



Australian Capital Territory in Focus

2001

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 7 SEP 2001

ABS Catalogue no. 1307.8
ISSN 1039-6594

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PREFACE

The 2001 edition of Australian Capital Territory In Focus provides a detailed statistical review of social, economic, environmental and demographic characteristics of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). Furthermore, it presents a qualitative analysis on topics such as climate, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing. A chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is also included which contains a comprehensive range of statistics on the region's socio-economic situation including income support data.

The statistics contained in this volume are the most recent available at the time of preparation. More detailed statistics about most of the topics covered in this publication may be obtained by reference to the list of information sources included at the end of each chapter, or by contacting the Australian Bureau of Statistics National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or the ABS Website <www.abs.gov.au>.

Information has not been restricted to ABS output. A wide range of data from other agencies, including Territory and Commonwealth agencies, 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.

Tracy Stewart
Regional Director
ACT Regional Office
Australian Bureau of Statistics
September 2001

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

e	estimate
ha	hectare
GJ	gigajoules
hr	hour(s)
km ²	square kilometres
kVA	kilovolt amps
kWh	kilowatt hours
mm	millimetres
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise stated
msl	main sea level
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
PJ	petajoules
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
TJ	terajoules
'000	thousands
\$m	million
°C	degrees celsius
. .	not applicable
*	subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%. Caution should be exercised when using this data
**	subject to sampling variability of 50% and over which is too high for most practical purposes
—	nil or rounded to zero

ROUNDING

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

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

ABORIGINAL PERIOD

c21,000 BC Earliest known Aboriginal settlement in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

PASTORAL PERIOD

1820 Charles Throsby, first European to visit area.

1823 James Ainslie, a stockman for J.J. Moore, Sydney, squatted with a flock of 200 sheep at the site now known as Duntroon.

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 provided for a seat of government.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

1908 Canberra–Yass chosen as national capital site.

1909 Charles Scrivener conducted survey of Capital site.

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

Land surrendered by New South Wales to the Commonwealth.

Royal Military College, Duntroon officially opened.

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

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD *continued*

- 1914 Royal Canberra Hospital opened.
- Railway extended from Queanbeyan to south-eastern corner of Canberra.
- Power station built at Kingston.
- Brickworks opened at Yarralumla.
- 1915 Cotter Dam completed.
- 1918 Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra gazetted.
- 1923 First permanent cottages constructed for residents.
- 1924 Federal Capital Commission established.
- Hotel Canberra opened.
- 1926 First newspaper, *The Canberra Times* issued.
- 1927 Parliament House opened.
- ACT Police Force established.
- Albert Hall opened.
- Airfield established on current site for Royal Australian Air Force purposes.
- First Canberra Show held at Hall Village Showground.
- 1927–39 Public servants transferred to Canberra.
- Inner Canberra suburbs established 1930.
- Advisory Council (part-time) established to advise the Minister in relation to any matters affecting the ACT. The Council comprised:
- civic administrator;
 - three elected members; and
 - three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works).
- 1931 First radio station opened (2CA).
- 1941 Australian War Memorial completed.
- 1945 First preschool, Reid Preschool, opened.
- 1946 Royal Canberra Hospital re-opened on Acton Peninsula.
- Australian National University established as a research school.
- 1946–48 Post World War II building boom.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD *continued*

- 1948 ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament who was restricted to voting only on ACT matters.
- 1950 Plans for Fyshwick laid out.
- 1952 Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five, giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time.
- 1954 Australian–American Memorial completed.
- 1957 National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) established.
- 1959 Population of the ACT reached 50,000.
- 1960s Expansion of urban areas to Woden.
Commercial development in Civic Centre.
- 1960 First intake of under-graduates to the Australian National University.
- 1961 First TV station opened (CTC7).
- 1962 Kings Avenue Bridge opened.
Woden development started.
- 1963 Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened.
- 1965 Lake Burley Griffin opened.
Royal Australian Mint opened.
Anzac Parade developed.
- 1967 Population of the ACT reached 100,000.
Belconnen development commenced.
- 1968 National Library commenced.
- 1969 First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education.
Elected members of the Advisory Council resign en masse.
- 1970 National Botanic Gardens opened.
Carillion built.
Captain Cook Memorial Jet built.
- 1970s Expansion of town centres to Belconnen, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD *continued*

- 1971 First nature reserve in Canberra declared (Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve).
Population of the ACT reached 150,000.
- 1972 Woden Plaza opened.
- 1973 First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital.
Tuggeranong development commenced.
- 1974–75 Federal representation increased to two for the divisions of Canberra and Fraser.
Fully elected legislative assembly established with limited powers. The Federal Minister had discretionary powers.
- 1975 Two ACT Senators elected to Federal Parliament.
Gungahlin development commenced.
- 1976 Lake Ginninderra filled.
Population of the ACT reached 200,000.
- 1977 National Athletics Stadium (more commonly known as Bruce Stadium) completed.
- 1978 Referendum in which ACT residents rejected a proposal for self-government.
Belconnen Mall opened.
- 1979 Legislative Assembly renamed House of Assembly. 18 members were elected.
First patients admitted to Calvary Hospital.
- 1980 Telecom Tower opened.
High Court of Australia opened.
- 1981 National Indoor Sports Centre officially opened.
- 1982 Second House of Assembly election.
The royal bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gloriosa*) became the floral emblem of the ACT.
Australian National Gallery opened.
- 1983 The new Canberra GPO opened.
Federal Government (in line with election policy) set up a self-government task force.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD *continued*

- 1984 Work commenced 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 lapsed in June leaving the ACT as the only substantial community in Australia lacking a locally elected tier of government.
- Australian Defence Force Academy commenced activities as the academic centre for the Australian Navy, Army and Air Force.
- 1987 Major commercial development in Civic Centre.
- Tuggeranong Hyperdome opened.
- 1988 Legislation establishing self-government passed by both Houses of Parliament.
- Lake Tuggeranong filled.
- New Parliament House opened by Queen Elizabeth II.
- National Capital Development Corporation abolished and replaced by Territory Planning Authority and National Capital Planning Authority.

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

- 1989 Self-government proclaimed.
- First ACT Legislative Assembly elected in May (17 members) using modified d'hondt system.
- 1990 Canberra Centre retail complex opened.
- CCAE 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.
- 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.

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD *continued*

- 1994 Population of the ACT reached 300,000.
- Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened in the South Building with the first sitting 12 April.
- Public Sector Management Bill passed establishing the ACT Government service.
- Electoral (amendment) Bill 1994* passed providing a framework for a new electoral system.
- Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve declared.
- 1995 Referendum passed to entrench Hare-Clark system.
- International Hotel School opened.
- 1996 ACT gains third seat (Namadgi) in the Federal House of Representatives.
- Gold Greek golf course opened in Gungahlin.
- Work on Gungahlin Town Centre commenced.
- 1997 Commonwealth amends *Self Government Act* to restrict the Assembly's power in relation to euthanasia.
- Acton Peninsula gazetted as National land.
- Kingston Foreshore gazetted as Territory land.
- Lanyon Marketplace opened in Tuggeranong.
- Royal Canberra Hospital implosion.
- 1998 Canberra Museum and Gallery opened.
- The renovated Canberra Playhouse opened.
- 1999 Completion of Bruce Stadium redevelopment.
- ACT won the bid to host 2000 Olympic Soccer Matches.
- 2000 Royal visit by HRH Queen Elizabeth II.
- Inaugural GMC 400 Supercar race.
- Olympic Games year, ACT hosted the Olympic soccer teams.
- Change in Chief Minister after motion of no confidence over the Bruce Stadium redevelopment.
- 2001 National Museum opened.

CHAPTER 1

CLIMATE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

HISTORY

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

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

PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

The total area of the ACT is almost 2,400 square kms, of which 60% is hilly or mountainous. The ACT's main features are timbered mountains, located in the south and west, and plains and hill country in the north. It is situated within the upper Murrumbidgee River catchment, in the Murray-Darling Basin. The Murrumbidgee flows through the Territory from the south, and its tributary, the Molonglo, from the east. The Molonglo River was dammed in 1964 to form Lake Burley Griffin. Other tributaries of the Murrumbidgee include the Cotter, Paddys, Naas and Gudgenby Rivers.

The highest peak is Mount Bimberi (1,911m) in the south.

1.1 STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION AREAS — 30 JUNE 2000

	Area	Proportion of ACT
	km ²	%
North Canberra	206.9	8.8
Belconnen	129.8	5.5
Woden Valley	28.6	1.2
Weston Creek–Stromlo	104.1	4.4
Tuggeranong	161.5	6.9
South Canberra	86.4	3.7
Gungahlin–Hall	90.6	3.9
ACT Balance	1 543.6	65.6
Total	2 351.6	100.0

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 3218.0).

LAND USE

In 2000, conservation of native ecological communities remained the main land use in the ACT. Conservation comprised 127,524 hectares or 54% of the total area of the ACT in 2000, an increase of 2,982 hectares since 1997. The changes were driven by improved knowledge about the conservation value of particular areas of bush and grassland.

Apart from conservation, there were three other land uses in the ACT. There were:

- rural land use, dominated by grazing (22% of the ACT);
- urban settlements (12%); and
- ACT Forests (14%).

There were 23,800 hectares (approximately 10% of the ACT's land area) of plantation forest in the ACT. Most of the area was managed for the production of softwood timber and there was an increase of 2,219 hectares (1%) since 1997. The established pine forests, such as Kowen, Stromlo, Uriarra and Pierces Creek, are in the northern part of the Territory. After harvesting, between 500 and 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. New plantations have been developed on areas already cleared of native vegetation.

1.2 AREA OF LAND USE IN THE ACT

	1997		2000	
	Proportion of ACT		Proportion of ACT	
	ha	%	ha	%
Conservation	124 542	52.8	127 524	54.1
Rural	65 769	27.9	52 444	22.2
Urban	23 991	10.2	27 531	11.7
Forestry	21 619	9.2	23 838	10.1
Waterbodies(a)	. .	. .	1 720	0.7
Total(b)	235 824	100.0	235 800	100.0

(a) Includes Lakes Burley Griffin, Ginninderra and Tuggeranong and the river systems. Excludes river corridors included in the Conservation category.

(b) Data in the report does not add to totals provided. For further details refer to source.

Source: Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT, 2000.

CLIMATE

The ACT lies at a latitude of between 35° and 36° south of the equator. Elevations range from 450m above sea level to 1,911m at the top of Mount Bimberi 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.

Rainfall At Canberra Airport 626.4 mm of rain was recorded in 2000, just below the annual average of 630.2 mm. Rainfall was above average in April and May and between August and November, while it was below average in January, February, March, June, July and December. The wettest month of the year was November with 121.2 mm of rain while the driest month was February with only 14.6 mm of rain. The wettest 24 hour period to 9 a.m. occurred on 27 January with 33.4 mm of rain. There were only two other occasions during 2000 when more than 30 mm were recorded in the 24 hour period to 9 a.m., those being 32.8 mm to 9 a.m. on 27 September and 32.4 mm to 9 a.m. on 19 October.

While rainfall was near average, the number of rain-days for the year was 116, which was above the average of 106 days. Although June and July were both below average in rainfall, the number of rain days for these months were both above average. There were only 11 thunderstorm days recorded in 2000, less than half the average of 23 days. September recorded five thunderstorm days, while there was considerably less activity during the rest of spring and summer when thunderstorms are generally more likely. While there was only one day (29 September) on which the airport recorded hail, there were reports of hail within the ACT on several other occasions. There were also three reports of snow for the year at the airport. The most significant occurrence was on 28 May when snow fell for several hours over the whole of the ACT during the afternoon. It was the first time in 23 years that snow had been recorded at the airport during May.

Frosts and fog There were 97 frosts recorded in 2000 (average 99) with winter recording 58 frosts but only 18 frosts in spring. The first frost of the year was recorded on 24 January (the median date for the first frost is 9 April) while the last frost was recorded on 28 December (the median date for the last frost is 16 November). There were 46 fogs during the year, which is the annual average. April and July recorded more fogs than normal while September and October recorded less than normal.

1.3 ACT RAINFALL AND FOG — 2000

	<i>Total rainfall</i>	<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Fog</i>
	<i>mm</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>
January	35.8	5	—
February	14.6	3	1
March	43.4	10	1
April	61.8	8	8
May	58.0	11	9
June	26.6	10	7
July	31.0	13	11
August	64.6	11	5
September	85.6	11	1
October	56.8	10	2
November	121.2	18	1
December	27.0	6	—
Total	626.4	116	46

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

- Sunshine Daily sunshine data has been recorded since 1978. For the year 2000, there was an average of 7.6 hours of sunshine per day. November 2000 recorded the most significant fall in sunshine per day with 6.7 hours (the annual average for November is 9.0 hours per day).
- Mean daily air temperature The average daily temperature for 2000 was 13.3°C, above the long term average of 12.9°C. The average daytime maximum for the year was 19.8°C and the average night time temperature was 6.8°C.
- Highest air temperatures The temperature reached 30°C or more on 34 days during 2000, compared with the long term annual average of 30 days. The warmest month was February with an average daily temperature of 21.4°C. The highest maximum temperatures were recorded on 21 December 2000 (35.1°C) and on 19 January 2000 (35.0°C). The highest minimum temperature was recorded on 18 March (20.1°C).
- Lowest air temperatures The coldest month was June with an average daily temperature of 5.8°C. The lowest average monthly maximum of the year was in the month of July (11.8°C). The coldest day was 28 May with a maximum for the day of 4.3°C. This was a new lowest daily maximum temperature for May, the previous lowest maximum temperature on record was 6.0°C on 5 May 1949. The coldest temperature recorded for the year 2000 was -7.1 on 15 June.

1.4 AIR TEMPERATURE — 2000

	<u>Air temperature daily readings</u>		<u>Extreme air temperature</u>	
	<u>Average max.</u>	<u>Average min.</u>	<u>Highest max.</u>	<u>Lowest min.</u>
	°C	°C	°C	°C
January	24.5	11.0	35.0	4.0
February	28.9	13.8	34.4	7.7
March	25.5	13.5	34.2	4.8
April	20.3	6.2	26.3	-2.1
May	15.1	3.2	21.6	-3.9
June	12.4	-0.8	16.5	-7.1
July	11.8	0.0	15.2	-5.6
August	13.1	1.0	17.0	-4.0
September	17.5	4.5	23.7	-2.5
October	18.7	6.4	27.5	-1.0
November	22.5	11.6	32.4	2.8
December	27.8	12.0	35.1	3.0
<i>Year average and extreme</i>	19.8	6.8	35.1	-7.1

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

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 2000*, about two-thirds of the ACT is accounted for by moist forest and a non-forest system of grassland, disturbed or cleared land. The ACT's broad vegetation types are summarised in the following table.

1.5 VEGETATION IN THE ACT — 1997

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

Source: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

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.

Ecosystem diversity According to preliminary findings from the *ACT State of the Environment Report 2000*, 38 ecosystem types have been identified in the ACT. 10 of these are classed as being highly dysfunctional. As much as 46% of the ACT has been cleared or modified since European settlement, first to make way for grazing, then for urban development. Most of this land use change has occurred in the east and north-eastern corner of the ACT, which is also where most of the highly dysfunctional ecosystems are found.

The highly dysfunctional ecosystems have reached this condition because of their presence in heavily modified landscapes, and their extensive habitat fragmentation. They have lost their usual complement of functional groups such as ground dwelling marsupials, birds, and possibly fungi and invertebrates. For example, in the case of grassy woodlands, habitat complexity in most instances has been reduced to a grassy understorey with scattered shrubs, as a result of intensive grazing over the last 100 years.

The 10 ecosystems assessed as highly dysfunctional covered 83,294 hectares as functional ecosystems before European settlement. Today, the area in which these 10 ecosystems are functional is only 8,896 hectares. That approximates an 89% loss of functional habitat for these ecosystems. Such significant levels of habitat reduction indicate that the present habitat is insufficient to maintain historic levels of all functional groups.

WILDLIFE

In 2000 there were approximately 11 fish species from eight families, at least 15 species of frog, over 50 reptile species, more than 290 native bird species and 47 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. More than 200 insect species are known from ACT records in the Australian National Insect Collection Specimen Database. These are mainly butterflies, mantids, beetles, flies, moths, dragonflies and termites.

PARKS AND RESERVES

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

The national park system is divided into five areas:

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

Namadgi National Park

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

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

In April 2001 the ACT Chief Minister, Mr Gary Humphries, signed an interim agreement with members of the local Indigenous community, thereby ensuring the on-going involvement of those Indigenous people with historical links to the region, in the management and maintenance of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Namadgi National Park.

Murrumbidgee River Corridor

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

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve was declared in 1971. The Reserve's 5,400 hectares comprises a U-shaped valley surrounded by mountains and adjoins the north-eastern side of Namadgi National Park. The Reserve offers a wide range of experiences including unique encounters with wildlife, bush walks through soft ferny gullies and mountain trails, all providing opportunities to learn about the history of local Aboriginal communities and early European settlers. Tidbinbilla also has a role in research, education and interpretation, with a state of the art Visitor Centre and a newly opened Nature Education Centre. Aboriginal heritage programs and tours were developed in 1999–2000.

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

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

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

The Molonglo Gorge Nature Reserve lies between the Kowen Forest and the 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.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Expenditure 1999–2000 During 1999–2000 expenditure on the environment by the ACT Government was \$23m, which included \$1.4m on heritage. This compared with \$21m spent in 1998–99, which was an increase of 4%. Revenue for 1999–2000 was \$21.6m, which compared with \$21.2m in 1998–99. Some items of note were:

- \$16.6m on nature conservation and management;
- \$7.8m on household garbage collection and disposal; and
- \$4.1m on other waste collection and disposal.

In 1999–2000 Environment ACT launched the ACT Greenhouse Strategy aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions with over 100 emission reduction measures, some of which were implemented during the year. Water pollution was also targeted, by using, amongst other measures, a 'polluter pays' system, which involves financial incentives to encourage the reduction of pollutant emissions from activities to best practice standards.

Expenditure 2000–01 In 2000–01 the ACT government proposed spending \$23m on environmental protection and heritage. This represented an increase of \$0.9m or 4% on the forecast expenditure in 1999–2000. Some of the projects to be funded were:

- improvements in the environmental quality of ACT lake foreshores and waterways;
- improvements in kerbside recycling as part of the '2010 — No Waste Strategy'; and
- implementation of the ACT Greenhouse Strategy.

Other areas targeted for expenditure in 2000–01 were exotic weed control along some ACT rivers and the development of the Tidbinbilla Education Centre.

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 3218.0).
- Non-ABS ACT Department of Urban Services.
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- ACT Government 2001–02 Budget at a Glance, Budget Paper No. 2.*
- ACT Government 2000–01 Budget at a Glance, Budget Paper No. 2.*
- Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.
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- Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT, *State of the Environment Report, 2000 (preliminary)*.

CHAPTER 2

GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

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

The ACT is currently represented in the Commonwealth Parliament by two Members in the House of Representatives and two Senators. Unlike the States and Northern Territory, the ACT does not have a Governor/Administrator.

In 1988 the Federal Government enacted the *Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act 1988* making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity. The *ACT (Self Government) Act* provided for the establishment of the ACT'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 ACT. 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).

All members vote to elect a Chief Minister, who then appoints Ministers from the Assembly, and together they form the Cabinet (formally known as the Executive). The *Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act 1988* limits the number of ministers to five. The Speaker is elected by and represents the Assembly in all contact with outside bodies.

STRUCTURE OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

continued

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

Under the self-government legislation, the Legislative Assembly has the power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the ACT. 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 appointed Ministers), is to collectively govern the ACT, implement all ACT law, and develop and manage the Budget. Ministers are responsible for the administration of matters relating to the powers of the Executive as allocated to them by the Chief Minister.

2.1 MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY — 30 JUNE 2001

	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Position</i>
Humphries, Gary	Molonglo	Liberal	Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Community Affairs
Smyth, Brendan	Brindabella	Liberal	Deputy Chief Minister, Minister for Urban Services, Minister for Business, Tourism and the Arts, Minister for Police and Emergency Services
Stefaniak, Bill	Ginninderra	Liberal	Attorney-General and Minister for Education
Moore, Michael	Molonglo	Independent	Minister for Health, Housing and Community Care
Cornwell, Greg	Molonglo	Liberal	Speaker
Burke, Jacqui	Molonglo	Liberal	—
Hird, Harold	Ginninderra	Liberal	Government Whip
Stanhope, Jon	Ginninderra	ALP	Leader of the Opposition
Quinlan, Ted	Molonglo	ALP	Deputy Leader of the Opposition
Wood, Bill	Brindabella	ALP	Deputy Speaker
Corbell, Simon	Molonglo	ALP	Opposition Whip
Berry, Wayne	Ginninderra	ALP	—
Hargreaves, John	Brindabella	ALP	—
Tucker, Kerrie	Molonglo	ACT Greens	—
Osborne, Paul	Brindabella	Independent	—
Rugendyke, David	Ginninderra	Independent	—
Kaine, Trevor	Brindabella	United Canberra Party	—

Source: ACT Legislative Assembly.

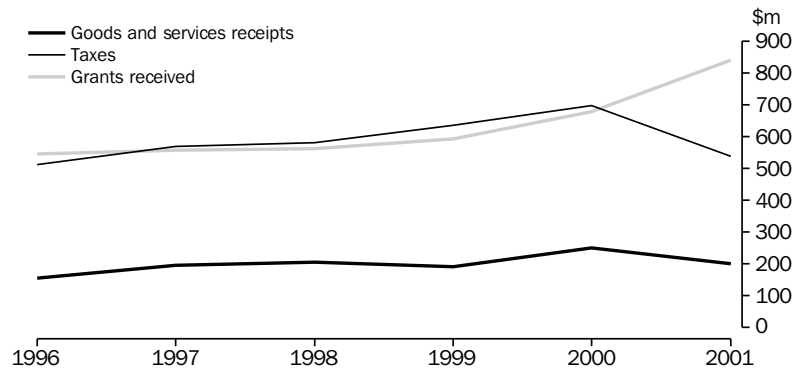
ACT public service employees

In 1999–2000 there were 16,307 people who worked in the ACT public service. This was a reduction on the 16,663 people in 1998–99 and 17,006 people in 1997–98. It is through the ACT public service that the Executive serves the ACT community.

REVENUE

The estimated ACT general government cash flow statement for 2000–01 indicated a total of \$1,898m for cash receipts from operating activities. The main components of this item were \$538m from taxes (28% of total revenue) and \$841m (44%) from grants (including GST relating transactions).

2.2 ACT GOVERNMENT, MAIN COMPONENTS OF CASH RECEIPTS — 30 JUNE



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

Taxation revenue

The Government taxation statistics in this chapter are presented on an accrual accounting basis. Note that due to changes associated with the introduction of accrual accounting, data for 1998–99 and 1999–2000 have been compiled on a different methodological basis to that of previous years which were compiled under a cash accounting methodology. Consequently, data prior to 1998–99 are not directly comparable.

The timing of recording of taxation revenue statistics for 1997–98 and previous periods, which were compiled on a cash accounting basis, was the time at which taxes were actually received.

Under the new accrual accounting framework, revenue statistics recorded for 1999–2000 represented taxes accruing to general government during the financial year. In 1999–2000 ACT Government taxes totalled \$690m. Taxes on property provided the highest portion (41%) of ACT Government taxation revenue, with taxes on the use of goods and performance activities providing the second highest portion (25%) of ACT Government taxation revenue.

2.3 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE

	1998–99(a)	p 1999–2000(a)
	\$m	\$m
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force		
Employers' payroll taxes	128	145
Taxes on property		
Taxes on immovable property		
Land taxes	32	31
Municipal rates	97	100
Other	4	4
<i>Total</i>	133	134
Taxes on financial and capital transaction		
Financial institutions transactions taxes	34	41
Stamp duties on conveyances	58	87
Other stamp duties	22	21
<i>Total</i>	114	150
<i>Total</i>	247	284
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Taxes on gambling		
Government lotteries	5	4
Private lotteries	8	7
Gambling machines	31	36
Casino taxes	4	3
Race betting taxes	10	9
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	—	—
<i>Total</i>	58	61
Taxes on insurance		
Insurance companies' contributions to fire brigades	—	—
Third party insurance taxes	—	—
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	29	31
<i>Total</i>	29	31
<i>Total</i>	87	92
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities		
Motor vehicle taxes		
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	18	20
Other	53	52
<i>Total</i>	71	72
Franchise taxes		
Gas	—	—
Petroleum products	32	32
Tobacco	47	49
Liquor	15	17
<i>Total</i>	93	99
Other	—	—
<i>Total</i>	165	170
Total(b)	626	690
Taxes received from public corporations(b)	28	26

(a) Under the new accrual accounting framework, revenue statistics recorded for 1998–99 and 1999–2000 represent taxes accruing to general government during the financial year.

(b) Total public sector taxation can be calculated by subtracting taxes received from public corporations from total taxes.

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5506.0)*.

