
Females—married	28.1	27.9	33.0	27.9
Females—total	28.1	28.3	28.7	28.3
Persons	32.9	34.5	30.9	34.6

(a) Annual averages are derived from monthly estimates.

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

OVERTIME

The amount of paid overtime worked per employee in the ACT has fallen over the last six years. The average weekly overtime hours per employee in the August quarter 1998 was 0.46 hours, compared to 0.79 hours in 1993. The average hours for Australia show a slight fall from the early 1990s, peaking at 1.28 hours in 1994, before falling back to 1.01 in 1996, and in 1998 at 1.02 hours.

Average overtime hours for those actually working overtime has remained steady in the ACT. In the August quarter 1998 the average weekly hours of overtime were 6.28 hrs in the ACT and 6.81 hrs in Australia.

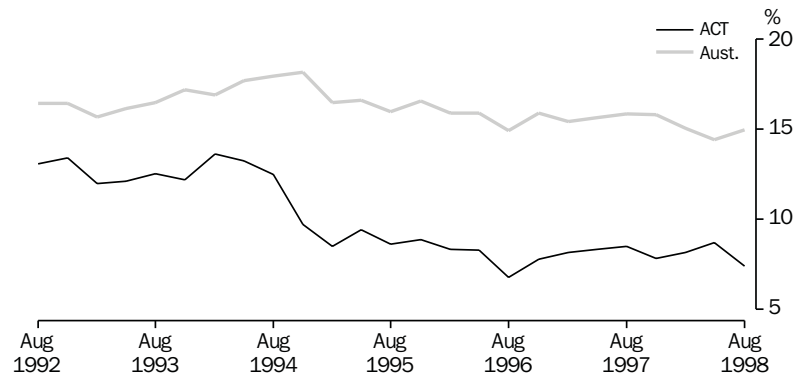
8.20 AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS

	<i>Per employee</i>		<i>Per employee working overtime</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
<i>At August</i>	<i>hrs</i>	<i>hrs</i>	<i>hrs</i>	<i>hrs</i>
1992	0.73	1.07	5.58	6.75
1993	0.79	1.16	6.34	7.02
1994	0.65	1.28	5.22	7.11
1995	0.49	1.09	5.66	6.83
1996	0.44	1.01	6.47	6.79
1997	0.55	1.04	6.54	6.56
1998	0.46	1.02	6.28	6.81

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

The percentage of employees working overtime in Australia has remained relatively constant over the last five years, fluctuating between about 15.8% and 15.0%. In contrast, the ACT has experienced a decline in the percentage of employees working overtime, from 13.1% in the August quarter 1992, to 7.4% in the August quarter 1998. Opportunities to work overtime in Australia remain the lowest in the ACT, with the Northern Territory (17.8%) and Queensland (17.4%) having the highest percentage of employees working overtime.

8.21 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERTIME



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

RETIREMENT

At November 1997 there were 83,385 people aged 45 and above in the ACT. During the period 1992 to 1997 the population aged 45 and over in the ACT increased as a proportion of the population aged 15 and over, from 30.7% to 35.4%. The average annual growth rate of the population aged 45 and above for the period 1992–97 was 4.3% compared to 2.8% nationally.

Despite having a higher growth rate of people aged 45 years and over the ACT has a smaller proportion of these people who have retired from full time work (43% in the ACT compared to 53% nationally). In the ACT and nationally 60% of people aged 45 years and above who were retired from full-time work were female. Females also account for the majority of people retiring from full time work before the age of 45 in the ACT (90%) and nationally (92%). The reasons for retirement varied, with reaching the compulsory age of retirement the main reason for males, whilst reaching an appropriate age to retire or becoming too old was the main reason for female retirement.

Retirement intentions In the ACT there were 39,979 people in the ACT aged 45 and above who intended to retire from full time work. Of these, males made up 67%. Males also made up the largest proportion of the 17,853 people intending to retire between the ages of 55 and 65 (54%) and the majority (70%) of those people (9,038) intending to retire over the age of 65.

Retirement schemes The popularity of retirement schemes has grown between the years 1994 and 1997. Of the 24,068 people aged 45 and above in 1997, 73% belonged to a retirement scheme, compared to the 67% of 23,303 people aged 45 and above in 1994. There has also been an increase in the number of people intending to retire that are involved in retirement schemes between 1994 and 1997 (up 4,492 people or 4%).

8.22 OVER 45 POPULATIONS

	<i>Persons aged 45 and over</i>		<i>Persons aged 45 and over who had retired from full-time work</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.
October 1992	67 478	5 235 358	27 151	2 800 088
November 1994	78 306	5 771 480	34 147	3 146 058
November 1997	83 385	6 022 000	35 628	3 215 371
	%	%	%	%
Increase from 1992-97	23.6	15.0	31.2	14.8
Average annual growth rate 1992-97	4.3	2.8	5.6	2.8

Source: ABS, *Business Indicators, Australian Capital Territory, July 1998* (Cat. no. 1303.8).

TRADE UNIONS

The trade union census is no longer conducted, however the latest census in 1996 showed there were 32 separate trade unions registered in the ACT and 132 nationally. The number of trade unions in the ACT had fallen by just over 40% from the number operating in June 1992.

The number of trade unions, and trade union membership, declined in the ACT during the period 1990 to 1995. The decline in the number of trade unions was largely a result of amalgamations.

In August 1998 there were 41,000 people in the ACT who were members of a trade union in their main job. Nationally there were 2,037,500 people who were trade union members in their main job

Union members now make up 28.4% of total employees in the ACT, with the proportion of male members (31.2%) exceeding female members (25.6%). For Australia as a whole, 28.1% of total employees were Union members, 30.0% were males and 25.8% females.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In the 12 months to December 1998 there were 5,100 working days lost in the ACT due to industrial disputes, an increase of 3,000 working days over the 2,100 recorded in the 1997 calendar year.

As expected, there was also an increase in the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees from 15 days lost in 1997 to 36 in 1998.

8.23 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of disputes which occurred	9	9	12	23	14	16
Workers involved ('000) (directly and indirectly)	9.7	1.0	1.4	19.4	4.6	4.4
Working days lost ('000)	10.3	1.1	1.2	20.9	2.1	5.1
Working days lost per 1 000 employees	75	8	9	148	15	36

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

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES

The number of accepted Comcare claims made by ACT Government workers decreased by 11.7% to 1,023 in 1997–98. The two most common types of injury were 'strains excluding back' (411) and 'back' (197). Together, these two injury groups accounted for 59.4% of all claims accepted in 1997–98. Decreases were recorded in most injury groups with the exception of 'occupational overuse syndrome' (up 14.5%) and other disorders (up 43.6%).

The number of accepted claims made by Commonwealth Government workers in the ACT decreased by 7.8% to 1,613 in 1997–98. The two most common types of injury were 'strains excluding back' (592) and 'back' (268). Together, these two injury groups accounted for 53.3% of all claims accepted in 1997–98. Decreases were recorded in a number of injury groups, the largest decreases being in 'other injuries' (down 26.6%) and 'open wounds' (down 32.1%). In 1997–98 there was an increase in 'multiple injuries' (up from one the previous year to four claims) and 'stress' (up from 62 the previous year to 74 claims).

The costs of the ACT Government accepted claims fell by 2.6% in 1997–98 to a total of \$30.2 million. Commonwealth Government claims also fell 8.8% to \$24.9 million in 1997–98.

8.24 SUMMARY OF COMCARE CLAIMS

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Sector	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ACT Government accepted claims	1 639	1 646	1 737	1 390	1 158	1 023
Commonwealth Government ACT accepted claims	2 509	2 302	2 789	2 065	1 749	1 613
Total government accepted claims—ACT	4 148	3 948	4 526	3 455	2 907	2 636

Source: *Comcare Australia, unpublished data.*

Private sector claims Private sector workers compensation claims increased by 2.4% in 1997–98, to reach a total of 4,297. This has been the first increase in the number of claims since the significant fall (31.7%) in the 1994–95 financial year. The average percentage premium rate fell from 2.5% in 1996–97 to 2.1% in 1997–98.

8.25 ACT WORKERS COMPENSATION CLAIMS

	Claims	Average percentage premium rate(a)
	no.	%
1991-92	3 788	1.98
1992-93	4 915	2.19
1993-94	6 331	2.29
1994-95	4 326	2.34
1995-96	4 317	2.44
1996-97	4 193	2.50
1997-98	4 297	2.12

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

Source: ACT Workcover, unpublished data.

INFORMATION SOURCES

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CHAPTER 9

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

This chapter presents statistics on the structure and performance of the main broad industry sectors of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) economy and their relative contributions to overall economic activity in terms of employment and production.

Statistics in this chapter are presented at broad industry levels, generally equating to the division level in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publication *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

9.1 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE—SEPT 1998

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	n.a.	Under 5	5–9	10–19	20–49	50–99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	60	98	11	2	5	—	—	176
Mining	—	8	1	—	1	—	—	10
Manufacturing	—	223	103	51	25	8	5	415
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	5	2	2	4	0	1	14
Construction	—	1 195	162	48	30	6	4	1 445
Wholesale trade	—	385	159	57	21	8	0	630
Retail trade	—	1 440	626	261	77	22	30	2 456
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	238	194	114	55	23	14	638
Transport and storage	—	330	61	24	11	6	7	439
Communication services	—	50	14	10	7	6	6	93
Finance and insurance	—	436	83	43	22	5	5	594
Property and business services	—	2 817	380	189	89	42	27	3 544
Government administration and defence	—	96	29	25	66	38	71	325
Education	—	199	52	49	77	37	13	427
Health and community services	—	820	255	108	50	17	14	1 264
Cultural and recreational	—	275	90	49	43	15	10	482
Personal and other services	—	650	203	67	32	5	12	969
Total	60	9 265	2 425	1 099	615	238	219	13 921

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Business Register Survey.

At September 1998 there were 13,921 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACT. Just over 66% of these businesses were small businesses who employed less than five people, 17.4% employed 5–9 people and 7.9% employed 10–19 people.

According to the ABS Business Register as at September 1998 the largest number of businesses were reported for, property and business services (25.5% of all businesses), retail trade (17.6%), construction (10.4%), and health and community services (9.1%). The government sector continues to be a substantial employer in the ACT with 71 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more wage and salary earners and 38 employing 50–99 wage and salary earners.

SMALL BUSINESS

According to the Characteristics of Small Business Operators Survey conducted in February 1997, it was estimated that there were 12,400 small businesses in the ACT down 900 or 6.8% since February 1995. These businesses were operated by 19,200 people (12,500 male, 6,700 female) who were either sole proprietors, working directors or business partners, with each business having, on average, 1.5 operators. Note that the counts from the ABS Business Register (see previous section) do not include non-employing businesses.

In February 1997 almost 61.0% (67.0% at February 1995) of all small business operators in the ACT were aged between 30–50 years with 35.3% having either a degree or diploma and 34.8% having a secondary school qualification as their highest qualification. Of these small business operators, 63.5% (70.2% at February 1995) indicated that they worked full-time in their business, with about 41.8% of these operators working 51 hours or more a week.

Of the 12,400 small businesses in the ACT, 1,900 (15.3%) had been operating for less than one year. Only 3,200 (25.8%) of all small businesses had a written business plan, and of these, 84.4% were currently operating from that plan.

Almost all (89.5%) of the ACT small businesses identified in the survey were considered to be successful by their operators. According to the survey, 21.8% 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.

Home-based businesses make up a very large proportion of the total small business picture in the ACT. In February 1997 there were 11,900 operators of small business operating from home, representing 62.0% of all operators of small businesses in the ACT. Of these 11,900 operators, 7,800 were male and 4,000 were female.

9.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL BUSINESSES—FEBRUARY 1997

	ACT	Aust.
	'000	'000
Number of		
Small businesses	12.4	846.3
Small business operators		
Males	12.5	849.6
Females	6.7	462.3
Total	19.2	1 311.9
Aged 30–50 years	11.7	841.8
Number of small business operators		
With secondary school qualifications	6.5	469.1
With a basic or skilled vocational qualification	5.5	452.2
With a degree or diploma	6.6	344.2
Who worked full time in the business		
Males	9.9	711.4
Females	2.3	194.6
Total	12.2	906.0
Who were born overseas	6.5	392.2
Number of small businesses		
That employed		
1–4 employees	5.6	323.1
5–19 employees	2.0	130.5
Were non-employers	4.8	392.7
Operated by the current operator		
For less than 1 year	1.9	86.2
From 1–5 years	4.8	283.6
From 5 to less than 10 years	2.6	193.3
For more than 10 years	3.1	283.3
That had		
One operator per business	5.0	287.6
Two operators per business	6.5	488.0
Operated from home	3.0	174.4
Had a written business plan	3.2	173.8
Operated under that plan	2.7	157.4
Rated by their operators as highly successful	2.7	146.4

Source: ABS, *Characteristics of Small Business, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 8127.0).

BANKRUPTCIES

Bankruptcies and orders for the administration in bankruptcy of the estates of deceased debtors totalled 627 (126 business and 501 non-business related bankruptcies) in the ACT during the financial year 1997–98. This was an increase of 14.4% from the 548 administrations in the previous year. The ACT showed the fourth greatest increase in bankruptcies of all the States and Territories, and recorded a higher increase than the 11.8% increase recorded in Australia as a whole.

Over half (62.5%) 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. Individuals engaged in the public sector and other industries accounted for the next highest percentage of bankruptcies and deceased debtors (10.8%).

9.3 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES—1997–98

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Major causes</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Lack of capital	5	4.0
Lack of business ability	20	15.9
Failure to keep proper books	4	3.2
Economic conditions	44	34.9
Seasonal conditions	3	2.4
Excessive interest	16	12.7
Inability to collect debts	7	5.6
Excessive drawings	13	10.3
Gambling or speculations	—	—
Other reasons	14	11.1
Total	126	100.0

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1997–98.

The major cause of non-business bankruptcies was unemployment (40.5%), with excessive use of credit (21.4%) and domestic discord (16.8%) the next highest causes of non-business bankruptcies. Unemployment (32.9%) was also the highest contributor towards non-business bankruptcies in 1996–97.

9.4 CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES—1997–98

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Major causes</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Excessive use of credit	107	21.4
Liabilities on guarantees	4	0.8
Unemployment	203	40.5
Gambling or speculations	9	1.8
Ill health	37	7.4
Adverse litigation	31	6.2
Domestic discord	84	16.8
Other causes	26	5.2
Total	501	100.0

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1997–98.

The most common industry for business bankruptcies were persons not engaged in any remunerative employment (22.8%), followed by other industries (15.6%) and building and construction (13.2%). Together, these sectors accounted for 51.6% of total bankruptcies.

9.5 BANKRUPTCIES AND DECEASED DEBTORS, INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION—
1997–98

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Business related(a)</i>		<i>Non-business related(b)</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Primary production	5	3.0	11	2.0
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	2	1.2	7	1.3
Utilities	—	—	2	0.4
Building and construction	22	13.2	23	4.1
Transport and storage	12	7.2	20	3.6
Communication	8	4.8	8	1.4
Finance and property	4	2.4	4	0.7
Commerce	11	6.6	10	1.8
Public Sector	—	—	30	5.4
Community and business services	6	3.6	25	4.5
Leisure	21	12.6	15	2.7
Other industries	26	15.6	30	5.4
Industry not adequately described or not stated	12	7.2	23	4.1
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment	38	22.8	347	62.5
Total(c)	167	100.0	555	100.0

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

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

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

Source: *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1997–98.*

In 1997–98 the major cause of business bankruptcies (from information provided by the bankrupts themselves) was economic conditions (34.9%), followed by lack of business ability (15.9%) and excessive interest (12.7%). Economic conditions (32.1%) was also the major cause of business bankruptcies in 1996–97.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Census figures for 1996–97 financial year show that there were 103 farming establishments operating in the ACT, covering a total area of 49,000 hectares. The number of farming establishments remained steady, however the total area covered by these establishments decreased by 1,000 hectares (2.0%) compared to 1995–96. In 1996–97 the gross value of production of commodities produced fell by 23.5% (\$3.4 million) to \$11.2 million. This decrease was mainly due to a 48.7% (\$2.7 million) decrease in the value of crops (including pastures and grasses).

Crops In the 1996–97 financial year, crop production contributed \$2.8 million (25.0%) of the total value of agricultural production in the ACT. This was 48.7% (\$2.7 million) lower than 1995–96 and 28.2% (\$1.1 million) lower than 1994–95.

Livestock and livestock products During the 1996–97 financial year livestock production contributed \$8.4 million (or 75.0%) of the total value of agricultural production in the ACT, 8.7% (\$0.8 million) lower than 1995–96 and 8.7% (\$0.8 million) lower than 1994–95. Livestock slaughtering and other disposals comprised 22.6% (\$1.9 million) of total livestock production, while livestock products (i.e. wool and milk) accounted for the remaining 77.4% (\$6.5 million).

9.6 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

	Units	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Land utilisation(a)					
Number of establishments(b)	no.	95	93	103	103
Area of					
Crops (excluding pastures and grasses)	ha	353	—	—	250
Sown pastures and grasses(c)	ha	22 974	n.c.	13	13
Total area of establishments	ha	52 000	48 000	50 000	49 000
Principal crops(a)					
Oats for grain					
Area	ha	24	75	107	88
Production	tonne	60	—	136	122
Crops for hay					
Area	ha	111	30	44	11
Production	tonne	119	51	148	38
Crops for green feed or silage	ha	74	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Apple trees, bearing and non-bearing	no.	2 603	2 662	2 617	2 957
Livestock numbers(a)					
Cattle and calves	no.	13 368	12 780	13 689	13 309
Sheep and lambs	no.	97 239	77 741	72 670	83 529
Poultry (all purposes)	no.	200 960	269 875	210 500	196 948
Livestock slaughtered and meat produced					
Cattle and calves					
Slaughtered	no.	39 600	42 000	44 000	29 000
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	tonne	7 400	8 000	8 000	5 000
Sheep and lambs					
Slaughtered	no.	535 200	538 000	452 000	349 000
Mutton and lamb (carcass weight)	tonne	10 300	11 000	9 000	7 000
Shearing and wool production(d)					
Sheep and lambs shorn	'000	107	111	n.c.	n.c.
Shorn wool, greasy	tonne	n.a.	442	400	284
Artificial fertilisers used					
Area fertilised	ha	3 604	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Quantity used	tonne	739	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Gross value of production(a)					
Crops (including pastures and grasses)	\$'000	3 592	3 900	5 459	2 800
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	\$'000	2 394	2 700	2 336	1 900
Livestock products (including wool and milk)	\$'000	6 548	6 500	6 851	6 500
Total value of agriculture	\$'000	12 535	13 100	14 645	11 200

(a) 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.

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

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

(d) 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: Some data is published in *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0); *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (Cat. no. 7503.0); *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0) and *Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Preliminary)* (Cat. no. 7111.0). ABS, unpublished data, *Agriculture Survey*.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing establishments operating in the ACT employed 3,900 persons at the end of June 1998, a decline of 2.6% (100 persons) since June 1997. For the year ending June 1998, \$120 million in wages and salaries was paid (down \$4 million since 1996–97), and \$594 million in turnover (down 1.3% or \$8 million since 1996–97) was recorded.

9.7 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

	Unit	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Establishments operating at 30 June(b)	no.	281	332	357	382	415
Persons employed(c)	'000	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9
Wages and salaries(d)	\$m	125	128	122	124	120
Turnover	\$m	553	554	534	602	594

- (a) The establishment is the smallest accounting unit of a business, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data enabling value added to be calculated.
 (b) Number of establishments no longer published.
 (c) Employment at end of June. Includes working proprietors.
 (d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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

The industry with the largest contribution to employment at the end of June 1998 was printing, publishing and recording media (38.5%), followed by machinery and equipment manufacturing (17.9%). These two industries also recorded the largest contributions to wages and salaries paid (41.7% and 19.2% respectively). Printing, publishing and recorded media also recorded the highest turnover (\$193 million), followed by the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing industry (\$119 million).

9.8 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION—
1997–98 PRELIMINARY

ANZSIC industry subdivision	Employment '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m
Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing	0.4	14	119
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	0.2	2	12
Wood and paper product manufacturing	0.3	8	42
Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.5	50	193
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products manufacturing	—	1	3
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.1	4	42
Metal products manufacturing	0.3	8	33
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	0.7	23	104
Other manufacturing	0.4	11	45
Total manufacturing	3.9	120	594

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

MANUFACTURING *continued*

Total turnover in manufacturing in 1997–98 decreased from 1996–97 by \$8 million or 1.3%. Only three of the nine industry subdivisions recorded an increase in turnover. Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing recorded the largest increase, up \$51 million (75.0%), followed by textiles, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (up \$2 million or 20%) and petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products manufacturing (up \$1 million or 33.3%). The largest decreases were recorded in the industry subdivisions of printing, publishing and recorded media (down \$40 million or 17.2%) and non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down \$7 million or 12.7%).

RETAILING

The Retail Industry is a major contributor to the ACT economy with a turnover of \$2,581 million in 1997–98, an increase of 5.6% (\$136.7 million) since 1996–97. Retail industries that showed the largest growth in 1997–98 were: other retailing (up 21.3%), household good retailing (up 12.5%), recreational good retailing (up 6.9%) and hospitality and services retailing (up 6.9%), while clothing and soft good retailing experienced a 6.6% decrease.

Food retailing is the largest industry sector in the ACT with 37.4% of total industry turnover in 1997–98, followed by hospitality services with 15.6% and household good retailing with 12.0%.

9.9 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY BROAD INDUSTRY(a)(b)

<i>Retail establishments</i>				1997–98	
	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	\$m	%
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Food retailing	867.2	945.4	947.7	964.3	37.4
Department stores	281.8	289.0	281.2	289.3	11.2
Clothing and soft good retailing	154.8	181.6	180.0	168.4	6.5
Household good retailing	252.5	237.7	275.2	311.3	12.1
Recreational good retailing	142.5	147.3	138.9	149.3	5.8
Other retailing	190.7	192.4	237.3	291.5	11.3
Hospitality and services	369.0	365.8	377.6	405.9	15.7
Total retail turnover	2 258.1	2 359.1	2 438.2	2 579.5	100.0

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

(b) Reference period is from July 1997 to June 1998.

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

Recently, a number of shopping centres have been established in Canberra. In Tuggeranong, the Gordon local centre was established in 1993, and the Theodore local centre in 1994. In Gungahlin the Palmerston local centre was established in 1994 and the Ngunnawal local centre in 1996.

The proportions from the 1996–97 Retail Survey are as follows: town centres share of total turnover being 50.4%; group centres 24.5%; local centres 13.5%; and other centres 11.6%.

9.10 RETAIL TURNOVER BY TYPE OF SHOPPING CENTRE

Type of Centre	1996-97 Retail Survey turnover(a)					
	Food retailing		Other retailing		Total	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Town centre	360.4	37.4	869.5	58.9	1 230.1	50.4
Group centre	398.1	41.2	199.8	13.5	597.9	25.0
Local centre	133.9	13.9	196.0	13.3	329.9	13.5
Other centre	72.9	7.6	211.4	14.3	284.3	11.6
Total	947.7	100.0	1 490.5	100.0	2 438.2	100.0

(a) Retail Survey turnover totals have been revised, therefore the components may not sum to the total.

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

SHOPPING PREFERENCES

Results from the 1997 ACT Survey on Shopping Preferences, conducted in the ACT during October 1997, revealed that only 19% of households reported that their major shopping for food and grocery items was usually undertaken at their nearest shopping centre. In contrast, just under 59% reported that their convenience shopping was usually done at these centres. These proportions compare with 15% and 59% respectively in October 1996. The most commonly used facilities at the nearest shopping centres were supermarkets (by 74% of households), newsagents (32%), chemists (29%) and bakeries (22%). These were also the most commonly used facilities as indicated by the October 1996 survey. Overall, 17% of households did not utilise any shops or facilities at their nearest shopping centre over the four week period prior to the survey.

Throughout the Canberra Statistical Division, Group centres were well patronised by households for both the last major and convenience shopping trips and have improved their position since the October 1996 survey. In general, town centres were also well supported for major shopping trips and local centres for convenience shopping trips. Major shopping trips were undertaken to group centres by 55% of households (47% in 1996), to town centres by 39% (47% in 1996), to other centres by 4% and to local centres by 2%. Convenience shopping trips were undertaken to group centres by 46% of households (45% in 1996), to local centres by 41% (41% in 1996), to town centres by 12% and to other centres by 2%.

Overall, major shopping trips were undertaken 0.75 times a week and convenience shopping trips 2.2 times a week by households. Just over 54% of households usually did major shopping once a week and 32% once a fortnight. Nearly 76% of households usually did convenience shopping two or more times a week, and 18% once a week.

SHOPPING PREFERENCES

continued

In October 1997, just over 43% of households did their major shopping on Monday to Friday before 5 p.m., a decrease of four percentage points from October 1996. A further 23% did their shopping on Monday to Friday after 5 p.m., an increase of nearly two percentage points from the previous year. There was also an increase in shoppers preference for undertaking major shopping on Saturday morning (up one percentage point) and on Sunday (up nearly one percentage point) since the October 1996 survey.

The most popular major shopping days were Thursday, Friday and Saturday, whereas for convenience shopping, Wednesday and Tuesday were slightly favoured ahead of other days.

The most popular times for households' major shopping trips were 10.00 a.m. to 11.59 a.m. (25% of households with an average of 11,900 trips per hour), 2.00 p.m. to 4.59 p.m. (25% with 8,000 trips per hour) and 5.00 p.m. to 6.59 p.m. (17% with 8,400 trips per hour), whereas for convenience shopping it was 5.00 p.m. to 6.59 p.m. (28% of households with an average of 14,100 trips per hour), 2.00 p.m. to 4.59 p.m. (22% with 7,400 trips per hour) and 10.00 a.m. to 11.59 a.m. (18% with 9,200 trips per hour).

The time to travel to shopping centres for major shopping trips took less than 5 minutes for 25% of trips and 5 to 9 minutes for 34% of trips. For convenience shopping, 45% of trips took less than 5 minutes and 22% took 5 to 9 minutes.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

As part of its Service Industries survey program, the ABS conducted surveys of selected service industries in respect of the 1996–97 financial year. The industries covered were: film and video production and distribution; waste management; travel agency services; performing arts; libraries and museums; television services, radio services, national parks and recreational parks and gardens, telecommunications, gambling, motion picture exhibition and commercial art galleries. Selected data items are presented in table 9.11, and for further information please refer to the corresponding publications.

9.11 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Businesses at 30 June(a)</i>	<i>Total employment</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Selected income(b)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1993-94				
Film and video production and distribution	7	16	0.4	(c)1.2
Motion picture exhibition	5	134	1.9	(c)14.4
Radio services	9	164	6.8	(c)15.2
Television services	5	291	9.8	(c)75.1
1994-95				
Private medical services	312	1 363	39.5	108.8
Recreation services	16	136	1.9	(c)3.8
Clubs, hotels and bars	87	2 134	35.0	(c)172.5
Sports industries	94	1 050	12.2	(c)48.1
1995-96				
Accounting services	139	908	32.8	64.4
Computing services	392	2 228	106.8	314.7
Consultant engineering services	85	573	21.2	60.4
Real estate agents	73	863	28.2	58.3
Accommodation services	42	1 811	32.9	116.2
Community services	133	3 581	54.5	(c) 111.0
1996-97				
Film and video production and distribution	18	36	0.8	(c)2.6
Motion picture exhibition	4	167	2.3	(c)18.3
Commercial art galleries	9	16	0.1	1.9
Performing arts	33	281	n. p.	(c)13.8
Museums	8	656	(d)29.8	(c)66.2
Libraries	8	130	3.8	(c)7.2
National and recreational parks and gardens	2	762	34.5	88.1
Television services	5	403	13.7	n.p.
Travel agency services	39	255	6.2	(c)15.2
Waste management	23	243	8.2	(c)20.4

(a) Businesses refer to numbers of management units.

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

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

(d) Includes all labour costs.

Source: ABS, *Commercial Art Galleries (Cat. no. 8651.0); Computing Services Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8669.0); Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia (Cat. no. 8679.0); Legal and Accounting Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8678.0); Libraries and Museums, Australia (Cat. no. 8649.0); Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia (Cat. no. 8654.0); Performing Arts Industry (Cat. no. 8697.0); Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8663.0); Selected Business Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8677.0); Technical Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8676.0); Travel Agency Services Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8653.0); Waste management Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8698.0).*

Film and video production and distribution	The 1996–97 survey of businesses in the film and video production and distribution industry revealed that there was a total of 18 businesses in the ACT at the end of June 1997, an increase of 11 on the 7 businesses in the industry at the end of June 1994. The industry employed a total of 36 persons, an increase of 20 on the 16 persons employed in the industry at the end of June 1994. Expenses for wages and salaries amounted to \$0.8 million (up 100% since 1993–94) and total income amounted to \$2.6 million (up 116.7% since 1993–94).
Motion picture exhibition	The motion picture exhibition industry survey revealed there was a total of four businesses at the end of June 1997 in the ACT (down 20% or one business since 1993–94), employing a total of 167 people (up 24.6% from 1993–94). Wages and salaries for the industry amounted to \$2.3 million (up 21.1% from 1993–94), and total income amounted to \$18.3 million (up 27.1% from 1993–94).
Commercial art galleries	The commercial art galleries industry survey showed there were nine businesses at the end of June 1997 in the ACT, employing a total of 16 people. Wages and salaries for the industry amounted to \$0.1 million and total income generated amounted to \$1.9 million.
Performing arts	There was a total of 33 businesses in the performing arts industries at the end of June 1997, employing 281 people, with total income generated by the industry amounting to \$13.8 million.
Libraries and museums	There were a total of eight organisations operating museums at the end of June 1997 in the ACT. They employed 656 people, and spent \$29.8 million on labour costs, whilst income for the industry totalled \$66.2 million. There were a further eight organisations providing library or archival services in the ACT at the end of June 1997, employing a total of 130 people. Wages and salaries for the industry totalled \$3.8 million and total income totalled \$7.2 million.
National parks and recreational parks and gardens	In June 1997 there were two organisations involved in national and recreational parks and gardens. These two organisations employed 762 people and generated a total income of \$8.1 million.
Television services	There were five commercial free-to-air television businesses at June 1997. These five businesses employed 403 people and paid out a total of \$13.7 million in wages and salaries.
Travel agency services	The 1996–97 survey of businesses in the travel agency services industry revealed that there were a total of 39 businesses in the ACT (at 63 locations) at the end of June 1997, employing a total of 255 people. Wages and salaries amounted to \$6.2 million, comprising 82.6% of total expenses, and total income generated totalled \$15.2 million. Average employment of each business in the industry in the ACT was 6.5 persons, compared to the national average of 7.5 persons. The travel agency services industry in 1996–97 was concentrated in the eastern mainland States, with 78% of the locations operating in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

Waste management There were 23 businesses in the ACT involved in providing waste management services at the end of June 1997, consisting of 22 private and public trading businesses and 1 general government organisation. During 1996–97, there were 243 persons employed in the waste management industry, while wages and salaries amounted to \$8.2 million and total income generated by the industry amounted to \$20.4 million.

Telecommunications Another industry that was surveyed for number of businesses, number of locations and employment size was the telecommunications industry. Of the 306 businesses operating as internet service providers Australia wide in 1996–97, 10 businesses operated from the ACT. These 10 businesses operated from 10 locations and employed 39 people.

Service providers are businesses which provide value added telecommunication services and private network services, commonly referred to as resellers of telephony services (excludes businesses predominantly engaged in internet service provision). In 1996–97 there were 102 service providers in Australia at 398 locations employing six, 672 people. In the ACT there were eight businesses at eight locations employing 32 people.

Radio services In the ACT at June 1997 there were two businesses conducting commercial broadcasting, and three businesses involved in community broadcasting.

Gambling Industry Throughout Australia in 1997–98 net takings from the 6,512 businesses in the gambling industry totalled \$11,067 million.

The number of businesses operating gambling activities in the ACT decreased 6.3% from 95 at June 1995 to 89 at June 1998. However net takings from gambling increased 11.4% from 1994–95 to \$163 million in 1997–98. Commissions from gambling refer to the commission a business operating a gambling activity receives when they are acting as agencies. In 1997–98 commissions from gambling in the ACT totalled \$4.4 million, which was double the \$2.2 million recorded in 1994–95. Total net takings and commissions from gambling in 1997–98 were \$167.4 million, this represented a 12.8% increase from the \$148.4 million recorded in 1994–95.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In the ACT between February and May 1998 62,000 households (55.6%) reported using a computer at home at least once a week. The ACT had the highest rate of computer use for all States and Territories, and well above the national rate of 35.8%. The main reason ACT households gave for not having a computer was a lack of interest in computers or no need for a computer (*50.3%), which was also the main reason given nationally (55.4%) for not having a computer.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

continued

Of the ACT households using a computer at least once a week 36,000 households (57.9%) reported having a modem. The ACT had the highest proportion of all the States and Territories with a modem, and above the national rate of 48.2%. The ACT also had the highest percentage of households accessing the internet from home (26.6%), which was almost double the national rate of 13.5%. The main reasons for ACT households with a computer but not having internet access were that the costs were too high (*28.9%) and lack of interest in the internet (*26.2%). These reasons were also the most frequently reported reasons by households with computers nationally for not having internet access (30.6% and 27.4% respectively). There were however *12,000 households (*28.1%) in the ACT with a computer who reported they intended to connect to the internet. Only the Northern Territory (*32.7%) recorded a higher proportion than the ACT for households with computers who intended to connect to the internet, and both were above the national proportion of 25.6%.

The ACT also had the most households who intended to purchase or upgrade a computer (25.0%). This represented the largest proportion of all the States and Territories, and above the national proportion of 16.7%.

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CHAPTER 10

HOUSING

This chapter provides an overview of both the housing and construction industry in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). The adequacy and accessibility of housing is an important component of individual well-being which not only satisfies the essential needs of people for shelter, security and privacy, but is also recognised world-wide as a fundamental human right. Housing also has an enormous significance in the ACT economy, with its influence on investment levels, building activity and employment within the ACT economy.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF DWELLINGS

The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides information concerning the housing of the population in the ACT. At 6 August 1996, there were 114,382 private dwellings in the ACT, an increase of 16,026 (16.3%) since the 1991 Census. Of the 298,847 persons counted in the ACT at the 1996 Census, 286,468 (95.9%) were living in 106,686 occupied private dwellings, an increase of 18,362 (6.8%) persons since the 1991 Census. The remaining 7,696 (6.7%) private dwellings were unoccupied, an increase of 2,056 (36.5%) dwellings since the 1991 Census, mainly because the resident was absent at the time of the Census or the dwelling was for rent or sale. This compares with 1991 where there were 5,640 unoccupied dwellings, representing 5.7% of total private dwellings. The average number of persons per occupied private dwelling was 2.6 persons in August 1996, down from 2.7 persons in August 1991. At 6 August 1996, 12,379 (4.1%) persons in the ACT were residing in non-private dwellings, an increase of 1,162 (10.4%) persons since the 1991 Census. At the 1996 Census, 4,132 (33.4%) of persons residing in non-private dwellings were counted in hotel or motel accommodation, with a further 3,481 (28.1%) residing in residential colleges or halls of residence.

Between 1991 and 1996, private dwellings grew at an average annual rate of 3.3% while the household population grew at an average annual rate of 1.3%, consistent with the long-term decline in average household size.

Separate houses were by far the most common type of dwelling structure in the ACT (77.3%). This was followed by semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses (12.6%), and flats, units or apartments (8.9%). Almost 74% of owner and purchaser households lived in separate houses, compared with only 23.7% of renter households.

10.1 STOCK OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS(a)—AS AT 6 AUGUST 1996

Structure of dwelling	1991	1991	1996	1996
	total dwellings	proportion of total	total dwellings	proportion of total
	no.	%	no.	%
Separate house	74 333	80.2	82 477	77.3
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	9 592	10.3	13 443	12.6
Flat or apartment	7 760	8.4	9 499	8.9
Other(b)	477	0.5	319	0.3
Not stated	554	0.6	948	0.9
Total	92 716	100.0	106 686	100.0

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1994 Australian Housing Survey, just under three quarters (73.5%) of the ACT's housing stock was more than 10 years old in 1994, which compares to 78.7% for Australia. Of the separate houses, 78.6% were more than 10 years old. This contrasts with semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses where only 50.0% were more than 10 years old.

In 1994, 55.5% of households that owned their own home had lived in their current dwelling for more than 10 years. In comparison, 78.1% of purchasers and 89.0% of renters had lived in their dwelling for 10 years or less.

HOME OWNERSHIP AND RENTING

Of the 106,675 occupied private dwellings recorded in the ACT on census night, 6 August, 1996, 29.5% (31,450) were owner occupied, 34.5% (36,766) were being purchased by the occupant and 32.1% (34,272) were being rented. This compares with the 1991 census where 24.9% were owner occupied, 38.3% were being purchased, while 32.9% were being rented.

The majority of owner occupiers were living in a separate house (27,753 dwellings or 88.2%), followed by semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouse (2,625 dwellings or 8.3%). For purchasers, the largest proportion were living in a separate house (33,139 dwellings or 90.1%), followed by semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouse (2,644 dwellings or 7.2%). For renters the largest proportion were renting a separate house (18,991 dwellings or 55.4%), a semidetached, terrace or town house (7,471 dwellings or 21.8%), or a flat, unit or apartment (7,450 dwellings or 21.7%).

10.2 DWELLING OWNERSHIP AND RENTING—AT 6 AUGUST 1996

	Owner	Purchaser	Renter	Rent free	Life tenure	Not stated	Other	Total(a)
<i>Tenure type</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Separate house	27 753	33 139	18 991	528	76	1 676	314	82 477
Semi-detached, terrace or town house	2 625	2 644	7 471	102	83	458	61	13 444
Flat, unit or apartment	684	698	7 450	114	53	463	35	9 497
Other dwelling	156	32	88	17	n.a	13	4	310
Not stated	232	253	272	9	n.a	178	3	947
Total	31 450	36 766	34 272	770	212	2 788	417	106 675

(a) The difference in the total number of dwellings from that in table 10.1 is attributed to random adjustments in table cells to avoid releasing small value data.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

The ABS publication *Housing Australia, A Statistical Overview, 1996* (Cat. no. 1320.0) revealed that home ownership (that is, those who either own their own home outright or are purchasing their own home) was 64.4% of households in the ACT in 1994, which was the second lowest of all States and Territories. This compares with the national average of 70.1%, with Victoria (74.4%) recording the highest proportion and the Northern Territory (43.7%) the lowest proportion of owner/purchaser households.

Nationally, the proportion of households which owned their own home outright increased from 32.3% in 1976 to 41.8% in 1994. In the ACT this rose from 7.1% in 1976 to 28.1% in 1994. The proportion of Australian households which are still paying off their own home decreased from 35.6% in 1976 to 28.3% in 1994. The ACT experienced a more substantial fall from 56.1% in 1976 to 36.3% in 1994. This was mainly the result of an increasing proportion of home purchasers who have paid off their mortgages.

The proportion of households which were renters in Australia increased slightly over the period, from 25.9% in 1976 to 27.6% in 1994. During the same period the ACT remained stable at 34.6%, which was the second highest proportion after the Northern Territory (52.6%), with Victoria (23.7%) recording the lowest proportion of households renting in 1994.

The proportion of households renting privately in the ACT increased from 16.6% in 1976 to 21.8% in 1994. There was a corresponding fall in the number of households renting publicly-owned accommodation in the ACT, declining from 18.1% in 1976 to 12.8% in 1994.

ACCESSIBILITY AND
AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING

House prices According to the Real Estate Institute of Australia established house prices in Canberra experienced a turnaround in 1998 after the downturn of the previous four years. The moving annual median price for established houses at 30 June was \$156,300 in 1998, up \$7,500 from 1997 and slightly higher than 1996 prices. In 1997 the established price of houses (\$148,800) had fallen \$11,700 from the previous high of \$160,500 in 1994.

Compared to Australia's seven Capital cities, Canberra's median house prices in 1998 was the third most expensive, following Sydney (\$262,800) and Melbourne (\$188,900), with Hobart (\$109,900) recording the lowest median house price.

The cost of an established units/townhouses also recorded a rise in 1998, with a similar median price to 1996, at \$123,600. This was \$4,200 higher than 1997.

10.3 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE AND UNIT PRICES

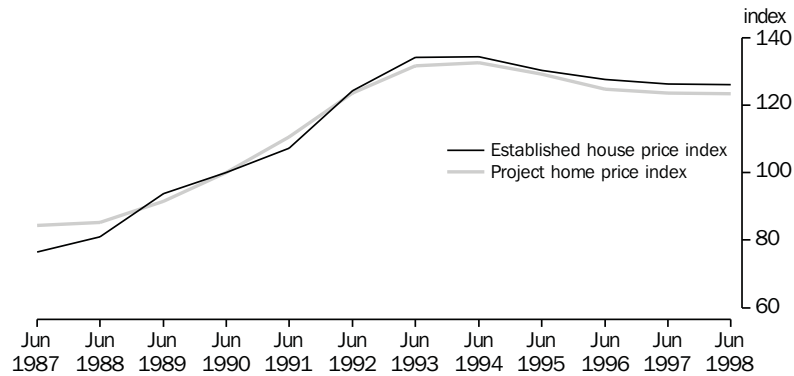
<i>As at June</i>	<i>Established house</i>	<i>Established unit/townhouse</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
1990	116.8	95.6
1991	125.9	95.5
1992	147.5	120.1
1993	158.3	129.5
1994	160.5	128.9
1995	158.3	129.5
1996	155.8	123.7
1997	148.8	119.4
1998	156.3	123.6

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd, unpublished data, 1998 Canberra.

House price indexes Established house prices in Canberra fell only 0.2% from 1996–97 to 1997–98 however there has been a total decline of 6.1% from the high of 1994. The only other capital city to record a fall in the year to June 1998 was Hobart (down 2.4%). House prices rose 6.7% over the same period for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Project home prices also fell slightly in 1997–98 in Canberra (down 0.1%) following a fall the previous year of 0.9%. The only other capital city to experience a fall was Brisbane (down 0.3%), however Hobart recorded zero growth over the same period. The weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 1.1%.

10.4 ESTABLISHED AND PROJECT HOME PRICE INDEX



Source: ABS, unpublished data.

Housing costs Housing costs are the ongoing outlays incurred by people in providing for their shelter. Data from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing Costs provides information on major cost outlays on housing such as mortgage payments, rent and property rates. For other expenditure related to housing such as repairs and maintenance, insurance and utilities refer to the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

In 1995–96 the mean weekly housing cost for all Canberra households was \$141, 23.7% higher than the mean for all capital cities. Actual housing costs for Canberra were higher than all capital cities for all tenure types although as a proportion of income the costs were similar, reflecting Canberra's higher incomes.

The highest costs in Canberra were for owners with a mortgage (\$228 per week). This group also spent the equal largest proportion of their income on housing (19%), the same amount as public renters.

10.5 HOUSING COSTS—1995–96

Tenure type	Canberra			All capital cities		
	Households	Mean weekly housing costs	Costs as proportion of income	Households	Mean weekly housing costs	Costs as proportion of income
	'000	\$	%	'000	\$	%
Owner without a mortgage	30.0	24	3	1 708.7	23	3
Owner with a mortgage	42.7	228	19	1 285.9	216	19
Public renter	12.8	77	19	264.3	62	17
Private renter	22.8	170	18	937.2	160	20
Total renters (incl. other renters)	38.6	135	18	1 274.3	135	20
Total	111.4	141	14	4 268.9	114	13

Source: ABS, *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia* (Cat. no. 4130.0).

Rental prices The median rental prices of both three bedroom houses and two bedroom townhouses/units (both unfurnished) peaked in 1993 with houses renting at \$188 per week and townhouses/units at \$163 per week. Three bedroom houses experienced a rise of 1.2% to \$173 per week in 1998, the highest median rental price recorded since 1994. The median rent for two bedroom unit/townhouses fell in 1998 to \$147 per week down 4.5% on the previous year.

10.6 MEDIAN RENTS OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND UNITS LET

As at June	3 bedroom house	2 bedroom unit/townhouse
	\$	\$
1991	171	151
1992	186	162
1993	188	163
1994	178	156
1995	171	152
1996	172	150
1997	171	154
1998	173	147

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd, unpublished data, 1998, Canberra.

HOUSING FINANCE

In 1997–98 a total of \$930 million was lent by banks and other credit agencies to finance or refinance the construction and purchase of 8,347 dwellings in the ACT. This represents a decrease of \$50 million (or 5.1%) in finance commitments and a decrease of 1,144 (or 12.1%) 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.

10.7 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a)

Year	Dwelling units	Value
	no.	\$m
1991–92	8 555	741
1992–93	10 780	1 057
1993–94	12 313	1 241
1994–95	9 696	946
1995–96	9 600	944
1996–97	9 491	980
1997–98	8 347	930

(a) Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

Source: ABS, *Housing Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0).

RENTAL INVESTORS

In June 1997, the household survey collected data on the demographic and financial characteristics of Australian residential rental property investors. In the ACT approximately 15,700 income units owned or partly owned a residential rental dwelling. These rental investors represented 11.0% of all income units living in private dwellings in the ACT. Only the Northern Territory had a higher proportion of total households as rental investors at 13.2%. Most rental investors were small investors as 69.5% of ACT investors owned or partly owned one property only.

Couples with dependent children formed the largest group of household investors, accounting for 42.6% of investor households in the ACT. A large proportion (78.5%) of investors drew their principal source of income from wages and salaries, (compared to 64.9% nationally). ACT rental investors tended to have a gross weekly income in the highest quintile (34.6% of investors earn more than \$1,650). Also, 77% of investors had a mortgage or loan held against their investment properties with the median mortgage value being \$115,000.

In June 1997, 21.7% of investors stated that they made a profit on their property investments in 1995–96, while 11.1% broke even and 46.1% made a loss. The ACT had more investors making a loss on their investment, in comparison to Australia.

10.8 PROFIT OR LOSS ON INVESTMENT

	Investors	
	Total ACT	Total Aust.
<i>Net annual return</i>	%	%
Loss	46.1	35.9
Break even	11.1	11.0
Profit	21.7	29.4
Not stated	11.3	9.5
Not applicable	9.8	14.1
Total	100	100

Source: Business Indicators, ACT, August 1998 (Cat. no. 1303.8).

In the ACT investments in semidetached (26.8%) and single flats or apartments (23.8%) was higher than nationally. Only 46.8% of the rental properties owned by ACT investor households were separate houses, compared to 62% nationally.

In the ACT rental investment properties were more likely to be managed by the investor themselves (43.8%) than nationally (35.8%). In Australia, 59.7% of properties were managed by real estate agents, compared to 46.4% in the ACT. Only 9.6% of investors in residential rental property in the ACT live in another State or Territory. ACT rental investors are more likely to invest within the ACT as almost 73% of the properties owned by ACT investors were located within the ACT.

PUBLIC HOUSING

At the time of the 1996 Census there were 10,636 households renting from the ACT Housing Authority. The structure of these households was markedly different to the pattern shown for the ACT as a whole. The biggest difference was in one parent families where 30.7% of Housing Authority households were in this category but only 10.8% of ACT households were one parent families. Almost one-third (31.7%) of Housing Authority tenants were made up of lone households while this group made up only 21.5% of all households. Conversely, while 60.4% of all households in the ACT were couple families with or without children, only 34.5% of Housing Authority tenants were in this category.

10.9 ACT HOUSING TENANTS—AUGUST 1996

	<i>Housing Authority tenants</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
One family households				
Couple family with children	2 551	24.0	39 885	38.3
Couple family without children	1 115	10.5	22 994	22.1
One parent family	3 263	30.7	11 239	10.8
Other family	88	0.8	1 184	1.1
Lone person household	3 372	31.7	22 353	21.5
Other households(a)	247	2.3	6 462	6.2
Total	10 636	100.0	104 117	100.0

(a) Includes households with more than one family present and group households.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

A regional analysis of census data ranked North Canberra (at 19.5%) and South Canberra (16.7%) in the top 10 regions in Australia with the highest proportion of occupied dwellings rented from public housing authorities.

ACT HOUSING

ACT Housing is the government's provider and manager of public housing properties and tenancies. ACT Housing is the largest property manager in the ACT with 12,209 properties which represents almost 11% of all ACT dwellings at 30 June 1998. The portfolio is valued at \$1.2 billion.

In 1997–98, 130 properties were sold by auction and a further 24 properties sold to tenants. This generated total proceeds of \$19.3 million. According to ACT Housing 39% of properties received planned maintenance during 1997–98.

At the end of September 1998 there were a total of 3,121 approved applicants listed, this includes 806 transfer and 2,310 new applicants and the remaining five are uncategorised due to insufficient data. Average time on the list for new applicants is slightly over one year (375 days) and for transfer applicants is just over 14 months (492 days). Based upon the total number of properties of 12,159 the capacity ratio (relationship between stock and new applicants list) is 3.9 properties per applicant.

Over 30.0% of new applications are for one bedroom flats and some 20.0% are for three bedroom houses. The other categories range from nil for six bedroom houses to 14.5% for two bedroom houses.

Allocation times are less than times on applicant list because they record the time at which a property is allocated regardless of whether it is accepted by the applicant. Of the 2,293 allocations made in the 12 months ending 30 September 1998 the average time from first approval to allocation of property was just under six months (176 days). Over 28.0% of total allocations were to three bedroom houses which represent 48.3% of total properties and 14.0% of properties available at 30 September. The next highest allocation ratio was 21.2% for two bedroom flats which represent 10.1% of total stock and 25.6% of properties available at 30 September. The highest allocation ratio for new applicants was 30.8% for bedsitters 5.5% of stock and 32.9% of stock vacant at 30 September. In the case of transfer applicants the highest allocation was 19.5% for one bedroom flats (8.5% of stock and 11.6% of stock vacant at 30 September).

In the month of October 1998 ACT Housing found that 60.0% of tenants were satisfied or very satisfied while 17.0% of tenants were dissatisfied.

HOUSEHOLDS ACCESS TO AMENITIES

Households in the ACT were generally satisfied with access to work and amenities. According to the 1994 Australian Housing Survey, the highest satisfaction rates in the ACT were for access to shops (93.8%), doctors (87.9%) and parks (87.6%). The highest dissatisfaction rates were found for hospitals (7.3%), entertainment (4.9%) and public transport (3.2%). When compared to Australia, ACT households have higher levels of satisfaction with access to work and amenities, except hospitals, and lower levels of dissatisfaction. One reason for this may be the greater geographical spread of households in other States and Territories.

10.10 HOUSEHOLD SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO WORK AND SERVICES—1994

	Access to								
	Work	Shops	Public transport	Doctors	Hospital	Parks	Schools	Child-care	Entertainment
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Satisfied	71.5	93.8	74.0	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: ABS, Australian Housing Survey, 1994 (Cat. no. 4182.0).

TRENDS IN THE
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Total construction in the ACT fell by \$72.0 million (9.5%) from 1996–97 to 1997–98. This follows a decrease in the years 1993–94 to 1996–97 of \$166.4 million (18.0%). The fall between 1996–97 and 1997–98 was due to a decrease in residential building and non-residential building which was partially offset by a rise in engineering construction of \$26.5 million (up 21.8%). This represented a break in the decline in value of engineering construction since 1991–92.

Non-residential building accounted for the largest proportion of construction activity in the ACT in 1997–98, 49.8%, (\$341.0 million) which was 9.8% (\$37.0 million) lower than the previous year. Residential building has more than halved its annual value in the previous five years, falling to a low \$196.4 million (down 23.8%) in 1997–98. Since 1991–92, non-residential building has been the only sector not to suffer continued decreases in activity. In the five years from 1993–94 residential building has fallen 56.2%, engineering construction has fallen 11.8% while non-residential building has risen 10.7%.

10.11 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF BUILDING COMMENCED

	<i>Residential building</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>	<i>Engineering construction</i>	Total construction
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1991–92	379.2	248.0	189.7	816.9
1992–93	473.9	212.5	172.9	859.3
1993–94	448.0	308.1	167.5	923.6
1994–95	343.5	291.4	157.9	792.8
1995–96	287.4	332.8	145.2	765.4
1996–97	257.9	378.0	121.3	757.2
1997–98	196.4	341.0	147.8	685.2

Source: ABS, *Building Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8752.0); *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Residential building involves the construction of dwelling units, which comprise new houses, new other residential buildings (flats, apartments, villa units, townhouses, duplexes, etc.), and dwellings created as part of alterations and additions to existing dwellings (including conversions to dwelling units).

The number of new dwellings units approved in 1997–98 (1,394) decreased by 28.5% (557) from the previous year. Just under 79.0% of all approvals in 1997–98 were for houses compared to 62.7% in 1996–97 and 58.5% in 1995–96. Nationally the number of new residential dwelling unit approvals rose by 14.6% in 1997–98.

Commencements and completions also fell in 1997–98. Commencements were down by 631 (33.4%) while completions were down by 541 (26.4%). The slump in residential building activity over the last five years is a result of a number of factors including a slowing down in the Territory's population growth (detailed in chapter 4) and the slowing of the ACT economy (detailed in chapters 3 and 8).

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING
continued

Reports by the Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry in the ACT show how dwelling commencement activity ran in excess of underlying requirements over the period 1991–92 to 1993–94 causing an excess stock of dwellings. This excess stock of dwellings in the ACT has contributed towards depressed prices and residential construction activity in recent years.

10.12 NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING: DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Approvals					
Houses	1 679	1 533	1 208	1 224	1 101
Other residential	2 381	1 184	857	727	293
Total	4 060	2 717	2 065	1 951	1 394
Commencements					
Houses	1 764	1 533	1 289	1 158	1 020
Other residential	2 383	1 194	927	729	236
Total	4 147	2 727	2 216	1 887	1 256
Under construction at the end of the period					
Houses	647	512	457	383	310
Other residential	1 821	627	510	424	245
Total	2 468	1 139	967	807	555
Completed					
Houses	1 840	1 663	1 339	1 230	1 092
Other residential	1 721	2 388	1 023	815	415
Total	3 561	4 051	2 362	2 048	1 507

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Manufacturing and Construction Survey.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY BY SECTOR

The total value of building work approved in 1997–98 decreased by 18.3% (\$102.1 million) from the previous year to \$456 million. The value of private sector approvals decreased by 9.5% (\$38.9 million) while the value of public sector approvals continued to decline, down by 42.3% (\$63.2 million). The most notable decreases in building work approved were for offices (down 71.1% or \$104.2 million) and new residential buildings (down 21.8% or \$45.6 million). The most notable increase was in work approved for shops (up 186.9% or \$41.3 million).

The value of work done during 1997–98 decreased by 9.3% to \$601.0 million. This was mainly due to a fall in new residential building work, down \$37.3 million (18.6%) and a fall in offices built in both the private (down \$31 million) and public (down \$25.7 million) sectors.

Approvals for private sector new residential buildings fell over the year, by \$45.1 million and the value of work done in this sector also fell by \$29.8 million. The majority of the decline was in the public sector where approvals fell by \$63.2 million down 42.3% and the value of work done fell by \$41.1 million, down 15.3% from the previous year. This reduction in the value of building approved and building work done in the public sector correlates to a reduction in employment and spending in the public sector in the ACT in this period.

10.13 VALUE OF BUILDING

	1996-97			1997-98		
	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Approved						
New residential building	204.5	4.5	209.0	159.4	4.0	163.4
Alterations and additions to residential building	56.8	—	56.8	53.0	—	53.0
Shops	21.9	0.2	22.1	63.1	0.3	63.4
Offices	63.6	83.0	146.6	21.2	21.2	42.4
Educational	8.3	24.1	32.4	6.8	29.3	36.1
Health	11.6	11.7	23.3	16.6	15.5	32.1
Entertainment and recreational	23.6	11.8	35.4	12.8	13.1	25.9
Other	18.6	14.0	32.6	37.1	2.7	39.8
<i>Total approvals</i>	<i>408.9</i>	<i>149.3</i>	<i>558.2</i>	<i>370.0</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>456.1</i>
Work done during period						
New residential building	191.6	8.8	200.4	161.8	1.1	162.9
Alterations and additions to residential building	54.6	5.9	60.5	53.3	1.5	54.8
Shops	9.2	0.3	9.5	48.2	0.3	48.5
Offices	83.9	165.2	249.1	52.9	139.5	192.4
Educational	7.1	55.4	62.5	6.2	49.1	55.3
Health	9.4	10.0	19.4	19.5	3.2	22.7
Entertainment and recreational	21.3	10.0	31.3	10.2	19.7	29.9
Other	17.1	12.9	30.0	21.5	13.0	34.5
<i>Total work done during period</i>	<i>394.2</i>	<i>268.5</i>	<i>662.7</i>	<i>373.6</i>	<i>227.4</i>	<i>601.0</i>

Source: ABS, Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8752.8).