Taxation revenue continued

Taxation per head of resident population was also calculated using the new accrual accounting framework. ACT government taxation per head of the estimated resident population for the ACT in 1999–2000 was \$2,220. This was the third highest amount of all States and Territories behind New South Wales (\$2,671) and Victoria (\$2,337). Queensland had the lowest taxation per head (\$1,742). All States and Territories recorded increases in taxation per head from 1998–99 to 1999–2000. The ACT and South Australia had the equal highest increase between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 of 10%, double the State and Territory average of 5%.

2.4 TAXATION PER HEAD OF RESIDENT POPULATION

	1998–99	p 1999–2000
<i>Level of government</i>	\$	\$
State and local		
New South Wales	2 525	2 671
Victoria	2 235	2 337
Queensland	1 670	1 742
South Australia	1 955	2 149
Western Australia	2 074	2 150
Tasmania	1 723	1 803
Northern Territory	1 972	2 005
Australian Capital Territory	2 024	2 220
<i>Average</i>	2 171	2 287
Australia	9 542	10 243
Commonwealth	7 382	7 964

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5506.0)*.

PROJECTIONS BY SPENDING AREA

The ACT Government produce their own projections of government spending by individual areas of major spending and importance. It is estimated that the largest areas of government spending in 2001–02 will be health and community care (\$480.9m), government schooling (\$340.6m), urban services (\$211m) and justice and community safety (\$155m).

2.5 ACT PROJECTIONS OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING

p 2001–02

	\$m
Health and Community Care	480.9
Government schooling	340.6
Urban Services(a)	211.0
Justice and Community Safety	115.5
Non-government schooling	96.5
ACT Housing	88.6
Treasury and Infrastructure(b)	31.1
Chief Minister's Department(c)	73.5
Canberra Institute of Technology	70.3
ACTION	68.2
Policing	68.2
Children's Youth and Family Services	44.8
Environment and Heritage	22.8
Sport and Recreation	17.1
Legislative Assembly	8.8
Executive	2.8
Auditor-General	3.1
Total	1743.8

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

(b) Includes administration of the GST.

(c) Includes Business, Employment and Tourism.

Source: ACT Budget 2001, The 2001–2002 Budget at a Glance, Budget Paper No.2.

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ESTIMATES

Operating Statement The Operating Statement for the 1999–2000 financial year showed revenue exceeding expenses by \$82m. The 2000–01 GFS Net Operating Balance was estimated to be minus \$26m.

2.6 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue		
Taxation revenue	690	533
Current grants and subsidies	654	(a)807
Sales of goods and services	231	219
Interest income	54	73
Other	290	264
<i>Total</i>	1 920	1 897
less		
GFS Expenses		
Gross operating expenses		
Depreciation	121	145
Employee expenses	796	820
Other operating expenses	560	520
<i>Total</i>	1 477	1 485
Nominal superannuation interest expenses(a)(b)	n.a.	n.a.
Other interest expenses(a)	49	73
Other property expenses	—	—
Current transfers		
Grant expenses	223	266
Subsidy expenses	9	9
Other current transfers	73	80
Capital transfers		
Other capital transfers	6	10
<i>Total expenses(a)</i>	1 838	1 923
equals		
GFS Net Operating Balance(b)	82	-26
less		
Net acquisition of non-financial assets		
Gross fixed capital formation	126	155
less Depreciation	121	145
plus Change in inventories	—	—
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	—	—
<i>Total</i>	5	10
equals		
GFS Net lending(+)/ Borrowing(-)(a)	78	-35

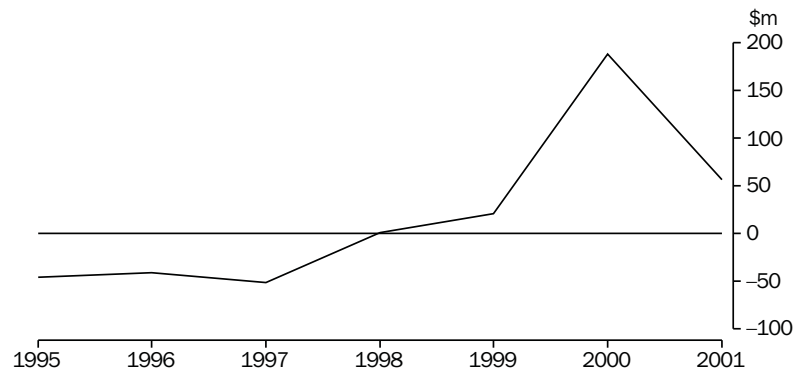
(a) Includes GST related transactions. For further details, refer to the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

(b) Nominal superannuation interest expenses are included in other interest expenses.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, 2000-01 (Cat. no. 5501.0).

Cash Flow Statement The ACT General Government Cash Flow Statement showed a surplus for 1999–2000 of \$188m, with an estimated surplus of \$57m for the 2000–01 financial year.

2.7 ACT GOVERNMENT SURPLUS — 30 JUNE



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

2.8 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT — CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	p 1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
CASHFLOW STATEMENT							
Cash receipts from operating activities							
Taxes received	503	514	571	581	636	699	538
Receipts from sales of goods and services	152	155	196	205	191	251	202
Grants and subsidies received	572	546	557	563	593	679	841
Other receipts	94	93	107	174	192	239	318
<i>Total</i>	1 321	1 308	1 432	1 523	1 612	1 869	1 898
Cash payments for operating activities							
Payments for goods and services	-956	-997	-1 092	-1 111	-1 093	-1 143	-1 206
Grants and subsidies paid	-242	-243	-252	-270	-268	-292	-354
Interest paid	-52	-53	-58	-56	-51	-50	-68
Other payments	-1	-1	-4	—	-68	-61	-59
<i>Total</i>	-1 252	-1 294	-1 405	-1 437	-1 480	-1 546	-1 687
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>	69	14	27	86	132	323	211
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets							
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-145	-110	-124	-132	-105	-150	-147
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	-47	—	—	—	—
Sales of non-financial assets	30	55	93	47	3	24	7
<i>Total</i>	-115	-55	-78	-84	-102	-126	-139
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	14	12	9	82	-3	-51	27
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-83	-29	-50	-18	-31	-470	-36
Net cash flows from financing activities							
Advances received (net)	-16	-11	-13	-10	-2	—	—
Borrowing (net)	53	58	43	47	64	381	(a)70
Deposits received (net)(a)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—
Other financing (net)(a)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-65	-57	-97
<i>Total</i>	-66	43	88	-61	-4	325	-27
Net increase/decrease in cash held	-181	-14	-4	4	-8	—	35
SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIT(-)							
Net cash flows from operating activities and investments in non-financial assets	-46	-41	-51	1	30	197	72
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	-9	-9	-15
Surplus (+)/Deficit(-)	-46	-41	-51	1	21	188	57

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

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

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

Balance Sheet The ACT General Government Balance Sheet showed total assets of \$9,503m and total liabilities of \$2,685m, resulting in a GFS net worth of \$6,818m for 2000. Unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities increased 8% for 2000. Conversely, net debt decreased significantly from 1999.

2.9 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET

	1995(a)	1996(a)	1997(a)	1998(a)	1999	2000p
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets						
Financial assets						
Cash and deposits	66	52	86	114	323	382
Advances paid	219	235	585	504	414	646
Investments, loans and placements	266	288	392	484	84	333
Other non-equity assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	116	205
Equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 692	2 765
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 629	4 332
Non-financial assets						
Land and fixed assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 304	5 150
Other non-financial assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	257	267
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 561	5 417
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9 189	9 749
Liabilities						
Deposits held	3	11	—	—	17	57
Advances received	222	241	500	393	340	317
Borrowing	171	231	424	428	401	631
Unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 436	1 558
Other provisions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	3
Other non-equity liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	145	141
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 344	2 708
GFS Net worth	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6 845	7 040
Net debt(b)	-155	-92	-139	-281	-63	-355

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

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

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

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 2000–01* (Cat. no. 5501.0).

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

Information Paper: Accrual-based Government Finance Statistics
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Secretariat, ACT Legislative Assembly.

Executive and Workforce Management, Public Sector Management Group,
Chief Minister's Department.

CHAPTER 3

THE ECONOMY

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

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

From 1998–99 to 1999–2000, GSP at current prices for the ACT increased by 6% (\$697m) from \$12,075m to \$12,772m. In chain volume terms the increase was 5% (\$594m) from \$12,075m to \$12,669m. Compared with Australia as a whole, the ACT's annual growth has remained below the national average throughout the nineties except for the year 1997–98. During this period growth in the ACT (6%) was above the Australian growth (5%) in chain volume terms.

3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT

	At current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1994–95	9 752	4.7	10 484	4.1
1995–96	10 244	5.0	10 791	2.9
1996–97	10 757	5.0	10 966	1.6
1997–98	11 371	5.7	11 618	5.9
1998–99	12 075	6.2	12 075	3.9
1999–2000	12 772	5.8	12 669	4.9

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

GSP per capita

The GSP per head of mean population for the ACT at both current prices and chain volume measures has been consistently higher than Australia's GDP per head of mean population. In 1999–2000, the ACT's GSP was 24% greater at current prices and 25% greater in chain volume terms than Australia's GDP on a per capita basis. Compared with all States and Territories, the ACT had the highest level in each of the years from 1991–92.

From 1998–99 to 1999–2000, the ACT's annual growth per capita at current prices was 5%, reflecting the same growth rate as GDP per capita for Australia in this period. This growth followed last year's increase in the relative performance of the ACT when its per capita growth rate rose above that for the rest of Australia. In chain volume terms, the ACT's per capita GSP annual growth from 1998–99 to 1999–2000 was higher than Australia's per capita GDP annual growth (4% and 3% respectively).

3.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION

	At market prices				Chain volume measures(a)			
	ACT		Aust.		ACT		Aust.	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
1994-95	32 165	3.6	26 355	4.2	34 580	3.0	27 757	3.4
1995-96	33 434	3.9	27 864	5.7	35 221	1.9	28 594	3.0
1996-97	34 863	4.3	28 882	3.7	35 539	0.9	29 257	2.3
1997-98	36 965	6.0	30 317	5.0	37 767	6.3	30 342	3.7
1998-99	39 142	5.9	31 611	4.3	39 142	3.6	31 611	4.2
1999-2000	41 141	5.1	33 175	4.9	40 810	4.3	32 605	3.1

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1999-2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Industry contribution to GSP

Most industries maintained a constant share of GSP between 1998-99 and 1999-2000. Government administration and defence continued to be the ACT's dominant industry, contributing 26% of GSP. This compared with a contribution of 4% by government administration and defence to Australia's GDP. Manufacturing was the largest industry in Australia, accounting for 13% of GDP in 1999-2000. In the ACT the second largest industry was property and business services, which contributed 14% to GSP in 1999-2000.

3.3 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GSP AT FACTOR COST — 1999-2000(a)

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture	13	0.1	17 924	3.2
Mining	2	—	26 583	4.8
Manufacturing	224	1.9	73 492	13.1
Electricity, gas and water	241	2.0	11 632	2.1
Construction	801	6.8	35 976	6.4
Wholesale trade	255	2.2	30 647	5.5
Retail trade	524	4.4	30 685	5.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	237	2.0	12 543	2.2
Transport and storage	368	3.1	30 326	5.4
Communication services	339	2.9	18 160	3.2
Finance and insurance	494	4.2	36 320	6.5
Property and business services	1 686	14.3	70 694	12.6
Government administration and defence	3 065	25.9	20 109	3.6
Education	675	5.7	25 207	4.5
Health and community services	661	5.6	32 511	5.8
Cultural and recreational services	326	2.8	9 970	1.8
Personal and other services	405	3.4	14 090	2.5
Ownership of dwellings	933	7.9	51 513	9.2
General government(b)	571	4.8	11 666	2.1
All industries	11 820	100.0	560 048	100.0

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

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts 1999-2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Income components of GSP In current prices, compensation of employees continued to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 61% (\$7,775m) in 1999–2000. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 32% (\$4,045m) and taxes less subsidies on production and imports, 8% (\$959m). In contrast, compensation of employees contributed 48% to Australia's GDP in 1999–2000, reflecting differences between the economic structure of the ACT and other Australian States and Territories. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 41% to Australia's GDP in 1999–2000 and taxes less subsidies on production and imports accounted for 11%.

3.4 ACT INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

	Compensation of employees		Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income		Taxes less subsidies on production and imports		GSP(a)	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
1994–95	6 077	62.3	2 975	29.6	700	7.2	9 752	100.0
1995–96	6 429	62.7	3 092	29.0	723	7.1	10 244	100.0
1996–97	6 820	63.4	3 158	28.7	779	7.2	10 757	100.0
1997–98	7 097	62.4	3 441	27.8	833	7.3	11 371	100.0
1998–99	7 538	62.4	3 611	28.5	926	7.7	12 075	100.0
1999–2000	7 775	60.9	4 045	31.7	959	7.5	12 772	100.0

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND

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

Since 1996–97, the ACT has experienced a higher economic growth at current prices than the national rate (with the exception of 1997–98). In the financial year 1999–2000, the ACT experienced its strongest economic growth rate in 10 years, when final demand in the ACT increased 13% from 1998–99 and stood at \$19,182m. The 1999–2000 final demand in chain volume measures was \$19,072m, an increase of 12% from the previous year. Australia experienced an increase of 6% (current prices) and 5% (chain volume measures) during this period.

3.5 FINAL DEMAND

	ACT				Aust.			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures		Current prices		Chain volume measures	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1994–95	13 411	1.4	14 178	0.8	481 473	6.9	505 274	6.2
1995–96	13 733	2.4	14 237	0.4	508 795	5.7	523 579	3.6
1996–97	15 058	9.6	15 407	8.2	531 580	4.5	543 187	3.7
1997–98	15 393	2.2	15 652	1.6	568 701	7.0	574 049	5.7
1998–99	17 027	10.6	17 027	8.8	604 720	6.3	604 720	5.3
1999–2000	19 182	12.7	19 072	12.0	642 189	6.2	636 185	5.2

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Components of final demand (current prices)

A closer inspection of the components of final demand showed the structural differences between the ACT economy and the Australian economy. The largest difference was in the relative importance of government, especially in final consumption expenditure. In 1999–2000, general government final consumption expenditure made up 52% of ACT final demand and 18% of Australian final demand. The difference was also noticeable in capital expenditure, where private gross fixed capital expenditure accounted for only 8% of final demand in the ACT but 20% for Australia.

3.6 FINAL DEMAND AT CURRENT PRICES — 1999–2000

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	9 870	51.5	117 773	18.3
Household	6 857	35.7	373 313	58.1
Gross fixed capital formation				
Private				
Dwellings	515	2.7	37 768	5.9
Other buildings and structures	279	1.5	24 763	3.9
Machinery and equipment	384	2.0	44 256	6.9
Livestock	—	—	1 789	0.3
Intangible fixed assets	233	1.2	9 959	1.6
Ownership transfer costs	144	0.8	8 957	1.4
Total private	1 556	8.1	127 493	19.9
Public	899	4.7	23 611	3.7
State final demand	19 182	100.0	642 189	100.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Household final consumption expenditure (current prices)

In 1999–2000, expenditure at current prices for households showed housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels accounted for the greatest single proportion of expenditure for both the ACT and Australia (both 20%).

3.7 HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(a) — 1999–2000

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	754	11.0	44 823	12.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	206	3.0	14 330	3.8
Clothing and footwear	290	4.2	14 910	4.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	1 381	20.1	74 968	20.1
Furnishings and other household equipment	419	6.1	21 791	5.8
Health	196	2.9	13 341	3.6
Transport	773	11.3	44 772	12.0
Communications	159	2.3	8 309	2.2
Recreation and culture	940	13.7	43 141	11.6
Education services	183	2.7	8 712	2.3
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	393	5.7	28 613	7.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 093	15.9	55 604	14.9
Net expenditure interstate	68	1.0	—	—
Total(b)	6 857	100.0	373 313	100.0

(a) At current prices.

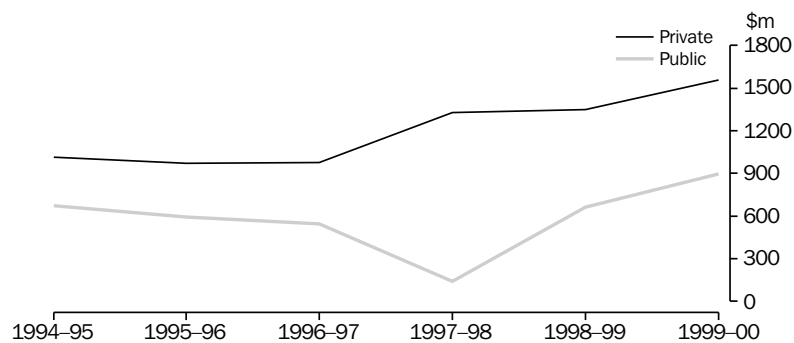
(b) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

Source: *National Accounts: State Accounts, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0)*.

Gross fixed capital formation
(current prices)

Throughout the 1990's, there was a gradual period of decline in the ACT's public gross fixed capital formation, to a low of \$140m in 1997–98, with a recovery in 1998–99 and 1999–2000 (to \$899m). The decline in public gross fixed capital formation had been offset by a gradual increase in private gross fixed capital formation, which rose to \$1,329m in 1997–98 and continued to increase through 1999–2000 to \$1,556m. The switch between sectors has been mainly due to the transfer of assets from the public sector to the private sector, for example the sale of DASFLEET.

3.8 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION(a)



(a) At current prices.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0)*.

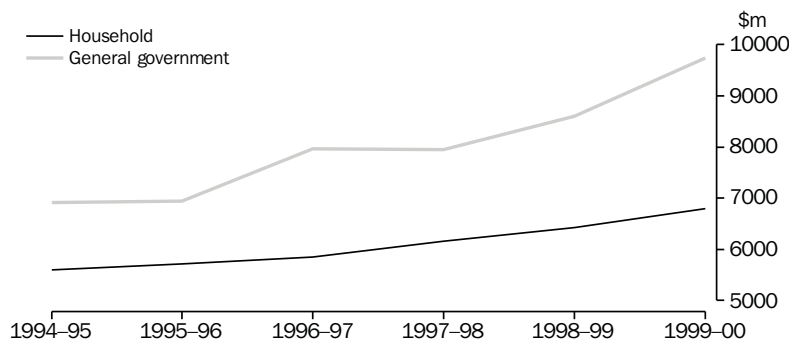
Final consumption expenditure (chain volume measure)

Final consumption expenditure in the ACT is heavily influenced by the level of government expenditure. Annual general government final consumption expenditure increased by 15% from \$8,593m in 1998–99, to \$9,870m in 1999–2000.

Household final consumption expenditure (chain volume measure)

Chain volume measures of household final consumption expenditure show a steady rise from 1991–92. However, household final consumption expenditure as a proportion of total final consumption expenditure for the ACT, decreased from 43% in 1998–99 to 41% in 1999–2000.

3.9 FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: chain volume measure(a)



(a) Reference year for chain volume measure is 1998–99.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME

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

In 1999–2000, gross household disposable income per capita was highest in the ACT and lowest in Tasmania. Differences between States and Territories reflected differences in the impact of a range of factors, including the average level of compensation of employees received per employee, the proportion of the population in employment, the age distribution of the population and differences in the level of dwelling rent (including that imputed to owner occupiers). For example, a significant reason for the high level of gross household disposable income per capita in the ACT compared with other States is that the labour force participation rate is higher in the ACT than the rest of Australia.

3.10 GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA(a) — 1999–2000

	\$
New South Wales	23 009
Victoria	22 486
Queensland	19 899
South Australia	19 951
Western Australia	21 741
Tasmania	17 972
Northern Territory	21 751
Australian Capital Territory	29 364
Australia	21 904

(a) At current prices.

Source: National Accounts, State Accounts 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

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. International imports into the ACT during 1999–2000 were valued at \$8.8m, a \$3.5m (29%) decrease on the 1998–99 figure. The major commodity imported to the ACT in 1999–2000 was machinery and transport equipment, accounting for \$4.4m (50%) of total imports. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material were the other major imported foreign commodity and contributed \$1.7m (20%) to total imports.

3.11 IMPORTS(a) — 1999–2000

	<i>Customs value</i>
	\$'000
Machinery and transport equipment(b)	4 359.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(b)	1 735.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles(b)	1 385.1
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.(b)	26.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(b)	20.6
Beverages and tobacco	6.6
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. in the SITC	1 227.2
Total imports	8 761.3

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

(b) Excludes import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in 'Commodities and transactions n.e.c. in the SITC'.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Merchandise Trade Collection.

3.12 TOP TEN IMPORTS, ACT(a) — 1999–2000

	Value (FOB)(b)
	\$'000
Radio or television transmission apparatus(c)	2 167.1
Mechanically propelled aircraft (excl. helicopters)(d)	1 182.8
Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs(e)	707.8
Woven fabrics of noil silk	663.4
Revolvers and pistols for military use	451.4
Constructional sets and constructional toys	256.9
Parts and accessories for machines for reading, transcribing and processing data and ADP machines	201.4
Parts of aeroplanes, helicopters, n.e.s.	183.8
Antiques exceeding 100 years old	172.8
Articles of cutlery n.e.s	152.7

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

(b) Free On Board. Refers to the value of goods which includes all production and other costs incurred up until the goods are placed on board the international carrier for export. Excludes international insurance and transport costs.

(c) Incorporating reception apparatus.

(d) With unladen weight exc. 2,000 but not exc. 15,000kg.

(e) Excluding without visible ground.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Merchandise Trade Collection.

Exports Exports from the ACT refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT. International exports out of the ACT during 1999–2000 were valued at \$32.8m, a 53% (\$11.3m) rise on the 1998–99 figure. In 1999–2000, 88% of total exports from the ACT came from manufactured articles. Optical instruments and apparatus was the major commodity exported from the ACT, accounting for \$26.6m (81%) of total ACT exports. The other two significant export commodities were gold coin whether or not legal tender, \$2.7m (8% of total exports), and optical goods, \$1.2m (4% of total exports).

3.13 EXPORTS(a) — 1999–2000

	Value (FOB)
	\$'000
Miscellaneous manufactured articles(b)	28 955.3
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	3 009.3
Machinery and transport equipment(b)	399.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(b)	289.1
Food and live animals(b)	63.9
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.(b)	29.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(b)	7.0
Beverages and tobacco	3.1
Total exports	32 756.0

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

(b) Excludes export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Commodities and transactions n.e.c. in the SITC.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Merchandise Trade Collection.

3.14 TOP TEN EXPORTS, ACT(a)— 1999–2000

	Value (FOB)
	\$'000
Liquid crystal devices, optical appliances and instruments n.e.s	26 631.1
Gold coin(b), and other coin being legal tender	2 681.3
Optical fibres; polarising plates/sheets; unmounted optical elements(c)	1 199.1
Collections, collectors' pieces of historical, botanical interest(d)	606.9
Coin (excl. gold coin), not being legal tender	209.9
Electrical machines and apparatus having individual functions(e)	128.2
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing, n.e.s	127.7
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	118.1
Books, brochures and similar printed matter, excl. advertising material	109.1
Instruments, appliances used in medical, surgical vet sciences(f)	69.0

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

(b) Whether or not legal tender.

(c) Excludes glass not optically worked.

(d) Includes pieces of ethnographic, numismatic and the like.

(e) Excludes particle accelerators, n.e.s.

(f) Excludes electro-diagnostic, radiological, n.e.s.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Merchandise Trade Collection.

International trade in services

International services credits rose 29% to \$668m in 1999–2000 since the previous year, while international services debits rose 11% to \$804m in 1999–2000.

3.15 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, CREDITS

	1998–99		1999–2000	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	6 868	78	6 865
Travel				
Education-related	64	2 906	62	3 422
Other	58	9 050	70	9 717
Total	122	11 956	132	13 139
Communication(a)	19	1 230	22	1 374
Construction services(b)	n.a.	n.a.	—	23
Financial services	—	716	—	747
Insurance services	—	859	—	766
Computer & information services	—	676	—	668
Royalties & copyrights	n.p.	488	n.p.	572
Other business services	13	2 570	13	2 852
Personal, cultural services	n.p.	386	n.p.	475
Government services n.i.e.	341	559	398	735
Confidential items(c)	24	..	24	..
Total	519	26 308	668	28 216

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

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, February 2001 (Cat. no. 5368.0).

3.16 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, DEBITS

	1998-99		1999-2000	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	-9 367	-53	-10 018
Travel				
Education-related	..	..	-26	-593
Other	..	..	-184	-9 243
Total	-180	-9 044	-210	-9 836
Communication(a)	-14	-1 465	-29	-1 664
Construction services	—	—	—	—
Financial services	—	-468	—	-527
Insurance services	—	-922	—	-902
Computer & information services	n.p.	-426	n.p.	-458
Royalties & copyrights	-1	-1 693	n.p.	-1 805
Other business services	n.p.	-3 243	-7	-3 046
Personal, cultural services	n.p.	-755	n.p.	-808
Government services n.i.e.	-499	-633	-493	-649
Confidential items(b)	-30	..	-20	..
Total	-723	-28 016	-804	-29 713

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

(b) For cells annotated 'n.p.' the data are included in Confidential items.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, February 2001 (Cat. no. 5368.0).*

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Electronic transactions Cheques have traditionally been the predominant means of making non-cash payments in Australia. In recent years there has been a switch away from cheques for small value payments towards card based payments and the use of automated arrangements (direct entry).