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION

The major components of engineering construction work done were Telecommunications (37.6% of all work done in 1997-98) and Roads, highways and subdivisions (27.8%). Traditionally these two sectors have been the major contributors to engineering activity in the ACT.

The trend decline in total engineering construction between 1993-94 and 1996-97 was turned around in 1997-98 with a \$26.5 million (21.8%) increase from the previous year. This was due to increases in every sector particularly in Recreation (up \$10.0 million), Telecommunications (up \$5.4 million) and Roads, highways and subdivisions (up \$4.9 million).

The major increase in total engineering construction was in the private sector with an increase from the previous year of 49.0% (\$20.6 million) to \$62.6 million in 1997-98. This rise consisted of increases in all sectors, with just below 50% due to Recreation (up \$10.0 million), 23.8% due to Roads highways and subdivisions (up \$4.9 million) and 13.1% due to Sewerage and drainage rising (up \$2.7 million).

10.14 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF WORK DONE—1997–98

	<i>Roads, highways, and subdivisions</i>	<i>Water storage and supply</i>	<i>Sewerage & drainage</i>	<i>Electricity generation transmission and distribution</i>	<i>Pipelines</i>	<i>Recreation</i>	<i>Telecom- munications</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Private sector									
1993–94	82.7	2.9	5.7	1.2	1.5	13.2	1.4	—	108.6
1994–95	62.4	6.8	4.2	—	1.6	13.0	—	1.0	89.2
1995–96	46.3	—	1.1	—	3.9	19.0	—	0.2	70.6
1996–97	34.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	5.2	—	0.2	42.0
1997–98	39.1	1.2	3.2	—	2.3	15.2	0.1	1.0	62.6
Public sector									
1993–94	0.4	4.1	7.9	22.0	—	—	24.6	—	58.9
1994–95	0.7	1.5	13.2	18.7	—	—	34.7	—	68.8
1995–96	1.9	4.7	7.9	13.5	—	—	46.7	—	74.6
1996–97	2.0	0.5	11.4	14.6	—	—	50.8	—	79.3
1997–98	2.0	2.8	9.1	15.8	—	—	55.5	—	85.2
Total									
1993–94	83.1	7.0	13.6	23.2	1.5	13.2	26.0	—	167.5
1994–95	63.1	8.3	17.4	18.7	1.6	13.0	34.7	1.0	157.9
1995–96	48.2	4.7	9.0	13.5	3.9	19.0	46.7	0.2	145.2
1996–97	36.2	0.6	11.9	14.9	1.5	5.2	50.8	0.2	121.3
1997–98	41.1	4.0	12.3	15.8	2.3	15.2	55.5	1.0	147.8

(a) Includes bridges, railways, harbours and heavy industry.

Source: ABS, *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

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CHAPTER 11

TOURISM, CULTURE AND RECREATION

Tourism is seen as one of the more important sectors in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) economy, attracting considerable 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 regions through the consumption of a wide range of goods and services provided by transport and tour operators, accommodation establishments, entertainment and arts venues, museums and historical sites and restaurants. The ACT offers many renowned tourist attractions including new Parliament House, the Australian War Memorial, the National Art Gallery and the surrounding national parks of the Brindabella Mountains and Namadji National Park.

TOURISM

According to the National Bureau of Tourism and Research, an estimated 1.7 million people visited the ACT during 1997–98. This represents an increase of around 137,600 visitors or 8.7% compared with 1996–97. Of the 1.7 million visitors to the ACT in 1997–98, 1.5 million (88.8%) were domestic visitors and 192,000 (11.2%) were international visitors. There was a significant decline in the number of international visitors to the ACT in 1997–98, down 84,400 or 30.5% on the previous year.

11.1 TOTAL VISITOR ARRIVALS

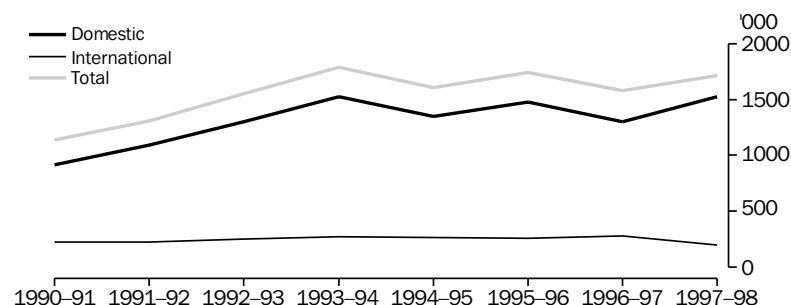
	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98(a)(b)
Type of visitor	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Domestic	917 000	1 089 100	1 302 000	1 523 100	1 347 800	1 481 100	1 303 000	1 525 000
International	221 500	220 000	251 000	268 700	259 500	258 400	277 000	192 600
Total	1 138 500	1 309 100	1 553 000	1 791 800	1 607 300	1 739 500	1 580 000	1 717 600

(a) Year ending March.

(b) Source of data was Domestic Tourism Monitor and International Visitors Survey, therefore caution should be used when making comparisons between 1997–98 and any other year.

Source: Canberra Tourism, Canberra Visitors Survey; Domestic Tourism Monitor 1997–98; International Visitors Survey 1997–98.

11.2 VISITORS TO THE ACT—1990–91 TO 1997–98



Note: 1997–98 data from Domestic Tourism Monitor, 1997–98, International Visitors Survey, 1997–98, and to year ending March.

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1996–97; Domestic Tourism Monitor, 1997–98; International Visitors Survey, 1997–98.

Domestic tourists Domestic visitors accounted for 88.8% (1.5 million) of all visitors to the ACT in 1997–98, which is an increase of 222,000 (17.0%) visitors from 1996–97.

Of the domestic visitors to the ACT in 1997–98, 32.1% (496,000 domestic visitors) reported the primary purpose of their trip as visiting friends and relatives, 23.7% (362,000) visited the ACT for pleasure or a holiday, 22.1% (337,000) did not state a primary purpose of their trip and 21.6% (330,000) visited the ACT on business.

11.3 DOMESTIC VISITORS BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT

<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Pleasure or holiday	362 000	23.7
Visit friends or relatives	496 000	32.5
Business(a)	330 000	21.6
Not stated	337 000	22.1
Total domestic visitors	1 525 000	100.0

(a) Business includes travel for purpose of attending a conference or seminar.
Note: Total may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Domestic Tourism Monitor, 1997–98.

Overseas tourists In 1997–98 overseas visitors accounted for 11.2% (192,600) of all visitors to the ACT, compared to 17.5% (277,000) in 1996–97.

Taiwan (36,300 or 18.8%) was the country with the largest proportion of overseas visitors to the ACT in 1997–98, followed by Other Europe (29,400 or 15.3%), the United States (24,300 or 12.6%), and the United Kingdom (17,500 or 9.1%).

11.4 OVERSEAS VISITORS—1997–98

<i>Usual country of residence</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
New Zealand	12 800	6.6
Japan	11 500	6.0
Taiwan	36 300	18.8
United States of America	24 300	12.6
United Kingdom	17 500	9.1
Germany	12 400	6.4
Other Europe	29 400	15.3
Other Countries	48 200	25.0
Total international visitors	192 600	100.0

Note: Total may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey, 1997–98.

International visitors showed a different pattern to domestic visitors in their main purpose of visit to the ACT. The main reason international visitors arrived in the ACT was for a holiday (59.9% or 115,300 international visitors), followed by visiting friends and relatives (13.4% or 25,800), other (16.1% or 31,100) and business (10.5% or 20,300).

11.5 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT

<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Holiday	115 300	59.9
Visit friends and relatives	25 800	13.4
Business	20 300	10.5
Other	31 100	16.1
Total international visitors	192 600	100.0

Note: Total may not add up exactly due to rounding

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey, 1997–98.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In June 1998 there were 49 tourist accommodation establishments within the ACT consisting of; 13 licensed hotels with facilities, 23 motels and guest houses with facilities and 13 serviced apartment establishments. The average occupancy rate for all tourist accommodation establishments in the ACT in June 1998 was 59.1%, an increase of 3.9 percentage points from June 1997. Takings by these establishments in June 1998 also increased from June 1997 by 7.5%.

In June 1998 room occupancy rates increased in all types of tourist accommodation from June 1997. The establishments reporting the highest room occupancy rates were serviced apartments (67.6%) and licensed hotels with facilities (62.8%).

Although only accounting for 26.5% of total tourist accommodation establishments in the ACT in June 1998, licensed hotels with facilities received almost 50.0% of the total turnover from all tourist accommodation establishments. To the contrary, motels and guest houses with facilities accounted for 46.9% of total tourist accommodation establishments, but only received 25.1% of the total turnover from tourist accommodation establishments in the ACT.

11.6 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

	<i>Unit</i>	1997	1998
Licenced hotels with facilities			
Establishments	no.	13	13
Guest rooms	no.	1 671	1 623
Bed spaces	no.	4 241	4 154
Room occupancy rates	%	59.6	62.8
Takings	\$'000	10 610	11 135
Motels and guest houses with facilities			
Establishments	no.	23	23
Guest rooms	no.	1 662	1 662
Bed spaces	no.	5 129	5 168
Room occupancy rate	%	49.2	51.1
Takings	\$'000	5 240	5 598
Serviced apartments			
Establishments	no.	13	13
Guest rooms	no.	835	833
Bed spaces	no.	3 255	3 376
Room occupancy rate	%	58.6	67.6
Takings	\$'000	4 908	5 591
Total establishments			
Establishments	no.	49	49
Guest rooms	no.	4 168	4 118
Bed spaces	no.	12 625	12 698
Room occupancy rate	%	55.2	59.1
Takings	\$'000	20 757	22 324

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(b) Data as at June quarter.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Tourism Survey.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The new Parliament House continues to be the most popular national tourist attraction in the ACT with 36% of visitors passing through its doors in 1996–97, representing an increase of 5 percentage points since 1995–96. The other major attractions were the Australian War Memorial with 28% of tourists visiting the attraction (up 5 percentage points on 1995–96), Telstra Tower with 25% of tourists visiting the attraction (up 4 percentage points on 1995–96) and the National Gallery with 21% of tourists visiting the attraction (up 2 percentage points on 1995–96).

The top six tourist sights in 1996–97 were the same as the previous year.

11.7 NATIONAL ATTRACTIONS VISITED(a)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<i>Attractions</i>	<i>%(b)</i>	<i>%(b)</i>	<i>%(b)</i>	<i>%(b)</i>
Parliament House (new)	40	32	31	36
Australian War Memorial	25	24	23	28
Telstra Tower	20	20	21	25
National Gallery of Australia	28	20	19	21
National Science and Technology Centre	8	10	12	12
Old Parliament House	9	14	15	11
Regatta Point National Capital	5	5	10	11
Looking at Embassies	10	11	12	10
Botanic Gardens	5	5	6	6
Cockington Green	6	6	6	5
High Court of Australia	6	10	11	5
Royal Australian Mint	4	12	11	5
National Library	4	4	4	4
Australian Institute of Sport	3	3	4	4
Casino Canberra	4	4	4	3
National Aquarium	2	2	2	2
National Film and Sound Archive	2	4	3	2
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve	1	2	2	2
National Dinosaur Museum	2	2	2	1
Lanyon Homestead	1	1	1	1
None of the above	28	33	32	25

(a) Attractions visited refers to all visitors including those resident in the ACT.

(b) The percentages are of visitor numbers to the ACT.

Source: Canberra Tourism, Canberra Visitors Survey 1996-97.

NATIONAL HERITAGE

There is a growing awareness among Australians of heritage places and the importance of preserving them. In the ACT there are a number of Aboriginal places and historic places on the register of the national estate. The Aboriginal environment includes Aboriginal sites, areas, structures and other features which have historic, scientific, aesthetic, social or traditional value. The historic environment includes places of significance since the European settlement of Australia such as old buildings, towns, shipwrecks, streetscapes, parks and gardens.

All States and Territories have specific legislation which protects Aboriginal archaeological sites regardless of land tenure. There were 25 Aboriginal places in the ACT on the Register of the National Estate at 30 June 1997 and 888 places in Australia. There were 16 modified trees (scarred and carved) that were on the register, with other places consisting of occupation sites (2 places), grinding grooves (2 places), art sites (2 places) and quarries, stone arrangements and places of significance to aboriginal people all with one place each.

There were 141 historic places in the ACT listed on the Register of the National Estate at 30 June 1997 and 9,124 historic places in Australia. Almost 16% (22 places) were residential houses, followed by 14% (20 places) for farming and grazing, 10% (14 places) were parks, gardens and trees and 9% (12 places) were religious sites.

CULTURE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (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 were the most popular venue, with 72.9% of ACT residents attending. The second most popular was the 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 percentage points lower for all three.

Participation rates at venues were generally higher for people in the middle age groups (35–44 years). However, the age of the participant also varied according to the cultural event. Popular music concerts, cinema and animal and marine parks were frequented mostly by people aged 15–24 years. Cultural venues such as dance, classical music, art galleries, museums and the botanic garden had higher participation rates amongst the 35–54 age group. Cultural venues such as the opera, theatre, libraries and other performing arts were frequented by participants of various age groups in approximately the same proportions.

11.8 PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES BY AGE—MARCH 1995

	15–17 years	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total	Aust.
<i>Venue/activity</i>	<i>%(a)</i>	<i>%(a)</i>	<i>%(a)</i>	<i>%(a)</i>	<i>%(a)</i>	<i>%(a)</i>	<i>%(a)</i>	<i>%(a)</i>	<i>%(a)</i>
Art gallery	36.7	34.2	36.7	46.1	50.3	45.6	40.9	41.6	22.3
Museum	34.7	43.2	44.3	56.6	49.9	39.4	32.7	45.4	27.8
Animal and marine park	41.3	50.5	45.9	44.4	33.6	27.3	22.8	40.3	35.3
Botanic garden	36.3	50.3	45.3	51.8	55.4	51.7	47.1	49.3	38.5
National, State or local library	56.8	46.0	45.8	57.3	43.9	40.4	43.3	47.9	38.4
Popular music	50.7	65.2	42.3	33.6	33.9	24.0	16.7	39.6	26.9
Classical music	9.4	12.1	8.4	15.2	19.6	22.5	15.2	14.2	7.7
Theatre	25.8	29.9	17.3	25.7	24.2	17.9	18.4	23.0	16.6
Dance	20.6	15.6	12.3	17.9	17.6	6.1	15.3	15.2	10.0
Opera or musical	17.6	31.1	23.4	22.6	35.1	18.6	16.6	25.0	14.8
Other performing arts	25.7	33.2	28.3	27.8	25.2	10.3	12.2	25.3	18.7
Cinema	90.9	90.9	78.7	78.8	65.5	49.3	35.9	72.9	62.1

(a) Percentages are of proportions of residential populations.

Source: ABS, *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (Cat. no. 4114.0)*.

Cultural funding Total funding on culture in the ACT by the ACT Government was \$31.8 million for the year 1996–97, which was an increase of \$5.1 million (19.1%) from 1995–96. Most of the funding in both 1995–96 and 1996–97 was attributable to the two groups; cultural facilities and services, up \$5.4 million (35.5%) to \$20.6 million or 64.8% of total funding in 1996–97, and recreational facilities and services, down \$0.4 million (4.1%) from 1995–96 to \$9.4 million or 29.6% of total funding in 1996–97.

11.9 CULTURAL FUNDING PER HEAD OF POPULATION(a), STATES AND TERRITORIES—1996–97

	<i>Recreational facilities and services</i>	<i>Cultural facilities and services</i>	<i>Broadcasting and film</i>	<i>Recreation and culture n.e.c.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New South Wales	31.80	36.50	1.90	0.90	71.10
Victoria	18.90	38.40	2.20	2.10	61.60
Queensland	37.30	37.20	2.20	1.90	78.60
South Australia	23.70	52.00	2.10	3.80	81.60
Western Australia	18.90	46.90	1.70	4.60	72.10
Tasmania	24.20	37.00	0.10	2.20	63.50
Northern Territory	231.50	129.30	0.20	2.10	363.00
Australian Capital Territory	30.60	66.70	0.40	5.50	103.10

(a) Estimated resident population for 1996–97 from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Source: ABS, *Cultural Funding, Australia* (Cat. no.4183.0).

Public attitudes to the Arts In the ABS publication *Public Attitudes to the Arts Australia, November 1997* (Cat. no. 4157.0) reported both in the ACT and Australia, libraries received the most support for government funding (94.7% and 90.7% respectively). Government funding for libraries, art galleries, live theatre and orchestras received the highest amount of support in the ACT.

The most important perceived cultural venues in the ACT were libraries, with 98.9% of people considering libraries to be very important or important. Nationally, libraries were also the most important perceived cultural venues with 95.4% of Australians considering libraries to be very important or important. Museums were perceived to be the next set of important cultural venues in the ACT (86.3%) and for Australia (76.6%). For all cultural venues listed on the survey, the ACT recorded the highest percentage of people who considered each cultural venue to be very important or important.

State and Territory government funding per head of population was the highest in the Northern Territory, followed by the ACT and South Australia. In 1996–97, the ACT Government funding on culture was equivalent to \$103.10 per head of population, compared to \$363.00 for the Northern Territory and \$81.60 for South Australia.

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. 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.

In October 1996 the ACT government engaged Urban Spatial and Economic Consultants Pty Ltd to undertake a survey detailing the use of library services in the ACT. A total of 800 telephone surveys were undertaken in a one week period.

The survey found that the ACT has a high level of library usage (54.4% of respondents are classified as library users) and attributed it to socioeconomic (demand) factors, such as the above average proportion of educated residents and the quality of the buildings. The results reveal that 64.0% of all households have at least one person who is a library user.

For a summary of the findings for both surveys refer to *ACT in Focus 1997*.

INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT

The 1997–98 Participation in Sport and Physical Activities publication indicates that the ACT is again Australia's most active city when it comes to participation in organised sport or physical activity.

The ACT had a sport participation rate of 63.6% for 1997–98, up by 86.0% from the previous year. Western Australia had the second highest sport participation rate (51.9%), followed by the Northern Territory (51.0%) and Queensland (50.8%). The national sport participation rate was 47.8% for the year 1997–98.

Participation rates were highest for the 18-24 age groups (83.6%), and declined steadily with age. The ACT had the highest participation rate of all states for persons aged 65 years and over (37.0%).

Males in the ACT had a higher participation rate (75.1%) than females (55.7%).

11.10 SPORT PARTICIPATION RATES—1997–98

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
18–24	85.2	82.0	83.6
25–34	82.0	65.7	73.9
35–44	71.1	56.4	63.5
45–54	62.4	42.9	52.6
55–64	60.1	42.2	51.5
65 and over	51.9	23.9	37.0
Total	71.5	55.7	63.6

Source: ABS, *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

Most popular organised sport

In 1997–98 swimming replaced aerobics as the sport with the highest participation rate (20.4%) in the ACT for all persons. This was followed by aerobics (16.1%), Cycling (12.6%), and golf (10.2%). Swimming and aerobics were also the two most popular sports in Australia with participation rates of 12.3% and 10.4% respectively.

Swimming was the most popular sport for females (21.4% participation rate), and also for males (19.3%).

11.11 MOST POPULAR ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES, PARTICIPATION RATES(a)—1997–98

<i>Sport/activity</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(b)</i>
	%	%	%
Swimming	19.3	21.4	20.4
Aerobics/fitness	12.0	20.1	16.1
Cycling	14.6	10.6	12.6
Golf	17.7	2.8	10.2
Tennis	9.1	6.4	7.8
Fishing	10.5	4.8	7.6
Billiards/snooker/pool	10.4	3.1	6.7
Ice/snow sports	6.2	4.7	5.5

(a) Persons aged 18 and over.

(b) Proportion of the civilian population aged 18 years and over.

Source: ABS, *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

Expenditure

Participants spent \$61.6 million on sport and physical activities in the ACT during 1996–97, down 11.8% on the previous year. The main areas of expenditure were equipment and clothing (\$18.1 million), followed by membership (\$13.4 million), transport (\$12.4 million) and weekly fees (\$9.8 million).

Each participant spent an average of \$801 during 1996–97 on sport and physical activities in the ACT, compared to a national average of \$693.

The most expensive organised sport and physical activity in the ACT for the year 1996–97 was golf, with an average per participant cost of \$1,189. Ice/snow sports was the second most expensive sport (\$889), followed by volleyball (\$736). The cheapest sporting activity was touch football, with an average cost per participant of \$134 for the year.

Children's participation

During 1996–97 31,100 (70.8%) of 5–14 year olds participated in at least one organised sport or physical activity. The Australian participation rate for children was 61.1%, giving the ACT the highest child participation rate out of all the States and Territories.

The child participation rate in sport was higher at the club organised level (63.2%) than the after school hours level (23.4%). Male participation rates (75.8%) for people aged 5–14 years were higher than female rates (65.5%) in the ACT during 1996–97.

SPORTS ATTENDANCE

ACT residents had the second highest attendance rate for sporting events of all the States and Territories at 49.1%. Northern Territory had the highest at 50.4%, while the figure for Australia was 44.3%.

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%. Rugby League matches had the highest attendance rate of any sport for males living in the ACT.

11.12 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTS—1995

Sport	Males		Females		Persons	
	'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: ABS, Sports Attendance, March 1995 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

Although ACT males had the greatest sport attendance rate (60.8%) for Australia, ACT females were only placed 6th (38.0%). For each age group, males had an attendance rate significantly higher than that for females. For both males and females, attendance rates were highest for the 15–24 age group (64.8%) and steadily declined with each subsequent age group (48.1% for the 35–44 age group and 22.3% for persons 65 years and older).

11.13 ATTENDANCE BY AGE BY SEX—MARCH 1995

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
15–24	76.3	53.1	64.8
25–34	64.1	43.8	53.8
35–44	62.1	35.2	48.1
45–54	52.5	35.8	44.2
55–64	52.5	18.0	35.8
65 and over	29.1	17.1	22.3
Total	60.8	38.0	49.1

Source: ABS, Sports Attendance, March 1995 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, March 1995*
(Cat. no. 4114.0).
- Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview, 1997*
(Cat. no. 4172.0).
- Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1997–98*
(Cat. no. 4177.0)
- Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia, November 1997* (Cat. no. 4157.0).
- Sports Attendance, March 1995* (Cat. no. 4174.0).
- Use of Public Library Services, Australian Capital Territory,
October 1995* (Cat. no. 4125.8.40.001).
- Non-ABS ACT Public Library Service survey results, October 1996, Urban Spatial
and Economic Consultants Pty Ltd.
- Canberra Tourism, *Canberra Visitors Survey 1996–97*.
- Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors Survey 1997–98*.
- Bureau of Tourism Research, *Domestic Tourism Monitor 1997–98*.

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORTATION

Transport has an enormous economic and social impact in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and its surrounding region, creating considerable employment opportunities and directly contributing about 3% to Gross State Product (GSP), with numerous support industries ranging from the automotive service industry to travel agencies. There are also the social costs of transport—such as road accidents and traffic congestion. Information about all aspects of transport and its support industries is vital for effective planning by the ACT Government.

ROADS AND BICYCLE PATHS

The Department of Urban Services is the principal road authority in the ACT, and is responsible for the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the Territory's road network. At 13 April 1999 there were 2,604 kilometres of roads in the ACT. The ACT Government maintains 2,588 kilometres of these roads while 16 kilometres are administered by the National Capital Authority on behalf of the Federal Government.

The total stock of roads owned and serviced by the ACT Government is divided into three categories. National highways comprise 19 kilometres of road and 63 kilometres of lanes, Territorial 750 kilometres of road and 1,947 kilometres of lanes and municipal 1,835 kilometres of road and 3,641 kilometres of lanes of the total 2,604 kilometres of road and 5,651 kilometres of lanes in the road network. There are 174 roundabouts, 164 intersection traffic lights and 24 signal pedestrian crossings. There are 7,984 intersections in the ACT road network.

The ACT has an extensive bicycle system, with approximately 300 kilometres of sealed bicycle paths which are supported by 600 kilometres of minor paths.

LICENCES

In 1998 an estimated 9 out of 10 eligible ACT residents had some form of vehicle drivers licence. There were 3,717 more licences as at 30 June 1998, an increase of 1.7% over the previous year. The majority of licences are for vehicles only (86.2%), followed by licences for combined motor bike/motor vehicle licences (10.0%), learner permits (3.7%) and motorcycle licences (0.1%).

12.1 MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES—30 JUNE

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Vehicle	175 163	177 905	180 524	185 314	187 579	191 044
Motor cycle	185	169	154	139	142	129
Combined	22 222	21 933	21 716	21 822	21 859	22 064
Learner	3 740	7 959	7 739	8 057	8 241	8 302
Total	201 310	207 967	210 136	215 335	217 822	221 539

Source: ACT Motor Vehicle Registry.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The main source of public transportation in the ACT is provided by the Australian Capital Territory Omnibus Network (ACTION). ACTION is responsible for the operation of Canberra's public time-tabled and school bus services and the administration of rural and special school services provided by other operations.

At 30 June 1998 ACTION employed 753 staff and operated:

- 360 buses;
- four interchanges;
- two bus depots and daily maintenance workshops; and
- support vehicles.

Passenger boardings decreased by 1.8% in 1997-98 to 17.1 million people, while bus kilometres increased by 7.3% to 20.2 million. The number of buses in the fleet continued to fall to 360, although 25 midi-buses were introduced to replace the older standard rigid buses, while 48 staff members were shed. On the financial side of ACTION, there was a 7.5% decrease in costs for the financial year and an increase in revenue by 3.9%, resulting in a \$2.6 million (5.6%) decrease in the real deficit.

In February 1998 ACTION opened a customer service centre to answer questions about routes, timetables, school services, lost property and special services. The customer service centre answers on average 2,500 calls a week.

12.2 ACTION BUS SERVICES

	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Operating statistics							
Passenger boardings	'000	23 760	23 744	23 974	24 001	17 410	17 100
Bus kilometres	'000	20 180	21 004	20 900	20 870	18 846	20 225
Buses in fleet	no.	422	420	391	386	375	360
Employees	no.	1 003	959	826	802	801	753
Financial statements							
Real operating cost	\$'000 (1994-95)	83 298	75 883	71 508	66 474	72 492	67 064
Real fares revenue	\$'000 (1994-95)	16 082	16 767	17 172	15 677	17 236	17 901
Real deficit	\$'000 (1994-95)	55 276	47 858	44 961	39 140	45 416	42 854

Source: Department of Urban Services, Annual Report, 1997-98.

An integral part of the public transport system is provided by taxis. Canberra Cabs, formally known as Aerial Taxi Cabs Co-operative Society Limited, is the sole provider of a taxi dispatch service based in the ACT with a fleet of 223 taxis operating on a 24-hour basis in 1997-98. All 223 taxis are independently owned and operated and compete for hirings throughout the ACT. In terms of equity and accessibility Canberra Cabs operates six wheelchair accessible sedan taxis which are required to respond preferentially to wheelchair hirings before conducting a standard hire.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
continued

Other public transport systems include the NSW Countrylink rail system which operates to transport customers out of and into the ACT from New South Wales (NSW). In 1997–98 the number of passengers boarding trains in Canberra was 104,880 (up 5.1% or 5,089 passengers from 1996–97), while the number of passengers alighting trains was 106,706 (up 5.5% or 5,562 passengers since 1996–97).

MOTOR VEHICLES

Registered motor vehicles

Results from the October 1997 Motor Vehicle Census indicated 222,521 vehicles were on register in the ACT, an increase of 8,360 (3.9%) and 13,825 (6.6%) since the previous censuses held on 31 May 1995 and 31 October 1996. Passenger vehicles made up 76.1% of all motor vehicles on register in 1997 (up 7,542 or 4.7% since 1996), representing 637 vehicles per 1,000 population in the ACT. The average age of vehicles in the ACT was 10.2 years, compared with the average age for Australia of 10.7 years.

12.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER

	1995(a)	1996(b)	1997(c)
	no.	no.	no.
Motor vehicles(d)			
Passenger vehicles	156 573	161 798	169 340
Light commercial vehicles	17 517	17 235	17 550
Campervans	599	612	596
Trucks			
Rigid (with GVM 3.5 and less than 4.5 tonne)	756	599	587
Rigid (with GVM 4.5 tonne and over)	1 926	1 819	1 816
Articulated	296	268	272
Non-freight carrying	182	117	69
Buses	921	1 008	1 007
Total motor vehicles	178 770	183 456	191 237
Other vehicles			
Motor cycles	4 985	5 356	6 001
Plant and equipment(e)	998	730	478
Caravans	1 373	1 416	1 387
Trailers	22 570	23 203	23 418
Total other vehicles	29 926	30 705	31 284
Total vehicles on register	208 696	214 161	222 521

(a) 1995 data is at 31 May.

(b) 1996 data is at 31 October.

(c) 1997 data is at 31 October.

(d) The National Heavy Vehicle Scheme, introduced in all States/Territories during 1996, has had an impact on the classification and distribution of heavy vehicles.

(e) Excludes vehicles such as tractors, plant and equipment and motor vehicles not used on public roads that are not required to be registered.

Source: ABS, *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0); ABS, *Motor Vehicles in Australia* (Cat. no. 9311.0).

New motor vehicle registrations

There were 16,645 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in the ACT in the 12 months ending June 1998, compared to 11,544 registered in the previous financial year. Passenger vehicles accounted for 92.5% of all new registrations in the ACT, and 2.0% of all new vehicles Australia wide. New registrations of passenger vehicles increased significantly by 48.5%, whilst light commercial vehicles (which include many four-wheel drives) experienced an increase of 4.8% in 1997–98.

There were 503 new motor cycle registrations issued in the ACT in 1997–98, up 11.3% on the previous year.

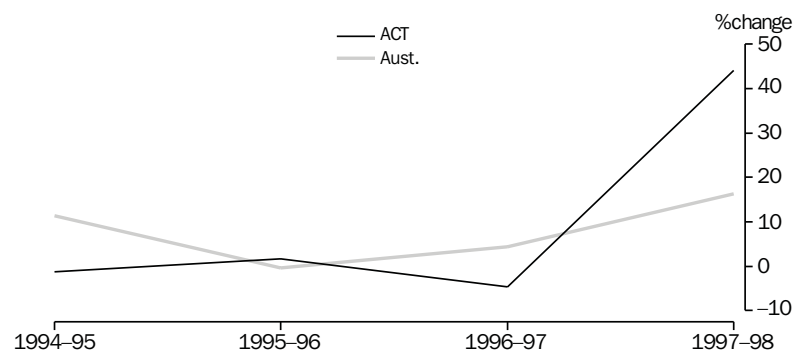
12.4 REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

Type of vehicle	1994–95		1995–96		1996–97		1997–98	
	ACT no.	Aust. no.	ACT no.	Aust. no.	ACT no.	Aust. no.	ACT no.	Aust. no.
Passenger vehicle	10 582	528 501	11 054	531 778	10 375	557 962	15 403	654 697
Light commercial vehicle	1 221	88 840	957	86 666	1 063	88 204	1 114	96 762
Trucks								
Rigid	138	11 391	72	9 726	54	9 470	43	11 387
Articulated	17	4 815	10	2 909	9	3 145	11	4 006
Non-freight carrying	6	866	—	1 074	4	1 099	1	1 247
Buses	42	4 496	40	4 376	49	3 972	73	3 746
Total (excluding motor cycles)	12 006	638 909	12 133	636 529	11 554	663 852	16 645	771 845
Motor cycles	350	20 505	341	22 345	452	22 842	503	26 765

Source: ABS, *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia: Preliminary* (Cat. no. 9301.0).

New motor vehicle registrations are an important economic indicator which has shown particular volatility over the last decade. Percentage changes in new motor vehicle registrations for both the ACT and Australia generally tend to run counter to each other but both experienced a significant rise in 1997–98.

12.5 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, ACT & Aust.(a)



(a) All vehicles except motor cycles.

Source: ABS, *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia: Preliminary* (Cat. no. 9301.0).

Use of motor vehicles The 1995 Survey of Motor Vehicle Use found that the estimated total distance travelled in the 12 months ending 30 September 1995, by all vehicles registered in the ACT, was 3,023 million kilometres, an increase of 8.3% over the corresponding period in 1991. However, the average distance travelled by motor vehicles in 1995 (16,800 kms) showed a decrease of 1.8% from 1991 (16,800 kms).

For a more detailed examination of these statistics, please refer to the 1997 edition of *ACT In Focus*.

JOURNEY TO WORK AND STUDY

Approximately three out of four people in the ACT travelling to work at the time of the 1996 Census drove a car to get to work.

While 72.4% drove a car to get to work, a further 10.1% travelled as a car passenger and only 6.8% travelled by bus according to the 1996 Census. Cycling or walking to work was the method of travel for 6.3% of people. The 1996 Census figures represent a shift in the method of travel to work from the 1991 Census, as, at this time, 80.7% travelled by car (either as driver or passenger) and 8.5% travelled by bus.

The number of persons travelling by bus to work from the 1991 Census to the 1996 Census decreased from 9,928 to 8,019. From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of people cycling and walking to work increased slightly from 6.1% to 6.3%.

A detailed breakdown of method of travel to work for the ACT and surrounding region is provided in the tables below. For more details of journey to work and study from the 1991 census refer to *ACT In Focus 1998*.

12.6 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE—AUGUST 1996(a)

	Bus	Car, as driver	Car, as passenger	Motor bike/motor scooter	Bicycle	Walked only	Other methods and combinations	Total
Gungahlin–Hall	350	4 436	730	52	45	45	191	5 849
Belconnen	2 287	24 294	3 549	277	601	682	1 198	32 888
North Canberra	1 100	7 301	1 109	93	926	2 461	495	13 485
South Canberra	571	5 601	702	35	217	491	268	7 885
Woden	1 122	8 894	1 139	73	275	597	388	12 488
Weston Creek	574	7 732	977	76	178	158	329	10 024
Remainder of ACT	0	70	3	0	0	33	4	110
Tuggeranong	2 015	26 472	3 673	325	380	333	1 163	34 361
ACT subtotal	8 019	84 800	11 882	931	2 622	4 800	4 036	117 090
Queanbeyan(c)	255	8 411	1 210	105	96	350	363	10 790
Cooma–Monaro(b)	3	159	26	0	0	22	13	223
Gunning(b)	0	506	56	17	4	66	35	684
Yarrowlumla(b)—Pt A	10	2 919	318	28	7	80	115	3 477
Yarrowlumla(b)—Pt B	0	83	6	3	0	4	4	100
Yass(b)	81	2 201	322	38	4	259	149	3 054
Total journey to work study area	8 368	99 079	13 820	1 122	2 733	5 581	4 715	135 418

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) NSW Local Government Area.

(c) City.

Source: ABS, *Census of Population and Housing, 1996*.

JOURNEY TO WORK AND
STUDY *continued*

At the time of the 1996 Census, 11,608 people living outside the ACT travelled to the ACT for work. North and South Canberra was the destination for 71% of people who travelled into the ACT for work. There were 3,428 people who travelled from the ACT to surrounding regions in New South Wales for work. Queanbeyan was the destination for 92% of people who travelled outside the ACT for work.

A detailed breakdown of work destinations going into and out of the ACT is provided in the tables below:

12.7 WORK DESTINATIONS IN THE ACT, BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OUTSIDE THE ACT(a)—AUGUST 1996

Place of usual residence	Gungahlin– Hall	Belconnen	North Canberra	South Canberra	Woden	Weston Creek– Stromlo	Tuggeranong	Remainder of ACT	Total
Queanbeyan(b)	202	388	2 265	3 138	723	72	384	11	7 183
Cooma–Monaro(c)	3	6	35	43	21	4	8	0	120
Gunning(c)	12	39	110	89	24	0	11	0	285
Yarrowlumla(c)—Pt A	137	260	953	860	234	39	142	9	2 634
Yarrowlumla(c)—Pt B	14	22	34	19	6	3	0	3	101
Yass(c)	118	272	483	284	86	10	32	0	1 285
Total	486	987	3 880	4 433	1 094	128	577	23	11 608

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) City.

(c) NSW Local Government Area.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, *Census of Population and Housing, 1996*.

12.8 WORK DESTINATIONS OUTSIDE THE ACT, BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE IN THE ACT(a)

Place of usual residence	Cooma–Monaro(b)	Gunning(b)	Queanbeyan(c)	Yarrowlumla— Pt A(b)	Yarrowlumla— Pt B(b)	Yass(b)	Total
Gungahlin–Hall	0	4	127	13	0	8	152
Belconnen	0	11	571	28	10	50	670
North Canberra	0	8	240	17	0	11	276
South Canberra	3	4	220	13	0	6	246
Woden	0	3	350	9	0	8	370
Weston Creek– Stromlo	0	3	237	5	0	3	248
Tuggeranong	3	5	1 416	23	3	13	1 463
Remainder of ACT	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total	6	38	3 164	108	13	99	3 428

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) NSW Local Government Area.

(c) City.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, *Census of Population and Housing, 1996*.

JOURNEY TO WORK AND
STUDY *continued*

The ABS publication, *Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 9201.8.40.001) provides information on all aspects of people's methods and practices of travelling to work and educational institutions. The survey found the peak period for ACT commuters to depart for work in the morning was 8.00 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 and 59 minutes (78.7% of these trips).

The most common mode of travel to place of study for students was by car with the majority being passengers (31.7% of all students travelled as passengers and 21.3% as drivers). The next most popular modes of travel to place of study were bus (21.6%), walking (17.3%) and cycling (7.4%).

For a more detailed examination of these statistics, refer to the 1997 edition of *ACT In Focus*.

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO
SHOPPING CENTRES

In October 1997 a survey on shopping preferences was conducted in the ACT as a supplement to the Monthly Labour Force Survey. Data gathered included: main modes of travel to do major and convenience shopping; day of week and time of day trip undertaken; duration and frequency of trips. For the last major shopping trip, the main method of transport was by car (91%), walking (5%) and bus (3%). For the last convenience shopping trip, the main method of transport was by car (74%) and walking (23%). Considerably more shoppers walked to do their convenience shopping than for their major shopping.

The time taken to travel to shopping centres for the last major shopping trips by all methods of transport took less than 5 minutes for 25% of trips, 5–9 minutes for 34% of trips, 10–14 minutes for 23% of trips, 15–19 for 10% of trips and greater than 20 minutes for 9% of trips. The time taken to travel by car for major shopping was in similar proportions to all methods of transport.

The time taken to travel to shopping centres for the last convenience shopping trips by all methods of transport took less than 5 minutes for 45% of trips, 5–9 minutes for 22% of trips, 10–14 minutes for 14% of trips, 15–19 for 8% of trips and greater than 20 minutes for 11% of trips. The time taken to travel by car for convenience shopping took less than 5 minutes for 47% of trips, whereas 42% of walking trips were completed within 5 minutes.

12.9 MAIN METHOD OF TRANSPORT TO DO LAST MAJOR AND CONVENIENCE SHOPPING TRIP BY TIME TAKEN TO GET TO SHOPPING CENTRE

Method of transport	Less than 5 minutes	5-9 minutes	10-14 minutes	15-19 minutes	Greater than 20 minutes not stated	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
LAST MAJOR SHOPPING TRIP						
Bus	**98	**192	*556	*1 125	*833	2 804
Car (as driver or passenger)	21 479	30 952	20 758	7 762	7 129	88 080
Walking	1 841	*929	*797	*533	*620	4 720
Other/not stated	**413	*870	**185	**96	—	1 564
Total	23 831	32 943	22 296	9 516	8 582	97 168
LAST CONVENIENCE SHOPPING TRIP						
Bus	**88	**276	*551	*609	*506	2 030
Car (as driver or passenger)	34 860	14 465	9 487	6 013	8 743	73 742
Walking	9 477	6 436	3 988	*1 221	*1 411	22 533
Other/not stated	*667	*816	*106	**101	—	1 689
Total	45 092	21 993	14 132	7 944	10 660	(a)99 994

(a) Excludes 713 households which had undertaken their last convenience shopping outside of the ACT and Queanbeyan.

Source: ABS, Shopping Preferences, Australian Capital Territory, October 1997 (Cat. no. 8644.8).

PUBLIC TRANSPORT USAGE

In October 1998 a survey on public transport usage was conducted in the ACT as a supplement to the Monthly Labour Force Survey. In the four weeks prior to the survey about one in three persons (31.7%), or 86,188 persons (from the ACT's population aged five years and over 272,248 persons) indicated that they had used some method of public transport.

Of the 86,188 persons who indicated they had used public transport, 73,203 persons (84.9%) reported using ACTION commuter buses, 20.6% reported using a taxi, and 2.6% reported using other bus services. The highest usage of public transport over the four weeks recorded was for persons aged between five and 25 years (47.3%).

12.10 MODE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT USED IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS(a)(b)

Age group (years)	Mode of transport										Total	
	Action commuter buses		Other bus services		Taxi		Other		Don't know			
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
5-14	16 223	22.2	1 598	72.3	**299	1.7	**98	7.1	—	—	17 918	20.8
15-24	22 214	30.3	**204	9.2	5 214	29.4	**117	8.6	—	—	24 720	28.7
25-34	9 758	13.3	—	—	4 510	25.4	—	—	—	—	12 707	14.7
35-44	8 217	11.2	—	—	2 954	16.6	**108	7.9	—	—	10 297	11.9
45-54	7 904	10.8	**103	4.7	2 457	13.8	**302	22.1	—	—	9 639	11.2
55-64	3 523	4.8	**110	5.0	*1 058	6.0	*449	32.8	—	—	4 470	5.2
65 +	5 364	7.3	**194	8.8	1 267	7.1	**294	21.5	**97	100.0	6 437	7.5
Total	73 203	100.0	2 210	100.0	17 759	100.0	1 367	100.0	**97	100.0	86 188	100.0

(a) Persons aged 5 years and over who used any form of public transport in the last 4 weeks.

(b) Includes multiple responses.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT USAGE
continued

The survey then looked at the ACT community's use of the service provided by ACTION commuter buses. In terms of the frequency of usage, 37% of ACTION bus users did so at least five days a week, while three out of four (74.9%) used the service at least once a week. Three out of every 10 persons (30.3%) using ACTION commuter buses identified travel to school or place of education as their reason for usage, 22.9% indicated work as their reason for usage, while 21.3% used the ACTION service for social purposes.

Of the 26,465 persons who intended to use ACTION buses but had not at the time of the survey, two out of three persons (66.4%) anticipated that they would use the service less than once a week. Of the 8,053 persons who intended to use ACTION bus services, and identified reasons for usage, 4,040 (50.2%) identified a change in work or education as the reason. About one in six (17%) used the service for shopping.

ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) conducted 142,894 roadside random breath tests (RBT) in 1997-98, an increase of 26.8% on the previous year. During 1997-98, 949 people (up 16.4%) were prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court based on the reading registered.

In 1997-98 there were 11,825 accidents reported to the police, a decrease of 816 (6.5%) from 1996-97. The number of persons injured in road accidents (796) increased by 5.3% over the same period. The number of pedestrians injured decreased by 26%, while the number of motor cyclists and drivers injured rose by 40.0% and 8.1% respectively.

12.11 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Roadside RBT screening				
Tests conducted	104 834	103 167	112 651	142 894
Persons charged/summonsed	1 265	1 341	815	949
Accident information				
Accidents reported	12 132	13 273	12 641	11 825
Fatalities	9	21	21	21
Drivers injured	308	323	370	400
Passengers injured (including pillion passengers)	157	157	225	231
Motorcycle riders injured	72	69	50	70
Pedestrians injured	68	54	50	37
Bicyclists injured	62	77	61	58
Total persons injured	667	680	756	796
Breath analysis reports				
Persons who were breath tested	2 045	2 321	1 380	1 373
Person who refused/failed breath tests	43	63	51	60
Persons who were charged/summonsed	1 627	1 805	1 316	1 311
Persons tested following motor vehicle collisions	205	231	249	199

Source: Australian Federal Police, Accident Investigation Section, unpublished data.

ROAD FATALITIES

During the 1998 calendar year there were 22 road fatalities on ACT roads, an increase of five fatalities from 1997, accounting for 1.2% of total Australian road fatalities (1,763). The number of motor vehicle driver and passenger fatalities accounted for 63.6% of all road fatalities in the ACT.

12.12 ROAD FATALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER

	1995		1996		1997		1998	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Drivers	4	874	8	874	7	780	8	746
Passengers	2	491	9	501	1	429	6	470
Pedestrians	3	398	3	352	2	331	2	319
Motorcyclist(a)	6	204	—	193	5	175	3	181
Pedal cyclists	—	48	3	58	2	52	3	44
All road users(b)	15	2 017	23	1 979	17	1 770	22	1 763

(a) Includes pillion passengers.

(b) Includes road users not separately classified.

Source: Federal Office of Road Safety; ACT Department of Urban Services.

12.13 ROAD FATALITIES, ACT



Source: Federal Office of Road Safety; ACT Department of Urban Services.

CANBERRA AIRPORT

Canberra International Airport is the gateway to Canberra and the Capital Region. It was established and operated under Commonwealth government control, most recently the Federal Airports Corporation. The airport started as a grass paddock in 1920 and was gradually upgraded to its current layout. The runways were built during and after World War II and up until 1964 consisted of sealed natural gravels. Between 1964 and 1973 the runways and pavements were sealed with hotmix to enable the airport to be capable of handling unrestricted movements of B767-200 series wide bodied aircraft. Today more than 70 businesses operate from the airport and employ an estimated 1,664 people.

CANBERRA AIRPORT
continued

In May 1998 the Commonwealth sold a 50-year lease, plus a 49-year option, to Canberra International Airport Pty Ltd as part of the Government's Phase II airport privatisation program. The sale of the airport included the RAAF Base Fairbairn site, which has been leased back to the Department of Defence for a five-year transitional period to enable the RAAF to relocate.

Passenger movements through Canberra International Airport have more than doubled over the past 15 years from 708,000 in 1982–83 to 1.83 million in 1997–98 an average annual growth of 6.5%. The Capital Airport Group estimates that passenger movements will reach 4.38 million by 2020 and total aircraft movements will be in the order of 201,400.

Numbers of revenue passengers increased by 4.9% in 1997–98, to just over 1.82 million. Domestic revenue passengers increased by 2.1% (28,060 passengers) while regional revenue passengers increased by 15.3% (57,795 passengers).

Aircraft movements rose 0.7% in 1997–98, due to a fall in domestic movements of 1,015 (5.1%) and a significant rise in regional movements 1,288 (7.1%).

12.14 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, REVENUE PASSENGERS

Year	Domestic ^(a)			Regional			Total traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1991–92	631 885	635 481	1 267 366	46 203	47 258	93 461	678 088	682 739	1 360 827
1992–93	623 515	636 646	1 260 161	63 196	58 552	121 748	686 711	695 198	1 381 909
1993–94	669 346	690 555	1 359 901	78 829	75 694	154 523	748 175	766 249	1 514 424
1994–95	734 458	749 542	1 484 000	99 255	95 815	195 070	833 713	845 357	1 679 070
1995–96	748 947	757 733	1 506 680	122 904	120 024	242 928	871 851	877 757	1 749 608
1996–97	677 809	680 015	1 357 824	185 369	191 525	376 894	863 178	871 540	1 734 718
1997–98(b)	696 377	689 507	1 385 884	213 058	221 631	434 689	909 435	911 138	1 820 573

(a) 'Domestic' is calculated by aggregating the total traffic on board each flight stage instead of counting traffic once per flight number as for International and Regional data.

(b) Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport, Aviation Statistics Section, unpublished data.

12.15 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.
1991–92	9 855	9 855	19 710	3 138	3 140	6 278	12 993	12 995	25 988
1992–93	10 622	10 609	21 231	3 913	3 910	7 823	14 535	14 519	29 054
1993–94	10 710	10 704	21 414	4 931	4 930	9 861	15 641	15 634	31 275
1994–95	11 843	11 830	23 673	5 976	5 976	11 952	17 819	17 806	35 625
1995–96	12 028	11 969	23 997	6 552	6 508	13 060	18 580	18 477	37 057
1996–97	10 015	9 999	20 014	9 090	9 069	18 159	19 105	19 068	38 173
1997–98(a)	9 503	9 496	18 999	9 738	9 709	19 447	19 241	19 205	38 446

(a) Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport, Aviation Statistics Section, unpublished data.

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CHAPTER 13

RESOURCE USE AND MANAGEMENT

With the overview of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) population established in chapter 4, this chapter links the population stock to the stock of natural assets. It presents statistics which indicate some of the pressures which are exerted on the natural environment by the ACT population, in the forms of consumption patterns and waste generation by households.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The major types of waste generated in the ACT are:

- *solid waste*—including putrescible household and commercial waste;
- *liquid waste*—including stormwater and sewage waste;
- *gaseous waste*—includes greenhouse gases and other air pollutants and combustion emissions; and
- *hazardous waste*—including automotive oils, solvents and other chemicals and hospital waste.

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

The wheelie bin kerbside garbage and recyclables collection system was successfully introduced throughout Canberra in December 1994. More than 200,000 wheelie bins were allocated to households in Canberra and a major sorting facility was constructed at Hume. It involves weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheelie bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheelie bins. As a direct result of introducing kerbside recycling, waste going to landfill was reduced by 15%.

In the first six months of operation, the kerbside recycling contract contributed a total of 10,227 (7.7%) tonnes of the 133,250 tonnes recycled in 1994–95. In 1996–97 this system recovered 25,113 tonnes of material which exceeded initial projections.

ACT Waste Management follow-up surveys revealed that households reduced the volume of mixed garbage on average from about nine kilograms per week to about seven kilograms while the volume of recyclables increased from three kilograms per week to 4.7 kilograms. Around 48% of recyclables otherwise going to landfill were reclaimed as a result of the scheme.

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) survey publication *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0), in March 1996 dwelling collection was the highest in the ACT (97.4%) and lowest in the Northern Territory (**8.6%). The ACT and Tasmania reported the highest use of special areas at dumps (28.1% and 21.1% respectively), while Western Australia and South Australia had the lowest (6.3% and 5.3% respectively).

WASTE MANAGEMENT

continued

Households in the ACT recorded the highest level of awareness (43.4%) regarding knowledge of specific services available to dispose of hazardous waste. Nationally the level of awareness was 30.7%, with New South Wales (29.0%) recording the lowest level.

SEWERAGE

The number of sewerage customers for ACT Electricity and Water (ACTEW) increased by 17,472 (17.7%) from 1990–91, to 116,268 in 1997–98. Since 1990–91 the length of sewage mains has increased 235 kms (9.1%), with the length of mains in 1997–98 being 2,812 kms. However over the same period of time the quantity of sewage treated decreased by 3,688 ML (10.7%), and the amount of sewage treated annually per person decreased 20 kL (16.8%).

13.1 SELECTED SEWERAGE STATISTICS

	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97(a)	1997–98
Number of customers	98 796	100 819	105 634	108 421	113 371	116 008	115 083	116 268
Quantity of sewage treated (ML)	33 301	33 164	34 765	32 718	30 065	32 200	33 704	30 665
Sewage treated per person p/a (kL)	119	113	111	115	109	98	105	99
Length of mains (km)	2 577	2 669	2 704	2 737	2 774	2 784	2 806	2 812

(a) Until 1995–96 a common figure was used for water and sewer customers. From 1996–97 separate calculations of sewer properties connected and water customers, including standpipe customers, and sporting field irrigation, have been produced.

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 1997–98.

RECYCLING

In 1997–98 a total of 231,083 tonnes of materials were recycled, an increase of only 0.3% from the previous year. The increase was due mainly to a rise in the amount of high density polyethylene (up 264.4%) and clothing (up 81.6%) recycled. This was offset by significant decreases in recycled garden waste and ferrous metals (7.7% and 35.9% respectively).

Revolve, a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane, enabled the reuse of more than 5,086 tonnes of dumped waste in 1997–98.

13.2 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Product</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Glass	4 171	4 495	7 100	7 795	7 756	7 180
Paper	22 413	23 578	(a)31 500	37 124	37 466	39 249
PET(b)	82	98	300	429	472	595
HDPE(c)	77	94	280	439	393	1 432
Liquid paperboard	8	72	240	251	229	187
Aluminium cans	285	296	280	200	189	180
Steel cans	n.a.	n.a.	500	826	877	789
Garden waste	31 776	33 240	35 500	65 190	85 640	79 056
Demolition waste	30 390	44 193	48 400	55 389	82 848	88 873
Motor oil	1 350	1 400	1 400	1 935	2 669	2 415
Metals ferrous	3 752	4 560	4 700	5 541	5 514	3 536
Cooking oil and fat	535	595	600	754	687	360
Clothing	1 600	1 750	1 850	1 585	1 181	2 145
Revolve tip salvage(d)	2 950	3 570	3 920	7 000	4 451	5 086
Total tonnes	99 389	118 121	136 570	184 458	230 372	231 083
Saved landfill space @ \$22/tonne (\$m)	2.19	2.60	3.00	(e)4.24	5.30	5.31

(a) Introduction of kerbside collections

(b) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

(c) High density polyethylene (HDPE).

(d) Includes brick recycling as from 1995-96.

(e) From 1995-96 on \$23 per tonne.

Source: Unpublished data, ACT Department of Urban Services

The ABS survey publication *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0) reported that household collection was the main method used to collect recycled material in the ACT. The survey found that in March 1996, 97.6% of households in the ACT used this service, 97.1% for glass, 96.9% for cans and 94.2% for plastic. Kitchen/food waste and garden waste was primarily used to make compost or mulch (with 94.3% of households composting kitchen and food waste and 82.4% composting garden waste). Paper, glass, cans and plastic collection was higher in the ACT than for any other State or Territory.

In 1996, of those households in the ACT who gave a reason for not recycling all the items surveyed, the major reason was not enough recyclable materials (64.5% compared to 36.6% in 1992). The ACT rated highest for households who considered they did not have enough recyclable material, and the lowest for having no services or facilities available (**2.7%). Similarly Australian households identified a lack of recyclable materials (51.0% compared to 19.5% in 1992) as the major reason for not recycling, followed by no services available (23.0%).

USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRODUCTS

The ABS survey publication *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1998* (Cat. no. 4602.0) revealed that the main environmentally friendly products used by ACT households were refillable containers (66.7%) and recycled paper (52.4%). Refillable containers and recycled paper were also the main environmentally friendly products used by Australians (61% and 47.6% respectively). Of the five environmentally friendly products on the survey, the ACT had a higher percentage of population using these products, and the highest percentage of population of all States and Territories (except for organically grown fruit and vegetables, where the ACT was second behind Tasmania).

The main reasons reported by ACT households for not using environmentally products were that they were more expensive (36.3%), inferior quality (20.9%) and not readily available (17.3%). Nationally, the reasons provided for not using environmentally friendly products were similar to those expressed in the ACT (more expensive (33.3%), not readily available (21.4%) and no reason (17.0%)).

ENERGY USE

Energy contributes substantially to the welfare and standard of living in the ACT, and its supply underpins activity in all parts of its economy. 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 At the time of publication certain data from ACTEW Corporation was unavailable, therefore 1996–97 data is published.

All residential electricity used in the ACT is supplied by ACTEW Corporation. The total electricity consumption in the ACT in 1996–97 was 2,347 gigawatt hours (GWh) (up 6.7% from 1995–96), of which 45.4% was consumed by the residential sector while the remaining 54.6% was used by the industrial and commercial sectors.

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.

Petrol continued to be the most important energy source (primarily for transport) for the ACT, with 11.47 PJ being consumed in 1996–97. Per capita usage of electricity fell 8.8% from 1994–95 to 1996–97 while in the same period, usage of natural gas increased 5.9% as more users were connected to gas supplies. Petrol usage per capita also increased, by 3.0%, while diesel fell by 1.4%. Total energy usage per capita was 86.46 GJ in 1996–97, a rise of 10.2% since 1991–92.

13.3 ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Year	Electricity		Natural gas		Petrol(a)		Diesel(a)	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	PJ(b)	GJ(c)	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(d)	8.51	28.19	4.77	15.81	10.91	36.16	2.17	7.2
1996-97	7.92	25.71	5.05	16.39	11.47	37.26	2.18	7.1

(a) 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.