In December 2000, according to the Australian Payments Clearing Association, there were 148 Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) locations and 3,655 Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) locations throughout the ACT. This represents a 22% rise in the number of ATMs and a 26% rise in the number of EFTPOS locations since December 1999.

At 30 June 2000, the estimated resident population of people aged 18 years and over in the ACT was 223,000. The ABS Survey of Household Use of Information Technology found that of these adults, 86% transferred or withdrew funds using ATMs, 78% paid bills or withdrew funds via EFTPOS, 59% paid bills or transferred funds via the phone, and 16% paid bills or transferred funds via the Internet.

Bank deposits and loans Bank deposits repayable in the ACT as at June 2000 increased by 9% to \$5,792m from June 1999. The National Australia Bank was the ACT's biggest deposit holder (27% of deposits), followed by Westpac Banking Corporation (20%) and Commonwealth Bank (19%).

3.17 ACT BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS — JUNE 2000(a)

	Deposits repayable					
	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	228	51	174	118	570	742
Bendigo Bank	2	—	9	—	11	155
Colonial State Bank	74	5	45	7	131	473
Commonwealth Bank	434	75	322	284	1 115	1 314
National Australia Bank	364	62	1 008	128	1 562	1 320
St George Bank	235	6	363	285	889	1 548
Suncorp–Metway	—	—	265	—	265	1
Westpac	422	543	93	129	1 187	840
Other banks	11	—	43	7	62	14
Total	1 771	742	2 321	958	5 792	6 576

(a) Average of weekly figures for month.

(b) Includes cash deposits.

(c) Excludes loans to non-residents and financial institutions and holding of securities issued to non-residents, financial institutions and the public sector.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, Australian Banking Statistics, June 2000.

Bank loans in the ACT rose by 3% to a total of \$6,576m at 30 June 2000, while credit union loans rose by 15% to \$306m, or 4% of total loans.

3.18 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND LOANS OUTSTANDING — 30 JUNE

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
Bank	8	5 766	8	5 998	13	6 238	13	6 363	14	6 576
Credit union	4	209	4	215	4	233	4	266	4	306
Total	12	5 975	12	6 213	17	6 471	17	6 628	18	6 882

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, Australian Banking Statistics, June 2000.

LENDING ACTIVITY

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

Finance commitments in the ACT for 1999–2000 rose to \$4,053.6m, an increase of 22% from the previous year. The four categories of lending finance all experienced increases since 1998–99, with the largest occurring in housing finance for owner occupation, where lending activity rose \$314m or 28%. Commercial finance experienced a rise of \$309.1m or 27%, lease finance rose \$52.8m (31%) and personal finance increased \$52.3m (6%).

3.19 FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commercial finance	1 009.4	1 173.9	1 235.3	1 314.7	1 139.7	1 448.8
Housing finance for owner occupation(a)	946.0	944.0	980.0	930.0	1 122.0	1 436.0
Personal finance	497.9	602.0	697.3	730.5	892.7	945.0
Lease finance	96.8	85.8	88.7	151.8	171.0	223.8
Total	2 550.1	2 805.7	3 001.3	3 127.0	3 325.4	4 053.6

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Financial Surveys.

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

Housing finance for owner occupation was \$1,436m in 1999-2000, up \$314m or 28% from 1998-99. The largest component of housing finance during this period was the purchase of established dwellings at \$1,224m, or 85% of total housing finance for 1999-2000. Finance for construction was up \$51m or 48%, and purchase of newly erected dwellings was up \$10m or 23%.

3.20 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Purpose of commitment						
Purchase of established dwellings	667	766	815	796	971	1 224
Refinancing	115	216	246	157	176	174
Construction	96	78	81	75	107	158
Purchase of new dwellings	183	104	82	57	45	55
Total(a)	946	944	980	930	1 122	1 436

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Financial Surveys.

Personal finance Personal finance commitments are made by significant lenders to individuals for their own personal (non-business) use, excluding secured housing finance for owner occupation.

Fixed personal finance commitments were \$349.4m in 1999-2000, up \$10.6m or 3% compared with 1998-99. Refinancing and debt consolidation were \$93.3m, 27% of fixed personal finance commitments. The remaining commitments were \$256.1m, up \$11.6m (5%) on 1998-99, mainly due to a rise of \$4.2m or 33% in the purchase of individual blocks of residential land.

3.21 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed loan commitments						
Purchases of						
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	112 696	149 078	150 195	141 251	150 040	165 793
Household and personal goods	7 998	10 463	11 160	12 276	11 800	13 251
Individual residential blocks of land	18 274	15 244	12 896	14 999	12 750	16 906
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	14 624	14 048	20 482	20 906	9 821	6 347
Travel and holidays	5 570	7 406	8 280	7 846	7 535	7 215
Debt consolidation	27 632	52 021	40 585	38 132	42 291	37 913
Refinancing	80 682	84 975	73 189	75 868	51 905	55 350
Other	34 335	55 782	60 649	60 126	52 606	46 608
<i>Total</i>	<i>301 811</i>	<i>389 017</i>	<i>377 436</i>	<i>371 404</i>	<i>338 748</i>	<i>349 383</i>
Revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	196 100	213 020	319 908	359 076	553 938	595 664
Total credit limits (at end of year)	843 822	939 152	1 107 311	1 313 395	1 553 538	1 960 652
Credit used (at end of year)	324 045	372 584	471 496	591 493	646 551	816 968

Source: ABS data available on request, *Financial Surveys*.

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 \$1,082.3m in 1999-2000, which included \$36.4m relating to refinancing. Total loan commitments increased in 1999-2000, rising \$250.9m (30%) when compared with 1998-99.

The major increases in commercial loan commitments occurred in construction finance for the erection of dwellings for rental or resale (up \$179.1m or 225.8%), in the purchase of dwellings for rental/resale (up \$139m or 38%) and in the purchase of plant and equipment (up \$29.4m or 45%). Major decreases occurred in purchases of real property other than dwellings for rental/resale and non-residential buildings (falling \$22m or 45%) and construction finance for the erection of non-residential buildings (falling \$4.5m or 58%).

3.22 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$'000	'\$000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed loan commitments						
Construction finance for						
Erection of dwellings for rental/resale	86 724	72 330	94 718	76 765	79 308	258 424
Erection of non-residential buildings	17 313	50 749	23 679	19 323	32 977	13 734
Other	7 553	15 333	11 703	6 638	7 034	6 412
Purchase of real property						
Purchase of dwellings for rental/resale	297 259	276 787	384 198	412 673	369 014	508 030
Purchase of non-residential buildings	26 783	56 266	53 371	43 469	42 305	46 759
Other	59 014	85 720	48 032	50 897	48 648	26 663
Purchase of plant and equipment	39 602	30 627	30 655	33 658	65 496	94 934
Refinancing	87 477	153 470	176 165	124 112	77 041	36 411
Other finance(a)	85 663	100 437	102 629	133 342	109 605	90 973
Total commitments	707 389	841 719	925 149	900 876	831 427	1 082 339
Revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	302 000	332 365	310 104	413 799	308 288	366 443
Total credit limits (at end of year)	1 031 894	947 258	1 018 295	1 149 210	1 093 994	1 210 038
Credit used (at end of year)	690 915	679 076	744 852	822 016	753 494	751 955

(a) Includes factoring and wholesale finance.

Source: ABS data available on request, Financial Surveys.

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

Lease finance commitments in 1999-2000 were \$223.8m, a rise of 31% (\$52.7m) since 1998-99. The most substantial increase occurred in office machines and electronic data processing equipment (up \$84.7m or 142%). Shop and office furniture, fittings and equipment also rose (\$1.6m or 29%). Since 1998-99, new and used motor vehicles fell \$21.7m or 33%, lease finance commitments for agricultural, construction, earthmoving and manufacturing equipment fell \$8.2m or 66% and for new and used trucks fell \$4.6m or 35%.

3.23 LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Office machines and electronic data processing equipment	11 156	13 976	12 826	45 229	59 660	144 381
New and used motor cars	40 996	44 188	41 355	62 450	66 363	44 624
Agricultural, manufacturing and construction equipment	21 152	10 506	14 141	19 303	20 723	12 515
New and used trucks	15 994	7 770	9 892	14 273	13 358	8 722
Shop and office furniture and fittings	3 405	4 192	4 673	5 534	5 483	7 087
All other	4 128	5 177	5 796	5 049	5 452	6 436
Total finance lease commitments	96 829	85 809	88 683	151 838	171 039	223 765

Source: ABS data available on request, Financial Surveys.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(CPI)

Consumer 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 11 groups: food, alcohol and tobacco, clothing and footwear, housing, household furnishings, supplies and services, health, transportation, communication, recreation, education and miscellaneous.

In 1999–2000, the all groups CPI for Canberra stood at 124.2. The annual increase from 1998–99 to 1999–2000 in the Canberra CPI was 2%.

3.24 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS INDEX(a)

	Canberra		Aust.(b)	
	Index	% change previous period	Index	% change previous period
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	—
1998–99	121.5	0.9	121.8	1.2
1999–2000	124.2	2.2	124.7	2.4

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

(b) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

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

In 1999–2000, the greatest rises in the Canberra CPI occurred in the miscellaneous (9%), transportation (5%) and housing (4%) groups. The most significant fall occurred in communication (5%). Health and clothing and footwear also fell (2% and 1% respectively). In contrast, the weighted average CPI of the eight capital cities in 1999–2000 increased to 124.7, with the highest rises occurring in the miscellaneous (7%) and transportation (6%) groups. The eight capital cities weighted average recorded falls in communication (5%), health (3%) and clothing and footwear (1%).

3.25 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERIOD

	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	Canberra	Aust.(a)	Canberra	Aust.(a)	Canberra	Aust.(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food	2.7	1.8	2.8	3.9	1.2	2.1
Alcohol and tobacco	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.9
Clothing and footwear	0.1	0.1	0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1
Housing	-10.5	-7.0	-0.2	1.4	4.2	4.3
Household furnishings, supplies and services	0.4	0.3	1.0	-0.1	0.7	-0.4
Health	4.3	3.6	-2.5	-1.2	-1.7	-2.9
Transportation	-0.8	-0.6	-1.5	-1.1	4.9	5.6
Communication	—	0.1	-3.8	-3.5	-5.0	-5.0
Recreation	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.8
Education	5.6	6.2	4.1	5.1	3.0	4.8
Miscellaneous	4.4	3.8	4.8	3.6	8.7	6.8

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

From June 1999 to June 2000, the scale of price changes of food and other items differed markedly. There was an upward trend in the price of food and other items, with the most significant price rises occurring in instant coffee (up 22%), leaded petrol (also up 22%), unleaded petrol (up 21%), sausages (up 18%) and frozen chicken (up 14%). Sixteen (70%) of the twenty-three surveyed items showed an increase of five percentage points or more from June 1999 to June 2000. The two items recording a price decrease in June 2000 were leg of pork (down 6%) and poly-unsaturated margarine (down 3%).

3.26 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS — JUNE QUARTER

		1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	112	115	115	123
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	(a)650g	193	201	212	231
Butter	500g	180	187	181	194
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	169	175	171	166
Eggs	(b)700g, 1 doz	266	283	271	273
Beef					
Rump steak	1kg	1 043	1 124	1 214	1 250
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	924	1 037	1 168	1 289
Chuck steak	1kg	508	529	613	665
Lamb					
Leg	1kg	572	586	604	641
Loin chops	1kg	780	825	851	923
Forequarter chops	1kg	462	466	423	457
Pork					
Leg	1kg	555	559	596	560
Loin chops	1kg	886	898	947	1020
Chicken, frozen	1kg	377	352	336	384
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	323	311	308	329
Sausages	1kg	294	306	376	445
Sugar, white	2kg	210	245	220	237
Teabags(c)	180g pkt	194	234	320	332
Coffee, instant	150g jar	638	649	520	634
Draught beer, full strength, public bar	285ml glass	175	178	180	186
Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar	285ml glass	156	159	159	162
Private motoring					
Petrol, super grade(d)	1 litre	79.6	76.1	74.6	90.7
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	77.4	73.8	72.3	87.8

(a) Bread weighed 680 grams in June Quarter 1997 & 1998.

(b) Eggs weighed a minimum 55 grams in June Quarter 1997 & 1998.

(c) 250g packaged loose tea in June Quarter 1997 & 1998.

(d) From June quarter 2000, includes lead replacement petrol where applicable.

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

INFORMATION SOURCES

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- Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities, June Quarter 1997* (Cat. no. 6403.0).
- Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities, June Quarter 1998* (Cat. no. 6403.0).
- Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities, June Quarter 1999* (Cat. no. 6403.0).
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CHAPTER 4

PEOPLE

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

The principal source of demographic data is the Census of Population and Housing, which is conducted at five-yearly intervals. The most recent Census was conducted in August 2001 with data expected to become available in July 2002. Compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages also provides valuable administrative data.

POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2000, the estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT was 310,800, an increase of 1,500 people from the June 1999 estimate of 309,300. The growth rate for 1999–2000 in the ACT was 0.5%, compared with a growth rate of 0.4% in the previous year. The ACT experienced the third lowest growth rate of all Australian States and Territories, followed by South Australia (0.4%) and Tasmania (–0.1%).

4.1 COMPONENTS OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 JUNE

	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP</i>	<i>Rate of growth</i>	
					<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
					<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>		
1995	3 250	130	–486	304 805	1.1	1.2
1996	3 260	390	–656	308 251	1.1	1.3
1997	3 043	–76	–3207	308 011	–0.1	1.2
1998	2 834	–90	–2698	308 057	0.1	1.1
1999	2 932	–481	–1213	309 295	0.4	1.1
2000	2 641	–258	–839	310 839	0.5	1.2

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 3101.0).

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Since its formation on 1 January 1911, the ACT has steadily increased its population, overtaking the Northern Territory in 1924 and reaching 1% of the national total in 1970. Between 1950 and 1976 the average annual growth rate was 9%, just over four times the national average and the highest growth rate of all the States and Territories in that period. In the following 10 years the average annual growth rate of the ACT (2%) was the second highest, after the Northern Territory (5%). Between 1986 and 1991 ACT growth was the third highest, after Queensland and Western Australia (both with 2%). However the growth rate in the ACT has recently declined with an average annual growth rate of 0.4% for the period 1995–2000 and the growth rate in 1999–2000 of 0.5%.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS — 30 JUNE

	ERP at 30 June			Change		Area km ²	Population density persons
	1995	1999	2000	1995–2000	1999–2000		
	no.	no.	no.	%	%		
North Canberra	38 810	38 541	38 750	—	0.5	206.9	187
Belconnen	85 455	84 096	84 435	–0.2	0.4	129.8	651
Woden Valley	33 070	32 371	32 263	–0.5	–0.3	28.6	1 128
Weston Creek–Stromlo	25 076	24 123	23 878	–1.0	–1.0	104.1	230
Tuggeranong	89 239	89 080	88 853	–0.1	–0.3	161.5	550
South Canberra	22 619	22 957	22 952	0.3	—	86.4	266
Gungahlin–Hall	10 194	17 805	19 390	13.7	8.9	90.6	214
ACT Balance	342	322	318	–1.4	–1.2	1 543.6	—
Total ACT	304 805	309 295	310 839	0.4	0.5	2 351.6	132

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1999–2000*, (Cat. no. 3218.0).

INDIGENOUS POPULATION

The 1996 Census indicated that the ERP of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the ACT was 3,058, an increase of 444 from 1991. Of those, 1,522 were male and 1,536 were female. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population accounted for only a small proportion of the total population in the ACT in 1996 (an estimated 1%) and it was 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 Islander people it was 20.0 years.

The growth rate (which includes migration) of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population has been much higher than that of the total ACT population. From 1991 to 1996 the estimated growth rate was 17% compared with 7% for the whole of the ACT. This growth was partly explained by an increased propensity to identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

4.3 ACT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS

Census year	Census counts	Experimental ERP	Proportion of ACT population
	no.	no.	%
1986	1 384	n.a.	0.6
1991	1 616	2 614	0.6
1996	2 898	3 058	1.0

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Following the national trend, the population of the ACT was continuing to age. As at 30 June 2000, the population aged 0 to 14 years was estimated to be 64,100 people (21% of the total ACT population) compared with 67,100 people (24%) 10 years ago and 66,100 people (29%) 20 years ago.

The 65 years and over age group was estimated to comprise 25,900 people or 8% of the total population of the ACT at 30 June 2000, compared with 16,900 people (6%) 10 years ago and 8,800 people (4%) 20 years ago.

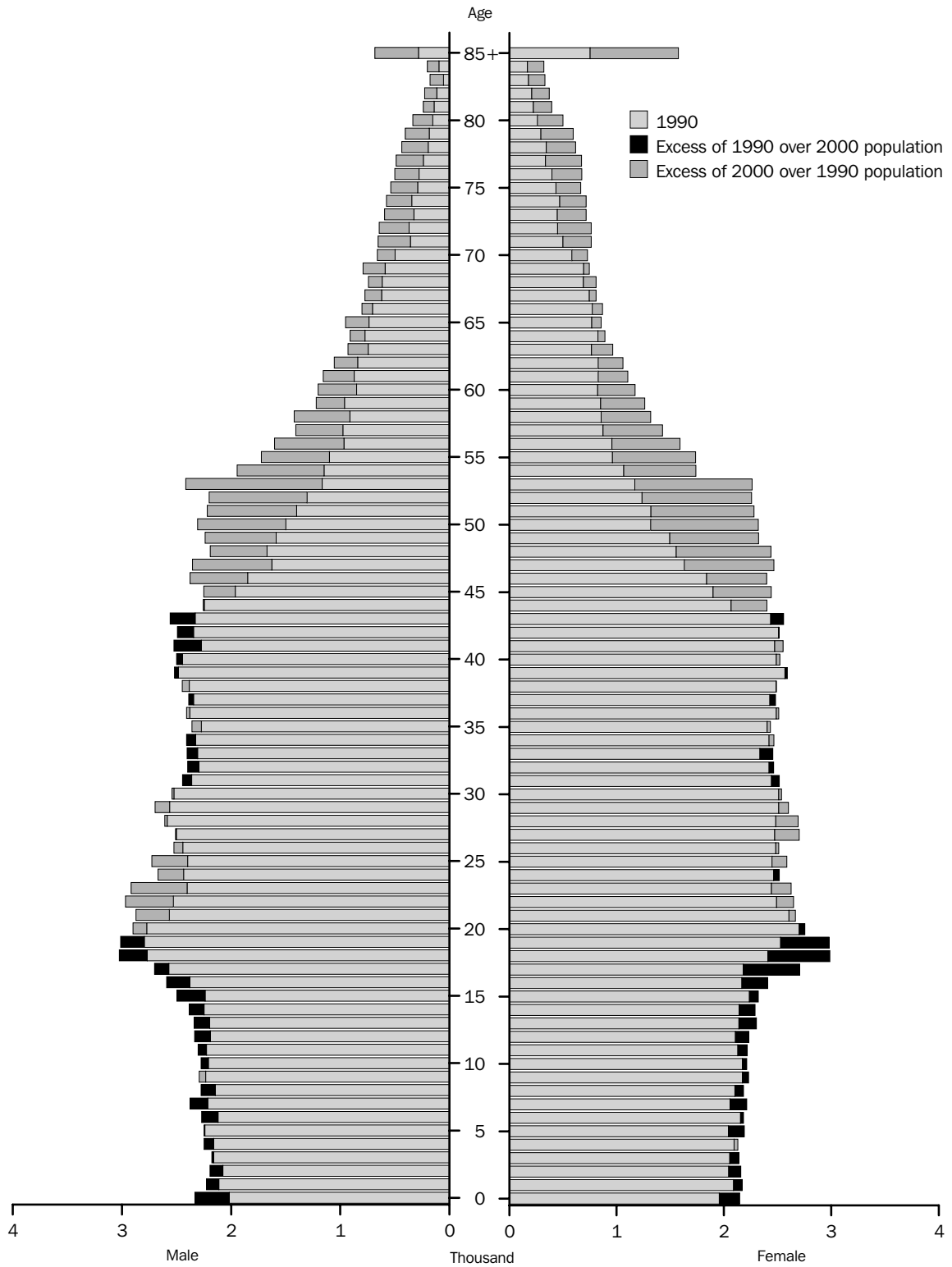
The median age of the ERP of the ACT at 30 June 2000 was 32.8 years, an increase of 3.5 years over the last 10 years and 6.3 years in the last 20 years. However, the ACT had a much younger population than for Australia as a whole (2.4 years lower than the Australian median age of 35.2 years).

Graph 4.4 shows the 1990 and 2000 preliminary ERP data for the ACT. Various demographic trends can be shown by this profile, such as past fluctuations in fertility and migration.

While in 1999 the ACT had the second lowest fertility rate (1.68) of all States and Territories, it ranked second highest for crude birth rate (13.7), behind the Northern Territory (18.5). This is because the ACT had a younger age structure. Women in their 20's and 30's formed a larger proportion of the total ACT population than in other States. Although they had fewer children than in other States, there were more babies born per head of population.

Following World War II, the birth rate increased dramatically from the years 1947 to 1961. This period, referred to as the baby boom, has resulted in a high representation of people aged 39 to 53 years in the ACT age profile in the following graph.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 JUNE 1990 AND 2000



Source: Estimated Resident Population by Sex by Age: States and Territories of Australia (Cat. no. 3202.0).

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. People usually resident in non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, prisons and hospitals are excluded.

Data from the 2000 Labour Force Survey showed there were an estimated 121,000 households in the ACT at June 2000, an increase of 8% from 1996. There was a decline in the size of households over the four years from 1996 and a growth of one person households. The number of households with three or more people aged over 15 years dropped 9% over the four years leading to June 2000.

4.5 HOUSEHOLD SIZE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN(a) — 30 JUNE

	<i>Households with a child</i>			Total
	<i>One child</i>	<i>Two or more children</i>	<i>Households without children</i>	
	'000	'000	'000	
Persons aged 15 years and over				
June 2000				
One	3.1	3.4	31.8	38.3
Two	7.9	15.1	36.1	59.2
Three and over	4.7	3.0	15.8	23.5
Total	15.6	21.5	83.8	121.0
June 1996				
One	2.4	2.5	24.3	29.3
Two	8.1	16.4	32.4	56.9
Three and over	5.2	3.1	17.3	25.7
Total	15.8	22.0	74.0	111.8

(a) Aged 0 to 14 years. Annual average.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

In 2000, the most common type of household in the ACT consisted of two people over 15 years of age, without children (30%), followed by one person households without children (26%) and households with three or more adults without children (13%).

Average household size of the ACT is projected to decline from 2.7 people per household in 1996 to between 2.1 and 2.3 people in 2021.

FAMILIES

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

FAMILIES *continued*

While couple families with children were the most common family type in the ACT, couple families without children were the family type projected to increase most rapidly. Based on 26,000 families in 1996, couple families without children were projected to increase to between 40,000 and 44,000 by 2021 and could become the most common family type by the year 2011. For further details, including projections, refer to *Household and Family Projections, Australia 1996 to 2021* (Cat. no. 3236.0).

Data from the June 2000 Labour Force Survey showed there were 62,200 people identifying themselves as either a husband or wife with dependents, a fall of 10% from June 1999. The number of husbands and wives without dependents rose 8% (to 66,000) in the 12 months to June 2000. The number of single parents in the ACT increased during the same period, 18% and 39% respectively. At June 2000, the majority of single parents in the ACT were female (86%).

4.6 FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS(a)

	Husband or wife '000	Single parent families		
		Male '000	Female '000	Total '000
JUNE 2000				
With dependents	62.2	1.2	9.7	10.9
Without dependents(b)	66.0	0.7	2.5	3.2
Total	128.2	2.0	12.2	14.2
JUNE 1999				
With dependents	69.1	1.3	7.2	8.6
Without dependents(b)	60.9	0.4	1.6	1.9
Total	130.1	1.7	8.8	10.5

(a) Includes all family members aged under 15 years; family members aged 15–19 attending school; or those aged 15–24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time. Excludes persons aged 15–24 classified as husbands, wives or lone parents.

(b) Excludes children in full-time study but families may have a non-dependant child, regardless of age, living with them.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

BIRTHS

In 1999 there were 4,253 live births registered to mothers usually a resident of the ACT. This represents an increase of 7% from 1998 and an increase of 3% compared with births registered a decade ago. There were 2,129 males born compared with 2,124 females, producing a sex ratio of 100.2 males born to every 100 females.

In 2000 according to the ACT Registrar-Generals Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages the most common given names for boys were Joshua, James, Jack, Benjamin and Lachlan, and for girls were Emily, Jessica, Emma, Georgia and Hannah.