(b) Petajoule—equal to 1 billion megajoules.

(c) Gigajoule—equal to 1 thousand megajoules.

(d) Figures for 1994-95 are for the year ended 31 March 1995; all other figures are for year ended 30 June.

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

In June 1994, an ABS survey found that gas (46.2% of households) and electricity (37.8% of households) were of almost equal importance as sources of energy for space heating in the ACT, while electricity (79.1%) was clearly the main hot water energy source.

13.4 ENERGY SOURCES BY USE: HOUSEHOLDS—JUNE 1994

Energy source	Space heating		Hot water	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%
Gas(a)	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

(a) Includes bottled and mains gas.

Source: ABS, *Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practises, June 1994* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

ENERGY CONSERVATION

In keeping with national and international trends, the ACT Government's policies aim to reduce the consumption of, and dependence on, fossil fuels. One important avenue for this has been educating the public about the principles of energy-efficient appliances in housing. ACTEW has built energy-efficient houses to encourage architects and builders to incorporate some of these principles into their designs. A natural gas energy-efficient display house has also been built. On another front, since July 1995 all new dwellings have had to receive a four-star energy-efficiency rating before approval for construction.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

continued

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.

Ecowise Services Limited commenced trading as a public company on 1 March 1996. It had previously been a business unit of ACTEW Corporation, but it is now a subsidiary company. Ecowise offers energy management consulting and energy efficient products and systems as a means of actively promoting energy conservation in the ACT.

Details from the 1994 Australian Housing Survey found that in households where insulation status was known, the ACT had the highest proportion of dwellings with some form of insulation (76.4% compared to 53.6% for Australia). It was also found that 52.7% of all dwellings in the ACT 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 (25.4%). 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 gegalitres of divertible surface water resources, which is just 0.18% of the Australian total. Of this, 106 gegalitres (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.

The ACT State of the Environment Report notes that over the last two to three years consumption per capita in the ACT has been the lowest recorded for the past 25 years. For example, despite the very low rainfall in 1994, water consumption was 530 litres per capita per day—much less than 1982's figure of 830 litres (1982's rainfall was 260 mm and 1994's 383 mm).

The quality of water is constantly tested by ACTEW, both for aesthetics (e.g. colour, turbidity, pH) and bacteriological contamination. In 1996–97 100% of samples met health (bacteriological) guidelines (99.9% in 1995–96) and 94% met aesthetic standards (91.5% in 1995–96).

ACT households were highly satisfied with the quality of their water, with 83.5% impressed with the quality of water. Only the Northern Territory has a higher satisfaction rate (84.0%). South Australia had the lowest satisfaction rate at 44.5%, while the figure was 64.6% for Australia as a whole.

WATER SOURCE

The ABS survey publication *Environmental Issues: People's Practices and Views, March 1998* (Cat. no. 4602.0) reported that mains/town water was the water source used by all ACT households, compared to 92.8% nationally. Other water sources that were used by ACT households included bottled (12.9%) and rainwater tank (*1.2%).

Drinking water The main source of drinking water for ACT households was mains/town (96.4%), followed by rainwater tank (*0.2%) and bottled (*3.4%). Nationally, the main sources of drinking water were the same as for the ACT with mains/town (80.9%), rainwater tank (13.4%) and bottled (5.1%).

Only 9.5% of ACT households used water filters for drinking, giving the ACT the lowest water filter use rate of all States and Territories, and well below the national rate of 18.2%. This is probably because 83.5% of ACT households that use mains/town water for drinking are satisfied with the quality of water, whereas only 64.6% of Australian households using mains/town water were satisfied with its quality.

Price of water Generally ACT households were happy with the price of water in the ACT with 43.0% reporting the cost of water was about right, only Western Australia (44.4%) recorded a higher satisfaction rate, and both were higher than the national satisfaction rate of 37.7%. In the ACT there were only 29.2% of households who believed that the price of water in the ACT was too high, whereas Australia wide 33.4% of households believed the cost of water was too high.

WATER USAGE

ACT residents 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. The main area for water usage in the ACT is garden watering (52%), followed by the bathroom (16%), toilet (14%), laundry (10%) and kitchen (5%).

13.5 WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE

	Units	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Customers(a)	no.	100 819	105 634	108 421	113 371	116 008	117 343	118 856
Length of mains	km	2 631	2 694	2 793	2 830	2 877	2 895	2 901
Maximum daily demand(b)	ML	399	298	378	332	296	350	406
Total consumption	ML	60 048	50 160	59 388	60 572	53 254	61 810	73 009

(a) Until 1995-96 a common figure was used for for water and sewer customers. From 1996-97 separate calculations of sewer properties connected and water customers, including standpipe customers, and sporting field irrigation, have been produced.

(b) Megalitres—equal to 1 million litres.

Source: ACTEW Corporation, Annual Reports.

The total water consumption in the ACT in 1997-98 was 73,009 megalitres (ML) (up 18.1% or 11,119 ML from 1996-97). Water consumption per capita rose 17.6% from 187.0 Kilolitres (kL) in 1996-97 to 220.0 kL in 1997-98.

In 1997–98 water consumption per capita was 220.0 kL. Not since 1991–92 has water consumption per capita in the ACT risen above 200.0 kL. However, water consumption is related to rainfall. When rainfall is higher, water usage tends to fall, mainly due to a lesser need for watering lawns and gardens.

13.6 WATER CONSUMPTION



Source: ACTEW Corporation, Annual Reports.

13.7 RAINFALL



Source: ACTEW Corporation, Annual Reports.

WATER CONSERVATION

Many households in the ACT and Australia in March 1998 still did not use any water conservation methods (52.2% and 52.7% respectively). This represented a 6.9 percentage point increase in the ACT, but a 1.6 percentage point decrease nationally on the number of households not using water conservation methods in June 1994.

WATER CONSERVATION

continued

The three most common water conservation methods in both the ACT and Australia were dual-flush toilets (48.1% and 55.2% respectively of households), a reduced-flow shower head (32.6% and 32.3% respectively) and turning off or repairing dripping taps (21.4% and 19.9% respectively). Although in the ACT in March 1998 there was a decrease from June 1994 in the number of people using water conservation methods, there were increases in the proportion of people who used dual flush toilets (up 14.9 percentage points), used reduced flow shower heads (up four percentage points), used full loads of washing (up 3.3 percentage points) and used a brick in the toilet cistern (up 0.3 percentage points).

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.

13.8 METHODS OF CONSERVING WATER BY HOUSEHOLDS, ACT AND AUST—MARCH 1998

	ACT	Aust.
<i>Methods</i>	%	%
Dual flush toilet	48.1	55.2
Reduced flow shower head	32.6	32.3
Recycle/reuse water	11.6	14.8
Full loads when washing	20.1	16.5
Shorter showers	13.2	15.1
Repair dripping taps	21.4	19.9
Brick in toilet cistern	*2.8	2.0
Other	10.0	8.3
No water conservation used	52.2	52.7

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, March 1998 (Cat. no. 4602.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

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CHAPTER 14

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

This chapter presents an overview of the Australian Capital Region by examining various aspects of its demographic, social and economic situation.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

For statistical purposes the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is a combination of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), the South East New South Wales Statistical Subdivision and Tumut Statistical Local Area. This is a region in which the Australian Capital Regional Development Council (ACRDC) has been focusing on regional planning and economic development issues. It includes the ACT and the following local government areas (LGA's) which correspond to the Statistical Local Areas (SLA's) as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC): Bega Valley, Bombala, Boorowa, Cooma–Monaro, Crookwell, Eurobodalla, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mulwaree, Queanbeyan, Snowy River, Tallaganda, Yarrowlumla, Yass, Young and Tumut. Tumut Shire, which is located in the Murrumbidgee Statistical Division, but a member of the ACRDC, has formerly been excluded from all the statistical analysis for comparability purposes. However, where possible Tumut is now included in statistical analysis to reflect the Australian Capital Region as accurately as possible. The analysis in this chapter does not correspond to a standard ASGC area. At 30 June 1998, the ACR covered an area of some 58,240 square kilometres. The estimated resident population, at 30 June 1998, was 500,225 people representing 7.9% of the estimated resident population of New South Wales.

In addition to the ACT, the sub-region incorporates the adjoining New South Wales LGA's of Cooma–Monaro, 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 1998, the sub-region covered approximately 15,800 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 368,129 people, representing 27.1% of the ACR's land area and 73.6% of its estimated resident population.

The ACR is conveniently located between Sydney and Melbourne in the centre of Australia's densely populated south-eastern seaboard. The ACR comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, the southern tablelands and the national capital. The coastal strip of approximately 270 kilometres consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

continued

The tablelands are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. 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 1998 the estimated resident population of the ACR was 500,225, an increase of 15,870 since 30 June 1993 (table 14.1). Despite a growth rate of 3.3% for the 1993 to 1998 period, there continues to be a decline in its annual growth rate, declining from 1.5% in 1993 to 0.2% in 1998.

A similar demographic trend is evident in the sub-region. Its estimated resident population at 30 June 1998 was 368,129, an increase of 12,688 persons since 30 June 1993. While the sub-region has also reported a total growth rate of 3.6% over the last five years, the annual growth rate has declined from 1.7% in 1993 to 0.2% in 1998.

Of the eight Statistical Local Areas within the ACR that experienced a net population loss for the 1993 to 1998 period, Bombala (down 7.3%) and Harden (down 6.6%) recorded the largest losses. The highest growth rates were recorded in Snowy River (9.4%) Yarrowlunla (8.3%), Eurobodalla (8.0%) and Mulwaree (7.6%). The ACT had a 3.3% population increase which was the same as for the ACR between 1993 and 1998.

14.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION AS AT 30 JUNE

Statistical areas	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998p	Change 1993–98p	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
ACT	298 591	301 486	304 805	308 251	308 011	308 411	9 820	3.3
Cooma–Monaro	9 619	9 709	9 691	9 721	9 639	9 652	33	0.3
Gunning	2 240	2 275	2 285	2 299	2 311	2 333	93	4.2
Queanbeyan	27 082	27 469	27 831	28 155	28 577	28 826	1 744	6.4
Yarrowlumla	8 782	9 065	9 175	9 253	9 358	9 515	733	8.3
Yass	9 127	9 343	9 345	9 370	9 398	9 392	265	2.9
Total sub-region	355 441	359 347	363 132	367 049	367 294	368 129	12 688	3.6
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Change from previous period	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	—	—
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Bega Valley	27 114	27 693	27 958	28 268	28 516	28 634	1 520	5.6
Bombala	3 172	3 138	3 067	3 070	2 990	2 942	-230	-7.3
Boorowa	2 558	2 534	2 458	2 484	2 521	2 477	-81	-3.2
Crookwell	4 551	4 512	4 420	4 431	4 435	4 477	-74	-1.6
Eurobodalla	28 845	29 443	29 856	30 433	30 747	31 155	2 310	8.0
Goulburn	21 712	21 582	21 293	21 490	21 305	21 061	-651	-3.0
Harden	4 095	4 051	3 993	3 902	3 890	3 826	-269	-6.6
Mulwaree	5 611	5 687	5 758	5 806	5 862	6 040	429	7.6
Snowy River	5 802	5 990	6 157	6 272	6 280	6 348	546	9.4
Tallaganda	2 616	2 627	2 617	2 601	2 592	2 584	-32	-1.2
Tumut	11 492	11 467	11 418	11 398	11 315	11 220	-272	-2.4
Young	11 346	11 465	11 440	11 384	11 382	11 332	-14	-0.1
Total Australian Capital region	484 355	489 536	493 567	498 588	499 129	500 225	15 870	3.3
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Change from previous period	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	—	—

(a) There has been a change in the way that estimated resident population is derived therefore the historical series in this table has been revised and the data is different from previous issues.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Demography Estimates.

Age profile The age structure of the ACR varies according to the geographical location of various statistical areas. The areas that have the largest concentration of people aged over 65 years are the coastal shires of Eurobodalla (21.5% of its total population), Bega Valley (16.0%), and the rural shires of Harden (16.3%), Crookwell (16.0%) and Young (15.0%). The ACT (7.5%), Snowy River (8.2%) and Queanbeyan (8.3%) have lower proportions of people aged 65 and over. One reason for this difference is the variations in climate, with the coastal areas being more attractive as retirement centres. The LGA's with the highest proportion of their population aged 80 years and over, were Young (3.9%), Eurobodalla (3.7%) and Tallaganda (3.6%). Snowy River (71.4%), Canberra (70.8%) and Yarrowlumla (70.5%) had the highest proportion of people at working age (15–64). For more information refer to *ACT in Focus 1998*.

Language spoken at home In August 1996, there were 64,135 (12.9%) people in the Australian Capital Region that spoke a language other than English at home compared to 54,560 (15.4%) who spoke a language other than English at home in the sub-region. In total the distribution of people who speak another language at home was not too dissimilar among the top languages spoken at home in the ACR. The languages most commonly spoken in 1996 other than English were, Italian, Chinese, Croatian, Greek, German, and Spanish. For more information see *ACT in Focus 1998*.

Housing trends According to the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 154,701 persons who fully owned a total of 63,275 dwellings in the ACR with 39,448 (62.3%) of these dwellings owned in the sub-region. This represents an increase of 54,666 persons (or 25,713 dwellings) over the 10 years from 1986. In 1996 there were 162,042 people in the ACR purchasing dwellings.

The number of people renting in the capital region has risen by 23,244 persons (21.6%) in the 10 years to 1996. There has been a similar increase in the sub-region (18,292 or 23.0%), however, there was very little change between 1991 to 1996 with only a 1,149 (1.2%) rise in the number of persons renting.

14.2 HOUSING, NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

	1986		1991		1996	
	Persons	Dwellings	Persons	Dwellings	Persons	Dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australian Capital Region						
Fully owned	100 035	37 562	133 150	51 533	154 701	63 275
Being purchased	169 845	50 464	160 809	49 170	162 042	52 317
Rented	107 760	39 556	126 432	48 093	131 004	53 072
Sub-region						
Fully owned	55 042	19 924	85 334	31 700	100 336	39 448
Being purchased	142 328	42 561	135 124	41 499	131 382	42 899
Rented	79 378	29 412	96 521	37 046	97 670	40 220

Source: ABS, *Census of Population and Housing, 1986, 1991, 1996*.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

The ACR has a strong and diverse economy, which is significantly different to that of Australia as a whole. This is expected given the large contribution of the public sector in the ACT economy, its rich agricultural base and its range of high quality tourist, fishing and forestry locations in the coastal and mountain areas.

Labour force The regional labour force consisted of 271,700 people in 1997–98, up 10,700 (4.1%) from 1996–97. The estimate of the number of employed persons in the ACR was 249,800 in 1997–98, an increase of 7,700 persons (3.2%) from the previous year compared to an increase of 39,200 persons (18.6%) since 1991–92. There were 21,900 persons unemployed in the ACR in 1997–98, an increase of 3,000 (15.9%) since 1996–97. The annual average unemployment rate for 1997–98 echoed 1992–93 rates at a high of 8.0%. This is a significant increase from 7.2% the previous year. The labour force participation rate for the ACR was 68.5% in 1997–98, which was lower than the ACT rate of 71.4% but higher than the national rate of 63.1%.

Journey to work data from the 1996 Census shows that there were 11,608 persons in the ACT labour force who resided outside the ACT in nearby local areas within the sub-region. Of those 61.9% of employed persons travelled from Queanbeyan, followed by 23.6% from Yarrowlunla and 11.1% from Yass to work in the ACT. This compared to 3,439 persons in the labour force who resided in the ACT and travel to work in other zones of the sub-region. The majority of those persons (92.3%) were employed within the Queanbeyan area. (For more detailed analysis of Journey to work data refer to chapter 12, Transportation).

14.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION(a)(b)

Year	Employed '000	Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Unemploy- ment rate %	Participation rate %
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
1995–96	248.8	18.9	267.7	115.1	7.1	69.9
1996–97	242.1	18.9	261.0	121.4	7.2	68.2
1997–98	249.8	21.9	271.7	124.8	8.0	68.5

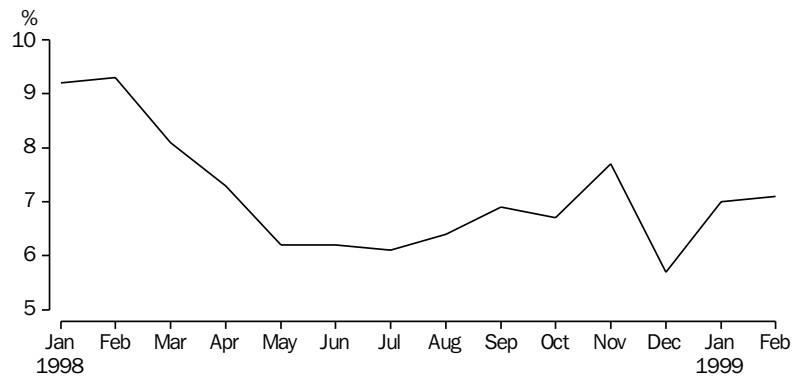
(a) Annual averages—original estimates.

(b) Excludes Tumut SLA.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Monthly labour force movements The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) now records the unemployment rate (original series) for the Australian Capital Region (excluding Tumut SLA) on a monthly basis. In February 1999 the unemployment rate was 7.1% with 18,700 unemployed persons and a participation rate of 67.6%. The unemployment rate has declined in the Capital region over the 12 months to February 1999 from a rate of 9.3% in February 1998, to a low 6.1% in July 1998 and 5.7% in December 1998, and has risen slightly to 7.0% in January and 7.1% in February 1999.

14.4 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, Unemployment rates



Source: *Labour Force: Selected Summary Tables, Australia* (Cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

DEWRSB small area labour markets

The Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB) publishes quarterly estimates of unemployment at the SLA level. These estimates are derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey and Centrelink data on people in receipt of the Newstart or Youth Training Allowance, by postcode.

According to DEWRSB figures during the September quarter 1998, 74.3% of the ACR's labour force lived in the sub-region. The ACR had an unemployment rate of 7.3% compared with only 6.6% for the Sub-region. The higher unemployment rate for the ACR is due to high levels of unemployment in a number of SLAs particularly on the South Coast where Eurbodalla recorded a high 16.8%, followed by Bega Valley with 12.1%. There were also high unemployment rates in Young (9.5%), Bombala (9.2%) and Boorowa (8.2%).

The sub-region (including ACT and surrounding area) had consistently lower unemployment rates than the rest of the ACR. Gunning recorded an unemployment rate of 4.7% and Cooma-Monaro 4.8%. The highest unemployment rates were in Queanbeyan (7.9%) and ACT (6.6%).

14.5 SMALL AREA LABOUR MARKETS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION
—SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1998

<i>Statistical local area</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
ACT	169 700	6.6
Cooma–Monaro	4 945	4.8
Gunning	1 238	4.7
Queanbeyan	15 799	7.9
Yarrowlunla	5 456	5.8
Yass	5 101	5.6
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>202 239</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Bega Valley	12 976	12.1
Bombala	1 454	9.2
Boorowa	1 123	8.2
Crookwell	2 124	5.1
Eurobodalla	11 947	16.8
Goulburn	10 843	7.0
Harden	1 740	7.4
Mulwaree	2 968	6.8
Snowy River(a)	12 838	3.6
Tallaganda	1 259	7.8
Tumut	5 483	7.6
Young	5 170	9.5
<i>Total Australian Capital Region</i>	<i>272 164</i>	<i>7.3</i>

(a) Based on 1996 Census counts (11,600) rather than usual residents (3,100). The larger census count reflects the date of the Census in August during the height of the snow season in this Shire.

Source: Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business, (DEWRSB), *Small Area Labour Markets, September Quarter 1998*.

Employment by industry At the time of the Census in August 1996 there were 176,531 people counted as employed in the sub-region and 233,720 people employed in the ACR. The largest industry in both areas was government administration (23.7% of the sub-region and 18.9% of the total ACR workforce). The second largest industry was retail trade, 11.7% of the workforce in the sub-region and 12.2% in the ACR.

The area of the ACR excluding the sub-region had different characteristics to that of the ACR. The largest industry outside the sub-region was retail trade (13.7%), followed by agriculture (12.5%), and accommodation, cafes and restaurants (10.0%).

14.6 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION—AUGUST 1996

	<i>Sub-region</i>			<i>ACR</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1 626	725	2 351	7 032	2 485	9 517
Mining	157	15	172	508	43	551
Manufacturing	4 604	2 052	6 656	8 004	3 527	11 531
Electricity, gas & water supply	699	184	883	1 349	303	1 652
Construction	7 811	1 143	8 954	10 792	1 541	12 333
Wholesale trade	3 716	1 417	5 133	5 466	2 127	7 593
Retail trade	10 217	10 404	20 621	14 081	14 395	28 476
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	3 936	4 567	8 503	6 653	7 559	14 212
Transport & storage	4 091	1 640	5 731	5 797	2 176	7 973
Communication services	1 772	1 123	2 895	2 355	1 399	3 754
Finance & insurance	1 726	2 685	4 411	2 279	3 509	5 788
Property & business services	10 487	8 189	18 676	12 426	9 897	22 323
Government administration & defence	23 858	17 980	41 838	25 460	18 766	44 226
Education	5 515	9 440	14 955	6 729	11 611	18 340
Health & community services	2 856	10 971	13 827	4 060	15 095	19 155
Cultural & recreational services	2 821	2 819	5 640	3 419	3 282	6 701
Personal & other services	3 817	3 736	7 553	5 372	4 885	10 257
Not classified & not stated	4 234	3 498	7 732	5 153	4 185	9 338
Total employed	93 943	82 588	176 531	126 935	106 785	233 720

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

Employment by occupation In August 1996, 21.2% (49,503) of the workers in the ACR were counted as employed as professionals, followed by 40,017 people (17.1%) employed as intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, and 29,626 persons (12.7%) employed as associate professionals.

There is a difference between the sub-region and the remainder of the ACR based on occupation. Outside the sub-region tradespersons and related workers, intermediate production and transport workers, and labourers and related workers made up 32.0% of the workforce while in the sub-region they made up only 18.5%. Professionals made up 23.7% of the workforce in the sub-region and only 13.5% outside the sub-region.

14.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION—AUGUST 1996

	<i>Sub-region</i>			<i>Australian Capital Region</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Managers & administrators	14 152	6 454	20 606	19 441	8 306	27 747
Professionals	21 524	20 253	41 777	25 142	24 361	49 503
Associate professionals	12 333	9 483	21 816	17 016	12 610	29 626
Tradespersons & related workers	14 005	2 026	16 031	20 396	2 934	23 330
Advanced clerical & service workers	640	5 025	5 665	830	6 865	7 695
Intermediate clerical, sales & service workers	9 927	22 237	32 164	12 203	27 814	40 017
Intermediate production & transport workers	6 963	1 060	8 023	11 275	1 867	13 142
Elementary clerical, sales, service workers	5 621	9 607	15 228	7 195	12 788	19 983
Labourers & related workers	5 153	3 426	8 579	8 893	5 593	14 486
Inadequately described & not stated	3 606	3 024	6 630	4 544	3 647	8 191
Total employed	93 924	82 595	176 519	126 935	106 785	233 720

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

SOCIAL SECURITY WELFARE
RECIPIENTS

At 30 June 1998 there were 124,097 persons receiving income support in the ACR. Of these 19,421 were in receipt of labour market benefits while 32,841 were in receipt of the age pension. Of the total welfare recipients 76,174 persons (61.4%) were from the sub-region. The areas with the highest number of persons in receipt of social security outside the ACT (62,032 persons), were Eurobodalla (13,770) and Bega Valley (10,426), largely due to the high number of persons in receipt of the age pension in these areas. In Eurobodalla 35.1% of the total welfare recipients received the age pension.

The dependency ratio, the total number of people aged 15 and over in receipt of some form of social security benefit, for the sub-region was 27% with the ACT, Cooma–Monaro and Gunning all recording dependency ratios of 26%. Yass had the highest dependency ration of the sub-region at 35% followed by Queanebyan at 33%.

The dependency ratio for the ACR was 32% reflecting a much higher rate for areas outside the sub-region. Social security dependency ratios were highest in areas such as Eurobodalla (56%) followed by Bega Valley and Young (both 48%) almost half the population aged 15 and over in these areas. These areas are also the areas with a higher proportion of people aged over 65 (aged pensioners) and high unemployment levels (labour market income support) (also see DEWRSB figures). Outside the sub-region the lowest dependency ratios were found in Crookwell (33%) and Bombala (40%).

14.8 SOCIAL SECURITY WELFARE RECIPIENTS—JUNE 1998

	<i>Labour market</i>	<i>Age pension</i>	<i>Total welfare</i>	<i>Welfare dependency ratio(b)</i>
<i>Statistical local area(a)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
ACT	10 144	13 701	62 032	26
Cooma–Monaro	271	605	1 931	26
Gunning	54	121	452	26
Queanbeyan City	1 252	1 765	7 253	33
Yarrowlumla	324	443	1 992	28
Yass	312	796	2 514	35
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>12 357</i>	<i>17 431</i>	<i>76 174</i>	<i>27</i>
Bega Valley	1 772	3 157	10 426	48
Bombala	150	276	940	40
Boorowa	100	297	902	46
Crookwell	101	368	1 125	33
Eurobodalla	2 308	4 831	13 770	56
Goulburn City	826	2 118	6 829	41
Harden	134	435	1 277	42
Mulwaree	223	568	1 846	41
Snowy River	405	595	2 213	44
Tallaganda	116	217	767	38
Tumut	448	1 229	3 690	42
Young	480	1 319	4 140	48
Total Australian Capital region	19 421	32 840	124 097	32

(a) Data has been collected by postcode and converted to statistical local area using geographic concordances based on population counts from the 1996 census.

(b) Welfare dependency ratio is expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over at 30 June 1997.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services (DFaCS), *Customers by Payment Type, June 1998*.

TAXATION STATISTICS

According to the Australian Tax Office data the total number of taxable incomes in the ACR in 1996–97 was 234,567 down 1% on the 236,750 taxable incomes in 1995–96. The number of non-taxable incomes also declined from 43,793 in 1995–96, down 2,517 (4.9%), to 41,636 non-taxable incomes in 1996–97. This decline in the total number of taxable and non-taxable incomes corresponds to the decline in the labour force in the ACR over the same period.

The most significant drop in the total number of taxable incomes and non-taxables occurred in the ACT. The only area to record a rise in the number of non-taxables in this period was Tumut up 19. The areas that recorded a rise in taxable incomes were Bega Valley (up 118), Young (up 69), Harden (up 43), Tumut (up 25), Snowy River (up 19), and Boorowa (up 13).

The mean taxable income for the ACR in 1996–97 was \$33,455 up 3.7% from the \$32,249 in 1995–96. The areas with the highest mean taxable income in 1996–97 were the ACT at \$36,244 followed by Queanbeyan \$31,913 and Yarrowlumla \$30,311. The lowest mean taxable incomes were recorded in Harden \$24,522, Eurobodalla \$24,820 and Crookwell \$24,927.

14.9 ACR TAXATION STATISTICS

	1995-96			1996-97		
	Non-taxable incomes	Taxable incomes	Mean taxable income	Non-taxable incomes	Taxable incomes	Mean taxable income
	no.	no.	\$	no.	no.	\$
ACT	23 130	157 840	34 791	22 018	155 881	36 244
Bega Valley	3 437	11 358	25 188	3 318	11 476	25 577
Bombala	425	1 335	25 511	397	1 312	25 413
Boorowa	390	982	23 841	349	995	25 020
Cooma-Monaro	827	3 014	27 246	776	2 951	28 175
Crookwell	627	1 601	23 644	596	1 590	24 927
Eurobodalla	3 601	11 304	23 957	3 511	11 499	24 820
Goulburn	2 105	9 154	28 355	1 971	9 000	28 787
Gunning	278	786	26 185	237	787	26 703
Harden	521	1 414	24 582	461	1 457	24 522
Mulwaree	601	2 430	28 311	562	2 410	28 848
Queanbeyan	1 978	12 403	30 973	1 839	12 089	31 913
Snowy River	959	3 876	26 507	857	3 895	27 024
Tallaganda	401	1 011	24 057	365	1 007	27 959
Tumut	1 232	4 966	26 906	1 251	4 991	27 576
Yarrowlumla	730	4 323	32 980	716	4 239	34 576
Yass	1 075	4 295	29 012	1 051	4 270	30 311
Young	1 476	4 658	24 355	1 374	4 727	25 403
ACR Total	43 793	236 750	32 249	41 648	234 567	33 455

Source: Australian Taxation Office (ATO) Taxation Statistics, 1995-96 and 1996-97.