Fertility rate	<p>The total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 are included in the 15–19 age group, and births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the 45–49 age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.</p> <p>In 1999, the total fertility rate for the ACT was 1.7 children, lower than the national total fertility rate of 1.8 children per woman. For the first time in six years the ACT did not have the lowest fertility rate. Victoria's total fertility rate of 1.6 was the lowest of all States and Territories. Except for 1998, when the total fertility rate in the ACT was 1.6, the rate has remained steady over the last 10 years (1989 to 1999) at 1.7 children per woman.</p>
Age of mothers	<p>The median age of mothers and fathers (where paternity was acknowledged) has increased in the ACT, from 28.8 years for mothers and 31.1 years for fathers in 1989 to 30.2 years for mothers and 32.4 years for fathers in 1999. The peak age group for mothers to give birth in the ACT was 30–34 years and has been this age group since 1997. However, 1999 was the first year that Australia-wide the peak age group for total births was 30–34 years, increasing from 25–29 years in 1998.</p> <p>In the ACT, the lowest median age was for ex-nuptials births (26.0 years), compared with mothers in their first nuptial birth who had a median age at confinement of 29.4 years.</p>
Teenage mothers	<p>In 1999, there were 135 births to teenagers (females aged 19 years and under). In the ACT, births to teenage mothers accounted for 3% of total births (compared with the national proportion of teenage births of 5%), with only Victoria recording an equally low proportion of teenage births (3%).</p>
Nuptial and ex-nuptial births	<p>Of the 3,106 nuptial births in the ACT in 1999, 1,250 births were the first child born of the current marriage. In the ACT, 27% of births in 1999 occurred outside a registered marriage. This proportion has increased from 16% in 1989, but has remained consistently below the national level. In 1999 the national proportion of ex-nuptial births was 29%.</p> <p>Between 1989 and 1999 there was a rise in the proportion of paternity-acknowledged births from 79% in 1989 to 85% in 1999.</p>

DEATHS

In 1999 there were 1,331 deaths of usual residents in the ACT compared with 1,272 in 1998. The 1999 total comprised 682 (51%) male deaths and 649 (49%) female deaths, producing a sex ratio of 105 males per 100 females. The ACT recorded a standardised death rate of 5.4 which was the lowest rate for any State or Territory and 0.5 percentage points below the national rate.

4.7 BIRTHS AND DEATHS — 31 DECEMBER

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER					
Births registered(a)					
Male	2 291	2 241	2 132	2 006	2 129
Female	2 124	2 155	2 076	1 976	2 124
Total	4 415	4 396	4 208	3 982	4 253
Ex-nuptial births	1 135	1 108	1 051	1 051	1 147
PERCENTAGE					
Ex-nuptial births as a proportion of total births	25.7	25.2	25.0	26.4	27.0
NUMBER					
Crude birth rate(b)					
ACT	14.5	14.3	13.6	12.9	13.7
Aust.	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.1
Deaths (ACT)(c)					
Male	593	698	663	646	682
Female	521	602	671	626	649
Persons	1 114	1 300	1 334	1 272	1 331
Standardised death rate(b)					
ACT(c)	5.4	6.1	6	5.4	5.4
Aust.	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9
Infant deaths (ACT)	21	25	16	24	24
Infant mortality rate					
ACT	4.8	5.7	3.8	6.0	5.6
Aust.	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.7

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

(b) Per 1,000 mean population.

(c) Deaths recorded of usual residents of the ACT.

Source: *Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 1999* (Cat. no. 3311.8); *Deaths, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 3302.0); *Births, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

Age at death In 1999 the median age at death for males in the ACT was 72.3 years compared with the national median age for males of 74.8 years. For females in the ACT in 1999 the median age at death was 79.5 years, also below the national median age at death of 81.4 years. However, over the 10 year period from 1989 to 1999 there was a significant increase in the median age at death for males (66.6 years to 72.3 years, up 5.7 years), and females (76.2 years to 79.5 years, or up 3.3 years).

Death rate Age specific death rates are the number of deaths in a specific age group, per 1,000 population in those age groups. In 1999, male death rates exceeded female death rates at all ages except the one to four year age group (females 0.5 and males 0.2).

Death rate *continued* There has been a significant decline in the number of infant deaths in recent years from the peak of 77 in 1971, to 27 in 1989, and 24 in 1999, a decline of 11% over the 10 years (1989 to 1999). Infant deaths as a proportion of total deaths has also been decreasing with one out of every 55 deaths being an infant death in 1999, compared with one out of eight in 1971 and one out of 36 in 1989.

Life expectancy As a result of the decline in the standardised death rate (from 6.0 in 1988 to 5.4 in 1998), the life expectancy for all ages has improved. In 1999 the Australian life expectancy at birth was 81.8 years for females and 76.2 years for males. The life expectancy of females in the ACT was 81.8 years and 77.9 years for males.

4.8 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH (YEARS)(a) — 31 DECEMBER

	ACT		Aust.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1989	75.6	81.1	73.3	79.6
1994	76.5	81.5	75.0	80.9
1995	76.2	81.6	75.0	80.8
1996	76.6	81.6	75.2	81.1
1997	77.1	81.3	75.6	81.3
1998	77.5	81.6	75.9	81.5
1999	77.9	81.8	76.2	81.8

(a) From 1994 onwards life expectation data have been calculated over the reference year and the two previous years.

Source: *Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 1999* (Cat. no. 3311.8); *Deaths, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Marriage rate There were 1,814 marriages registered in the ACT in 1999. This was an increase of 7% from the number of marriages registered in 1998 (1,692), and an increase of 3% from the number of marriages registered in 1989 (1,760). The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages registered per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over), increased from 5.5 in 1998 to 5.8 in 1999. Compared with 1989, the crude marriage rate fell 9%, from 6.4.

Marriage age The median age at marriage for both men and women marrying in the ACT continued to increase in 1999. The median age at marriage was 30.4 years for bridegrooms and 28.2 years for brides, compared with 28.3 and 26.0 years respectively, in 1989.

The age specific marriage rates for the ACT were also lower for most age groups. For ACT brides and bridegrooms, the highest marriage rates were for the 25–29 year age group (46.0 and 42.9 respectively), followed by the 20–24 age group for brides (33.3) and the 30–34 age group for bridegrooms (32.4). For Australia the 25–29 year age group also had the highest marriage rate for both brides and bridegrooms.

Category of celebrant In 1999, over half (52%) of ACT marriages were performed by civil celebrants compared with 44% in 1989. Nationally, 51% of marriages were performed by civil celebrants. In both the ACT and Australia, long-term trends indicate that the proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants is increasing.

For religious marriage rites performed in the ACT in 1999, the two most common were Catholic (38%) and Church of England (24%).

Duration of marriages ending in divorce Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. The median duration of marriages that ended in divorce in the ACT in 1999 was 11.8 years, while for Australia it was 11.3 years. Over the last 10 years this figure, although fluctuating, had not fallen below 10.9 years (1989) or risen above 12.1 years (1998).

Divorces In 1999 there were 1,485 divorces granted in the ACT, down 2% from the previous year and down 14% from 1989. There were 828 divorces involving children for this period. This figure dropped 3% from 1998 and had been steadily dropping since 1994.

For divorces registered in 1999, the median interval between marriage and final separation was 8.4 years.

Many divorces that are registered in the ACT involve applicants who usually reside in areas surrounding the ACT. For this reason, crude divorce rates are no longer calculated for the ACT as they are considered statistically unreliable.

4.9 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES — 31 DECEMBER

	1994	1995	1996	r 1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Marriages						
Registered marriages	1 661	1 753	1 654	1 873	1 692	1 814
Crude marriage rate(a)						
ACT	5.5	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.8
Aust.	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0
Divorces						
Divorces granted(b)	2 071	1 787	1 610	1 528	1 521	1 485
Median duration of marriage (years)	11.1	11.5	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.8
Divorces involving children	1 238	n.a.	908	866	853	828

(a) Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population aged 15 years and over, at 30 June.

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

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

BIRTHPLACE

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

4.10 BIRTHPLACE OF USUAL ACT RESIDENTS — AUGUST 1996

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<hr/>			
Oceania and Antarctica			
Australia	110 031	112 446	222 477
Other	2 595	2 694	5 289
<i>Total</i>	<i>112 626</i>	<i>115 140</i>	<i>227 766</i>
Europe and the Former USSR			
United Kingdom and Ireland	9 620	9 425	19 045
Southern Europe	4 848	4 468	9 316
Western Europe	2 656	2 734	5 390
Northern Europe	525	600	1 125
Eastern Europe	1 188	1 250	2 438
The former USSR and Baltic States	375	474	849
<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>19 217</i>	<i>18 957</i>	<i>38 174</i>
Northern America	1 236	1 300	2 536
South America, Central America and the Caribbean			
South America	633	778	1 411
Central America	126	146	272
The Caribbean	25	45	70
<i>Total</i>	<i>784</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>1 753</i>
Asia			
South-East Asia	3 685	4 451	8 136
North-East Asia	1 923	2 183	4 106
Southern Asia	1 767	1 731	3 498
The Middle East and North Africa			
The Middle East	608	529	1 137
North Africa	174	151	325
<i>Total</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>1 462</i>
Africa (excluding North Africa)			
Central and West Africa	97	67	164
Southern and East Africa	767	778	1 545
<i>Total</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>1 709</i>
Other(b)	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

(a) Includes five males and six females born in Europe and the former USSR n.f.d.

(b) Includes 'inadequately described', 'at sea' and 'not elsewhere classified'.

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

At August 1996, there were 46,416 (17% of the ACT population) people over the age of four years who spoke a language other than English at home in the ACT. This was comparable to the 42,159 people (16%) in 1991 who spoke a language other than English at home. The languages most commonly spoken at August 1996 were Chinese (4,116), Italian (3,654), Croatian (2,967), Greek (2,762), Spanish (2,379) and German (2,207).

RELIGION

The information collected on religion in the 1996 Census relates to affiliation with a particular religion. Over two-thirds (67%) of the ACT population at August 1996 reported they were predominantly Christian, a fall of 5% since 1991. Of these, 45% were Roman Catholic and 30% were Anglican, which combined, represented almost three-quarters (147,479 or 74%) of those who identified as Christian.

Non-Christian faiths accounted for 3% of the population in both 1996 and 1991. The major faiths identified were Buddhism (1.3%), Islam (0.8%) and Hinduism (0.6%). Nationally, non-Christian faiths accounted for 17% of the population in 1996.

At the 1996 Census, one-fifth (59,579) of the ACT population did not identify a religious affiliation.

PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

In 1999 there were 807 permanent arrivals to the ACT and 676 permanent departures, a net gain of 131 people to the ACT population as a result of international migration. This was a decrease of 87% on net permanent movement in 1989 when the ACT experienced a net gain of 1,000 people.

4.11 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

	Arrivals	Departures
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1989	1 393	382
1994	825	373
1995	1 106	419
1996	912	476
1997	697	508
1998	692	639
1999	807	676

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

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Permanent arrivals In 1999 the main source regions for the 807 permanent arrivals to the ACT were Oceania and Antarctica (22%), Southern and Eastern Europe (15%) and North-West Europe and North-East Asia (14% each).

Over 80% of the permanent arrivals from Oceania and Antarctica in 1999 were from New Zealand. This was likely to be due to the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement (1973) which allows Australian and New Zealand citizens free movement, without any visa restrictions, between the two countries for visits, or to live and work.

Long-term arrivals Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning after an absence overseas of 12 months or more overseas. The main source regions for long-term arrivals to the ACT for 1999 were Oceania and Antarctica (26%), South-East Asia (15%) and North-East Asia (15%).

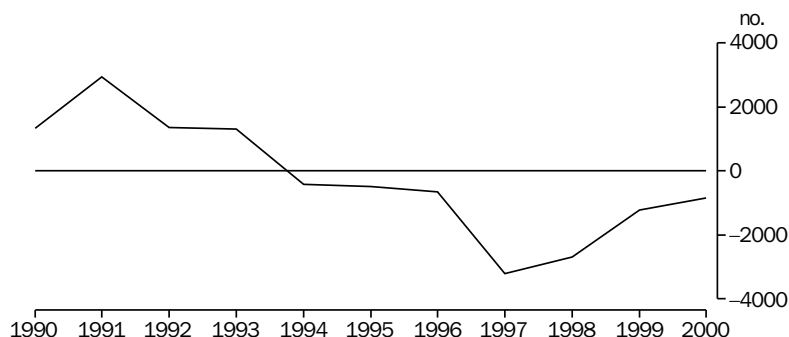
The median age of all long-term arrivals to the ACT was 29.6 years and ranged from 27.1 years (North-East Asia) to 42.5 years (Southern and Eastern Europe). The proportion of long-term arrivals to the ACT who arrived for education purposes was 26% (1,400 people).

Long-term departures Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia. The main destination regions for long-term departures were North-West Europe (24%), South-East Asia (19%) and Oceania and Antarctica (17%).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In the 12 months to June 2000, the ACT experienced large population flows compared to its size. The ACT had 19,400 arrivals and 20,200 departures in 1999–2000, resulting in a net interstate migration loss of 800 people. This figure had been decreasing, with net interstate migration losses of 2,700 people in 1997–98 and 1,200 people in 1998–99.

4.12 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION



Note: Data for 2000 is preliminary.

Source: *Migration, Australia 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION
continued

As might be expected, the most significant population flow for the ACT during 1999–2000 was to and from neighbouring New South Wales, with 11,500 people moving to the ACT and 11,500 departing. Also significant were the population flows to and from Queensland (3,600 arriving and 2,800 people departing) and Victoria (2,700 and 2,500 people respectively).

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *1991 Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 2730.8).
- 1996 Census of Population and Housing, Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 2015.8).
- Australian Demographic Statistics, September 2000* (Cat. no. 3101.0).
- Births, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 3301.0).
- Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 2034.0)
- Deaths, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 3302.0).
- Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 1999* (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 and Family Projections, Australia, 1996 to 2021* (Cat. no. 3236.0).
- Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 3310.0).
- Migration, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 3412.0).
- Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2000* (Cat. no. 3201.0).
- Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 3218.0).
- Non-ABS ACT Register-Generals Office.

CHAPTER 5

EDUCATION AND HOME USE OF COMPUTERS

SCHOOLS

The 2001 ACT Schools Census conducted by Department of Education and Community Services showed there were 138 schools operating in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) at 21 February, comprising 133 primary and secondary schools (including colleges) and five special schools. Of these, 95 (69%) were government schools and 43 (31%) were non-government schools. There were 85 pre-schools in the ACT, of which 80 were government pre-schools and five were independent pre-schools.

- Student enrolments In February 2001, there were 61,119 full-time students enrolled in ACT schools, an increase of 685 (1%) from February 2000. Of these, 62% were enrolled in government schools. Just over half (51%) of enrolments were boys.
- Government schools The government primary and secondary school system (including one primary school in Jervis Bay) had 91 schools with 37,908 students enrolled (19,256 males and 18,652 females). There were four government special schools in the ACT with a total enrolment of 284 students. Primary schools comprised 56% of all government school enrolments, while high school and secondary college enrolments comprised 27% and 17%, respectively.
- Non-government schools The ACT non-government primary and secondary school system had 42 schools with 22,921 students enrolled (11,653 males and 11,268 females), comprising 38% of all enrolments in ACT schools. Primary schools, high schools and secondary colleges comprised 49%, 38% and 14% of all non-government school enrolments respectively at February 2001. There was one non-government special school in the ACT, with an enrolment of six students. In 2000, Catholic schools had 75% of total non-government school enrolments, while Anglican schools had 17% and other non-government schools had 8%.
- Indigenous students There were 913 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students enrolled in ACT schools at February 2001, representing 1% of the schools student population. The majority of these students attended government schools (83%).

5.1 SCHOOLS(a) — 21 FEBRUARY 2001

	Government schools	Non-government schools	Total
	no.	no.	no.
Preschools			
Locations	80	5	85
Enrolments	3 604	n.a.	3 604
Schools			
Locations	91	42	133
Enrolments(b)			
Primary	21 194	11 140	32 334
High school	10 327	8 623	18 956
College	6 387	3 158	9 645
Students(b)			
Males	19 256	11 653	30 909
Females	18 652	11 268	29 920
Persons	37 908	22 921	60 829
Special schools			
Schools	4	1	5
Enrolments	284	6	290
Indigenous full-time students	755	158	913

(a) Includes one primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 107 students.

(b) Includes ungraded secondary school students and excludes preschool and special school students.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services: Government Preschool Census, February 2001; Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2001; Non-government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2001.

Apparent retention rate The apparent retention rate is the percentage of students of a given cohort group who continued to a particular level or year of education. The apparent retention rate of students attending school full-time from years 7–12 was 87% in 2000, which was a fall from the 1999 figure of 93%. However, the ACT apparent retention rate was still higher than the national rate of 72%.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS Data from Department of Education Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA) publication *Overseas Student Statistics, 1999* showed 2,799 overseas students were studying in ACT educational institutions, representing 2% of all overseas students in Australia. At 31 March 1999 more than half (63% or 1,767) of overseas students in the ACT were enrolled in tertiary institutions. There were 340 overseas students attending vocational education and training institutions in the ACT, and a further 402 overseas students were enrolled in ACT schools. Of all overseas students enrolled in ACT educational institutions, there were 431 (15%) students studying outside Australia.

TEACHING STAFF The full-time equivalent (FTE) is a measure of the total staff resources used and is expressed as number of full-time positions. Therefore part-time employees in the scope of the collection are aggregated to measure their full-time equivalent. In 2000 there were a total of 3,987 FTE staff (primary and secondary) in the ACT and Jervis Bay.

Student/teacher staff ratios Student/teaching (FTE) staff ratios have remained relatively stable from 1999, with no change occurring in student/teaching ratios for primary schools, but a 0.1 increase for secondary schools.

5.2 STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF (FTE)(a) RATIO

	Teaching staff (FTE)		Student/teaching staff ratios	
	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Secondary schools
	no.	no.	ratio	ratio
1994	1 809	2 210	18.2	12.7
1995	1 730	2 202	19.0	12.9
1996	1 690	2 173	19.5	13.1
1997	1 710	2 197	19.1	13.0
1998	1 683	2 215	19.1	12.8
1999	1 785	2 220	18.0	12.7
2000	1 791	2 195	18.0	12.8

(a) Full-time equivalent. Includes ACT and Jervis Bay Territory government and non-government schools.

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

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (VET)

VET institutions had an estimated 18,700 students enrolled (9,700 males and 9,000 females) in 1999, representing an increase of 200 students (1%) from the previous year.

In 1999, of all fields of study, business, administration and economics attracted the most enrolments in the ACT (29%) followed by services, hospitality and transportation (16%) and engineering and surveying (12%).

5.3 SELECTED AUSTRALIAN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS (AVETS)

	1994	1995	1996(a)	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of students						
Male	8.2	10.1	11.1	9.7	9.6	9.7
Female	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.0	8.9	9.0
Persons	17.2	18.8	20.9	18.7	18.5	18.7
Main field of study						
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Architecture, building	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9
Arts, humanities and social sciences	1.2	1.6	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.1
Business, administration, economics	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.3
Education	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Engineering, surveying	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.2
Health, community services	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9
Law, legal studies	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Science	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1
Veterinary science, animal care	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Services, hospitality, transportation	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.0
TAFE multi-field education	3.5	3.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.1
Number of course enrolments	18.6	20.7	22.7	20.8	20.9	22.5
Number of annual hours	5 658.3	5 453.1	5 790.5	5 944.8	6 155.7	5 367.0
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of institutions	3	3	3	3	3	3

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

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics, 1999.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

In 2000, there were 20,162 students enrolled in tertiary education in the ACT. The Australian National University had the highest number of enrolments (9,379 or 47%), followed by the University of Canberra (8,581 or 43%). Most enrolments in 2000 were at the Bachelor level (14,862 or 74%), while a further 3,228 (16%) were enrolled in higher degree courses.

5.4 TERTIARY STUDENTS ENROLLED, COURSE TYPE — 2000

	Higher degree	Other post-graduate	Bachelor	Other under-graduate	Enabling courses	Non-award courses	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	421	219	919	—	—	9	1 568
Australian National University	1 800	678	6 761	69	—	71	9 379
University of Canberra	869	778	6 808	3	16	107	8 581
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	138	94	374	—	—	28	634
Total	3 228	1 769	14 862	72	16	215	20 162

Source: DETYA, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2000; Australian Catholic University.

5.5 TERTIARY STUDENTS, ENROLMENT TYPE — 2000

	Type of enrolment					
	Full-time	Part-time	External	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	1 001	492	75	1 216	352	1 568
Australian National University	6 768	2 611	—	4 525	4 854	9 379
University of Canberra	5 128	3 453	—	3 714	4 867	8 581
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	300	296	38	189	445	634
Total	13 197	6 852	113	9 644	10 518	20 162

Source: DETYA, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2000; Australian Catholic University.

Indigenous enrolments There were 171 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students enrolled in tertiary education in the ACT in 2000. The total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students attending ACT tertiary education institutions remained steady in 2000 compared with 1999.

5.6 TERTIARY EDUCATION, INDIGENOUS ENROLMENTS

	Total		As a proportion of students attending the institution	
	no.		%	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	5	2	0.3	0.1
Australian National University	72	80	0.8	0.9
University of Canberra	87	81	1.0	0.9
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	6	8	0.9	1.3
Total	170	171	0.8	0.8

Source: DETYA, Indigenous Participation in Higher Education, 2000; DETYA, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2000; Australian Catholic University.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

Austudy is provided to students aged 25 years and over and Youth Allowance is provided to students under 25 years. In 2000 there were 6,400 students studying at ACT educational institutions who received Austudy and Youth Allowance (967 and 5,448 respectively). The number of students receiving Austudy while at an ACT educational institution decreased 15% from the previous year, while the number of students receiving Youth Allowance increased by 2%.

In 2000, the number of students receiving ABStudy or on the Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme were measured by the number of students recording the ACT as their home address, regardless of where they studied. They were previously measured by State of attendance, resulting in 2000 data for these students not being comparable with previous years figures. In 2000, there were 280 students receiving ABStudy and four participating in the Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme for the ACT.

The number of students on the Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme was low because assistance was payable primarily for students whose homes were geographically isolated, whose special educational needs could not be met locally, were from itinerant families or had disabilities.

5.7 STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION

	1997	1998(a)	1999	2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Austudy	9 142	8 079	1 140	967
Youth Allowance(b)	. .	n.a.	5 345	5 448
ABStudy(c)	397	306	495	280
Assistance for Isolated Children(c)	24	21	24	4
Total	9 563	8 406	7 004	6 699

(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. ABStudy and AIC are full year figures.

(b) Youth allowance includes full-time students only. Excludes students receiving other forms of assistance while doing part-time study. Introduced in July 1998.

(c) Due to a change in the way student assistance data is collected in 2000, this data is not directly comparable to data from previous years.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Home computer access

During 2000 there were 81,000 households in the ACT with home computer access, a rise of 9% from 1999. The ACT had the highest proportion of households with home computer access at 71%, compared with 53% for Australia.

5.8 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME COMPUTER ACCESS

	Number of households		Proportion(a) of all households	
	1999 '000	2000 '000	1999 %	2000 %
New South Wales	1 092	1 250	47	53
Victoria	873	973	51	56
Queensland	575	668	45	50
South Australia	266	295	46	50
Western Australia	346	390	51	56
Tasmania	74	84	41	45
Northern Territory	29	27	54	54
Australian Capital Territory	74	81	68	71
Australia	3 329	3 768	48	53

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

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2000 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Home use of computers The high usage of home computers and home Internet access had implications for business in the ACT. People were increasingly able to work from home. The home computer was used by 78,300 people (54% of all adults using a computer at home) for work related activities in 2000.

There were an estimated 35,000 adults (16% of all adults in the ACT) who used the Internet for shopping, that is purchasing or ordering goods or services via the Internet for private use. These figures had more than doubled since 1999. An estimated 16% of adults in the ACT paid bills or transferred funds via the Internet, compared with 9% nationally. The growing use of the Internet to pay bills, shop, and of the use of home computers to work at home reflected the increasing importance of the Internet for business and e-commerce.

Internet access There were an estimated 54,000 (48% of all ACT households) with home Internet access in 2000 compared with 38,000 (35%) in 1999. Approximately 223,000 adults had Internet access, an increase of 65% on the previous year. Of these, 44% had access at home, 44% at work, 31% at other sites such as public libraries and tertiary institutions and 69% at multiple sites (people could nominate for more than one category). The ACT continued to have the highest proportion of households with access to the Internet at home at 48%, compared with 33% of all Australian households.

5.9 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS

	Number of households		Proportion(a) of all households	
	1999 '000	2000 '000	1999 %	2000 %
New South Wales	521	785	22	33
Victoria	395	598	23	34
Queensland	265	408	21	31
South Australia	115	176	20	30
Western Australia	153	241	23	34
Tasmania	33	48	18	26
Northern Territory	15	18	29	36
Australian Capital Territory	38	54	35	48
Australia	1 536	2 329	22	33

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

Source: *Household Use of Technology, 2000* (Cat. no. 8146.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Household Use of Information Technology, 1999* (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Household Use of Information Technology, 2000 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Schools, Australia, 2000 (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Non-ABS ACT Department of Education and Community Services —
Non-Government Schools Office; *Government Preschools Census Bulletin*.

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DETYA, *Students 2000: Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2000*.

DETYA, *Selected Vocational Education and Training Statistics, 1999*.

DETYA, *Overseas Student Statistics, 1999*.

NCVER, *National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, Statistics, 1999*.

NCVER, *Statistics 1999 at a glance — Australia: Vocational Education and Training, 1999*.

CHAPTER 6

HEALTH, WELFARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

HOSPITALS

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

Hospital separations refer to an episode of care from admission into hospital to discharge, death or transfer to another hospital or type of care. A hospital separation may include more than one episode of care for some people.

Length of stay In 1999–2000, the average length of stay in public hospitals for the ACT was 3.3 days compared with 3.5 days in 1998–99. In private hospitals, the average length of stay was 3.8 days in 1999–2000. The major causes for high length of stay in 1999–2000 in public hospitals were mental/behavioural disorders (average 10 days), conditions originating in the perinatal period (seven days), circulatory diseases (six days) and injury/poisoning/other consequences of external causes (five days). In private hospitals, the major causes for high length of stay were mental/behavioural disorders (average 15 days), endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, infectious and parasitic diseases and circulatory diseases (all six days).

6.1 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, PUBLIC HOSPITALS(a) — 1999–2000

	Separations			Average length of stay(b)
	Same day	Stay one day or more(b)	Total separations	
	no.	no.	no.	
Usual residence of patient				
North Canberra	3 046	3 112	6 164	3.9
Belconnen	5 633	6 535	12 181	3.2
Woden Valley	2 982	2 428	5 416	3.2
Weston Creek	2 159	1 839	4 000	3.4
Tuggeranong	6 230	6 856	13 091	2.9
South Canberra	2 355	1 920	4 279	3.8
Gungahlin–Hall	1 205	1 692	2 899	2.9
Total ACT(c)	31 704	31 756	63 514	3.3

(a) Includes ACT residents only.

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

(c) Includes ACT balance.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1999–2000.

6.2 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, PRIVATE HOSPITALS(a) — 1999–2000

	Separations		Total separations	Average length of stay(b)
	Same day	Stay one day or more(b)		
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Usual residence of patient				
North Canberra	624	1 125	1 754	4.5
Belconnen	1 340	2 158	3 498	3.7
Woden Valley	771	1 001	1 774	4.1
Weston Creek	486	598	1 084	3.7
Tuggeranong	1 237	1 683	2 920	3.3
South Canberra	601	973	1 575	4.7
Gungahlin–Hall	268	515	783	3.4
Total ACT(c)	6 743	10 375	17 126	3.8

(a) Includes ACT residents only.

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

(c) Includes ACT balance.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1999–2000.

Separations by type Of the 80,640 separations in 1999–2000 in ACT public and private hospitals (including ACT and non-ACT residents), women accounted for 41,814 separations (52%). Comparing hospital types, women accounted for 51% of separations in public hospitals and 57% in private hospitals. Non-ACT residents accounted for 24% of public hospital separations. In private hospitals, 23% of all separations were accounted for by non-ACT residents.

6.3 ACT HOSPITALS, SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY(a) — 1999–2000

	Public Hospital Separations			Private Hospital Separations		
	Same day	Total separations(b)	Average length of stay(b), days	Same day	Total separations(b)	Average length of stay(b), days
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Sex						
Male	17 207	31 421	3.2	3 079	7 405	3.5
Female	14 497	32 093	3.5	3 664	9 721	4.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>31 704</i>	<i>63 514</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>6 743</i>	<i>17 126</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Principal diagnosis						
Infectious & parasitic diseases	111	1 072	4.1	12	59	6.1
Neoplasms	1 934	3 962	4.9	575	1 575	4.2
Diseases of blood	591	867	2.5	16	71	6.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	706	1 187	3.0	9	65	6.4
Mental, behavioral disorders	142	1 402	10.4	4	356	15.6
Nervous system diseases	309	933	4.3	145	294	3.4
Eye and adnexa diseases	474	573	1.3	674	998	1.1
Ear and mastoid process diseases	319	485	1.5	214	279	1.4
Circulatory system diseases	1 351	4 678	5.5	111	562	6.2
Respiratory system diseases	262	2 886	4.1	73	778	4.3
Digestive system diseases	2 638	5 157	2.8	981	1 877	2.3
Skin diseases	238	707	4.3	110	236	4.6
Musculoskeletal diseases	651	2 222	4.5	867	2 428	4.0
Genitourinary diseases	1 134	2 642	2.9	1 064	2 088	2.7
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	566	4 881	3.3	140	1 447	5.2
Perinatal period conditions	44	1 379	7.5	42	442	6.5
Congenital anomalies	189	500	3.0	44	171	3.8
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	911	2 372	2.5	107	326	3.9
Injury/poisoning	670	4 226	5.2	161	648	5.1
Factors influencing health status etc.(c)	18 464	21 383	1.6	1 394	2 424	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>31 704</i>	<i>63 514</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>6 743</i>	<i>17 126</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Usual residence for patients						
Non-ACT	8 069	15 407	3.6	1 505	3 921	3.7
ACT	23 633	48 100	3.3	5 238	13 205	3.9
Total(c)	31 704	63 514	3.3	6 743	17 126	3.8

(a) Includes ACT and non-ACT residents.

(b) Excludes separations 90 days or more.

(c) Includes missing cases.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1999–2000.

HEALTH SERVICES

The ACT Department of Health and Community Care reported various key achievements in health services in the ACT in the 1999–2000 financial year.

In keeping with the National Diabetes Strategy, the ACT Diabetes Council oversaw implementation of the ACT Integrated Diabetes Model of Care. The Council identified new and emerging issues for diabetes care for the 2001-01 financial year and advised the Department accordingly.

In consultation with consumers and health care providers the Health Outcomes and Performance Unit of the ACT Department of Health and Community Services explored a range of options for the provision of chronic pain services over the year. As a result, the principles underpinning chronic pain services in the ACT were established and purchasing guidelines developed.

Various options for enhancing adult asthma services in the ACT were considered. Providers developed proposals to improve the linkages and strengthen the effectiveness of services for adult asthma sufferers.

In order to support and improve quality and safety in health care, a Code of Practice for Health Facilities in the ACT is being developed. The Code of Practice will be enforceable under the *Public Health Act 1997*. A minor amendment has been made to the *Public Health Act 1997* accordingly.

The 1999–2000 Aged and Home and Community Care Program (HACC) Annual Plan partnership with the Commonwealth resulted in \$911,000 in extra funds for the purchase of additional services for frail older people, people with disabilities and their carers in the areas of podiatry, dementia services, transport services, falls and transitional care, respite, case management, home maintenance and modification and increased places for volunteer home support.

The ACT Drug Strategy 'From Harm to Hope' was released in September 1999 following a comprehensive consultative process. It was the first integrated drug strategy since self-government in the ACT. It provided an outline of the Government's broad directions and a basis for coordinated action through drawing together various initiatives to be undertaken in the areas of health, education, law enforcement, community safety and the environment.

The *Supervised Injecting Place Trial Act* was passed by the ACT Legislative Assembly in December 1999. The Supervised Drug Injection Trial Advisory Committee was established to make recommendations on the location, service provider, evaluation criteria and operational issues for the trial.

An additional \$1.5m was allocated to provide more disability support services to increase community access for people with disabilities (particularly those leaving school), individuals in crisis and a range of individual support packages.

Additional funding of over \$300,000 was provided to over 70 non-government agencies to provide a computer, software and an Internet communication package to facilitate office management, communication and collaboration for people with disabilities.

HEALTH SERVICES *continued*

As part of the 1997 Tripartite Agreement between the ACT, the Commonwealth and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, a Regional Health Plan for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People was developed. The Plan was the result of extensive consultation with the Indigenous people of the ACT and region. Many representatives of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and community controlled organisations gave their ideas and opinions during the development of the Plan.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

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 1999–2000, the ACT Ambulance Service had a minimum of six ambulance crews on every shift which dealt with a total of 19,600 cases, an increase of 800 (4%) from the previous year.

In 1999–2000, 64% of emergency cases were responded to in less than eight minutes and in 66% of emergency cases ambulance officers spent less than 20 minutes on the scene. Of all responses, 79% were emergency cases.

The response times in 1998–99 for the Ambulance Service was the quickest in Australia, for both the 50th percentile (six minutes) and the 90th percentile (11 minutes).

Fire service

In the ACT, two fire agencies (urban and bushfire) operate under the Emergency Services Bureau which reports to the ACT Minister for Justice and Community Safety. Fire services are required by legislation to respond to all calls. An incident is not deemed to be a false report until the fire service has responded and investigated the site. In 1998–99, the ACT fire service responded to 1,415 fires.

Fire service volunteers

In 1996 the ACT co-located its bushfire and emergency service volunteer elements to form joint bushfire and emergency brigades with associated cross training opportunities for the volunteers.

Expenditure

Expenditure for the ACT (\$109 per person) included expenditure on the ACT Fire Brigade, ACT Bushfire Service, ACT Emergency Service and ACT Ambulance Service.

Funding

Funding for the ACT Emergency Services Bureau was predominately from the ACT Government (77%) and user charges (21%). The remainder was from fundraising activities and donations.

CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION

Data from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) showed there were 31,850 children aged under seven years of age, registered at 31 March 2001.

Infants At 30 June 2000 of all children in the ACT aged 12 months and less than 15 months, 91% were fully immunised, the highest proportion of all States and Territories. Of the children registered at 30 June 2000 aged 24 months and less than 27 months, 87% were fully immunised.

6.4 CHILDREN(a) VACCINATED(b) — 30 JUNE 2000

	Age group (months)	
	12 to less than 15	24 to less than 27
	%	%
Diphtheria/Tetanus (DT)	91.5	90.0
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (DTP)	91.5	90.0
Poliomyelitis (OPV)	92.6	93.6
Haemophilus Influenzae type b (Hib)	91.7	89.0
Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR)	n.a.	92.5
Fully immunised	91.1	87.0

(a) Children on the Australian Child Immunisation Register.

(b) With highest level schedule appropriate for age group.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

Provider In the year to 30 June 2000, the ACT Department of Health and Community Services was the largest provider of episodes of immunisation in the ACT (86%). This compared to other States and Territories where, with exception of NT, the largest provider was a Medicare General Practitioner. The largest provider in the Northern Territory (NT) was Community Health Centres.

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

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

Of all unemployed people in the ACT, 43% had a mental disorder (compared with 34% nationally). Of all people employed full-time in the ACT, 21% had a mental disorder. This figure was slightly less for part-time employees (19%). Nationally, 17% of full-time employees and 20% of part-time employees had a mental disorder. Those with a mental disorder, who were not in the labour force at all, comprised 20% of the ACT population not in the labour force (15% 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 33% of those aged 18–24 in the ACT being affected.

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

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

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

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

Source: 1997 Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults (Cat. no. 4326.0).

CAUSES OF DEATH

In 1999 there were 1,331 registered deaths of people usually resident in the ACT, compared with 1,272 deaths in 1998. The 1999 total comprised 682 male deaths and 649 female deaths, a sex ratio of 105.1 males per 100 females.

The major external cause of death in the ACT was suicide (45 or 3%), higher than deaths in motor vehicle traffic accidents (20 or 2% of all deaths).

Diseases of the circulatory system were the major cause of death for males aged between 25 and 44 years, closely followed by suicide. For females in the same age group, the major cause of death was malignant neoplasms. For males in the 15–24 age group, suicide was the major cause of death, whereas transport accidents and suicide were equally the major cause of death for females. Diseases of the circulatory system were the predominant cause for both males and females in the age groups exceeding 74 years.

6.6 SELECTED UNDERLYING(a) CAUSES OF DEATH — 31 DECEMBER 1999

	ACT				Aust.	
	Male		Female		Male	Female
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Malignant neoplasm	196	28.7	201	31.0	19 866	15 187
Diabetes mellitus	13	1.9	11	1.7	1 485	1 462
Ischaemic heart disease	133	19.5	115	17.7	14 865	12 744
Cerebrovascular disease	35	5.1	89	13.7	4 894	7 372
Influenza and pneumonia	13	1.9	9	1.4	765	1 898
Chronic lower respiratory disease	36	5.3	23	3.5	3 609	2 487
Transport accidents	13	1.9	7	1.1	1 441	570
Intentional self harm	35	5.1	10	1.5	2 002	490
All other causes(b)	221	32.4	191	29.4	18 300	18 665
Total deaths	682	100.0	649	100.0	67 227	60 875

(a) The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death.

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

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

Infant mortality rate In 1999 there were 24 infant deaths registered in the ACT, remaining steady from 1998. The ACT recorded an infant mortality rate of 5.6 compared with the national average of 5.7 deaths (per 1,000 live births).

INCOME SUPPORT

The Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) provides income support for the retired; people with disabilities; the sick; the unemployed; and families with children. While the ACT made up 2% of Australia's total population, ACT recipients only accounted for 1% of Australia's total social security customers.

Centrelink is the national service provider for FaCS income support. At June 2000 there were 44,398 Centrelink clients in the ACT, representing 14% of the ACT population. This excluded those customers who were receiving family allowance (24,028), representing a further 8% of the ACT population. The ACT had a lower proportion (14%) for most types of FaCS benefits of its population compared to the national proportion (23%).

6.7 CENTRELINK CLIENTS — 4 JUNE 2000

	ACT clients		Australian clients		ACT clients as proportion of Australian clients
	no.	% of ACT population	no.	% of Aust. population	%
Age Pension	14 747	4.7	1 727 194	9.0	0.9
Disability Support Pension	5 948	1.9	601 561	3.1	1.0
Wife Pension	485	0.2	91 221	0.5	0.5
Carer Payment	393	0.1	47 476	0.2	0.8
Mature Age Allowance(a)	259	0.1	42 233	0.2	0.6
Youth Allowance — (Students)	5 683	1.8	318 769	1.7	1.8
Youth Allowance — (Non Students)	931	0.3	88 422	0.5	1.1
Newstart Allowance	6 587	2.1	635 864	3.3	1.0
Partner Allowance(b)	534	0.2	92 026	0.5	0.6
Widow Allowance	314	0.1	33 203	0.2	0.9
Widow Pension	87	—	8 888	—	1.0
Parenting Payment — Single	5 214	1.7	396 779	2.1	1.3
Parenting Payment — Partnered(c)	1 838	0.6	217 903	1.1	0.8
Sickness Allowance	157	0.1	14 076	0.1	1.1
Special Benefit	217	0.1	11 307	0.1	1.9
Austudy	1 004	0.3	43 602	0.2	2.3
<i>Total FaCS Pensions and Benefits(d)</i>	<i>44 398</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>4 370 524</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Family Allowance (Minimum)	13 618	4.4	826 328	4.3	1.6
Family Allowance (More than minimum)	10 410	3.3	921 635	4.8	1.1
<i>Total Family Allowance</i>	<i>24 028</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>1 747 963</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>

(a) Includes Newstart mature age allowance.

(b) Includes mature age partner allowance.

(c) Includes benefit component customers only.

(d) Excludes some minor payments such as Exceptional circumstances payment.

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

Source: FaCS, Customers by Payment Type, June 2000.

MEDICARE

Data released by the Health Insurance Commission (HIC) in their annual report for 1999–2000 show a total of 2,797,125 Medicare services costing \$93m were processed in the ACT up to 30 June 2000, accounting for 1% of all Medicare services nationally. These services averaged a cost of \$33.08 per service, which is similar to the average cost per service in Australia of \$33.14.

6.8 AVERAGE MEDICARE SERVICES AND BENEFITS(a) — 30 JUNE 2000

	Average number of services				Average value of benefits			
	ACT		Aust.		ACT		Aust.	
	1998–99	1999–2000	1998–99	1999–2000	1998–99	1999–2000	1998–99	1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Male	7.1	7.0	8.8	8.8	229.5	233.7	288.0	296.8
Female	10.9	10.9	12.9	13.0	351.5	358.2	414.2	426.3
<i>Person</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>290.7</i>	<i>296.1</i>	<i>351.4</i>	<i>361.8</i>
Male 75+	18.1	16.4	19.8	18.7	643.6	580.2	673.7	649.6
Female 75+	22.4	23.0	24.4	24.4	755.9	794.7	802.0	823.2

(a) Registered with Medicare.

Source: Health Insurance Commission, Annual Report 1999–2000.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME In 1999–2000 the average cost per Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) prescription in the ACT was \$26.13, representing an increase in the average cost of \$1.37 (or 6%) per PBS prescription. Nationally the average cost also increased by 6%, to \$23.20.

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

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

The *ACT Department of Education and Community Services Annual Report* for 1999–2000 reported that there were 68,799 days of substituted care provided to 372 children requiring foster care services.

6.9 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE — 30 JUNE 1999

	<i>Average daily occupancy no.</i>	<i>Capacity no.</i>
Foster care programs		
Family Services operated	44	50
Barnardo's Find-a-Family	9	9
Barnardo's Temporary Family Care	5	6
Galilee Foster Care	9	12
Marymead Foster Care	31	30
Marymead Crisis Care	10	6
Marymead HSP	12	12
Marymead Respite Foster Care	1	1
Open Family ACT Foster Care	12	15
<i>Total</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>141</i>
Residential Care Programs		
Richmond Fellowship — Outreach	6	6
Richmond Fellowship — Marlow Cottage	4	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Total programs with set capacity</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>153</i>
Kinship care	40	n.a.
Other arrangements	9	n.a.
<i>Total average occupancy</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>n.a.</i>

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services.

Notifications of child abuse The number of notifications (allegations) of child abuse and neglect received by ACT Department of Education and Community Services during 1999–2000 was 1,272, a decrease of 9% on notifications in the previous year. The main sources for notifications of child abuse were from school personnel (19%) and a friend or neighbour (17%).

CHILD-CARE SERVICES

The Office of Child Care is responsible for licensing and monitoring a diverse range of children’s services in the ACT to ensure that they meet the requirements of the *Children and Young People Act 1999* and managing service purchasing contracts for a range of services. The Office also provides advice on the planning, design and establishment of new services; and an advisory service for families, children’s services and the community regarding child care. Additionally, they provide funding to assist with the provision of:

- support for children and adolescents with disabilities accessing children’s services programs;
- occasional care services;
- training and support for children’s services programs; and
- behaviour management support for families and child care services.

In June 2001, there were 13,379 child care places for children aged less than 12 years in 227 licensed child care services in the ACT. The most commonly used formal care was school age care (6,100 places or 46%), followed by long day care (4,100 places or 31%).

6.10 CHILD-CARE SERVICES — 7 MARCH 2001

	<i>Licences</i>	<i>Places</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Family day care schemes(a)(b)	6	2 042
Long day care	80	4 121
Occasional care	11	431
Independent preschool	7	278
School age care	103	6 135
Playschool	20	372
Total	227	13 379

(a) Care usually takes place in the carer’s home. Carer’s can also be family members, e.g. grandparents, brother/sister of the client.

(b) Due to the changing care patterns of families the number of placements are estimated for this period.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services.

USE OF CHILD-CARE

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

6.11 CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, TYPE OF CARE USED

	March 1996		June 1999	
	'000	%	'000	%
Children who used care				
Formal care only	9.2	17.3	9.9	19.2
Informal care only	14.7	27.6	12.4	24.1
Formal and informal care	6.2	11.6	5.1	9.9
Total	30.1	56.5	27.4	53.0
Children who used neither informal nor formal care	23.2	43.5	24.3	47.0
Total children	53.3	100.0	51.7	100.0

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

DISABILITY AND CARERS

Data from the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, showed that 53,100 people, or 17% of the ACT population, had a disability. The number of people with a disability in 1998 increased by 6,100 from 1993. In addition, 38,100 or 72% of those with a disability in 1998 were classified as having a handicap. This compared with 19% of the Australian population who had a disability, with 78% of this group having a handicap. There was a higher percentage of females (18%), compared with males (17%) who had a disability.

There were 5,200 primary carers aged 15 years and over in the ACT in 1998 who cared for a person with a handicap. This is 2% of the ACT population aged 15 years and over. Of these primary carers, 4,300 (83%) were female. There were a further 38,000 people in the ACT who identified themselves as a non-primary carer. Just over half (51%) of non-primary carers in the ACT were males compared with the national trend and trends in all States and Territories (except Queensland) where the majority of non-primary carers were female.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 1998
(Cat. no. 4430.0).

Disability, Ageing and Carers Summary Tables, ACT
(Cat. no. 4430.8.40.001) .

Mental Health and Wellbeing Profile of Adults, Australia, 1997
(Cat. no. 4326.0).

Non-ABS ACT Department of Health and Community Care, *Annual Report, 1999–2000*.

ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection 1999–2000.

Department of Family and Community Services.

Health Insurance Commission, *Annual Report 1999–2000*.

CHAPTER 7

LAW AND ORDER

POLICE

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is the principal law enforcement agency through which the Commonwealth pursues its law enforcement interests. As at 30 June 2000 the AFP Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Region was serviced by 670 staff. A further 13 staff members were attached to Security, Intelligence & Diplomatic Liaison (SIDL) or ACT Training.

OFFENCES

In the 12 months to June 2000 there were 53,302 criminal incidents recorded or reported by police in the ACT, representing an increase of 8,799 (20%) from 1998–99. Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continue to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for 63% of all offences reported or becoming known to ACT police in 1999–2000.

The categories of offences showing the largest increases in 1999–2000 were burglary, fraud and other offences of theft (up 22%) and property damage and environmental offences (up 20%). Only offences against good order decreased, down 9%.

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

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Offences against the person						
Homicide and related offences	8	5	5	4	7	3
Assault (excluding sexual)	1 537	1 793	2 051	1 860	1 948	2 102
Sexual assaults/offences	104	274	238	351	273	169
Other offences	104	80	74	86	116	113
<i>Total</i>	1 753	2 152	2 368	2 301	2 344	2 389
Robbery and extortion						
Robbery	110	182	219	223	304	324
Blackmail and extortion	1	2	2	1	—	4
<i>Total</i>	111	184	221	234	304	328
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft						
Burglary	5 006	5 009	4 664	4 824	6 829	8 678
Fraud and misappropriation	1 729	2 108	1 687	2 343	1 352	1 894
Handling stolen goods	250	446	368	355	514	346
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 694	2 543	2 749	3 090	3 991	4 535
Other theft						
Shopstealing & stock theft	1 405	1 599	1 114	1 026	892	799
Burglary of dwellings	2 407	2 663	2 450	2 484	3 254	4 241
Burglary of shops	677	505	405	536	399	466
Other burglary(b)	8 121	10 340	10 436	9 620	10 500	12 858
<i>Total Other theft</i>	12 610	15 107	14 405	13 666	15 045	18 364
<i>Total</i>	22 289	25 213	23 873	24 278	27 731	33 817
Property damage and environmental offences						
Property damage	6 209	7 263	7 865	7 985	8 461	10 132
Environmental offences	6	16	15	6	6	12
<i>Total</i>	6 215	7 279	7 880	7 991	8 467	10 144
Offences against good order	1 393	2 715	4 653	3 981	3 076	2 796
Other offences (n.e.c.)	836	1 094	3 016	2 345	2 581	3 828
Total offences	32 597	38 637	42 011	41 130	44 503	53 302

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Includes theft from motor vehicles and 'bag-snatching'.

Note: Offence classifications are based on *Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO), 1985* (Cat. no. 1234.0).

Source: *Australian Federal Police, ACT Policing Annual Reports*.

Offenders There were 10,690 offenders identified in the year to 30 June 2000. Of those, 81% were male. The highest proportion of male offenders was for robbery and extortion, where 89% of the 73 offenders were male. In contrast, the lowest proportion of male offenders was for burglary, fraud and other offences of theft, where 73% of offenders were male.

For both males and females, the highest proportions of offenders were recorded for burglary, fraud and other offences of theft. However, the proportions were quite different, with 43% of all female offenders committing crimes in this category, compared with 28% for male offenders.

7.2 OFFENDERS(a) — 1999–2000

	Males		Females	
	no.	%	no.	%
Offences against the person	861	86.1	139	13.9
Robbery and extortion	73	89.0	9	11.0
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	2 415	73.2	883	26.8
Property damage and environmental offences	397	88.8	50	11.2
Offences against good order	1 959	80.6	471	19.4
Other offences n.e.c.	2 835	85.0	499	15.0
Total	8 540	80.6	2 051	19.4

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory offenders and offenders where sex is 'unstated'.

Note: Offence classifications are based on *Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO), 1985* (Cat. no. 1234.0).

Source: *Australian Federal Police, ACT Policing, Annual Report 1999–2000*.

VICTIMS OF CRIME

Nationally the number of victims recorded by police increased between 1999 and 2000 for all offences. The largest rises were recorded for victims of driving causing death (12%), sexual assault (11%) and other theft (10%). The significant exceptions were for murder and kidnapping/abduction (decreases of 12% and 10% respectively).

In the ACT, the number of victims recorded by police were 24,280 in 1999 and 24,781 in 2000, an increase of 2%. The largest rises were recorded for offences of unlawful entry with intent (6%), offences of assault and related offences and other theft (both 3%). The offence categories with falls in number of victims were homicide and related offences (down 40%), and motor vehicle theft (down 12%).