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS

At 30 September 1998, there were 28,093 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACR. Of these businesses 61.2% were small businesses employing less than five people. Businesses employing between 5-9 people was the second largest category with 4,066 businesses (14.5% of all businesses) followed by businesses employing 10-19 people (6.4% of all businesses). According to the ABS Business Register, agriculture, forestry and fishing (5,698), retail trade (4,286), property and business services (4,628) and construction (2,518) reported the highest number of businesses operating in the ACR in September 1998. The government sector continues to be the largest employer in the ACR with 74 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more wage and salary earners and 47 employing between 50-99 wage and salary earners.

The traditional economic base of the ACR outside the ACT has been mainly primary industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing. However their absolute importance, in terms of the number of people employed in each industry, has declined in recent years as property and service industries, construction and tourism have become more important. In the ACR in September 1998 there were 5,698 agriculture forestry and fishing businesses.

At 30 September 1998, there were 17,696 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the sub-region, representing 63.0% of all industries located in the ACR. Of these businesses, 64.5% employed less than five people, and 16.3% employed between 10-19 people. For the sub-region, there were 72 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 people or more, followed by retail trade businesses (33).

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER
COUNTS *continued*

According to the ABS Business Register, property and business services (3,920), retail trade (2,912), and construction (1,803) reported the highest number of businesses operating in the sub-region in September 1998.

The Canberra–Queanbeyan metropolitan area functions as the regional centre meeting increased demand for public and private services, including health, education, retailing and community facilities. Public administration is a major contributor to the establishment of business and employment opportunities in the sub-region because of the dominance of the Commonwealth Government in the ACT. Public administration also generates a large and ongoing demand for private goods and services, including printing, legal services, financial services and computer services.

14.10 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION—SEPTEMBER 1998

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	Not available	Under 5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 476	2 028	114	48	25	7	—	5 698
Mining	—	36	7	5	2	—	2	52
Manufacturing	—	511	199	118	65	15	13	921
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	59	20	15	12	5	3	114
Construction	—	2 111	258	90	44	10	5	2 518
Wholesale trade	—	711	297	100	33	10	2	1 153
Retail trade	—	2 709	997	382	124	32	42	4 286
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	710	466	208	104	32	16	1 536
Transport storage	—	734	126	50	25	10	10	955
Communication services	—	102	26	25	14	8	6	181
Finance and insurance	—	583	147	69	24	5	5	833
Property and business services	—	3 674	534	236	109	46	29	4 628
Government administration and defence	—	173	47	36	87	47	74	464
Education	—	331	81	96	106	49	18	681
Health and community services	—	1 212	366	149	81	34	22	1 864
Cultural and recreational	—	439	123	65	51	19	14	711
Personal and other services	—	1 078	258	98	42	8	14	1 498
Total	3 476	17 201	4 066	1 790	948	337	275	28 093

Note: The counts of locations in this publication now includes Tumut SLA.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Business Register Survey.

14.11 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE SUB-REGION—SEPTEMBER 1998

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	Not available	Under 5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	868	588	25	11	6	1	—	1 499
Mining	—	18	2	2	2	—	—	24
Manufacturing	—	329	143	78	37	10	5	602
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	20	8	6	7	1	2	44
Construction	—	1 475	203	75	38	8	4	1 803
Wholesale trade	—	503	200	75	25	10	1	814
Retail trade	—	1 738	725	293	96	27	33	2 912
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	331	257	134	63	25	15	825
Transport storage	—	447	76	36	15	7	7	588
Communication services	—	59	19	14	10	7	6	115
Finance and insurance	—	477	99	52	22	5	5	660
Property and business services	—	3 113	429	207	98	44	29	3 920
Government administration and defence	—	114	34	29	71	41	72	361
Education	—	232	61	59	85	41	15	493
Health and community services	—	904	282	125	57	18	16	1 402
Cultural and recreational	—	315	100	56	47	16	12	546
Personal and other services	—	743	217	73	36	7	12	1 088
Total	868	11 406	2 880	1 325	715	268	234	17 696

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Business Register Survey.

TOURISM

Tourism has become an important part of the ACR's economic growth and development and is expected to create direct employment growth annually. The ACR has a diverse and dynamic tourism industry, which includes entertainment, sports and recreation, personal services, restaurants and hotels. Regional attractions also include fishing, farm stays, festivals, the ski fields, coastal attractions, National Parks, whales at Eden, the platypus in Bombala and the attractions of the nation's capital.

At 30 June 1998, there were 213 accommodation establishments available for tourists in the ACR. The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACR 1997-98 was 48.1%. Takings for these establishments for the same period were \$146.3 million.

At 30 June 1998, there were 84 accommodation establishments located in the sub-region, comprising almost 39.4% of total establishments located in the ACR. The sub-region had a higher room occupancy rate (57.5%) than the ACR (48.1%).

14.12 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a)(b)

	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
SUB-REGION							
Establishments (at 30 June)	no.	92	92	93	94	98	84
Capacity							
Guest rooms (at 30 June)	no.	4 852	4 853	4 943	5 095	5 257	5 346
Bed space (at 30 June)	no.	14 370	14 506	14 584	15 281	15 882	16 525
Room occupancy rate	%	55.8	58.9	60.6	58.2	54.5	57.5
Takings from accommodation	\$m	76.3	81.5	88.4	90.0	89.2	104.0
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION(c)							
Establishments (at 30 June)	no.	274	274	278	279	282	213
Capacity							
Guest rooms (at 30 June)	no.	8 992	9 062	9 247	9 436	9 549	9 279
Bed space (at 30 June)	no.	28 514	28 946	29 246	30 069	30 681	30 191
Room occupancy rate	%	46.5	47.7	49.5	47.9	45.9	48.1
Takings from accommodation	\$m	116.0	120.1	132.9	134.2	135.6	146.3

(a) Data for the years 1992-93 to 1996-97 relate to hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities with 5 or more rooms or units.

(b) Data for the year 1997-98 relate to hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units, representing a substantial break in series from data from previous periods.

(c) Australian Capital Region data have been revised since the previous issue to include Tumut LGA.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Tourism Survey.

Regional tourism The ABS publishes a quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation which contains information at the national, State and Tourism Region levels. There are four tourism regions in the ACR which closely align with its boundaries. These areas include, Snowy Mountains (Bombala, Cooma-Monaro, Snowy River LGAs), South Coast (Bega Valley, Eurobodalla and Shoalhaven LGAs) Capital Country (Boorowa, Crookwell, Goulburn Gunning, Harden, Mulwaree, Queanbeyan, Tallaganda, Yarrowlumla, Yass, and Young LGAs) and Canberra.

In the December quarter there were 83 establishments in the South Coast, one less than the previous year. This led to a decline of 3.2% in the number of guest rooms and 6.0% in the number of bed spaces. Despite this decline there was a slight rise in employment up 2.5% to 647 people in December quarter 1998 from the December quarter 1997. In December quarter 1998 room occupancy rates in the South coast were up to 50.2% from the December 1997 figure 48.6%. Takings from accommodation also increased over the same period with takings from accommodation up by 3.8% or \$228,000.

The Snowy Mountains had an increase in establishments, capacity and employment while room occupancy rates declined slightly from 12.4% to 11.5% from December quarter 1997 to December quarter 1998. This was the lowest room occupancy rates of any tourism region in the ACR and reflects the December quarter being an off peak season for the Snowy Mountains as it is most popular in Winter for skiing.

In Capital Country there was a similar trend as the Snowy Mountains with a rise in establishments (up 2.3%), capacity (Guest rooms up 3.7%), and takings (up 6.8%). However, employment was down 1.7% in Capital Country over the same period.

Regional tourism *continued*

Canberra had a higher occupancy rate than the other tourism regions in the ACR at 58.9%. However this was significantly lower than the previous years December quarter figure of 64.3%. This may be partly due to the increase in the number of establishments to 53 in December quarter 1998 (up by 8.2% on the previous years figure) which has also increased guest rooms (up 8.8%) and bed spaces (up 8.7%). People staying in Canberra on average stay longer than in other areas of the region at 2.2 days.

14.13 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, ACR TOURISM REGIONS

	<i>Snowy Mountains</i>	<i>South Coast</i>	<i>Capital Country</i>	<i>Canberra</i>
Establishments (no.)	58	83	45	53
Guest rooms (no)	2 271	2 038	1 442	4 531
Bed spaces (no.)	8 785	6 229	4 323	13 835
Employment (no.)	373	647	452	2 199
Guest arrivals ('000)	25.1	102.9	74.7	195.0
Room occupancy rates (%)	11.5	50.2	50.9	58.9
Average length of stay (days)	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.2
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	1 831	6 196	4 369	24 391

Source: Tourist Accommodation: Small Area Data, NSW, December Quarter, 1998 (Cat. no. 8635.1.40.001).

RETAIL CENSUS

The 1991–92 Retail Census revealed that there were 5,041 retail locations (including Tumut) operating in the ACR as at 30 June 1992, 58.0% of which were located in the sub-region (see table 14.9 in *ACT in Focus 1997*).

Shopfront retail turnover in the ACR was reported to be \$3,065.5 million in the ACR as at 30 June 1992. This compares to a reported \$2,083.0 million in the sub-region as at 30 June 1992.

Of the 33,199 persons employed in the shopfront retailing establishments in the ACR, 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.

Canberra and Queanbeyan are the primary metropolitan centres in the Region, with other important service towns in the region being Bega, Bateman's Bay, Goulburn, Young and Cooma.

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS

Manufacturing has been a growth industry in the ACR, with the value of turnover increasing from \$1,097 million in 1993–94 to \$1,249 million in 1996–97, which represents a growth of \$310 million (33.0%). The major manufacturing activities in the ACR include food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing; printing and publishing; timber processing; metal fabrication and textiles, clothing and footwear.

MANUFACTURING
LOCATIONS *continued*

In 1996–97, there were 800 manufacturing locations in the ACR, which represented an increase of 153 (23.6%) manufacturing locations since 1993–94. Of all the manufacturing establishments in the ACR, 44.0% were located in the ACT, with Bega Valley, Eurobodalla, Goulburn and Young also being important centres of manufacturing enterprises.

There were 7,910 people employed in the manufacturing industry in the ACR in 1996–97, with wages and salaries accruing to \$229.0 million. This represents a decrease of 267 (3.0%) persons employed, a growth in wages of 4.5% (\$10.0 million) and turnover increased by \$152 million (or 13.8%) since 1993–94.

14.14 MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION(a)—1996–97

	<i>Locations at 30 June</i>	<i>Employment at end of June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>Industry</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	59	1 345	41	294
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	50	632	15	57
Wood and paper product manufacturing	98	813	24	152
Printing, publishing and recorded media manufacturing	153	2 017	63	255
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated manufacturing	15	89	2	14
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	51	369	12	108
Metal product manufacturing	141	971	27	133
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	119	981	28	142
Other manufacturing	114	693	17	93
Total manufacturing	800	7 910	229	1 249

(a) Excluding Tumut Statistical Local Area.

Source: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8221.1), and unpublished data.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
ACTIVITY

The construction industry includes the construction of all aspects of the built environment including commercial and residential developments, engineering work such as roads and bridges and major projects (for further detail see chapter 10).

During 1997–98 there were 2,732 residential dwelling units approved in the ACR, a decrease of 549 (16.7%) from 1996–97. The majority of this decline occurred in the sub-region where residential dwelling unit approvals declined by 570 (24.7%) to 1,737 in 1997–98.

The value of building approvals in the ACR was \$674.6 million in 1997–98, down \$104.2 million or 13.4% from the previous year. This decline was predominantly due to decreases in all types of building approvals. The most notable decline were falls in value of non-residential buildings in the ACR with a decrease of \$59.6 million to \$299.3 million over the 12 months to June 1998.

During 1995–96 there were 3,602 building commencements in the ACR, with 66.4% coming from new house commencements. Building commencements fell by 25.0% (1,202) from 1994–95, and 51.6% (3,833) from the peak in 1992–93.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
ACTIVITY *continued*

The downturn in building activity in the ACR can be attributed to a number of factors outlined in chapter 10, with the slowing of population growth being a major cause.

14.15 BUILDING APPROVALS AND COMMENCEMENTS

Year	Building approvals					Building commencements		
	Dwelling units approved <i>no.</i>	New residential <i>\$m</i>	Alterations and additions <i>\$m</i>	Non-residential building <i>\$m</i>	Value of building approved <i>\$m</i>	New houses <i>no.</i>	Other <i>no.</i>	Total <i>no.</i>
SUB-REGION								
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
1995-96	2 552	264.8	63.3	509.4	837.4	1 629	1 070	2 699
1996-97	2 307	248.8	64.7	303.4	616.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1997-98	1 737	204.6	59.8	248.9	513.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION								
1991-92	7 230	622.9	83.4	275.4	681.7	4 208	2 385	6 593
1992-93	8 063	681.6	85.1	257.7	990.6	4 702	2 733	7 435
1993-94	7 134	666.2	97.2	332.7	1 096.1	4 247	3 162	7 409
1994-95	5 227	516.2	96.2	368.6	981.1	3 164	1 640	4 804
1995-96	3 656	348.4	79.5	547.4	999.0	2 390	1 212	3 602
1996-97	3 281	340.6	79.3	358.9	778.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1997-98	2 732	300.4	75.0	299.3	674.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: n.a. = no longer available at small area levels.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Building Approvals Survey.

AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND
FORESTRY

According to 1996 Census of Population and Housing figures agriculture, fishing and forestry employed approximately 9,500 people or 4.1% of all people employed in the ACR. Agricultural Census figures at 31 March 1996 show that there were 4,930 farming establishments operating in the ACR, covering a total area of 2.8 million hectares. This compares to 1,274 farming establishments operating in the sub-region, covering a total area of 828,531 hectares. The value of agriculture in the ACR was \$522 million in 1996.

Livestock

The ACR provides an ideal climate, terrain and vegetation for breeding and grazing of livestock. At 31 March 1996, sheep grazing and fine wool production continued to be the main livestock activity in the ACR. The ACR's flock number stood at 6.9 million sheep and lambs, compared to 2.1 million sheep in the sub-region. Beef cattle is the second largest livestock activity in the ACR, with the herd size of 580,432 at 31 March 1996. The sub-region had a herd size of 128,131. Dairying, which is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the ACR, and pig raising are also important in the ACR. In 1996 milk production was worth around \$58.0 million in the ACR with 80.5% (\$46.7 million) of this in the Bega Valley Shire. There were 46,255 cattle for dairy production in the ACR with 35,700 of these in the Bega Valley Shire.

Crops Cultivation of cereals for grain in the ACR increased from 72,062 hectares in 1995 to 94,564 hectares (up 31.2%) in 1996. The principal cereal grown in the ACR was wheat which increased in area sown by 29.2% to 46,397 hectares in the year to 31 March 1996, together with improved weather conditions produced a 369.8% increase in yields to 163,934 tonnes. Other cereal crops for grain in the ACR were oats, triticale and barley.

The major fruit crops in the ACR are apples, pome and stone fruit. Tumut, Young, Harden and Tallaganda Shires are the major fruit growing areas in the region. There were 5,514 hectares of orchard trees (including nuts) cultivated in the ACR in 1996, up 898 hectares or 19.5% on the previous year.

At March 1996 the area sown to vegetables in the ACR more than doubled from 418 hectares in 1995 to 1,060 hectares. The sub-region experienced a similar trend to the ACR.

The wine industry is growing in importance, with around 32 vineyards and 16 wineries throughout the region, particularly around Murrumbateman and Young. The total production of grapes in the region is 1,312 tonnes with 237 hectares under cultivation.

There were 61.3 hectares of cut flower production in the ACR in 1996. The cut flowers industry is a small but growing industry in the ACR.

14.16 AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS(a)

	1995		1996	
	<i>Sub-region</i>	<i>ACR</i>	<i>Sub-region</i>	<i>ACR</i>
Establishments with agricultural activity (no.)	1 258	4 891	1 274	4 930
Total area of establishments (ha.)	835 727	2 883 124	828 531	2 858 001
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced (\$000)	104 838	498 505	97 858	522 023
Crops area under cultivation (ha)				
Orchard trees (including nuts)	47	4 616	80	5 514
Cereals for grain	5 527	72 062	8 298	94 564
Vegetables	78	418	659	1 060
Grapes	35	190	86	237
Livestock (no.)				
Sheep and Lambs	2 077 274	6 861 444	2 104 388	6 959 718
Cattle for meat production	119 186	553 195	128 131	580 432
Cattle for milk production	636	44 095	501	46 255
Pigs	12 892	65 668	3 615	40 012

(a) At 31 March.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Agriculture Census.

Fishing The ACR has a significant fishing industry along the South Coast of New South Wales (NSW) and in the Snowy Mountains area. The fishing industries supply exports to Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra markets. According to NSW Fisheries, the commercial fishing operations based at Bateman's Bay, Moruya, Narooma, Bermagui, Tathra, Merimbula and Eden generated 6,507.2 tonnes of seafood products worth \$25.0 million in 1996–97. This represents an increase of fish caught (1,092.5 tonnes or 20.2%) and value of seafood products (\$6.4 million or 34.5%) from the previous year.

Forestry Forestry is a major industry in the region with major native plantations as well as softwood. The major areas are in Tumut and in the coastal mountain areas around Bombala and Eden. The Tumut Region has the largest plantation resource in Australia with 192 people employed with State Forest and an estimated 1,400 people employed in the timber industry. There are 108,000 hectares of pine plantation in the area, of which approximately 88,000 are managed by State Forests and the remainder owned by private companies. Virtually all the resource consists of *Pinus Radiatus* or radiata pine plantation. On average there are 800,000 cubic metres of sawlogs produced each year, and 600,000 cubic metres of pulp logs. Most of this is processed in the region although small volumes are exported. The value of timber products produced in the Tumut region is estimated at \$500 million dollars per year and, according to NSW State Forests, is expected to double in the next 10 years.

In March 1999 the Eden Forest Agreement was signed and as a result 161,000 hectares of State Forest was allocated to native forest multiple use management (including timber production). It was agreed that the minimum volume of sawlogs in the Eden region would be 23,000 cubic metres per year and the volume of pulpwood at 345,000 tonnes per year. The estimated sales per year are \$8 million. Forestry in the area surrounding Eden employs 70 people in NSW State Forests and 240 industry staff.

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CHAPTER 15

ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

Area	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Aust.	ACT percentage
	sq. kms	6 August 1996	2 352.0	7 682 300.0	0.0
Demography					
Estimated resident population(a)	'000	1997-98	308 411	18 750 982	1.6
Estimated resident households(a)	'000	1997-98	119 289	7 055 580	1.7
Total population growth(a)	%	1997-98	0.13	1.21	—
Births registered(b)	no.	1997	4 208	251 842	1.7
Deaths registered(c)	no.	1997	1 334	129 350	1.0
Marriages registered(d)	no.	1997	1 873	106 735	1.8
Divorces(d)	no.	1997	1 528	51 288	3.0
Permanent settlers(e)	no.	1997-98	657	77 327	0.8
Household size(f)					
1 adult (no children)	%	June 1998	26.6	23.8	—
2 adults (no children)	%	June 1998	29.3	31.0	—
1 adult (1 child)	%	June 1998	2.2	2.0	—
2 adults (1 child)	%	June 1998	7.1	6.4	—
1 adult (2 children)	%	June 1998	2.2	1.5	—
2 adults (2 children)	%	June 1998	8.6	8.2	—
Dwellings(g)					
Occupied private dwellings	no.	6 August 1996	106 686	6 496 072	1.6
Unoccupied private dwellings	no.	6 August 1996	7 698	679 167	1.1
Non-private dwelling	no.	6 August 1996	186	19 875	0.9
Total	no.	6 August 1996	114 570	7 195 164	1.6
Employment and wages					
Labour force—annual average(h)	'000	1997-98	169.6	9 260.6	1.8
Unemployment rate(h)	%	1997-98	7.5	8.3	..
Participation rate(h)	%	1997-98	71.4	63.1	..
Employed wage and salary earners(i)					
Private	'000	November 1998	75.2	5 698.3	1.3
Public	'000	November 1998	66.8	1 463.8	4.6
Mean weekly earnings in all jobs(j)					
Males	\$	August Qtr 1998	833.0	721.0	..
Females	\$	August Qtr 1998	612.0	474.0	..
Industrial disputes					
Working days lost(k)	'000	1997-98	4.5	590.2	0.8
Trade union membership(l)	'000	August 1998	41.0	2 037.5	0.2
Number of unions(m)	—	30 June 1996	32.0	132.0	24.2

(a) *Australian Demographic Statistics, September 1998* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

(b) *Births, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

(c) *Deaths, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

(d) *Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 3310.0).

(e) *Migration, Australia, 1997-98* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

(f) ABS, unpublished data, Demography Statistics.

(g) ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census of population and housing.

(h) ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

(i) *Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December 1998* (Cat. no. 6248.0).

(j) *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, November 1998* (Cat. no. 6302.0).

(k) *Industrial Disputes, June 1998* (Cat. no. 6321.0).

(l) *Earnings, Benefits and Union Members, August 1998* (Cat. no. 6310.0).

(m) *Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1996* (Cat. no. 6325.0).

...continued

15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA—continued

	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Aust.	ACT percentage
Social					
Age pensioners(a)	'000	30 June 1998	13.7	1 679.0	0.8
Disability support pensioners(a)	'000	30 June 1998	5.1	551.7	0.9
Parenting payment—single(a)	'000	30 June 1998	5.1	371.4	1.4
Parenting payment—partnered(a)	'000	30 June 1998	8.4	645.0	1.3
Family allowance—minimum(a)	'000	30 June 1998	15.5	883.3	1.8
Family allowance—greater than minimum(a)	'000	30 June 1998	10.5	912.9	1.2
Newstart allowance(a)	'000	30 June 1998	9.6	759.5	1.3
Rent assistance(a)	'000	30 June 1998	8.5	973.3	0.9
Nursing homes(b)					
Government (adjusted fee homes)	beds	Jan 1997	0	10 440	0.0
Private	beds	Jan 1997	604	63 966	0.9
Total residents (incl. respite)	no.	Jan 1997	577	72 210	0.8
Hostels (incl. respite)	beds	Jan 1997	789	63 145	1.2
Medicare attendances(b)					
Unreferred (General Practitioners & other)	'000	1997–98	1 451.5	103 132.5	1.4
Specialist	'000	1997–98	242.2	18 222.9	1.3
Student enrolment					
Government(c)	'000	1998	39.1	1 144.8	3.4
Non-government schools(c)	'000	1998	21.7	482.4	4.5
Technical and further education(d)	'000	May 1997	11.6	518.8	2.2
Higher education(e)	'000	1998	19.9	671.9	3.0
Manufacturing(f)					
Persons employed	'000	1997–98	3.9	965.0	0.4
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1997–98	120.0	34 135.0	0.4
Travel agency services industry(g)					
Businesses	no.	1996–97	39	3 266	1.2
Persons employed	no.	1996–97	255	24 451	1.0
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1996–97	6.2	599.4	1.0
Gross income	\$m	1996–97	15.2	1 979.5	0.8
Waste management industry(h)					
Businesses	no.	1996–97	23	1 727	1.3
Persons employed	no.	1996–97	243	14 847	1.6
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1996–97	8.2	481.9	1.7
Gross income	\$m	1996–97	20.4	1 695.5	1.2
Motion picture exhibition(i)					
Businesses	no.	1996–97	4	188	2.1
Persons employed	no.	1996–97	167	7 739	2.2
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1996–97	2.3	114.1	2.0
Total income	\$m	1996–97	18.3	832.2	2.2

(a) Unpublished data, Centrelink, Department of Family and Community Services.

(b) Unpublished data, Commonwealth Department of Health & Family Services.

(c) *Schools, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

(d) Selected Vocational Statistics, NCVET, DETYA.

(e) Selected Higher Education Statistics, University Statistics Section, DETYA 1998.

(f) *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8201.0).

(g) *Travel Agency Services Industry, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8653.0).

(h) *Waste Management Industry, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8698.0).

(i) *Motion Picture exhibition, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8654.0).

...continued

15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA—continued

	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Aust.	ACT percentage
Film and video production and distribution(a)					
Businesses	no.	1996–97	19	2 069	0.9
Persons employed	no.	1996–97	36	10 779	0.3
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1996–97	0.8	390.2	0.2
Gross income	\$m	1996–97	2.6	2 102.4	0.1
Commercial art galleries(b)					
Businesses	no.	1996–97	9	457	2.0
Persons employed	no.	1996–97	16	1 156	1.4
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1996–97	0.1	11.3	0.9
Sales of artworks	\$m	1996–97	1.9	130.9	1.5
Performing arts industries(c)					
Businesses	no.	1996–97	33	1 399	2.4
Persons employed	no.	1996–97	281	13 359	2.1
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1996–97	n.p	348.2	n.p
Total income	\$m	1996–97	13.8	1 281.3	1.1
Telecommunication services(d)					
Businesses	no.	1996–97	18	408	4.4
Persons employed	no.	1996–97	71	8 318	0.9
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1996–97	n.a.	n.a.	—
Total income	\$m	1996–97	n.a.	n.a.	—
Building(e)					
New residential building—dwelling units					
Commenced	no.	1997–98	1 260	147 781	0.9
Completed	no.	1997–98	1 645	135 202	1.2
Value of all buildings					
Commenced	\$m	1997–98	538	33 497	1.6
Completed	\$m	1997–98	647	30 565	2.1
Transport					
Motor vehicles on register(f)(g)	'000	1997	191.2	11 351	1.7
New motor vehicles registered(h)	'000	1997–98	16.6	771.8	2.2
Road fatalities(i)	no.	1998	22	1 763	1.2
Retail trade					
Retail turnover(j)	\$m	1997–98	2 579.5	134 585.4	1.9

(a) *Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8679.0).

(b) *Commercial Art Galleries, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8651.0).

(c) *Performing Arts Industries, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8697.0).

(d) *Telecommunication Services, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8145.0).

(e) *Building Activity, Australia, December Qtr 1998* (Cat. no. 8752.0).

(f) *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 October 1997* (Cat. no. 9309.0).

(g) Excludes motor cycles and other vehicles.

(h) *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia: Preliminary, May 1998* (Cat. no. 9301.0).

(i) Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety, unpublished data.

(j) *Retail Trade, Australia, June 1998* (Cat. no. 8501.0).

...continued

15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA—continued

	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Aust.	ACT percentage
Tourist accommodation(a)					
Licensed hotels with facilities					
Establishments	no.	June qtr 1998	13	750	1.7
Guest rooms	no.	June qtr 1998	1 623	70 019	2.3
Bed spaces	no.	June qtr 1998	4 154	186 675	2.2
Room occupancy rate	%	June qtr 1998	62.8	57.5	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	June qtr 1998	11 135	458 529	2.4
Motels with guest houses with facilities					
Establishments	no.	June qtr 1998	23	2 376	1.0
Guest rooms	no.	June qtr 1998	1 662	83 402	2.0
Bed spaces	no.	June qtr 1998	5 168	249 467	2.1
Room occupancy rate	%	June qtr 1998	51.1	52.0	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	June qtr 1998	5 598	301 598	1.9
Serviced apartments					
Establishments	no.	June qtr 1998	13	502	2.6
Guest rooms	no.	June qtr 1998	833	22 671	3.7
Bed spaces	no.	June qtr 1998	3 376	80 897	4.2
Room occupancy rate	%	June qtr 1998	67.6	55.6	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	June qtr 1998	5 591	120 958	4.6
Total establishments					
Establishments	no.	June qtr 1998	49	3 628	1.4
Guest rooms	no.	June qtr 1998	4 118	176 092	2.3
Bed spaces	no.	June qtr 1998	12 698	517 039	2.5
Room occupancy rate	%	June qtr 1998	59.1	54.6	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	June qtr 1998	22 324	881 085	2.5
Economy and Finance					
Business locations(b)	no.	September 1998	13 921	1 054 005	1.3
Gross domestic product(c)(d)	\$m	1997–98	11 943	555 689	2.1
GDP per capita(c)(d)	\$	1997–98	38 724	29 635	..
Final consumption expenditure(c)(d)					
General government	\$m	1997–98	10 393	102 354	10.2
Household	\$m	1997–98	6 150	332 311	1.9
Gross fixed capital expenditure(c)(d)					
Private	\$m	1997–98	1 421	111 013	1.3
Public	\$m	1997–98	116	20 915	0.6
Average weekly household expenditure(e)(f)	\$	1993–94	1 071	812	..
Lending commitments					
Housing finance(g)(h)	\$m	1997–98	929.0	54 663	1.7
Personal finance(g)	\$m	1997–98	730.5	42 920	1.7
Commercial finance(g)	\$m	1997–98	1 314.7	172 489	0.8
Lease finance(g)	\$m	1997–98	151.8	8 982	1.7
Agriculture					
Cattle and calves(i)	'000	1997–98	11.0	23 706.0	0.0
Sheep and lamb(i)	'000	1997–98	71.0	119 579.0	0.1
Value of production(j)					
Crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	\$m	1996–97	2.8	16 137.6	0.0
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	\$m	1996–97	1.9	6 190.1	0.0
Livestock products (incl. wool and milk)	\$m	1996–97	6.5	5 753.6	0.1

(a) *Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December 1998* (Cat. no. 8635.0).