7.3 VICTIMS OF CRIME(a), REPORTED LOCATIONS(b)

	2000			1999	
	Location of offence			Total victims(e) no.	Total victims(e) no.
	Residential %	Community(c) %	Other(d) %		
Homicide and related offences					
Murder	50.0	50.0	—	2	2
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	2
Driving causing death	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1
Assault	33.6	47.3	19.1	1 757	1 686
Sexual assault	51.0	36.7	12.2	89	94
Kidnapping/abduction	20.0	80.0	—	5	9
Robbery					
Armed robbery	6.8	35.9	57.3	117	118
Unarmed robbery	4.2	79.2	16.7	192	195
Total	5.2	62.8	32.0	309	313
Unlawful entry with intent					
Property theft	71.6	5.3	23.0	6 543	6 376
Other(f)	63.9	8.7	27.1	1 209	942
Total	70.4	24.9	23.6	7 752	7 318
Motor vehicle theft	70.7	206.9	10.3	2 874	3 270
Other theft	26.3	41.8	31.9	11 981	11 583
Total(g)	—	—	—	24 781	24 280

(a) The definition of a victim of crime varies according to the category — for further details refer source publication.

(b) National requirements specify that offences should be counted in the State or Territory in which the offence occurred, regardless of which law enforcement agency completes the crime report or undertakes the investigation.

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

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

(e) Includes not specified.

(f) Refers to unlawful entry with intent to commit a criminal act not involving taking of property.

(g) Includes Blackmail/extortion offences.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2000 (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Victimisation rates In 2000, the ACT experienced the highest victimisation rate of motor vehicle theft for all States and Territories (924.6 per 100,000 persons). The lowest was the Northern Territory (NT), which had a rate of 510.6 per 100,000 people.

In this period the ACT had the lowest victimisation rate of recorded sexual assault for all States and Territories (31.5 per 100,000 people). The highest was the NT which had a rate of 117.2 victims per 100,000 people.

7.4 VICTIMS OF CRIME(a), SELECTED OFFENCES(b) — 2000

	Rate per 100,000 people							
	NSW	Vic.(c)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Other theft	3594.0	2963.1	3171.2	4591.7	4685.5	2750.8	3196.0	3854.4
Unlawful entry with intent	2484.9	1652.9	2166.4	2424.0	3229.5	2131.1	2711.5	2493.9
Motor vehicle theft	792.9	767.8	522.6	899.0	632.4	715.8	510.6	924.6
Assault	1063.1	347.1	526.0	1029.8	749.8	577.8	1579.8	565.2
Robbery	206.2	69.8	66.3	111.4	110.6	36.4	34.3	99.4
Sexual assault	92.4	51.9	102.8	97.8	81.2	41.2	117.2	31.5
Murder and attempted murder	3.9	2.3	5.6	4.4	2.3	3.0	5.7	n.p.

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of the offence. For example, for robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation.

(b) National requirements specify that offences should be counted in the State or Territory in which the offence occurred, regardless of which law enforcement agency completes the crime report or undertakes the investigation.

(c) Other theft counts for Victoria are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to a change in the recording procedure for stolen motor vehicle parts or contents associated with motor vehicle theft.

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

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia, 2000* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

ACT Corrective Services are responsible for providing a range of correctional services to the ACT community. With the passage of the *Custodial Escorts (Act) 1998*, ACT Corrective Services assumed responsibility for prisoner transport and provision of secure custody of prisoners in ACT Courts. The *Children and Young People Act* enacted in May 2000 legislates an indigenous placement principle, emphasising the importance of involving the indigenous community in the rehabilitation and care of indigenous offenders. The Act also provides an additional sentencing option of community service work without a conviction.

According to the *ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety Annual Report 1999–2000*, the Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC) was regularly filled to and exceeding capacity in 1999–2000, with detainee numbers peaking at 72 in March 2000. There was an average population of 49 for 1999–2000, which was an increase from 43 in 1998–99. Although a new accommodation area has been constructed at the BRC the ACT Magistrates Court was used on 61 occasions during the year to house 361 detainees overnight.

PRISONERS

The 2000 National Prisoner Census is a census of all persons in prison custody as at 30 June 2000. This collection covers all gazetted adult prisons in Australia, operated or administered by State or Territory correctional agencies, including those operated by private service providers.

Included in the collection are:

- prisoners temporarily absent from a gazetted adult prison;
- prisoners serving part-time custody in a gazetted adult prison, that is, periodic detainees in New South Wales (NSW) and the Australian Capital Territory;
- prisoners on work release from a gazetted adult prison;
- prisoners held in gazetted police prisons; and
- persons held in police lockups (in NSW and NT) who are the responsibility of the corrective services agency for that State/Territory.

Excluded from the collection are:

- persons on home detention;
- persons for whom custodial authority has been transferred to another agency, such as a community correctional agency or a psychiatric facility;
- persons in a juvenile detention institution; and
- persons in immigration custody.

In all States and Territories except Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, persons remanded or sentenced to adult custody are aged 18 years and over. Persons under 18 years are treated as juveniles in most Australian courts and are not remanded or sentenced to custody in adult prisons, other than in exceptional circumstances. However, in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, 'adult' refers to persons aged 17 years and over.

At 30 June 2000, there were 21,714 prisoners in Australian prisons, a rise of 1% from the 21,538 being held at that time in 1999. This represents a rate of 147.7 per 100,000 of the adult population. At 30 June 2000, of the 84 prisoners in ACT, 29 prisoners were on periodic detention and the remaining 55 were on remand. There were also 155 full-time sentenced ACT prisoners being held in NSW prisons. At 30 June 1999 there were 67 prisoners held in the ACT and 125 full-time sentenced ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. For all ACT prisoners, this represents an annual rise of 24% and is a rate of 100.5 per 100,000 of the adult population.

Sentenced prisoners Of the 21,714 prisoners being held in Australian prisons at 30 June 2000, 17,214 were sentenced, with 176 (or 1%) being sentenced in the ACT. Sentenced prisoners are those people who have received a term of imprisonment from a court and includes offenders who have been given an indeterminate sentence or custodial order, or those sentenced to part-time imprisonment, i.e. periodic detainees in NSW and ACT. Prisoners sentenced in the ACT rose by 17% from the 151 ACT sentenced prisoners being held at 30 June in 1999.

Prisoners on remand	There were 3,785 prisoners on remand in Australia at 30 June 2000, awaiting a court hearing or trial, awaiting sentencing or awaiting deportation. There were 55 prisoners held on remand in the ACT and eight ACT prisoners on remand in NSW. This was a rise of 18% nationally and a rise of 54% for the ACT from the same period last year.
Indigenous prisoners	At 30 June 1999 there were 4,095 identified Indigenous prisoners in Australian prisons, accounting for 19% of the Australian prison population. Nationally, there was a 5% fall from 4,307 identified Indigenous prisoners at June 1999. There was a rise in the number of ACT Indigenous prisoners being held, from eight at 30 June 1999 to 18 at 30 June 2000.
Known prior imprisonment	At 30 June 2000, 56% of the Australian prison population had experienced prior imprisonment compared to 58% the previous year. Forty-three percent of those prisoners being held in the ACT and 39% of ACT prisoners being held in NSW had experienced prior imprisonment. In comparison, known recidivism at 30 June 1999 was 15% of prisoners being held in ACT and 51% of ACT prisoners being held in NSW.
Most serious offence	For sentenced prisoners, the most serious offence is the offence for which the prisoner has received the longest sentence in the current episode for a single count of the offence.

At 30 June 2000, the most commonly committed serious offence by ACT sentenced prisoners was robbery. This offence rose 35% from the previous year. Increases in convictions were also recorded for sex offences (19%) and break and enter (17%). There was a significant fall in convictions of assault (52%), the highest most serious offence category for ACT sentenced prisoners in 1999.

7.5 SENTENCED PRISONERS, MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE — 30 JUNE 2000

	ACT			Aust.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Robbery	20	3	23	2 318	135	2 453
Sex offences	19	—	19	2 189	10	2 199
Homicide	13	3	16	1 625	119	1 744
Break & enter	13	1	14	2 000	109	2 109
Assault	12	1	13	1 849	100	1 949
Deal/Traffic drugs	10	2	12	1 294	115	1 409
All other offences	73	6	79	5 571	495	6 066
Total	160	16	176	16 846	1 083	17 929

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2000* (Cat. no. 4517.0).

SUPREME COURT

In 1999–2000 the Supreme Court comprised a Chief Justice, three resident judges, nine additional judges (each whose primary commission is as a Judge of the Federal Court of Australia), and a Master who has broad jurisdiction in personal injuries matters.

Selected caseload statistics for 1999–2000 for the Sheriff's Office are:

- Court sitting days — 234;
- Court sittings — 932;
- Notices of trial and sentence served — 60; and
- Number of other processes served on behalf of other jurisdictions — 41.

MAGISTRATES COURT

In 1999–2000 the Magistrates Court comprised a Chief Magistrate and seven magistrates. In addition there are two special magistrates who hear matters in relation to Small Claims, and some Coronial and Domestic Violence cases. The Court Registrar oversees statutory responsibilities in the jurisdiction on all matters dealt with by this Court.

Selected caseload statistics for 1999–2000 are shown below. More detailed information is contained in the *ACT Dept of Justice and Community Safety Annual Report*:

- Criminal (Adult) cases — 13,264 matters before the court (decrease of 7% over 1998–99).
- Civil cases — 10,596 matters listed before the court (increase of 2% over 1998–99).
- Children's Court cases — 2,123 charges (decrease of 28% over 1998–99).

DEFENDANTS FINALISED

In 1998–99 the number of defendants finalised in the ACT Supreme Court was 164 or 7% of the total number of defendants in Australia, which was 2,392. This is an increase of 26% from 1997–98 for the ACT and a national increase of 14%.

7.6 METHOD OF DEFENDANT'S FINALISATION — 1998–99

	Higher Courts	
	ACT %	Aust. %
Adjudicated		
Acquitted	9.1	8.2
Proven Guilty	72.0	76.5
Total adjudicated	81.1	84.7
Non-adjudicated		
Withdrawn	14.0	12.2
Total non-adjudicated	18.9	15.3(a)
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland defendants finalised by a bench warrant being issued.

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 4513.0).

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION
WITH POLICE SERVICE

Data from the ABS Population Survey Monitor, Community Satisfaction with Police Services, showed that in the year to 31 December 2000, 67% of people in Australia were either very satisfied or satisfied with the police service, 16% were neither satisfied or dissatisfied and 13% were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. National satisfaction rates were higher for women (69%) compared with men (66%).

In the ACT, 65% of the survey population were either very satisfied or satisfied with ACT police services, 19% were neither satisfied or dissatisfied and 12% were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Satisfaction with police in the ACT was also higher for women (68%) than men (61%).

7.7 SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES — 31 DECEMBER 2000

	Age group (years)			
	18-29	30-64	65 years and over	Total
	%	%	%	%
Very satisfied	11.4	15.4	23.7	15.2
Satisfied	48.2	50.0	49.1	49.4
Neither	22.4	18.8	10.8	19.0
Dissatisfied	12.0	9.3	4.7	9.5
Very dissatisfied	2.8	2.0	0.7	2.1
Don't know	3.2	4.5	11.0	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police Services.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 1998-99* (Cat. no. 4513.0).

Prisoners in Australia, 1999.

Prisoners in Australia, 2000 (Cat. no. 4517.0).

Recorded Crime, Australia, 1999 (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Non-ABS ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, *Annual Report, 1999-2000.*

Administrative Office, ACT Magistrates Court, *ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, 2001.*

Australian Federal Police, *ACT Policing, Annual Report, 1999-2000.*

CHAPTER 8

THE LABOUR MARKET

The labour force is broadly defined as people 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

Employed The trend estimate of employed people in the ACT rose steadily throughout 1999 and most of 2000. However, from October 2000 it declined slightly and in February 2001 there were 167,500 employed people in the ACT.

Industry The original series for annual average employment for the 12 months to February 2001 showed there were 168,700 people employed in the ACT. The annual average employment in the year ending February 2001, for the five major industries were:

- government administration and defence — 37,000 (22% of employed);
- property and business services — 25,400 (15%);
- retail trade — 20,900 (12%);
- education — 16,300 (10%); and
- health and community services — 15,400 (9%).

There was a rise of 3,400 (15%) in the number of employed people in property and business services in February 2001 compared with the previous year. Other significant rises were experienced in construction, up 3,300 (44%), health and community services, up 2,100 (16%) and education, up 1,800 (12%).

Declines were experienced in the industries of retail trade, down 2,900 (12%) and government administration and defence, down 1,700 (4%).

8.1 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY(a)

	1999-2000		2000-01	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*1.0	0.6	*0.8	0.5
Mining	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	4.7	2.9	5.5	3.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.9	0.6	*0.8	0.5
Construction	7.5	4.6	10.8	6.4
Wholesale trade	4.3	2.7	3.8	2.3
Retail trade	23.8	14.7	20.9	12.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.7	4.7	7.9	4.7
Transport and storage	4.2	2.6	5.1	3.0
Communication services	2.5	1.5	2.6	1.5
Finance and insurance	3.8	2.3	4.1	2.4
Property and business services	22.0	13.6	25.4	15.1
Government administration and defence	38.7	23.9	37.0	21.9
Education	14.5	8.9	16.3	9.7
Health and community services	13.3	8.2	15.4	9.1
Cultural and recreational services	6.4	3.9	6.4	3.8
Personal and other services	6.9	4.3	6.0	3.6
Total employed	162.2	100.0	168.7	100.0

(a) Annual average, year ending February.

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

Occupation Annual averages for the year ended February 2001 showed there were 46,300 people (27%) employed as professionals, followed by 34,800 people (21%) employed as intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and 22,000 people (13%) employed as associate professionals.

Some occupations continue to be dominated by a particular sex. There were more males than females working as tradespeople (92% were male), labourers and related workers (66%) and managers and administrators (63%). Conversely, there were more females employed in the intermediate clerical, sales and service (70% were female) and elementary clerical, sales and service (62%) occupations.

8.2 EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION(a)

	1999-2000		2000-01	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers and administrators	14.3	8.8	14.7	8.7
Professionals	42.0	25.9	46.3	27.4
Associate professionals	23.9	14.7	22.0	13.0
Tradespersons and related workers	14.0	8.6	15.8	9.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	5.7	3.5	6.3	3.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	31.7	19.5	34.8	20.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	6.0	3.7	6.1	3.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	17.0	10.5	15.4	9.1
Labourers and related workers	7.6	4.7	7.3	4.3
Total employed	162.2	100.0	168.7	100.0

(a) Annual average, year ending February.

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

Unemployed From a peak of 12,800 unemployed in 1996–97, the trend annual average of unemployed people gradually declined to 9,100 people in 1999–2000.

The trend annual average unemployment rate in the ACT has fallen steadily since 1996–97 (7.7%) to an average of 5.2% in 1999–2000.

8.3 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: annual average (trend) — 30 JUNE



Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Duration of unemployment The ABS monthly Labour Force Survey showed that the average duration of unemployment in the ACT in February 2001 was 50.4 weeks.

Participation in the labour force The ACT annual average trend participation rate of 72.7% in 1999–2000 was an increase on the 1998–99 figure of 70.9% and represented the first increase for three years.

8.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, ANNUAL AVERAGE — TREND SERIES

ACT									
In the labour force							Aust.		
Employed full-time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Total in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%
MALES									
1994-95	71.5	81.9	6.7	88.6	111.2	7.5	79.6	8.9	73.8
1995-96	71.2	82.2	6.8	88.9	110.8	7.6	80.3	8.5	73.8
1996-97	69.2	80.1	7.1	87.2	111.6	8.1	78.1	8.6	73.4
1997-98	69.5	80.9	6.9	87.7	112.3	7.9	78.1	8.3	72.9
1998-99	69.0	81.8	6.1	87.8	113.9	6.9	77.1	7.6	72.8
1999-2000	72.2	86.2	5.3	91.5	116.3	5.8	78.7	6.7	72.5
FEMALES									
1994-95	45.4	72.2	4.9	77.1	117.5	6.3	65.6	8.3	53.2
1995-96	45.1	74.5	5.3	79.8	119.7	6.7	66.7	7.6	53.8
1996-97	45.0	73.1	5.7	78.8	120.8	7.2	65.3	8.0	53.8
1997-98	46.7	73.5	5.3	78.8	120.9	6.7	65.1	7.6	53.6
1998-99	46.8	75.2	3.9	79.1	121.6	4.9	65.0	7.1	53.8
1999-2000	51.0	78.6	3.8	82.4	122.9	4.5	67.0	6.5	54.5
PERSONS									
1994-95	116.8	154.2	11.5	282.5	228.7	7.0	72.5	8.7	63.3
1995-96	116.3	156.7	12.1	285.1	230.5	7.2	73.2	8.1	63.6
1996-97	114.2	153.2	12.8	280.2	232.3	7.7	71.4	8.3	63.4
1997-98	116.1	154.3	12.2	282.6	233.2	7.3	71.4	8.0	63.1
1998-99	115.7	157.0	9.9	282.6	235.5	6.0	70.9	7.4	63.2
1999-2000	123.2	164.8	9.1	297.2	239.2	5.2	72.7	6.6	63.4

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET

Attending an educational institution	A major factor affecting participation in the labour force by teenagers was their attendance at full-time educational institutions. Predictably, teenagers have a higher rate of attendance at educational institutions than any other group in the labour force. At May 2001, of the estimated 23,900 ACT teenagers (aged 15-19 years), 17,200 attended an educational institution full-time. This represented an attendance rate of 71.9%.
Attending an educational institution full-time	There were 7,800 teenagers attending an educational institution full-time. The majority of these who were employed, were employed on a part-time basis (97%) (i.e. they worked less than 35 hours per week).
Not attending an educational institution	Nearly one-quarter (24%) of all teenagers in the ACT were not attending an educational institution. The labour force participation rate for these teenagers was 86.9%. This compared with the participation rate for all ACT teenagers of 63%.

Full-time/part-time status At May 2001, the proportion of employed teenagers working part-time in the ACT (77%), was high compared with those aged 20–24 years (29%). Teenagers also worked less average weekly hours (18.3 hours) than those in the age group 20–25 years (32.7 hours).

The unemployment rate for all ACT teenagers at May 2001 was 17.5%, compared with 7.7% for those aged 20–25 years.

8.5 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15–19 YEARS, LABOUR FORCE STATUS — MAY 2001

	Employed			Unemployed			In labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Attending neither school nor a tertiary educational institution full time	2.9	2.1	4.7	*0.9	*0.3	1.2	5.8	*0.9	6.7	20.3	86.9
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	*0.2	2.1	2.3	*0.1	*0.4	*0.4	2.7	1.0	3.7	*16.1	73.6
Attending school	—	5.5	5.5	—	1.0	*1.0	6.5	7.0	13.5	15.6	48.2
Total	2.9	9.5	12.4	*0.9	1.7	2.6	15.1	8.9	23.9	17.5	63.0

Source: Labour Force, Teenage Employment and Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary — Data Report, May 2001 (Cat. no. 6202.0.40.001).

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

Private and public sector employers The number of employees in the ACT and their earnings is collected by the ABS in the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE).

A number of groups were excluded from the definition of wage and salary earners, including members of the Australian permanent defence forces and proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses. There were an estimated 5,700 wage and salary earners out of scope in the December quarter 2000.

Sector of employment At the midpoint of the December quarter 2000 (November), there were 85,400 people (or 55% of ACT wage and salary earners) employed in the private sector.

8.6 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, ORIGINAL SERIES

	Private sector		Public sector		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
November						
1994	69.9	48.9	73.0	51.1	142.9	100.0
1995	68.7	47.7	75.3	52.3	144.0	100.0
1996	66.3	48.7	69.8	51.3	136.1	100.0
1997	69.0	49.5	70.3	50.5	139.3	100.0
1998	75.2	52.9	66.8	47.0	142.1	100.0
1999	79.7	53.5	69.5	46.6	149.1	100.0
2000	85.4	55.0	69.9	45.0	155.4	100.0

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 6248.0).

Sector of employment
continued

For the financial year 1999–2000, public sector employees earned 59% (\$3,474.1m) of total gross earnings, compared with the \$2,375.1m earned by private sector employees.

8.7 GROSS EARNINGS, ORIGINAL SERIES

	<i>Private sector</i>		<i>Public sector</i>		Total
	'000	%	'000	%	'000
1994–95	1 603	35.0	2 976	65.0	4 579
1995–96	1 693	34.4	3 224	65.6	4 917
1996–97	1 727	34.3	3 305	65.7	5 032
1997–98	1 800	34.9	3 364	65.1	5 164
1998–99	2 383	41.5	3 360	58.5	5 743
1999–2000	2 375	40.6	3 474	59.4	5 849

Source: *Wages and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 6248.0).

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS

In February 2001, the trend average weekly earnings of full-time males in the ACT stood at \$921, 19% higher than the comparable figure for Australia. For female workers in the ACT, average earnings of \$670 per week was 28% higher than the national average. For all people in the ACT, average weekly earnings was \$778, 19% higher than the Australian figure. From 1996 to 2001, average weekly earnings for all people in the ACT increased by 22%. This increase was larger for females (28%) than males (23%).

8.8 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS OF FULL-TIME WORKERS, TREND — FEBRUARY QUARTER

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1996	751	667	525	436	637	560
1997	770	684	567	454	669	576
1998	815	713	601	468	710	595
1999	799	727	584	480	694	607
2000	864	749	611	493	728	624
2001	921	777	670	525	778	655

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

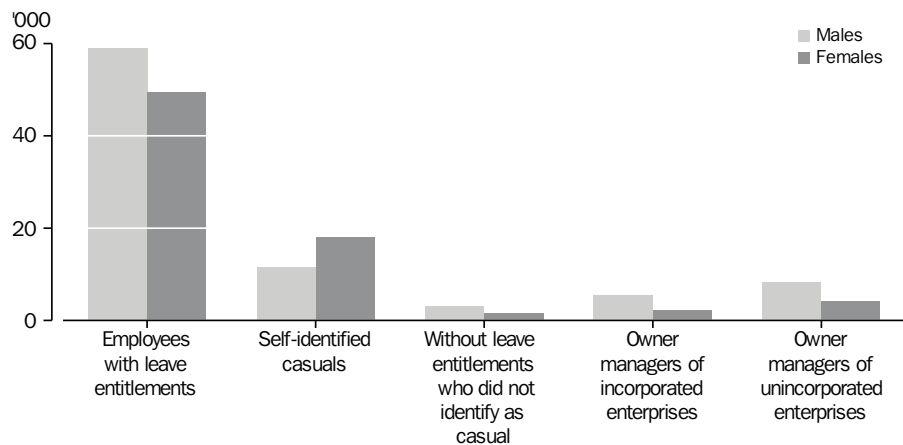
EMPLOYMENT
ARRANGEMENTS

The ABS conducted the Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation over the period April to June 2000. Of the 163,700 employees in the ACT, 25% had been with their current job for less than one year, 32% for between one and five years, 16% for between five and ten years and 27% for over ten years.

There were five employment types identified:

- 108,600 employees with leave entitlements — 66% of employed people;
- 29,600 self-identified casuals — 18%;
- 5,000 employees without leave entitlements who did not identify as casual — 3%;
- 8,100 owner managers of incorporated enterprises — 5%; and
- 12,500 owner managers of unincorporated enterprises — 8%.

8.9 EMPLOYMENT TYPES, ACT — APRIL–JUNE 2000



Source: *Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia, April to June 2000 (Cat. no. 6361.0)*.

With leave entitlements

Of the people surveyed between April and June 2000, there were 108,600 employees in the ACT with leave entitlements. These were people who identified themselves as being employed permanently. They made up two-thirds of employed people in the ACT (compared with 58% nationally).

Self-identified casuals There were 29,600 employees in the ACT who identified themselves as casuals. This represented 18% of all employed people and was identical to the national proportion. Selected characteristics of self-identified casuals in the ACT included:

- a majority of people who identified themselves as casuals worked part-time (84%);
- a higher proportion of females identified themselves as casuals (61%);
- as a proportion of all industries employing self-identified casuals, most (28%) were in the retail trade (28%) and property and business services (15%) industries; and
- finance and insurance had the lowest proportion (0.3%).

SUPERANNUATION

With superannuation coverage There were 138,300 people in the ACT aged between 15–54 years covered by superannuation. Most (46%) had personal and employer contributions or contributions were made by their spouse and employer.

Without superannuation coverage Data collected in the Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation showed that 9% of people aged between 15 and 54 years in the ACT had no superannuation coverage at the time of the survey. Over one-third (37%) were in the age group 15–19 years. Of the 79,000 people not making personal contributions, the main reason for not contributing to superannuation was the cost, or that they could not afford to contribute (34%), while 20% were not interested, had not bothered or had not considered contributing

Retired people Of the 23,400 retired people in the ACT, 67% were not receiving income from superannuation or annuities. Of all retired females, 77% were not receiving any superannuation or annuities. This compared with 45% retired males.

OVERTIME

The ABS Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours collected data on overtime.

At May 1999, the amount of paid overtime worked per employee in the ACT was 0.50 hours, compared with 0.79 hours in August 1993. The average hours for Australia peaked at 1.28 hours in 1994, before falling to 1.01 in 1996, and rising slightly to 1.05 hours in 1999.

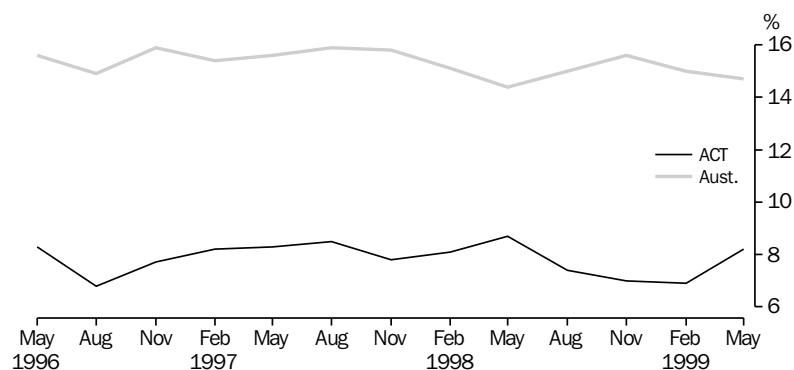
8.10 AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS WORKED

	Per employee		Per employee working overtime	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
1998				
February	0.52	1.01	6.44	6.72
May	0.53	0.97	6.13	6.71
August	0.46	1.02	6.28	6.81
November	0.43	1.06	6.12	6.83
1999				
February	*0.45	1.07	6.54	7.10
May	*0.50	1.05	6.14	7.13

Source: Vacancies and Overtime, Australia, May 1999 (Cat. no. 6354.0).

The ACT experienced a decline in the proportion of employees working overtime, from 9% in the May quarter 1998, to 8% in the May quarter 1999. Nationally, the percentage of employees working paid overtime remained relatively constant over that period, at around 15%. Of all States and Territories, overtime worked at May quarter 1999 remained the lowest in the ACT, with Queensland (16%) and NSW (15%) having the highest percentage of employees working overtime.

8.11 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES WORKING PAID OVERTIME



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

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

At August 2000 there were 36,000 people in the ACT who were members of a trade union in their main job, comprising 23% of total employees in the ACT. Nationally there were 1.9 million people who were trade union members in their main job, 25% of total employees.

Union membership was highest in the ACT in intermediate production and transport workers (40%) and professionals (26%). This pattern was similar to the national union membership for occupation groups.

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
INJURIES

Public sector claims Comcare, under the control of the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission, provides safety, rehabilitation and compensation services to both Commonwealth employees and employees of the ACT Government. In 1998–99, Comcare moved from a State based claims manager to a centralised system. Since that time, individual State data is no longer available for Commonwealth Government employees. However, data for ACT Government employees is available.

The number of reported Comcare compensation claims made by ACT Government workers decreased by 9% in 1999–2000 to 999.

8.12 COMCARE CLAIMS IN THE ACT

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ACT Government	1 737	1 390	1 158	1 023	1 097	999
Commonwealth Government(a)	2 789	2 065	1 749	1 613	n.a.	n.a.
Total	4 526	3 455	2 907	2 636	n.a.	n.a.

(a) In 1998–99, Comcare moved from a State based claims manager to a centralised system and Commonwealth Government accepted claims. State data are no longer available for Commonwealth Government employees.

Source: Comcare Australia, Annual Report 2000.

Private sector claims Private sector workers' compensation claims fell by 9% in 1998–99, to 3,914. The average percentage premium rate fell from 2.5% in 1996–97 to 2.1% in 1997–98, remained steady in 1998–99 and rose to a rate of 2.6% in 1999–2000.

8.13 ACT WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIMS

	<i>Unit</i>	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Claims	<i>no.</i>	4 326	4 317	4 193	4 297	3 914	n.a.
Average percentage premium rate(a)	<i>%</i>	2.34	2.41	2.50	2.12	2.12	2.60

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

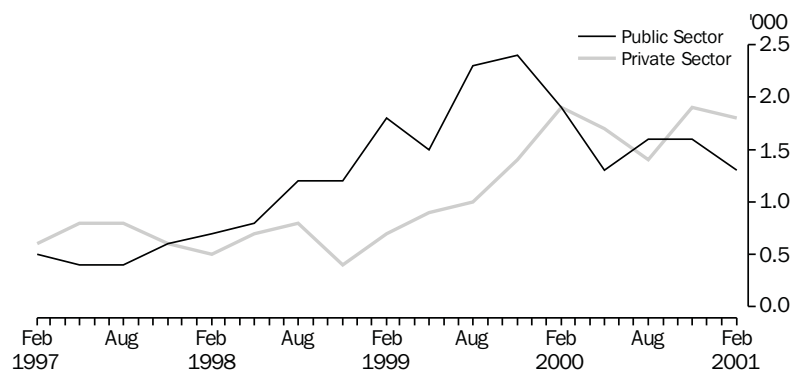
Source: ACT Workcover, Comparison of Workers' Compensation Arrangements in Australian Jurisdictions, July 2000.

JOB VACANCIES

Job vacancies in both the public and private sectors in the ACT have been relatively volatile over the past few years. Private sector vacancies reached a peak in February 2000 (1,900 vacancies) and was 1,800 at February 2001.

Public sector vacancies, after peaking at 2,400 in November 1999, experienced a decline to 1,300 at February 2001.

8.14 JOB VACANCIES BY SECTOR

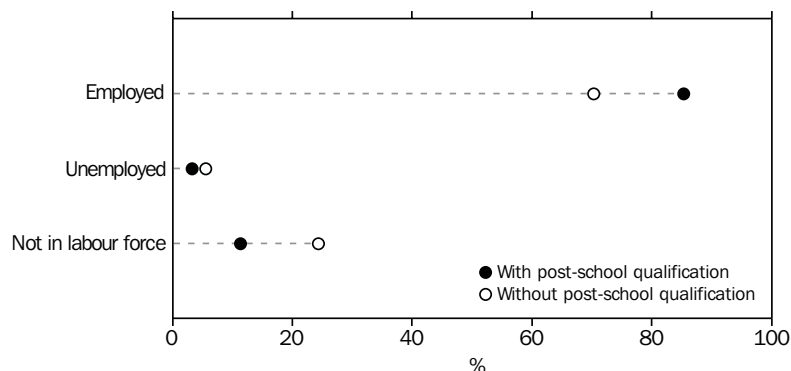


Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (Cat. no. 6354.0).

TRANSITION FROM EDUCATION TO WORK

Educational attainment	The Transition from Education to Work Survey conducted in May 2000 included only those people aged 15–64 years. Data showed the labour force participation rates for people with recognised post-school qualifications remained higher (88.7%) than those without post-school qualifications (75.7%). These rates were above the national rates of 85.1% and 69.6% respectively. The unemployment rate for people with recognised post-school qualifications in the ACT (3.8%) was less than for those without post-school qualifications (7.2%).
With post-school qualifications	Of the 116,500 people aged 15–64 years with a recognised post-school qualification, 99,500 (85%) were employed. Of this group of employed people, 81,000 (81%) were employed full-time and 18,500 (19%) were employed part-time. Of all people aged 15–64 years with a recognised post-school qualification, 13,200 (11%) were not in the labour force while 3,900 (3%) were unemployed.
Without post school qualifications	There were 84,700 people aged 15–64 years without a recognised post-school qualification, of which 59,500 (70%) were employed. Of this group of employed people, 42,100 (71%) were employed full-time and 17,400 (29%) were employed part-time. Of all people aged 15–64 years without a recognised post-school qualification, 24% (20,600) were not in the labour force while 4,600 (5%) were classified as unemployed.

8.15 PERSONS AGED 15–64 YEARS, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 2000 (Cat. no. 6227.0)*.

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

There were an estimated 217,500 ACT civilians aged 15–69 years in February 1999. Of these, 179,900 (83%) were in the labour force at some time during the year ending February 1999.

Participation in the labour force

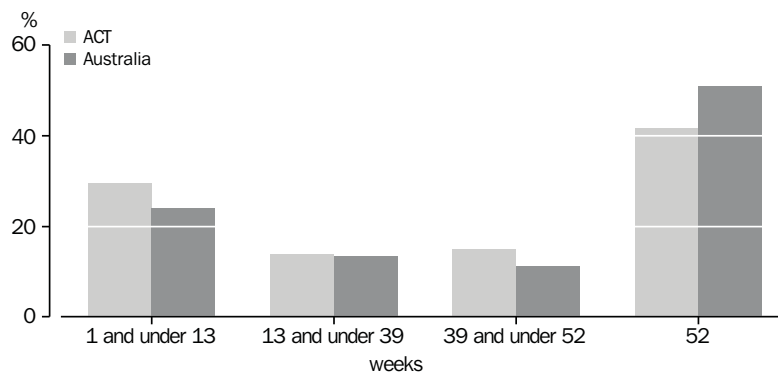
Of those who were in the labour force during the year, 168,700 people had worked at some time during the year (with 115,000 working for the whole year) and 27,500 people had looked for work at some time during the year.

There were 90,300 people aged 15–64 who were not in the labour force at some time during the year and 37,600 who spent no time at all in the labour force.

In the ACT there was a higher proportion of males (87%) than females (78%) who had participated in the labour force at some time in the 12 months up to February 1999. Nationally, these proportions were 85% of males and 69% of females.

The majority of people participating in the labour force spent all or most of the year in the labour force (86%), with 71% in the labour force for the whole year and 15% in the labour force for 39 and under 52 weeks. Similar proportions were recorded nationally.

8.16 TIME NOT IN LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR



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

Main activity while not in the labour force

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

A similar trend was recorded nationally, with males reporting 'attended an educational institution' (27%) and 'holiday/travel or leisure activity' (26%) as their main activities while not in the labour force. 'Home duties or childcare' (55%) and 'attended an educational institution' (16%) were the most commonly reported main activities for Australian females.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

At July 2000, there were 6,600 unemployed people in the ACT (excluding those who were stood down), comprising 4,200 (64%) males and 2,400 (36%) females. Over six out of ten unemployed people (62%) were looking for full-time work, a decrease from the 64% looking for full-time work in July 1999.

At July 2000, 25% of unemployed people in the ACT were considered long-term unemployed, that is, they had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more. The long-term unemployed comprised 61% males and 39% females.

Centrelink Registration

The Government made significant changes between September 1997 and May 1998, to the manner in which it provided employment services to the community. As a result, the nature of job search activity undertaken by job seekers changed.

Prior to the change in employment service arrangements, the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) provided job seekers with access to labour market assistance and offices of the then Department of Social Security (DSS) provided job seekers with access to income support.

Centrelink progressively replaced the CES and DSS shopfronts from September 1997. A competitive employment services market, the Job Network, was launched on 1 May 1998. The Job Network consists of private, community and government organisations on contract to the government to provide employment services to the community. As from that date, job seekers register with Centrelink for job search assistance and can choose to go to any of the Job Network employment agencies. The agency then attempts to match job seekers with job vacancies that are placed with them, by employers.

During the transition to the new employment services market, Centrelink performed a similar role to the CES. Job seekers registered at either a CES or Centrelink office, depending on which was operating in their area, for income support and/or job search assistance.

Centrelink Registration
continued

In July 2000, 2,100 unemployed people in the ACT (32% of unemployed people) were registered with Centrelink. Unemployed people who were registered and looking for full-time work (95%) were more likely to be registered with Centrelink than those looking for part-time work.

Nationally, 61% of unemployed persons were registered with Centrelink and of those looking for full-time work, 72% were registered with Centrelink.

LABOUR COSTS

Compensation of employees as a component of Gross State Product (GSP) consists of the value of entitlements earned by employees from their employers for services rendered during the accounting period. It covers wages and salaries received by employees, changes in provisions for future employee entitlements and employers' social contributions (pension and superannuation funds and workers' compensation).

In 1999–2000, compensation of employees represented 61% (\$8 billion) of the ACT GSP at current prices. This expenditure had risen over the last five periods, while as a proportion of the GSP, had decreased slightly.

8.17 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

	Compensation of employees		Proportion of Gross State Product at current prices	
		\$m		%
1994–95		6 429		62.7
1996–97		6 820		63.4
1997–98		7 097		62.4
1998–99		7 538		62.4
1999–2000		7 775		60.8

Source: Australian National Accounts States Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0).

In 1996–97 labour costs per employee in the ACT public sector were the highest in Australia at \$56,200, and 27% higher than the national cost per employee of \$44,200. However in the private sector, ACT labour costs per employee (\$30,800) were the fifth highest in Australia, and 7% below the national cost per employee of \$33,100.

Earnings

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

8.18 LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE — 1996–97

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

Source: Labour Costs, Australia 1996–97 (Cat. no. 6348.0).

WAGE COST INDEX

The Wage Cost Index is a price index which measures changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs and is unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. The Wage Cost Index for the ACT private sector showed a steady rise over the four quarters from March 2000 (107.2) to March 2001 (111.6). There was a similar trend for the public sector which rose steadily from 106.3 to 110.0 over the same period.

8.19 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY(a) BY SECTOR

	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>
INDEX NUMBERS		
Financial year		
1998–99	103.3	103.9
1999–2000	106.8	106.0
2000		
June	107.8	106.6
September	110.1	108.2
December	110.7	109.1
2001		
March	111.6	110.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE		
Financial year		
1998–99	2.4	3.3
1999–2000	3.4	2.0
2000		
June	0.6	0.3
September	2.1	1.5
December	0.5	0.8
2001		
March	0.8	0.8

(a) Excluding bonuses.

Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia, March Quarter 2001 (Cat. no. 6345.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Australian National Accounts State Accounts, 1999–2000*
(Cat. no. 5220.0)
- Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, August 2000*
(Cat. no. 6302.0).
- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2000* (Cat. no. 6310.).
- Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia, Apr to Jun 2000* (Cat. no. 6361.0).
- Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 2000*
(Cat. no. 6222.0).
- Job Vacancies, February 2001* (Cat. no. 6354.0).
- Job Vacancies and Overtime, May 1999* (Cat. no. 6354.0).
- Labour Force, Australia, June 2000* (Cat. no. 6202.0).
- Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 1999* (Cat. no. 6206.0)
- Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, February 2001* (Cat. no. 6201.1).
- Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 2000* (Cat. no. 6224.0).
- Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 2000*
(Cat. no. 6227.0).
- Wage Cost Index, Australia, March Quarter 2001* (Cat. no. 6345.0).
- Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2000*
(Cat. no. 6248.0).
- Non-ABS Comcare Australia
- ACT Workcover, Australian Capital Territory, Comparison of Workers' Compensation Arrangements in Australian Jurisdictions, July 2000.

CHAPTER 9

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

The ABS Business Register is a database of business units, incorporating industry, geographic area, employment size and other variables.

At September 1998, the ABS Business Register included only those businesses which employed wage and salary earners. Businesses operated entirely by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members were excluded. Agricultural businesses with a minimum estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 were included on the Register, regardless of employment characteristics.

The largest number of businesses were Property and business services (26% of all businesses), Retail trade (18%), Construction (10%) and Health and community services (9%). The government sector was 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 to 99 wage and salary earners.

9.1 LOCATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE — SEPTEMBER 1998

	<i>Employer size</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-19</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100+</i>	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98	11	2	5	—	—	116
Mining	8	1	—	1	—	—	10
Manufacturing	223	103	51	25	8	5	415
Electricity, gas and water supply	5	2	2	4	—	1	14
Construction	1 195	162	48	30	6	4	1 445
Wholesale trade	385	159	57	21	8	—	630
Retail trade	1 440	626	261	77	22	30	2 456
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	238	194	114	55	23	14	638
Transport and storage	330	61	24	11	6	7	439
Communication services	50	14	10	7	6	6	93
Finance and insurance	436	83	43	22	5	5	594
Property and business services	2 817	380	189	89	42	27	3 544
Government administration and defence	96	29	25	66	38	71	325
Education	199	52	49	77	37	13	427
Health and community services	820	255	108	50	17	14	1 264
Cultural and recreational	299	90	49	43	15	10	482
Personal and other services	626	203	67	32	5	12	969
Total	9 265	2 425	1 099	615	238	219	13 921

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

Source: ABS data available on request, 1998 Business Register Survey.

SMALL BUSINESS

At 30 June 1999, there were 14,700 small businesses operating in the ACT, representing 96% of all businesses in the ACT. These small businesses employed 36,200 people (excluding 13,100 people working in their own business). This represented 78% of private sector employment and 54% of the estimated 91,400 total employment in the ACT.

SMALL BUSINESS *continued*

Of all ACT small businesses, 8,700 were employing businesses, with 36,200 employees, and 6,000 were non-employing businesses. Of the people working in their own business, 9,000 were working on their own account and 4,000 were employers.

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

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

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

(b) Employer size is based on the number of wage and salary earners employed by the business.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, 1998–99 and Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998–99.

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

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

(a) Employer size is based on the number of wage and salary earners employed in the businesses.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, 1998–99 and Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1998–99.

BANKRUPTCIES

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

Bankruptcies and orders for administration (of deceased persons' estates) which were issued in the ACT during the financial year 1999–2000, totalled 614. These bankruptcies involved 669 people. This was a decrease of 6% from the 655 administrations in the previous financial year.

Business bankruptcies

The major cause of business bankruptcies in 1999–2000 was lack of capital (22%) followed by economic conditions (15%) and excessive drawings (14%). Economic conditions were the main cause of business bankruptcies in 1998–99.

9.4 MAJOR CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	
			no.	%
Lack of capital	5	14	37	22
Economic conditions	44	45	25	15
Excessive drawings	13	11	23	14
Excessive interest	16	13	20	12
Lack of business ability	20	25	12	7
Inability to collect debts	7	6	7	4
Failure to keep proper books	4	4	5	3
Seasonal conditions	3	3	5	3
Gambling or speculations	—	2	1	1
Personal reasons (incl. ill health)	n.a.	—	31	19
Other reasons (not stated)	14	27	—	—
Total	126	150	166	100

Source: Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1999–2000*.

Non-business bankruptcies

The major cause of non-business bankruptcies was unemployment (34%), followed by domestic discord (22%) and excessive use of credit (20%). Unemployment was also the highest contributor towards non-business bankruptcies in 1998–99 (38%).

9.5 MAJOR CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	
			no.	%
Unemployment	203	202	171	34
Domestic discord	84	103	111	22
Excessive use of credit	107	96	102	20
Ill health	37	46	64	13
Adverse litigation	31	43	49	10
Gambling or speculations	9	6	2	—
Liabilities on guarantees	4	—	2	—
Other causes	26	29	1	—
Total	501	525	502	100

Source: Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1999-2000*.

Occupation Apart from the unemployed, intermediate clerical, sales and service workers comprised the highest proportion (16%) of non-business related bankrupts and deceased debtors for the year ended 30 June 2000.

AGRICULTURE

ABS Agricultural Census data for 1998-99 financial year showed that there were 101 farming establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) greater than \$5,000 in the ACT. These farming establishments covered a total area of 49,000 hectares. The gross value of production of commodities produced fell by 6% to \$14.9m from the previous financial year. An increase in the value of crops was more than offset by falls in the value of livestock disposals and livestock products.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing was not a large industry in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1999-2000 manufacturing in the ACT recorded an increase of 7% (\$16m) in industry value added chain volume measures from the previous year. Manufacturing establishments operating in the ACT employed 3,900 people in 1999-2000, an increase of 11% from 1998-99. For the year ending 30 June 2000, \$130m in wages and salaries was paid (up \$13m from 1998-99), and \$640m in turnover was recorded (up 6% or \$37m from 1998-99) in the manufacturing industry.

At the end of June 2000, the manufacturing industry making the largest contribution to employment in the ACT was printing, publishing and recorded media with 1,500 people (38% of total employed in manufacturing), followed by machinery and equipment manufacturing (800 or 21%). These two industries also made the largest contributions to wages and salaries paid (43% and 17% respectively). Printing, publishing and recorded media recorded the highest turnover (\$223m) followed by machinery and equipment manufacturing (\$90m).

RETAIL TRADE

The retail industry was a substantial contributor to the ACT economy with a turnover of \$2,839m in 1999–2000, an increase of \$270m (11%) from 1998–99. The retail industries with the largest growth were household good retailing (30%), recreational good retailing (18%) and other retailing (11%).

WHOLESALE TRADE

In 1998–99, at 2% of Total Factor Income, Wholesale Trade made a similar contribution to the ACT economy as Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water and Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants. Total Factor Income was \$232m, an increase of \$28m from 1997–98. The two principle components were \$178m for compensation of employees and \$54m in gross operating surplus and gross mixed income.

BUSINESS USE OF TECHNOLOGY

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

In the ACT, 83% of businesses reported using a personal computer. This included the use of stand-alone and networked computers. The use of general applications software followed a similar pattern to that of personal computers. This included word processing, spreadsheet and accounting packages that are available to all consumers in a standard form rather than those tailored to a particular business' needs. Eighty percent of ACT businesses reported that they used general applications software.

Of ACT businesses, over four out of 10 (42%) used software designed for the business or software which although generally available had been customised for the business. This was higher than the national figure of 34%.

Over one half of all ACT businesses reported using electronic mail, much higher than the national level of 37%. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) was the technology least frequently used by ACT and Australian businesses, with only 11% and 8% respectively reporting using EDI.

Just under half (45%) of ACT businesses used electronic banking or EFTPOS, which was also higher than the national usage of 34%.

One-quarter of ACT businesses reported using electronic building management systems, much the same as businesses nationally (26%). These systems included electronic security systems, lighting, lifts, fire alarms and air conditioning.

BUSINESS USE OF
TECHNOLOGY *continued*

Electronic equipment or systems (with embedded chips) included the use of process control systems, cash registers, diagnostic equipment, robotics and time controlled equipment used in the day to day operations of the business. Equipment of these types were used by 20% of ACT businesses, which was slightly higher than the 18% level of usage nationally.

9.6 USE OF EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS — JUNE 1999

	ACT	Aust.
	%	%
Communications equipment	100	99
Personal computers	83	72
General software applications	80	66
Electronic mail	52	37
Electronic banking or EFTPOS	45	34
Software development for this business	42	34
Electronic building management systems	25	26
Electronic equipment or systems with embedded chips	20	18
Electronic data interchange	*11	8
Other computer systems	*3	4

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of the Year 2000 Problem.

9.7 USE OF PCS AND IT — JUNE 1999

	Unit	ACT	Aust.
Number of PC's	'000	23.0	2 090.0
PC users	'000	24.0	2 536.0
PC's per PC user	no.	1.0	0.8
Internet users	'000	*16.0	858.0
Internet uses per PC users	%	*67.0	34.0
IT & T employment	'000	n.p.	123.4
In-house IT & T support	no.	48.0	32.0
Ex-house IT & T support	no.	37.0	22.0

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of the Year 2000 Problem.

RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT

In 1998–99, business expenditure on research and development in the ACT was estimated at \$32m, an increase of 6% from \$30.3m in 1997–98 and 16% higher than the level in 1996–97. Nationally, there was a fall of 5% in business expenditure on research and development to \$3,992m in 1998–99.

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Agriculture, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 7113.0).
- Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8221.0).
- Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1999–2000*
(Cat. no. 8201.0).
- Market Research Services, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8556.0).
- Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8112.0).
- Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0).
- Small Business, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 1321.0).
- Survey of the Year 2000 Problem*, data available on request.
- Wage and Salary Earners, March 2000, Australia* (Cat. no. 6248.0).
- Non-ABS Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, AGPS, *Annual Report 1999–2000*.

CHAPTER 10

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

TYPES OF DWELLINGS

Data from the Australian Housing Survey showed there were 120,700 households living in private dwelling structures in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) in 1999. Separate houses were by far the most common type of dwelling structure. In 1999 there were 98,200 (81%) ACT households living in separate houses, followed by 12,300 (10%) living in flats and 10,000 (8%) households living in semi detached dwellings. This differs slightly from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing where 77% of dwellings were separate houses, 13% were semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses, and 9% were flats, units or apartments.

HOUSEHOLD TENURE, AGE AND STRUCTURE OF DWELLING

In 1999 37% of Canberra households were owners with a mortgage, which was slightly higher than the national figure at 31%. The number of owners without a mortgage in Canberra was 31%, whilst the national figure was higher at 39%. Canberra had a higher percentage of renters (10%) from the state housing authority than the national level at 5%. Only 2% of Canberra houses were older than 50 years of age, compared with 8% nationally.

10.1 ALL HOUSEHOLDS, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS — 1999

	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
Tenure				
Owner without a mortgage	37.1	30.7	2 800.3	38.8
Owner with a mortgage	45.1	37.4	2 256.1	31.3
Renters				
State housing authority	12.2	10.1	368.8	5.1
Private landlord	21.5	17.8	1 463.2	20.3
<i>Total renters(a)</i>	36.9	30.6	1 966.6	27.2
Rent free and other tenure	1.7	1.4	193.9	2.7
<i>Total</i>	120.7	100.0	7 216.9	100.0
Private dwelling structure				
Separate house	98.2	81.4	5 735.4	79.5
Semi detached	10.0	8.3	641.4	8.9
Flat	12.3	10.2	798.5	11.1
<i>Total(b)</i>	120.7	100.0	7 216.9	100.0
Age of dwelling (years)				
Less than 5	8.9	7.4	533.4	7.4
5–9	20.1	16.7	773.3	10.7
10–14	15.9	13.2	746.7	10.3
15–19	12.5	10.4	669.9	9.3
20–49	58.3	48.3	2 850.9	39.5
50 or more	2.7	2.2	1 296.6	18.0
<i>Total(c)</i>	120.7	100.0	7 216.9	100.0

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes other private dwelling structure.