(b) ABS, unpublished data, Business Register.

(c) *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

(d) Chain volume measures.

(e) *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 6533.0).

(f) *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 6535.0).

(g) ABS, unpublished data, Financial Surveys also available on PC Austats.

(h) Excludes alterations and additions.

(i) *Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 7111.0).

(j) *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 7503.0).

CHAPTER 16

HISTORICAL SERIES

16.1 SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

Year	Lending activity—all lenders(a)				
	Bank deposits \$m	Housing for owner occupation(b) \$m	Personal \$m	Commercial \$m	Lease \$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	1 054	454	979	74
1993–94	3 246	1 245	506	1 129	114
1994–95	4 197	947	498	1 009	97
1995–96	4 442	947	605	1 174	86
1996–97	5 120	982	697	1 235	89
1997–98	5 346	929	731	1 315	152

(a) Lending activity refers to loans approved in the ACT, it does not necessarily refer to finances used in the ACT.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions for housing for owner occupation from 1992–93.

16.2 SUMMARY OF ACT GOVERNMENT FINANCING, CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SECTOR

	Total outlays	Total revenue	Total financing	Deficit or surplus(-)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1993–94	1 198	1 151	46	-5
1994–95	1 250	1 182	68	15
1995–96	1 235	1 171	65	15
1996–97	1 311	1 232	78	25
1997–98(a)	1 331	1 263	68	-25
1998–99(b)	1 537	1 337	200	109

(a) Preliminary data.

(b) Estimated.

Source: Government Financial Estimates 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5501.0).

16.3 SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

	At 4 April		At 30 June							At 6 August		
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966(a)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Persons	2 572	8 947	16 905	30 315	58 828	96 013	144 063	197 622	221 609	249 407	279 396	299 243
Males	1 567	4 805	9 092	16 229	30 858	49 977	73 589	100 103	110 415	125 134	138 789	147 831
Females	1 005	4 142	7 813	14 086	27 970	46 036	70 474	97 519	111 194	124 273	140 607	151 412
Male to female ratio(b)	155.9	116.0	116.37	115.21	110.33	108.56	104.42	102.65	99.3	100.69	98.71	97.63
Age distribution(c) (years)												
0-9	619	1 922	3 106	7 335	14 662	22 724	32 375	43 006	43 474	42 060	44 275	43 898
10-19	494	1 593	2 757	3 999	10 341	18 627	27 554	36 980	41 092	46 668	49 612	48 299
20-29	460	1 478	3 377	5 857	9 400	16 954	29 785	40 633	39 291	44 568	49 487	51 827
30-39	432	1 634	2 751	5 527	10 608	14 279	20 460	31 436	40 859	46 591	47 452	49 061
40-49	274	1 276	2 152	3 616	7 163	12 474	17 352	20 574	24 127	31 083	41 883	47 013
50-59	159	640	1 679	2 288	3 714	6 465	9 852	14 745	17 754	18 363	21 797	27 810
60-69	106	294	677	1 230	1 957	2 862	4 260	6 545	9 470	12 259	14 316	15 222
70 and over	36	110	276	463	983	1 628	2 425	3 701	5 542	7 815	10 574	14 044
Unspecified	n.a.	n.a.	130	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Religion												
Christian												
Anglican	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54 867	60 627	58 807
Baptist	9	114	185	298	687	1 146	1 645	1 873	2 058	2 312	3 559	4 105
Catholic	700	2 214	4 404	9 337	18 647	31 295	46 456	58 084	67 591	75 021	85 897	88 672
Churches of Christ(d)	2	31	49	108	393	652	807	799	735	690	783	768
Church of England	1 373	3 785	7 091	11 579	20 307	31 157	41 198	48 926	52 934	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Christian Scientist	1	20	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Congregational	11	34	72	185	270	431	516	588	161	141	n.a.	n.a.
Methodist	159	678	1 356	1 807	3 380	5 233	7 577	8 167	4 282	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Presbyterian(e)	262	1 013	1 944	3 006	5 384	8 604	11 202	11 974	9 418	8 957	11 225	10 386
Protestant (undefined)	3	68	69	190	343	577	1 622	1 930	2 563	2 295	n.a.	n.a.
Salvation Army	2	32	26	56	121	236	428	486	807	933	891	962
Uniting Church	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8 214	13 195	16 169	15 297
Other	7	37	88	1 047	3 022	5 381	8 965	13 427	15 534	20 984	18 427	20 377
Total	2 529	8 026	15 318	27 613	52 554	84 712	120 416	146 256	164 297	177 100	197 578	199 374
Non-christian	7	9	27	88	303	389	735	1 437	2 812	4 960	7 309	10 125
Indefinite	8	13	39	33	77	258	376	869	904	997	773	921
No religion(f)	1	21	143	221	536	3 066	13 763	23 318	30 681	39 193	45 511	59 579
Not stated	2	878	1 378	2 360	5 358	7 588	8 773	25 742	22 915	27 024	28 225	27 176

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

16.3 SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS—continued

	At 4 April		At 30 June								At 6 August	
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966(a)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Marital status												
Never married												
Under 15 years of age	n.a.	2 776	4 267	9 530	20 651	31 808	46 702	61 932	65 172	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
15 years and over	n.a.	2 134	4 292	5 613	10 264	19 044	26 621	35 684	43 641	57 772	71 996	81 398
<i>Total</i>	1 559	4 910	8 559	15 143	30 915	50 852	73 323	97 616	108 813	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Married	(g)957	(g)3 739	(g)7 637	13 880	25 570	41 323	64 945	79 493	96 192	104 074	113 800	117 695
Separated not divorced												
	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	276	511	847	1 194	2 692	4 194	n.a.	6 295	7 833
Divorced	1	21	119	221	384	741	1 245	3 274	6 486	n.a.	11 757	15 376
Widowed	54	227	554	794	1 448	2 253	3 356	4 547	5 924	n.a.	8 164	9 219
Not stated	1	40	68	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Birthplace												
Australia	2 112	7 546	14 941	23 848	43 133	70 588	107 429	151 196	167 900	188 115	208 280	222 477
New Zealand	27	98	181	237	449	775	1 232	1 704	2 336	2 982	3 498	3 554
United Kingdom and Ireland	385	1 160	1 542	2 627	5 662	9 829	14 320	17 846	18 853	19 437	19 910	19 045
Netherlands	—	—	2	377	1 161	1 470	1 679	1 804	1 714	1 620	1 639	1 428
Germany	7	4	13	31	1 512	2 051	2 421	2 785	2 698	2 809	2 749	2 568
Italy	—	16	26	66	1 276	1 876	2 470	2 697	2 772	2 721	2 727	2 580
Other Europe	12	51	93	2 716	4 375	6 889	9 960	11 946	12 114	12 593	12 896	12 553
Asia	16	21	32	208	650	1 181	2 245	3 975	6 379	9 781	13 466	15 740
Other	13	51	77	205	610	1 354	2 307	3 664	4 825	6 197	13 596	12 832
Not stated	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 012	3 152	5 421	7 952

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are not included in the figures prior to the 1971 Census.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

(c) Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages 'not stated'.

(d) Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational'.

(e) Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'.

(f) Includes 'Humanist/Materialist'.

(g) From 1911 to 1947, includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	Census 6 August		ERP 30 June			
	1991(a)	1996(b)	1991	1996	Change over 5 years	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	1991	1996
					%	%
NORTH CANBERRA SUB-DIVISION						
Acton	2 330	1 748	1 796	1 467	26.7	-18.3
Ainslie	4 634	4 444	4 825	4 691	-1.6	-2.8
Braddon	2 430	3 093	2 034	2 510	-10.6	23.4
Campbell	3 253	3 024	3 394	3 277	0.4	-3.4
City	297	574	156	152	-61.4	-2.6
Dickson	2 056	2 037	2 063	1 968	-6.2	-4.6
Downer	3 523	3 247	3 702	3 397	-5.3	-8.2
Duntroon	1 889	1 906	1 959	1 954	35.7	-0.3
Hackett	3 050	2 907	3 225	3 098	-5.0	-3.9
Kowen	50	16	47	-68	49.0	16.0
Lyneham	4 245	4 097	4 248	4 155	67.2	-2.2
Majura	349	340	349	357	2.9	2.3
O'Connor	4 875	4 916	4 999	4 836	-2.9	-3.3
Reid	1 604	1 581	1 576	1 636	-4.8	3.8
Russell	6	—	5	0	-66.7	-100
Turner	2 087	1 848	2 156	1 976	8.0	-8.3
Watson	3 836	3 748	3 712	3 338	-2.5	-10.1
<i>Total North Canberra</i>	<i>40 464</i>	<i>39 526</i>	<i>40 249</i>	<i>38 828</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>-3.5</i>
SOUTH CANBERRA SUB-DIVISION						
Barton	862	712	666	617	-18.5	-7.4
Deakin	2 633	2 577	2 715	2 641	-0.5	-2.7
Forrest	1 375	1 365	1 307	1 218	4.9	-6.8
Fyshwick	61	68	78	83	-4.3	6.4
Griffith	3 372	3 796	3 236	3 684	4.1	13.8
Harman	359	227	375	189	7.1	-49.6
Hume	12	10	13	10	-27.8	-23.1
Jerrabomerra(c)	30	22	34	25	—	-26.5
Kingston	1 386	1 600	1 306	1 614	22.6	23.6
Narrabundah	5 273	5 629	5 326	5 419	-3.3	1.7
Oaks Estate	302	312	325	330	6.9	1.5
Parkes	9	9	27	13	145.5	-51.9
Pialligo	103	107	123	112	-27.2	-8.9
Red Hill	3 056	3 104	3 295	3 290	3.3	-0.2
Symonston	628	710	468	456	-5.6	-2.6
Yarralumla	2 911	2 892	3 077	3 024	-0.5	-1.7
<i>Total South Canberra</i>	<i>22 372</i>	<i>23 140</i>	<i>22 371</i>	<i>22 725</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—continued

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	Census 6 August		ERP 30 June			
	1991(a)	1996(b)	1991	1996	Change over 5 years	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	1991	1996
					%	%
BELCONNEN SUB-DIVISION						
Aranda	2 657	2 519	2 871	2 663	-6.3	-7.2
Belconnen Town Centre	2 141	2 695	2 233	2 763	65.5	23.7
Bruce	2 045	2 525	1 858	2 356	96.8	26.8
Charnwood	3 643	3 313	3 761	3 432	0.3	-8.7
Cook	3 058	2 814	3 251	3 021	-3.8	-7.1
Dunlop	—	706	..	726	—	—
Evatt	6 360	5 969	6 699	6 254	1.7	-6.6
Florey	5 440	5 430	5 657	5 709	155.6	0.9
Flynn	4 143	3 760	4 337	3 904	-4.3	-10
Fraser	2 584	2 307	2 705	2 386	-1.1	-11.8
Giralang	4 031	3 730	4 209	3 863	3.1	-8.2
Hawker	3 274	2 890	3 423	3 074	4.5	-10.2
Higgins	3 628	3 239	3 819	3 410	-4.1	-10.7
Holt	4 349	4 427	4 604	4 587	-1.5	-0.4
Kaleen	8 690	8 197	9 132	8 576	7.9	-6.1
Latham	4 310	3 925	4 497	4 073	-3.0	-9.4
McKellar	2 973	2 912	3 083	3 086	12.4	0.1
Macgregor	4 271	3 745	4 470	3 964	-2.3	-11.3
Macquarie	2 633	2 433	2 797	2 530	9.9	-9.5
Melba	3 422	3 392	3 598	3 565	-19.6	-0.9
Page	2 582	2 547	2 728	2 691	2.2	-1.4
Scullin	3 167	2 930	3 311	3 078	-3.7	-7.0
Spence	3 082	2 882	3 257	3 021	-3.3	-7.2
Weetangera	2 940	2 611	3 143	2 800	-5.0	-10.9
Belconnen SSD balance	74	55	76	53	-7.3	-30.3
<i>Total Belconnen</i>	<i>85 497</i>	<i>81 953</i>	<i>89 519</i>	<i>85 476</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-4.5</i>
WODEN VALLEY SUB-DIVISION						
Chifley	2 539	2 210	2 646	2 363	-7.4	-10.7
Curtin	5 402	5 004	5 701	5 334	-5.7	-6.4
Farrer	3 701	3 379	3 914	3 585	-3.1	-8.4
Garran	3 370	3 277	3 191	2 890	-4.8	-9.4
Hughes	2 921	2 939	3 111	3 093	-3.9	-0.6
Isaacs	2 426	2 545	2 511	2 720	—	8.3
Lyons	2 842	2 618	2 998	2 795	-6.3	-6.8
Mawson	2 901	2 669	3 011	2 826	-0.2	-6.1
O'Malley	535	733	535	772	212.9	44.3
Pearce	2 510	2 437	2 674	2 609	-8.0	-2.4
Phillip	1 066	1 691	1 082	1 728	171.9	59.7
Torrens	2 398	2 182	2 547	2 311	-2.3	-9.3
<i>Total Woden Valley</i>	<i>32 611</i>	<i>31 684</i>	<i>33 921</i>	<i>33 026</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>-2.6</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

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16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—continued

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	Census 6 August		ERP 30 June			
	1991(a)	1996(b)	1991	1996	Change over 5 years	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	1991	1996
					%	%
WESTON CREEK SUB-DIVISION						
Chapman	3 135	2 859	3 339	3 049	-3.3	-8.7
Duffy	3 549	3 312	3 762	3 498	-4.2	-7.0
Fisher	3 286	3 040	3 487	3 197	-3.4	-8.3
Holder	3 078	2 793	3 223	2 920	-6.7	-9.4
Rivett	3 729	3 296	3 933	3 486	-6.6	-11.4
Stirling	2 331	2 175	2 444	2 276	11.1	-6.9
Stromlo	233	98	114	40	-2.6	-21.1
Waramanga	2 926	2 637	3 089	2 778	-2.0	-10.1
Weston	3 648	3 298	3 841	3 543	-3.2	-7.8
Weston Creek SSD balance	34	28	83	26	-56.6	-27.8
<i>Total Weston Creek</i>	<i>25 949</i>	<i>23 536</i>	<i>28 177</i>	<i>24 863</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>-8.4</i>
TUGGERANONG SUB-DIVISION						
Banks(d)	—	3 440	..	3 433	—	—
Bonython	2 317	3 430	2 414	3 522	—	45.9
Calwell	5 349	5 932	5 406	6 243	900.0	15.5
Chisholm	6 071	5 805	6 373	6 009	32.7	-5.7
Conder(d)	—	3 365	..	3 432	—	—
Fadden	3 317	3 463	3 501	3 589	13.3	2.5
Gilmore	3 158	3 111	3 278	3 222	323.5	-1.7
Gordon	713	6 498	713	6 711	—	841.2
Gowrie	3 789	3 485	3 907	3 632	-0.1	-7
Greenway	401	937	417	986	—	136.5
Isabella Plains	4 283	4 346	4 410	4 545	501.6	3.1
Kambah	17 590	17 056	18 438	17 810	2.6	-3.4
Macarthur	1 453	1 688	1 550	1 784	13.6	15.1
Monash	4 009	5 740	4 189	5 978	18.8	42.7
Oxley	2 123	1 908	2 187	1 959	37.2	-10.4
Richardson	3 509	3 585	3 685	3 713	1.6	0.8
Theodore	3 653	4 093	3 689	4 233	—	14.7
Wanniassa	9 745	8 722	10 132	9 117	1.0	-10
Tuggeranong SSD balance	109	62	123	64	92.2	-48.0
<i>Total Tuggeranong</i>	<i>71 589</i>	<i>86 666</i>	<i>74 412</i>	<i>89 598</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>20.4</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—*continued*

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	Census 6 August		ERP 30 June			
					Change over 5 years	
	1991(a)	1996(b)	1991	1996	1991	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GUNGALIN-HALL SUB-DIVISION						
Amaroo	—	620	..	610	—	—
Gungahlin balance(e)	77	45	94	47	28.8	-50.0
Hall	306	320	356	385	12.7	8.1
Mitchell	6	—	5	11	—	120.0
Ngunnawal	—	4 409	..	4 529	—	—
Nicholls	—	1 788	..	1 836	—	—
Palmerston	..	5 157	..	5 299	—	—
<i>Total Gungahlin-Hall</i>	389	12 342	455	12 717	2.5	451.5
<i>Remainder of ACT(f)</i>	418	396	391	333	-1.5	-14.8
Total ACT(f)	279 322	299 243	288 586	307 920	11.7	6.7

(a) Final data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Final data from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston.

(d) Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992.

(e) Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1986 and 1991.

(f) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

16.5 SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

Year ended 30 June

Year	Population at June 30			Queanbeyan City				
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase	Rate of growth	Population
	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	%(b)	no.(c)	%(d)	no.
1911	1 921	1 068	853	1.04	13.33	..	..	1 273
1912	1 940	1 074	866	1.49	-0.52	19	0.99	1 441
1913	1 988	1 093	895	1.66	0.75	48	2.47	1 513
1914	1 959	1 056	903	2.25	-3.73	-29	-1.46	1 557
1915	1 829	957	872	1.64	-8.75	-130	-6.64	1 574
1916	2 223	1 194	1 029	2.47	15.25	394	21.54	1 562
1917	2 104	1 080	1 024	1.47	-7.13	-119	-5.35	1 605
1918	2 232	1 179	1 053	1.93	3.81	128	6.08	1 656
1919	1 919	1 008	911	0.47	-16.78	-313	-14.02	1 749
1920	1 972	1 062	910	0.46	2.23	53	2.76	1 813
1921	2 078	1 138	940	1.11	3.99	106	5.38	1 825
1922	2 591	1 467	1 124	1.00	18.80	513	24.69	n.a.
1923	2 676	1 445	1 231	0.34	2.84	85	3.28	n.a.
1924	3 074	1 696	1 378	0.85	12.10	398	14.87	n.a.
1925	4 034	2 298	1 736	0.87	22.93	960	31.23	n.a.
1926	5 039	2 902	2 137	0.67	19.27	1 005	24.91	n.a.
1927	5 870	3 322	2 548	0.43	13.73	831	16.49	n.a.
1928	8 237	4 670	3 567	0.89	27.85	2 367	40.32	n.a.
1929	8 447	4 736	3 711	1.35	1.14	210	2.55	n.a.
1930	8 719	4 732	3 987	1.51	1.61	272	3.22	n.a.
1931	8 921	4 891	4 030	1.40	0.86	202	2.32	n.a.
1932	8 564	4 560	4 004	1.42	-5.59	-357	-4.00	3 820
1933(e)	9 340	5 042	4 298	1.00	7.31	776	9.06	4 040
1934	9 456	5 065	4 391	1.09	0.14	116	1.24	4 090
1935	9 760	5 234	4 526	1.10	2.02	304	3.21	4 130
1936	10 404	5 606	4 798	1.10	5.09	644	6.60	4 130
1937	11 043	5 952	5 091	1.49	4.29	639	6.14	4 160
1938	11 721	6 376	5 345	1.19	4.59	678	6.14	4 220
1939	13 033	7 187	5 846	1.59	8.48	1 312	11.19	4 340
1940	14 160	7 856	6 304	1.47	6.50	1 127	8.65	4 350
1941	14 163	7 733	6 430	2.09	-1.98	3	0.02	4 380
1942	14 112	7 641	6 471	2.24	-2.35	-51	-0.36	4 780
1943	13 798	7 368	6 430	2.23	-4.27	-314	-2.23	n.a.
1944	14 605	7 825	6 780	2.15	3.52	807	5.85	n.a.
1945	15 432	8 283	7 149	2.15	3.35	827	5.66	n.a.
1946	16 386	8 819	7 567	2.66	3.16	954	6.18	n.a.
1947(e)(f)	17 580	9 710	7 870	3.19	3.61	1 194	7.29	5 033
1948	19 290	10 931	8 359	3.16	5.70	1 710	9.73	5 120
1949	22 077	12 557	9 520	3.26	9.37	2 787	14.45	5 330
1950	23 579	13 021	10 558	3.53	2.84	1 502	6.80	5 440
1951	24 894	13 690	11 204	3.43	1.85	1 315	5.58	5 660
1952	27 774	15 081	12 693	3.47	6.90	2 880	11.57	n.a.
1953	29 714	16 090	13 624	2.23	4.29	1 940	6.98	n.a.
1954(e)	31 306	16 458	14 848	2.36	2.72	1 592	5.36	7 310
1955	33 960	17 615	16 345	2.16	5.65	2 654	8.48	7 560
1956	36 828	19 553	17 275	2.47	5.32	2 868	8.45	7 860
1957	39 114	20 820	18 294	2.47	3.37	2 286	6.21	8 150
1958	42 953	22 957	19 996	2.54	6.39	3 839	9.81	8 470
1959	49 950	26 386	23 564	2.34	11.67	6 997	16.29	8 680

For footnotes see end of table.

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16.5 SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS—continued

Year	Population at June 30			Year ended 30 June				
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase	Rate of growth	Population
	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	%(b)	no.(c)	%(d)	no.
1960	55 272	29 140	26 132	2.48	7.15	5 322	10.65	9 040
1961(e)	62 332	32 722	29 610	2.47	8.85	7 060	12.77	9 448
1962	69 546	36 449	33 097	2.30	8.07	7 214	11.57	9 820
1963	77 275	40 320	36 955	2.17	7.83	7 729	11.11	10 440
1964	84 525	43 972	40 553	1.88	6.69	7 250	9.38	10 950
1965	92 798	48 333	44 465	1.94	6.97	8 273	9.79	11 870
1966	99 992	51 796	48 196	1.88	5.32	7 194	7.75	12 515
1967	107 777	55 377	52 400	1.88	5.34	7 785	7.79	12 880
1968	116 604	59 719	56 885	1.85	5.72	8 827	8.19	13 330
1969	126 760	64 962	61 798	1.92	6.05	10 156	8.71	13 930
1970	137 562	70 341	67 221	2.05	5.76	10 802	8.52	14 880
1971	155 580	79 343	76 237	2.17	6.29	18 018	13.10	16 058
1972(g)	159 792	81 509	78 283	2.14	2.20	8 623	5.54	17 300
1973	173 306	88 488	84 818	1.88	5.22	13 514	8.46	18 100
1974	186 238	95 028	91 210	1.86	4.38	12 932	7.46	18 950
1975	199 004	101 331	97 673	1.74	4.12	12 766	6.85	20 100
1976(e)	207 740	105 633	102 107	1.71	2.22	8 736	4.39	19 900
1977	213 688	108 345	105 343	1.68	1.06	5 948	2.86	20 000
1978	217 981	110 160	107 821	1.63	0.29	4 293	2.01	20 050
1979	220 797	111 196	109 601	1.57	-0.34	2 816	1.29	20 050
1980	224 291	112 371	111 920	1.53	-0.03	3 494	1.58	20 050
1981(e)	227 581	113 605	113 976	1.49	-0.09	3 290	1.47	20 050
1982	233 045	116 374	116 671	1.40	0.45	5 464	2.40	20 150
1983	238 983	119 442	119 541	1.35	0.64	5 938	2.55	20 550
1984	245 112	122 458	122 654	1.34	0.66	6 129	2.56	21 200
1985	251 389	125 549	125 840	1.26	0.73	6 277	2.56	22 000
1986(e)	258 910	129 616	129 294	1.20	1.24	7 521	2.99	23 030
1987	265 477	132 727	132 750	1.16	1.34	6 567	2.54	23 490
1988	272 129	135 894	136 235	1.17	1.29	6 652	2.51	23 940
1989	276 432	138 021	138 411	1.19	0.35	4 303	1.58	24 420
1990	282 211	141 058	141 153	1.20	0.83	5 779	2.09	24 740
1991(e)	289 320	144 636	144 684	1.20	1.16	7 109	2.52	25 200
1992	294 674	147 130	147 544	1.17	0.47	5 354	1.85	26 212
1993	299 302	149 216	150 086	1.15	0.24	4 628	1.57	27 082
1994(h)	301 486	149 979	151 507	1.09	-0.28	2 184	0.73	27 469
1995	304 805	151 454	153 351	1.07	-0.12	3 319	1.10	27 831
1996(e)	308 251	152 953	155 298	0.99	-0.09	3 446	1.13	28 155
1997	308 011	152 970	155 041	0.99	-1.07	-240	-0.08	28 577
1998	308 411	153 537	154 874	0.88	-0.75	400	0.13	(i)28 826

(a) Natural increases (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of population.

(b) Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of population. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures; in addition it includes disclosures by the various censuses. From 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term. From 30 June 1976 net overseas migration also includes an adjustment for category jumping, i.e. the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorisation of movements.

(c) The sum of natural increase and net migration. From 30 June 1971 onwards the total increase includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy. Births calculated on a usual residence basis since 1969, and deaths since 1971; prior to this births and deaths were calculated based on place of registration.

(d) The rate represents the increase during the period expressed as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.

(e) Census years.

(f) Estimates of Queanbeyan prior to 1947 were at 31 December, from 1947 onwards they were at 30 June.

(g) Figures for ACT prior to 1972 as at 31 December.

(h) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from June 1994.

(i) Preliminary.

16.6 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS

Year	Number				Rate per 1 000 mean population(a)				Deaths under 1 year of age	
	Births(b)	Deaths(b)	Marriages	Divorces absolute (c)(g)	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces(g)	Number (b)(d)	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(e)(f)	4 482	853	1 586	1 706	21.6	4.1	7.7	8.2	76	17.0
1977	4 638	788	1 491	1 352	51.9	3.7	7.1	6.4	59	12.7
1978	4 433	912	1 517	1 270	20.6	4.2	7.0	5.9	62	14.0
1979	4 247	723	1 565	1 346	19.2	3.9	7.1	6.1	48	11.3
1980	4 466	892	1 642	1 524	20.2	4.0	7.4	6.9	39	8.7
1981	4 469	962	1 676	1 516	19.6	4.2	7.4	6.7	45	10.1
1982	4 479	1 010	1 756	1 546	19.4	4.4	7.6	6.7	49	10.9
1983	4 144	832	1 757	1 382	17.5	3.5	7.4	5.8	41	9.9
1984	4 109	930	1 749	1 671	16.8	3.8	7.1	6.8	41	10.2
1985	4 107	896	1 833	1 730	16.2	3.5	7.2	6.8	32	7.8
1986	4 102	1 028	1 856	1 641	15.5	3.9	7.2	6.2	35	8.5
1987	4 108	998	1 762	1 600	15.4	3.7	6.6	6.0	37	9.0
1988(h)	4 335	1 016	1 944	1 697	15.8	3.7	7.1	(i)	35	8.1
1989	4 137	980	1 760	1 731	15.0	3.7	6.4	6.3	27	6.5
1990	4 457	1 102	1 730	1 804	15.8	3.8	6.1	6.4	42	9.4
1991	4 756	1 096	1 886	1 970	16.5	3.9	6.5	6.8	36	7.6
1992	4 447	1 074	1 791	1 875	15.1	3.6	6.1	6.4	28	6.3
1993	4 414	1 110	1 783	2 061	14.8	3.7	6.0	6.9	19	4.3
1994	4 461	1 222	1 661	2 071	14.8	4.1	5.5	6.9	21	4.7
1995	4 415	1 114	1 753	1 787	14.5	3.7	5.8	5.9	21	4.8
1996	4 396	1 300	1 654	1 610	14.3	4.2	5.4	5.2	25	5.7
1997	4 208	1 334	1 873	1 528	13.6	4.3	6.0	n.a.	16	3.8

(a) From 1993 rate calculated per 1,000 estimated resident population.

(b) Numbers registered during the year. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines prior to January 1967.

(c) Decrees absolute. Excludes nullities of marriage and judicial separations.

(d) Included in deaths.

(e) The large increase in the number of divorces coincides with the introduction of the Family Law Act 1975 in January 1976.

(f) Rates have been revised in the light of calendar year mean population on a usual residence basis.

(g) Many divorces registered in the ACT involved applicants normally resident outside the ACT. The ACT rate is not an accurate reflection of the extent of divorce amongst ACT residents.

(h) Includes marriages and divorces of persons resident in Jervis Bay Territory.

(i) The crude divorce rate for the ACT is not presented because it is not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents. In 1990, only 35% of divorces granted in the ACT were to applicants normally resident in the ACT. The corresponding figures for 1988 and 1989 were 40% and 39% respectively.

Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0); *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (Cat. no. 3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

16.7 SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Year	Schools	Primary and secondary full-time students	Higher education students enrolled
	no.	no.	no.
1957	23	8 659	491
1958	24	9 548	574
1959	27	10 924	725
1960	31	12 718	(b)999
1961	33	14 428	1 178
1962	37	16 110	1 623
1963	39	17 929	1 951
1964	42	19 691	2 423
1965	45	21 902	2 978
1966	50	23 901	3 284
1967	53	26 403	3 528
1968	59	28 943	4 066
1969	61	31 543	4 606
1970	69	34 234	5 598
1971	72	36 597	6 437
1972	79	39 130	7 151
1973	83	41 724	7 741
1974	88	44 374	8 902
1975	94	47 374	10 126
1976	102	50 515	10 647
1977	109	52 735	10 600
1978	115	54 348	10 890
1979	119	54 914	11 090
1980	123	55 634	11 470
1981	128	56 260	11 260
1982	131	56 786	11 080
1983	130	58 162	12 085
1984	130	58 764	12 076
1985	133	59 611	13 069
1986	132	60 005	13 284
1987	133	60 883	(c)14 182
1988	134	61 430	15 215
1989	133	61 352	15 277
1990(a)	133	60 887	17 151
1991	131	61 612	19 174
1992	132	61 821	(d)20 320
1993	133	61 273	21 254
1994	135	60 805	20 875
1995	136	61 040	20 585
1996	138	61 308	20 559
1997	139	61 142	20 668
1998	136	60 684	n.a.

(a) Jervis Bay primary school and students excluded from 1990 onwards.

(b) Up to 30 September 1960 there were two separate institutions, the Australian National University and the Canberra University College. From 30 September 1960 the Canberra University College ceased to exist as a separate institution. The figures still include details relating to the Canberra University College.

(c) From 1985 figures include enrolments from the Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra Institute of the Arts, and the Signadou College of Education.

(d) The Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University on 1 January 1992 and statistics relating to the Institute of the Arts are no longer available.

Source: ABS, *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

16.8 SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Pensioners at 30 June				Public hospitals	
	Age	Invalid	Staff	Average available beds(i)	Inpatients treated/ Inpatients accommodated(i)	Expenditure
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$'000
1956-57	..	..	(a)242	..	4 884	330
1957-58	601	92	(a)252	..	6 507	415
1958-59	655	108	(a)283	..	7 267	493
1959-60	682	128	(a)304	..	8 063	549
1960-61	748	154	(b)(c)464	305	8 687	1 750
1961-62	832	181	(c)500	318	9 736	1 988
1962-63	899	232	(c)548	343	10 180	3 112
1963-64	973	247	(c)664	427	11 605	3 925
1964-65	986	251	(c)837	454	12 851	2 030
1965-66	1 042	267	1 048	463	14 275	2 680
1966-67	1 183	307	1 126	499	16 138	3 507
1967-68	1 707	289	1 248	576	17 929	4 163
1968-69	1 882	289	1 404	611	20 020	4 642
1969-70	2 225	350	1 490	643	21 016	5 442
1970-71	2 431	360	1 476	660	21 614	6 799
1971-72	2 635	400	1 515	683	24 884	8 090
1972-73	3 313	497	1 653	699	26 177	9 265
1973-74	3 905	546	2 388	908	31 105	15 841
1974-75	(d)4 562	(d)685	(e)2 786	(e)972	(e)33 837	(e)24 050
1975-76	5 190	743	2 942	976	37 214	30 406
1976-77	5 772	912	2 818	(f)906	38 661	37 255
1977-78	6 332	1 038	2 857	885	39 520	40 926
1978-79	6 878	1 245	(g)2 505	(g)850	(g)39 184	(g)48 469
1979-80	7 526	1 450	n.a.	909	39 663	50 365
1980-81	8 006	1 513	n.a.	903	42 332	n.a.
1981-82	8 540	1 633	n.a.	899	43 603	n.a.
1982-83	9 018	1 793	n.a.	895	44 285	n.a.
1983-84	8 661	2 063	n.a.	860	43 393	n.a.
1984-85	8 667	2 176	n.a.	900	42 665	n.a.
1985-86	8 629	2 143	n.a.	932	38 973	n.a.
1986-87	8 672	2 197	n.a.	932	39 231	n.a.
1987-88	8 873	2 339	n.a.	881	38 666	n.a.
1988-89	9 200	2 440	n.a.	881	39 792	n.a.
1989-90	9 456	2 773	n.a.	(h)853	(h)45287	n.a.
1990-91	9 770	2 902	n.a.	843	46 634	n.a.
1991-92	10 345	3 548	n.a.	778	47 297	n.a.

- (a) From 1956-57 to 1959-60 includes only honorary and salaried medical staff and nursing staff.
- (b) Includes paid medical, paramedical, dental, nursing, nursing aides, nursing orderlies, administrative and clerical and other staff.
- (c) As at 31 December.
- (d) From 1974-75 includes wives' pensions.
- (e) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home.
- (f) From 1976-77 available beds and cots for geriatric patients not included. Geriatric patients have been transferred to Public Nursing Homes.
- (g) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital, Calvary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. Calvary Hospital opened April 1979.
- (h) 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.
- (i) Average number of available beds over the year.

Source: ACT Health Services Branch, Department of Health; Department of Social Security; ACT Health Services Commission and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home; Capital Territory Health Commission; ACT Community and Health Service; ACT Board of Health.

16.9 SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS—1992–98

Year	Pensioners at 30 June			Public hospitals		
	Age	Disability support	Separations	Inpatients(a)	Average length of stay(b)	Average available beds(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	days	no.
1992–93	11 040	3 890	42 203	30 078	4.4	736
1993–94	11 850	4 332	40 757	28 736	4.2	754
1994–95	12 250	4 781	46 608	28 797	3.7	753
1995–96	12 020	4 998	46 460	28 293	3.6	769
1996–97	13 395	5 390	45 209	28 069	3.6	773
1997–98	13 718	5 083	45 075	27 412	3.7	769

(a) Some patients maybe counted more than once.

(b) Day only patients are counted as one day. Length of stays 90 days and longer are excluded.

(c) Average number of available beds over the year.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection; Unpublished Data, Centrelink.

16.10 SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS(a)

<i>Annual average</i>	<i>Employed full time</i>	<i>Employed part time</i>	<i>Total employed</i>	<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i>	<i>Unemployment rate(b)</i>	<i>Participation rate(c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES								
1978-79	53.0	3.0	56.0	4.0	60.0	70.8	6.6	84.7
1979-80	54.9	3.2	58.1	3.4	61.5	71.7	5.5	85.8
1980-81	55.9	3.2	59.1	3.3	62.4	73.6	5.3	84.7
1981-82	56.1	3.6	59.7	3.6	63.3	75.5	5.7	83.9
1982-83	54.9	3.9	58.8	4.6	63.4	77.4	7.2	81.9
1983-84	59.2	4.0	63.2	3.9	67.1	80.9	5.8	82.8
1984-85	62.3	4.5	66.8	2.7	69.5	84.6	3.8	82.1
1985-86	64.5	5.4	69.9	3.8	73.7	88.5	5.1	83.2
1986-87	64.8	5.9	70.7	3.9	74.6	91.8	5.3	81.2
1987-88	68.2	6.9	75.1	3.7	78.8	95.7	4.7	82.4
1988-89	68.2	7.2	75.4	4.1	79.5	97.8	5.1	81.3
1989-90	68.6	7.7	76.3	4.2	80.5	99.3	5.3	81.1
1990-91	70.8	7.5	78.3	5.1	83.4	102.1	6.1	81.6
1991-92	69.1	8.6	77.7	6.1	83.8	105.0	7.2	79.8
1992-93	71.4	9.0	80.4	6.4	86.8	107.7	7.3	80.5
1993-94	72.1	10.2	82.3	6.7	89.0	110.6	7.5	80.4
1994-95	71.4	10.3	81.7	6.8	88.5	111.2	7.7	79.5
1995-96	71.1	11.0	82.1	7.0	89.1	110.8	7.8	80.4
1996-97	69.2	10.7	79.9	7.3	87.2	111.6	8.4	78.2
1997-98	69.5	11.2	80.7	7.1	87.8	112.3	8.1	78.1
FEMALES								
1978-79	26.2	12.5	38.7	3.7	42.4	75.2	8.8	56.4
1979-80	27.2	11.8	39.0	3.2	42.2	77.1	7.6	54.8
1980-81	28.4	13.0	41.4	2.9	44.3	79.5	6.6	55.7
1981-82	28.5	14.3	42.8	3.4	46.2	81.7	7.3	56.5
1982-83	27.4	15.9	43.3	4.0	47.3	83.7	8.4	56.4
1983-84	32.6	14.8	47.4	3.8	51.2	87.1	7.4	58.8
1984-85	33.8	17.1	50.9	3.4	54.3	90.5	6.2	60.0
1985-86	36.4	18.5	54.9	2.9	57.8	94.1	4.9	61.3
1986-87	37.4	18.9	56.3	3.5	59.8	97.5	5.9	61.4
1987-88	40.4	20.8	61.2	3.8	65.0	101.1	5.9	64.3
1988-89	40.4	22.6	63.0	3.5	66.5	103.5	5.2	64.2
1989-90	43.9	22.3	66.2	3.8	70.0	105.7	5.5	66.3
1990-91	46.3	20.6	66.9	4.0	70.9	108.6	5.6	65.3
1991-92	42.0	23.5	65.5	4.9	70.4	111.3	7.0	63.3
1992-93	43.1	25.4	68.5	5.8	74.3	113.6	7.8	65.4
1993-94	44.3	26.0	70.3	5.4	75.7	115.6	7.2	65.6
1994-95	45.4	26.7	72.1	5.0	77.1	117.5	6.5	65.7
1995-96	45.1	29.1	74.2	5.6	79.8	119.7	7.1	66.7
1996-97	45.0	27.9	72.9	5.8	78.7	120.8	7.4	65.2
1997-98	46.6	26.6	73.2	5.4	78.6	120.9	6.9	65.1

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

16.10 SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS(a)—continued

<i>Annual average</i>	<i>Employed full time</i>	<i>Employed part time</i>	<i>Total employed</i>	<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 16 and over</i>	<i>Unemployment rate(b)</i>	<i>Participation rate(c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS								
1978-79	79.2	15.5	94.7	7.7	102.4	146.0	7.5	70.1
1979-80	82.1	15.1	97.2	6.6	103.8	148.8	6.3	69.8
1980-81	84.3	16.1	100.4	6.2	106.6	153.2	5.8	69.6
1981-82	84.6	18.0	102.6	6.9	109.5	157.2	6.3	69.7
1982-83	82.3	19.8	102.1	8.6	110.7	161.1	7.7	68.7
1983-84	91.9	18.7	110.6	7.7	118.3	168.0	6.5	70.4
1984-85	96.1	21.6	117.7	6.0	123.7	175.0	4.9	70.7
1985-86	100.9	23.8	124.7	6.6	131.3	182.6	5.0	71.9
1986-87	102.2	24.8	127.0	7.5	134.5	189.3	5.6	71.0
1987-88	108.6	27.7	136.3	7.6	143.9	196.8	5.3	73.1
1988-89	108.6	29.8	138.4	7.6	146.0	201.2	5.2	72.5
1989-90	112.5	30.0	142.5	8.1	150.6	205.0	5.3	73.5
1990-91	117.1	28.1	145.2	9.1	154.3	210.7	5.9	73.2
1991-92	111.1	32.1	143.2	11.0	154.2	216.3	7.1	71.3
1992-93	114.5	34.4	148.9	12.2	161.1	221.3	7.6	72.8
1993-94	116.5	36.1	152.6	12.1	164.7	226.2	7.3	72.8
1994-95	116.7	37.1	153.8	11.8	165.6	228.7	7.1	72.4
1995-96	116.2	40.1	156.3	12.6	168.9	230.5	7.5	73.3
1996-97	114.2	38.6	152.8	13.2	166.0	232.3	7.9	71.4
1997-98	116.0	37.9	153.9	12.5	166.4	233.2	7.5	71.4

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

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

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

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 6201.1); *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 6202.0).

16.11 SUMMARY OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index (base year 1989-90 = 100.0)

<i>Year</i>	<i>All groups</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Household equipment and operation</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>Tobacco and alcohol</i>	<i>Health and personal care</i>	<i>Recreation and education</i>
1949-50	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	12.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964-65	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969-70	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970-71	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-72	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972-73	20.7	21.5	21.7	19.8	23.0	18.9	19.2	18.8	..
1973-74	23.4	25.8	24.6	21.6	24.8	20.8	20.8	20.9	..
1974-75	27.0	28.1	29.7	25.2	28.9	24.8	24.2	25.4	..
1975-76	30.7	31.5	34.6	29.9	33.2	29.4	28.9	21.0	..
1976-77	34.9	35.0	40.1	34.5	36.7	32.3	31.7	35.2	..
1977-78	38.1	38.5	43.8	37.1	39.8	35.3	33.3	42.3	..
1978-79	41.2	43.2	47.0	38.6	42.6	38.3	38.0	41.6	..
1979-80	45.6	49.3	50.2	40.5	47.0	43.8	41.5	45.9	..
1980-81	50.0	54.3	53.9	43.6	52.7	48.3	44.6	50.8	..
1981-82	55.3	58.4	57.9	49.0	57.7	54.3	48.4	61.2	..
1982-83	61.9	63.7	61.6	54.1	65.5	61.9	55.1	77.9	61.9
1983-84	66.1	69.0	65.3	59.3	69.8	66.4	60.9	72.5	66.1
1984-85	69.3	72.5	69.8	65.7	72.3	70.6	66.5	60.8	69.1
1985-86	75.3	77.3	75.1	72.6	78.0	77.0	74.5	66.2	74.8
1986-87	81.6	81.5	82.5	76.9	82.9	85.3	82.7	77.4	81.0
1987-88	87.3	85.4	88.8	79.1	89.2	91.7	89.2	87.0	88.3
1988-89	93.1	93.3	94.7	86.9	94.5	94.2	93.3	93.9	94.7
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	105.1	103.2	105.0	103.8	105.5	106.9	106.9	107.6	104.4
1991-92	107.8	106.6	106.7	101.6	107.4	110.8	112.9	118.6	106.3
1992-93	109.5	108.4	107.2	99.6	107.8	114.3	122.6	122.3	108.3
1993-94	111.4	111.1	106.7	99.3	107.8	117.8	132.2	129.0	112.0
1994-95	115.1	116.7	107.1	110.7	110.4	122.1	143.3	134.5	114.1
1995-96	120.3	118.7	107.0	112.0	112.3	127.8	152.4	138.7	114.4
1996-97	121.6	121.7	106.8	105.5	114.1	130.4	156.6	145.9	116.2
1997-98	120.4	125.0	106.9	94.4	114.6	129.4	159.3	151.1	119.2

Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0)*; PC Ausstats.

16.12 SUMMARY OF LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Year	Livestock at end of year(a)				Production		
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (all purposes)	Beef and veal	Wool (greasy)	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	Year	tonnes	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.

...continued

16.12 SUMMARY OF LIVESTOCK STATISTICS—continued

Year	Livestock at end of year(a)				Year	Production	
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (all purposes)		Beef and veal	Wool (greasy)
	no.	no.	no.	no.		tonnes	tonnes
1965	14 049	289 826	—	..	1964-65	2 214	1 123
1966	13 361	258 179	—	..	1965-66	1 823	850
1967	13 902	280 609	—	..	1966-67	1 737	1 113
1968	12 548	267 078	—	..	1967-68	1 719	1 015
1969	13 845	245 884	—	..	1968-69	1 922	934
1970	15 320	244 277	—	..	1969-70	2 677	1 149
1971	17 910	251 187	121	..	1970-71	3 179	994
1972	20 252	191 560	127	..	1971-72	3 295	822
1973	19 456	142 968	112	63 885	1972-73	4 021	555
1974	19 049	125 800	43	155 459	1973-74	4 244	539
1975	18 363	117 214	36	164 485	1974-75	5 434	546
1976	23 050	148 207	22	132 826	1975-76	5 571	566
1977	19 349	124 164	16	172 282	1976-77	5 359	484
1978	15 808	119 048	—	149 614	1977-78	6 333	474
1979	14 236	117 294	—	235 612	1978-79	6 071	494
1980	13 559	98 359	—	170 580	1979-80	6 182	413
1981	12 500	98 821	—	183 116	1980-81	6 789	389
1982	12 889	100 724	—	183 540	1981-82	7 900	389
1983	10 222	104 167	—	178 074	1982-83	3 286	414
1984	9 944	108 696	—	181 030	1983-84	6 017	465
1985	11 084	118 068	—	173 320	1984-85	4 712	508
1986	11 486	116 852	—	198 190	1985-86	5 510	477
1986-87(b)	11 792	100 464	—	245 779	1986-87	5 685	426
1987-88	10 792	97 300	—	225 730	1987-88	6 275	440
1988-89	10 225	100 258	—	218 806	1988-89	6 310	495
1989-90	12 085	121 938	—	221 609	1989-90	6 729	530
1990-91	11 158	118 288	—	197 678	1990-91	6 319	574
1991-92	10 823	110 170	—	199 543	1991-92	6 106	440
1992-93	12 231	101 243	—	216 989	1992-93	6 338	455
1993-94	13 368	97 239	—	200 960	1993-94	7 450	421
1994-95	12 780	77 741	—	269 875	1994-95	7 887	440
1995-96	13 689	72 670	—	191 700	1995-96	8 189	430
1996-97(c)	13 309	83 529	—	196 948	1996-97(d)	5 319	284
1997-98(c)p	9 852	76 229	—	122 020	1997-98(d)	—	264

(a) Number.

(b) 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.

(c) Year ended 31 March.

(d) Year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7113.0); Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary, 1997-98 (Cat no. 7111.0); ABS, unpublished data, Agriculture Survey.*

16.13 SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Season	Wheat for grain		Oats for grain		Crops for hay		Apple trees bearing		Total area under crop
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
	acres	bushels	acres	bushels	acres	bushels	acres	bushels	acres
1960-61	1 061	30 219	529	11 058	2 932	8 355	43	1 331	7 632
1961-62	1 414	32 100	866	16 212	2 442	5 325	44	3 925	6 688
1962-63	2 406	70 413	663	16 974	2 518	5 981	38	3 864	7 512
1963-64	2 824	69 384	1 132	22 446	2 582	4 421	40	3 322	8 147
1964-65	2 094	57 792	1 487	32 100	3 469	6 903	43	3 664	8 815
1965-66	1 342	27 855	1 458	37 338	3 737	5 832	31	2 768	7 584
1966-67	2 666	86 577	1 797	47 004	3 983	8 516	26	3 358	10 247
1967-68	2 337	41 602	584	11 852	2 475	2 952	26	575	7 009
1968-69	4 158	83 674	1 200	26 858	4 385	7 003	24	3 446	11 215
1969-70	2 693	72 794	895	25 118	3 243	6 518	24	6 596	8 620
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	number	tonnes	hectares
1970-71	485	764	235	250	159	629	n.a.	115	1 172
1971-72	414	723	101	86	186	326	n.a.	90	1 088
1972-73(a)	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(b)	n.a.	n.a.	123	197	42	120	n.a.	n.a.	459
1987-88	n.a.	n.a.	168	158	28	21	1 010	n.a.	1 025
1988-89	n.a.	n.a.	46	58	61	50	1 010	n.a.	376
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	42	18	24	36	1 140	n.a.	185
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	53	41	113	18	416	n.a.	290
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	38	15	35	35	955	n.a.	383
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	73	175	241	136	1 499	n.a.	514
1993-94	n.a.	n.a.	24	60	111	119	2 603	41	353
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	75	—	30	51	2 662	98	322
1995-96	n.a.	n.a.	107	136	44	148	2 617	51	386
1996-97	n.a.	n.a.	88	122	11	38	2 957	93	250
1997-98	n.a.	n.a.	84	94	35	58	1 518	19	234

(a) From 1972-73 all statistics relate to the year ended 31 March.

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

Source: *Agriculture, Australia, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7113.0); Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary, 1997-98 (Cat no. 7111.0); ABS, unpublished data, Agriculture Survey.*

16.14 SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1968-69	112	2 653	9.4	31.2
1969-70	111	2 960	11.2	37.0
1970-71	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1971-72	135	3 333	14.7	50.1
1972-73	132	3 458	16.5	60.5
1973-74	135	3 729	22.4	75.6
1974-75	104	3 672	27.0	94.6
1975-76	106	3 534	29.1	95.7
1976-77	105	3 435	31.2	102.8
1977-78	92	3 021	30.2	101.1
1978-79	117	3 073	33.7	118.8
1979-80	112	3 132	37.2	127.5
1980-81	117	3 316	44.9	162.9
1981-82	126	3 451	49.4	187.7
1982-83	150	3 228	54.6	217.5
1983-84	148	3 247	58.8	263.1
1984-85	143	(a)	64.4	298.9
1985-86	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1986-87	131	4 132	89.6	370.4
1987-88	168	4 170	91.4	375.4
1988-89	191	4 099	101.0	438.0
1989-90	205	3 734	105.0	424.0
1990-91	224	3 584	105.0	463.0
1991-92	272	3 752	105.0	479.0
1992-93	242	3 752	104.0	466.0
1993-94	281	4 200	125.0	553.0
1994-95	332	4 200	128.0	554.0
1995-96	357	3 900	122.0	534.0
1996-97	382	4 000	124.0	602.0
1997-98	415	3 900	120.0	594.0

(a) An annual Manufacturing survey was not conducted in this financial year.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8201.0)*. ABS, unpublished data, ABS Business Register.

16.15 SUMMARY OF RETAIL TURNOVER

	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Department stores</i>	<i>Clothing and soft good retailing</i>	<i>Household good retailing</i>	<i>Recreational good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospitality and service industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1982-83	254.9	125.6	66.2	131.2	47.2	73.4	150.2	848.5
1983-84	317.3	141.9	72.8	138.7	50.6	71.7	168.3	961.3
1984-85	319.3	158.2	80.9	161.9	46.1	80.7	183.7	1 031.1
1985-86	351.8	174.7	83.5	175.2	49.9	102.0	224.9	1 162.5
1986-87	392.1	187.5	89.6	169.8	65.1	112.8	255.8	1 272.4
1987-88	432.3	199.5	105.5	172.3	83.5	114.7	288.2	1 396.2
1988-89	433.8	192.1	127.0	209.5	85.0	131.2	287.7	1 466.4
1989-90	510.6	213.1	138.8	203.4	79.5	141.4	271.8	1 558.4
1990-91	579.2	233.0	136.9	220.9	81.9	142.3	313.5	1 707.4
1991-92	645.8	257.2	146.7	241.8	93.3	164.4	352.9	1 902.4
1992-93	741.7	275.3	155.2	257.3	105.6	177.9	310.4	2 023.6
1993-94	803.1	278.3	158.5	241.1	135.5	196.6	360.2	2 173.6
1994-95	867.2	281.8	154.8	252.5	142.5	190.7	369.0	2 258.1
1995-96	945.4	289.0	181.6	237.7	147.3	192.4	365.8	2 359.1
1996-97	947.7	281.2	180.0	275.2	138.9	237.3	377.6	2 438.2
1997-98	964.3	289.3	168.4	311.3	149.3	291.5	405.9	2 579.5

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Retail Survey.

16.16 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	..
1986	1 504	11 328	97.5	1 130.5
1992	1 701	14 428	169.0	1 902.4

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Retail Census.

16.17 SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)(b)

	<i>Passenger motor vehicle</i>	<i>Campervans and light commercial vehicles</i>	<i>Trucks(c)</i>	<i>Buses(c)</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1955	6 613	—	2 366	—	480	9 459
1962	17 999	—	3 694	—	296	21 989
1965	28 724	—	4 916	—	432	34 072
1966	32 272	—	5 311	—	547	38 130
1967	36 231	—	5 659	—	805	42 695
1968	40 990	—	6 115	—	1 111	48 216
1969	45 755	—	6 648	—	1 539	53 942
1970	48 600	—	6 700	—	1 800	57 100
1971	55 700	—	7 600	—	2 600	65 800
1972	57 400	—	7 900	—	2 600	67 900
1973	62 100	—	8 800	—	2 700	73 600
1974	67 000	—	9 800	—	2 900	79 700
1975	71 800	—	10 300	700	3 100	85 900
1976	76 600	—	11 200	800	3 500	92 300
1977	81 300	—	12 800	900	3 700	98 700
1978	79 900	—	13 200	900	3 000	97 000
1979	88 600	—	13 900	900	3 100	106 500
1980	88 400	—	13 000	800	3 400	105 500
1981	91 400	—	13 400	900	3 900	109 600
1982	93 100	—	13 400	900	4 400	112 000
1983	97 200	—	13 600	1 000	4 600	116 200
1984	103 500	—	14 400	1 000	4 700	123 600
1985	107 900	—	4 900	1 100	4 300	128 200
1986	111 100	—	15 500	1 100	3 900	131 600
1987	113 900	—	15 800	1 200	3 500	134 400
1988	118 200	—	16 100	1 200	3 600	139 100
1989	124 000	—	17 200	1 200	3 800	146 200
1990	134 200	—	18 500	1 000	4 400	158 100
1991	131 800	—	18 900	1 400	4 600	156 700
1992	145 200	—	13 900	1 300	4 800	165 200
1993	146 800	—	20 300	1 300	4 800	173 100
1994	155 000	—	21 400	1 500	4 900	182 800
1995(d)	156 573	18 116	3 160	921	4 985	183 755
1996	161 798	17 847	2 803	1 008	5 356	170 965
1997	169 340	18 146	2 744	1 007	6 001	197 238

(a) Data up to 1971 are for 12 months ended December. From 1972 to 1994 data is for 12 months ended June. 1995 data for 12 months ended May. 1996 and onwards data for 12 months ended October.

(b) Includes Commonwealth owned vehicles in the ACT except those belonging to the Defence services.

(c) Trucks (including commercial vehicles) and buses were combined up until 1975. Also includes panel vans and utilities. From 1985 onwards figures are not comparable to previous figures due to a change in the body type classifications.

(d) Prior to 1995 campervans and light commercial vehicles were combined with trucks.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0)*.

16.18 SUMMARY OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES(a)

	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Persons receiving medical treatment</i>	<i>Persons admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1979	249	562	153	17
1980	232	260	141	23
1981	265	473	163	21
1982	229	502	139	16
1983	203	478	125	13
1984	250	376	158	21
1985	230	343	187	32
1986	245	295	229	32
1987	403	263	184	36
1988	449	362	186	31
1989	574	524	214	32
1990	583	529	214	28
1991	590	520	211	19
1992	547	491	175	21
1993	588	576	157	12
1994	518	445	186	17
1995	511	481	172	15
1996	541	479	245	23
1997	557	492	224	17
1998(b)	1 090	686	n.a.	22

(a) On-road casualties only.

(b) Increase possibly due to improved data recording methods for accidents and persons receiving medical treatment.

Source: ACT Ambulance Operations Support Unit; Federal Office of Road Safety.

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