(c) Includes 'age of dwelling unknown'.

Source: Australian Housing Survey — Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions, 1999 (Cat. no. 4182.0).

HOUSE PRICES

In the December quarter 2000, data from the Real Estate Institute of Australia showed house prices in Canberra experienced strong growth over the previous year. The moving annual median house price in Canberra for the December Quarter 2000 was \$180,800, a rise of 12% from the same period in 1999 and a rise of 18% from the December quarter 1997. Sydney and Melbourne both had strong growth in moving annual median house prices between December quarter 1999 and 2000 (8% and 10% respectively), while Brisbane grew only 3% in the same period.

Comparisons between Australia's eight capital cities showed Canberra's moving annual median house price of \$180,800 in the December quarter 2000 was the fourth highest behind Sydney (\$309,500), Melbourne (\$249,800) and Darwin (\$186,800). The annual median price for flats/units/townhouses in Canberra increased by 7% to \$140,300 in December quarter 2000 compared with December quarter 1999, and was up 15% on the 1997 December quarter price of \$122,300.

10.2 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES, TREND — DECEMBER QUARTER

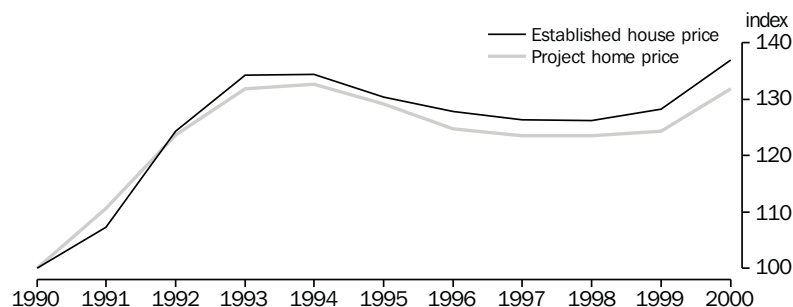
	<i>Median house prices</i>				<i>Median flats/units/townhouse prices</i>			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Canberra	152.8	155.5	161.5	180.8	122.3	128.5	131.1	140.3
Sydney	235.0	258.1	286.3	309.5	196.0	219.5	236.0	252.4
Melbourne	175.5	195.0	227.9	249.8	129.7	146.5	174.3	191.9
Brisbane	140.5	144.3	144.0	149.1	128.1	143.6	139.0	145.8
Adelaide	114.0	120.3	127.5	132.6	97.6	89.6	91.7	94.6
Perth	135.3	142.9	148.5	156.7	92.8	119.7	107.1	114.3
Hobart	108.8	107.3	112.2	117.8	77.4	79.0	85.5	88.9
Darwin	176.5	173.5	179.4	186.8	n.a.	127.2	155.6	146.6

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Market Facts, December Quarter 2000.

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

The house price index for established houses and project homes is a measure of price movements over time. The annual house price index for established houses rose in Canberra in 1999–2000 by 7% to 137.0 index points. This indicated continued growth that started in 1998–99 after a period of decline from 1993–94 to 1997–98. The house price index for project homes in Canberra followed a similar pattern, also rising, by 6%, to 131.9 index points.

10.3 ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICE INDEX(a) — 30 JUNE: Annual Average



(a) Includes project homes.

Note: Base of each index 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: House Price Indexes, December Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 6416.0).

HOUSING COSTS

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

In 1999-2000, the mean weekly housing cost for all Canberra households was \$161, which was 21% higher than the mean for all capital cities. Actual housing costs for Canberra were higher than most capital cities for all tenure types. The highest costs in Canberra were for owners with a mortgage (\$259 per week). However, as a proportion of income this group spent 18% of their income on housing which was slightly less than public housing renters (19%).

10.4 HOUSING COSTS — 1999-2000

	Canberra			All capital cities		
	Households	Mean weekly housing costs	Costs as proportion of income	Households	Mean weekly housing costs	Costs as proportion of income
Tenure type	'000	\$	%	'000	\$	%
Owner without a mortgage	31.0	30.0	2.9	1 664.9	24.0	2.5
Owner with a mortgage	51.1	259.0	17.5	1 578.2	228.0	17.1
Renters						
State housing authority	12.2	73.0	18.7	251.8	74.0	17.7
Private landlord	23.4	169.0	16.2	993.0	182.0	19.5
Total(a)	36.5	134.0	16.0	1 290.0	157.0	19.0
All household types	118.6	161.0	14.0	4 553.1	133.0	13.0

(a) Includes other renter.

Source: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia 1999-2000 (Cat. no. 4130.0).

HOUSEHOLD MEDIAN WEEKLY INCOME AND MEDIAN HOUSING COSTS

In 1999 household median weekly income in Canberra (\$991) was above that for all capital cities (\$867). There was a noticeably higher income (\$908) for owners without a mortgage in Canberra than for all capital cities (\$645).

10.5 ALL HOUSEHOLDS, MEDIAN WEEKLY INCOME BY TENURE — 1999

	Median weekly income	
	Canberra	All capital cities
	\$	\$
Tenure		
Owner without a mortgage	908	645
Owner with a mortgage	1 325	1 225
Renters		
State housing authority	301	291
Private landlord	823	784
Total renters(a)	712	668
Total(b)	991	867

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent free and other tenure.

Source: Australian Housing Survey, 1999 (Cat. no. 4182.0).

RENTAL PRICES

In the December quarter 2000, median weekly rents for three bedroom houses increased 5% to \$210 per week from the previous quarter and was up 11% from the December quarter 1999. Likewise, median weekly rents for two bedroom flats/units increased 3% (to \$190 per week) from the previous quarter and 12% from December quarter 1999. Canberra had the highest annual percentage rise in rent of both three bedroom houses and two bedroom flats/units of any capital city (11% and 12% respectively). Darwin, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth recorded the only annual decreases in rent for three bedroom houses in this period and only Adelaide and Darwin recorded decreases in rents for two bedroom flats/units.

RENTAL ACCOMMODATION
VACANCY RATES

The survey of real estate agent property managers conducted by the Real Estate Institute of Australia over the Christmas/New Year period 2000, found that vacancy rates of all rented dwellings in Canberra in the December quarter 2000 was 2.4%, slightly lower than most other capital cities (no data available for Brisbane) with the exception of Hobart (2.3%). Canberra's vacancy rate has been steady since the September quarter 2000 and increased by 1 percentage point from the December quarter 1999.

10.6 RENTED DWELLINGS, VACANCY RATES — DECEMBER QUARTER 2000(a)

	Vacancy rate	Quarterly change	Annual change
	%	%pts	%pts
Canberra	2.4	-0.1	0.9
Sydney	2.8	—	0.7
Melbourne	3.5	—	-0.4
Brisbane	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Adelaide	3.2	1.4	-2.1
Perth	3.8	—	0.9
Hobart	2.3	-1.3	-1.4
Darwin	7.0	-1.4	-6.5

(a) The closure of many Agents' offices during the Christmas/New Year period may have affected the results of this survey.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Market Facts, December Quarter 2000.

RENTAL INVESTORS

In June 1997, approximately 15,700 income units in the ACT owned or partly owned a residential rental dwelling. These rental investors represented 11% of all income units living in private dwellings in the ACT. Most were small investors, with 70% of ACT investors owning or partly owning only one property.

Couples with dependent children formed the largest group of household investors, accounting for 43% of investor households in the ACT. A large proportion (79%) of investors drew their principal source of income from wages and salaries (compared with 65% nationally). In the ACT, 77% of investors had a mortgage or loan held against their investment properties with the median mortgage value being \$115,000.

In June 1997, 22% of investors stated that they made a profit on their property investments in 1995-96, while 11% broke even and 46% made a loss. The ACT had more investors making a loss on their investment compared with national estimates.

10.7 PROFIT OR LOSS ON INVESTMENT — JUNE 1997

	Rental investor's net annual return on investment	
	ACT	Aust.
	%	%
Loss	46.1	35.9
Break even	11.1	11.0
Profit	21.7	29.4
Not stated	11.3	9.5
Not applicable	9.8	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Investors in Rental Dwellings, Australia, June 1997 (Cat. no. 8711.0).

PUBLIC HOUSING

At the time of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 10,636 households renting from the ACT Housing Authority. The structure of these households was markedly different to the pattern shown for the ACT as a whole.

The biggest difference was in one parent families, with 31% of Housing Authority households in this category, but comprising only 11% of all ACT households. Almost one-third (32%) of Housing Authority tenants were made up of lone person households while this group made up only 22% of all ACT households.

Conversely, while 60% of all households in the ACT were couple families with or without children, only 35% of Housing Authority tenants were in this category.

10.8 ACT HOUSEHOLDS — 6 AUGUST 1996

	<i>Public housing authority tenants</i>		<i>All ACT households</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 data available on request, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The value of total construction in the ACT rose by \$54m (6%) to \$945.8m in 1999–2000. The rise between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 was due to an increase in residential building (up 30%). This rise in the value of residential building activity in the ACT in 1999–2000 continued the growth recorded in recent years after a five-year period of decline between 1992–93 and 1997–98. In 1999–2000 there were declines in non-residential building (12%) and engineering construction (1%).

Of the total value of building construction commenced during 1999–2000, residential building made up 43%, non-residential building made up 29% and engineering construction made up 28%. This represented a change in the proportion of each sector's contribution to the total value of commitments commenced and reflected greater spending in the ACT on residential building over the last year.

10.9 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS COMMENCED

	<i>Residential building</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>	<i>Engineering construction</i>	<i>Total construction</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
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	379.9	121.3	759.1
1997–98	196.9	341.0	147.8	685.7
1998–99	308.3	315.2	268.3	891.8
1999–2000	402.0	277.5	266.3	945.8

Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8752.8)*; *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0)*.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Residential building involves the construction of one or more dwelling units, which can comprise either new houses or new other residential buildings, such as flats, apartments, villa units, townhouses and duplexes. A peak in residential building approvals in 1993–1994 (4,060) saw an over supply of completed dwelling units in 1994–95 of 4,051. From 1995–1996 to 1997–98 residential approvals and construction at all stages slowed.

Approvals The number of new dwelling units approved in 1999–2000 increased from the previous year by 19% (to 2,304). Just under two-thirds (65%) of all residential approvals in 1999–2000 were for new houses. There were 1,500 private sector new houses approved in the ACT, an increase of 23% from the financial year 1998–99. Nationally the number of private sector approvals for new houses rose by 16% to 120,834.

Commencements and completions The total number of residential dwellings commenced rose by 22% to 2,408 in 1999–2000. The number of completions rose by 38% to 2,088.

10.10 NEW RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Approvals					
Houses	1 208	1 224	1 101	1 297	1 500
Other residential	857	727	293	644	804
<i>Total</i>	2 065	1 951	1 394	1 941	2 304
Commencements					
Houses	1 290	1 157	1 022	1 364	1 460
Other residential	927	729	236	615	948
<i>Total</i>	2 217	1 886	1 258	1 979	2 408
Completed					
Houses	1 339	1 230	1 099	1 149	1 371
Other residential	1 023	815	415	366	717
<i>Total</i>	2 362	2 048	1 514	1 515	2 088
Under construction at the end of the period					
Houses	457	383	306	492	582
Other residential	531	424	245	494	633
<i>Total</i>	988	807	551	986	1 215

Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, September Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 8752.8)*, *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, December Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 8731.1)* and *Building Approvals, Australia, February 2001 (Cat. no. 8731.0)*.

10.10 NEW RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Approvals					
Houses	1 208	1 224	1 101	1 297	1 500
Other residential	857	727	293	644	804
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Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, September Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 8752.8), *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, December Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 8731.1) and *Building Approvals, Australia, February 2001* (Cat. no. 8731.0).

CONSTRUCTION TRADE SERVICES

There were a total of 2,600 operating businesses in the construction trade services industry in the ACT in 1996-97. The majority of these were in building completion services (1,200) and installation trade services (600). There were 4,900 people employed in construction trade services in the same year, with total salary and wages of \$44m. Total income for the industry was \$316m with 39% of total income recorded in installation trade services and 32% in building completion services. The total industry gross product for construction trade services was \$140m.

10.11 SELECTED INDICATORS — 1996-97

	Site preparation services	Building structure services	Installation trade services	Building completion services	Other construction services	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Operating businesses	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	2.6
Employment	0.1	1	1.5	1.8	0.5	4.9
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages and salaries	1.3	7	25.4	7.9	2.8	44.4
Turnover	13.9	49.8	121.1	101.5	25.8	312
Total income	14.1	50.8	122.5	101.9	26.5	315.8
Total operating expenses	10.9	39.4	102.6	73.9	19.7	246.5
Operating profit before tax	**0.1	12.1	19.6	26.7	6.8	65.3
Industry gross product	*4.7	23.8	52.8	52.7	**6.4	140.4

Source: *Private Sector Construction Industry, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 8772.0).

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION

The major components of engineering construction work done were telecommunications (34% of all work done in 1999–2000) and roads, highways and subdivisions (19%). Traditionally these two sectors have been the major contributors to engineering activity in the ACT.

After a period of growth in engineering construction for the value of work commenced in recent years there was a slight drop of 1% in 1999–2000. This was reflected in most sectors with the most significant decreases in roads, highways and subdivisions (down 41%) and telecommunications (down 18%). There were, however, increases in the value of work commenced in the period 1999–2000 for pipelines from nil to \$27m and recreation up from \$10m to \$62m. The increase in recreation was due to a number of landscaping contracts and the upgrading of the Bruce Stadium for Olympic events.

The private sector showed a growth in total engineering in 1999–2000 of 57% (up \$61m) compared with the previous year. The public sector, which had been increasing in recent years, showed a drop of 39% (down \$63m) during the same period.

10.12 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Water, storage and supply	Sewerage and drainage	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	Pipelines	Recreation	Telecom- munications	Other(a)	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Private sector									
1994–95	62.4	6.8	4.2	—	1.6	13.0	—	1.0	89.2
1995–96	46.3	—	1.1	—	3.9	19.0	—	0.2	70.6
1996–97	34.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	5.2	—	0.1	42.0
1997–98	39.1	1.2	3.2	—	2.3	15.2	0.1	1.5	62.6
1998–99	80.9	5.9	6.7	—	—	10.4	—	3.1	107.0
1999–2000	47.3	4.4	1.6	0.4	26.5	61.7	24.1	1.9	167.8
Public sector									
1994–95	0.7	1.5	13.2	18.7	—	—	34.7	—	68.8
1995–96	1.9	4.7	7.9	13.5	—	—	46.7	—	74.6
1996–97	2.0	0.5	11.4	14.6	—	—	50.8	—	79.3
1997–98	2.0	2.8	9.1	15.8	—	—	55.5	—	85.2
1998–99	2.5	5.2	27.8	15.0	—	—	110.7	—	161.3
1999–2000	2.1	5.1	8.5	16.6	—	—	66.7	—	98.7
Total									
1994–95	63.1	8.3	17.4	18.7	1.6	13.0	34.7	1.0	157.9
1995–96	48.2	4.7	9.0	13.5	3.9	19.0	46.7	0.2	145.2
1996–97	36.2	0.6	11.9	14.9	1.5	5.2	50.8	0.1	121.3
1997–98	41.1	4.0	12.3	15.8	2.3	15.2	55.5	1.5	147.8
1998–99	83.4	11.1	34.5	15.0	—	10.4	110.7	3.1	268.3
1999–2000	49.3	9.4	10.1	16.8	26.5	61.7	90.4	1.9	266.3

(a) Includes bridges, railways, harbours and heavy industry.

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Australian Social Trends, 2001* (Cat. no. 4102.0).
- Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, September Quarter 2000*
(Cat. no. 8752.8).
- Building Approvals, Australia, December Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 8731.0).
- Building Approvals, NSW & ACT, December Quarter 2000*
(Cat. no. 8731.1).
- Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, September Quarter 2000*
(Cat. no. 8762.0).
- Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 4130.0).
- House Price Indexes, December Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 6416.0).
- Investors in Rental Dwellings, Australia, June 1997* (Cat. no. 8711.0).
- Private Sector Construction Industry, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8772.0).
- Non-ABS Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd, *Market Facts, December 2000, Canberra*.

Tourism continues to be an important industry in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) economy, attracting national and international visitors to a diversity of events. Tourism creates direct employment in the ACT and surrounding regions through the consumption of a wide range of goods and services provided by transport and tour operators, accommodation establishments, entertainment and arts venues, museums and historical sites and restaurants. The ACT offers many renowned tourist attractions including both the old and new Parliament Houses, the recently renovated Australian War Memorial, the National Art Gallery, Canberra Deep Space Communications Center (CDSCC) Tracking Station at Tidbinbilla and the Australian Institute of Sport.

VISITORS

Data from the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) indicate that in the year ended 30 June 2000, an estimated 2.2 million Australian (domestic) visitors and 182,400 international visitors came to the ACT and stayed at least one night. An estimated 7% of all international tourists to Australia visited the ACT.

Domestic visitors

In the year ended 30 June 2000, of the estimated 2.2 million domestic visitors to the ACT who stayed at least one night, the most prevalent reason given was to visit friends and relatives (36%), followed by holiday or leisure (32%).

Just over one-quarter came for business purposes (26%). This category includes work travel for transport crews, attendance at conferences, conventions, exhibitions and trade fares, and for training and research related to employment.

11.1 DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS(a) — 30 JUNE 2000

<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	'000	%
Visit friends or relatives	788	35.6
Holiday	709	32.1
Business	575	26.0
Other	135	6.1
Total(b)	2 211	100.0

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may report several purposes for a trip.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians, June Quarter, 2000*.

Almost three-quarters (74%) of domestic overnight visitors travelled to the ACT by private vehicle and 16% by air. Over two-fifths (44%) of those stayed in a hotel, resort, motel or motor inn and almost as many (40%) stayed with friends or relatives. Over two-thirds (69%) of domestic overnight visitors were from New South Wales (NSW) and 14% were from Victoria.

International visitors In the year ended 30 June 2000, visitors from the United Kingdom comprised the largest proportion of international visitors in the ACT (14%), followed by Taiwan and the United States of America (both 13%). Visitors from Continental Europe, as a group, comprised 20% of international visitors to the ACT.

11.2 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a) — 30 JUNE 2000

<i>Country of usual residence</i>	'000	%
United Kingdom	25.8	14.1
Continental Europe		
Germany	12.7	7.0
Other Europe	24.2	13.3
USA	23.3	12.8
Canada	5.4	3.0
Taiwan	23.6	12.9
China	10.4	5.7
Japan	10.0	5.5
New Zealand	8.3	4.6
Other Asia	25.3	13.9
Other countries	13.4	7.3
Total	182.4	100.0

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia, June Quarter 2000*

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 (62%) followed by business purposes (14%) and visiting friends and relatives (12%).

11.3 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a) — 30 JUNE 2000

<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	'000	%
Holiday	113.1	62.0
Business	26.1	14.3
Visit friends and relatives	22.6	12.4
Other	20.5	11.2
Total	182.4	100.0

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia, June Quarter 2000*.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In the December quarter 2000 there were 60 tourist accommodation establishments within the ACT with 15 rooms or more, employing 2,169 people. These establishments comprised 15 licensed hotels with facilities, 25 motels and guest houses with facilities and 20 serviced apartments. Nearly three-quarters (72%) of these establishments were rated three-star or above.

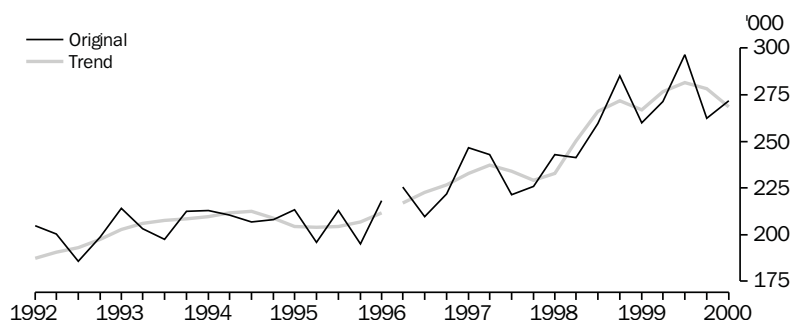
Occupancy Accommodation establishments in the ACT had a room occupancy rate of 59% in the year to December 2000, decreasing from 60% in the same period to 1999. Within the December 2000 quarter, the highest room occupancy rate occurred in November (66%).

Average length of stay In the December quarter 2000, guests in the ACT stayed 2.4 days compared with 2.1 days for the same period in 1999. Average lengths of stay were:

- serviced apartments — 3.9 days;
- motels — 2 days; and
- licensed hotels with facilities — 1.9 days.

Room nights occupied The trend estimate of room nights occupied during the December quarter 2000 was 268,500, a decrease on both the September 2000 and December 1999 quarters of 4% and 1% respectively.

11.4 ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED — DECEMBER



Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 due to changes in scope. See Explanatory notes in source publication.

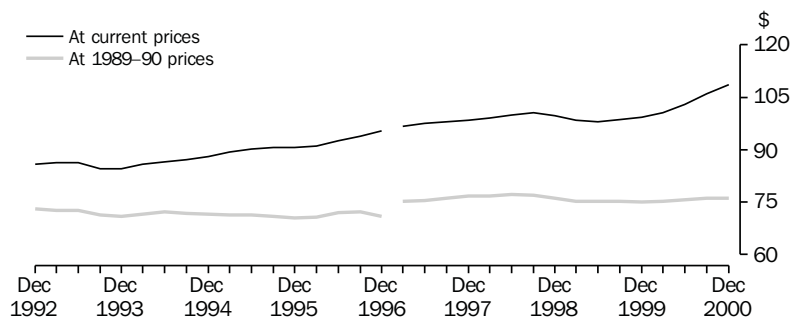
Source: *Tourism Indicators, December Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 8634.0)*.

Takings Takings from all establishments in the December quarter 2000 increased 12% (to \$29m from \$26m in the December quarter 1999). Licensed hotels with facilities experienced a 21% increase, while serviced apartments were up 9%.

Takings for the month of October 2000 (\$10.7m) were the highest in the quarter in terms of total takings for all accommodation types, reflecting the increase of visitors to Canberra for Olympic games events.

Average takings per room night occupied The trend estimate of average takings per room night occupied in December quarter 2000 was \$109, up 10% on the corresponding period last year. In 1989–90 prices, the December quarter 2000 average takings per room night occupied increased 1%.

11.5 AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, ACT: Trend



Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the Survey of Tourist Accommodation.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Tourist Accommodation.

11.6 HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS — DECEMBER

	Room nights occupied	Takings in current prices	Takings in 1989-90 prices
	'000	\$m	\$m
1991	696.7	58.1	50.8
1992	758.9	62.9	54.1
1993	798.9	67.2	56.6
1994	826.4	71.6	59.4
1995	838.7	75.7	59.6
1996(a)	821.5	76.5	58.8
1997	903.3	88.1	68.3
1998	933.1	93.5	71.9
1999	1 045.8	103.1	78.7
2000	1 102.0	115.1	83.8

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the Survey of Tourist Accommodation. For further details, refer to the source publication.

Source: Tourism Indicators, Australia, December Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 8634.0).

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Attendance Parliament House continues to be the most popular national tourist attraction in the ACT with an estimated 1,070,100 visitors in 2000. Other major attractions were the Australian War Memorial, the National Gallery of Australia and the Australian Botanic Gardens.

11.7 VISITS TO MAJOR CANBERRA ATTRACTIONS(a)

	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Parliament House	1 176 818	1 161 323	1 139 366	1 070 123
Australian War Memorial	812 810	679 357	853 405	882 424
National Gallery of Australia	411 709	481 034	471 805	380 197
Australian National Botanic Gardens	325 024	352 749	320 728	327 915
Telstra Tower	369 201	348 793	346 993	261 536
National Science & Technology Centre	302 705	292 155	105 237	240 095
Old Parliament House	129 299	132 379	180 208	155 387
National Library Exhibition	53 375	51 449	123 882	100 568
Screen Sound Australia	86 551	87 710	83 225	67 500
National Capital Exhibition	376 120	351 636	317 572	n.a.
High Court of Australia	128 897	109 334	108 708	n.a.
CDSCC Tracking Station(c)	79 424	58 665	71 431	n.a.
Electoral Education Office	63 808	66 582	60 744	n.a.
Royal Australian Mint	138 655	95 294	60 584	n.a.
National Dinosaur Museum	n.a.	54 898	55 771	n.a.
Australian Institute of Sport	106 896	115 710	37 973	n.a.
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve	133 136	103 784	12 900	n.a.
National Museum (Yaramundi)	33 552	10 632	n.a.	n.a.
Stromlo Observatory	n.a.	30 865	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Includes ACT residents.

(b) Some data not available from Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation, at time of publication.

(c) Canberra Deep Space Communications Center.

Source: Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation.

NATIONAL HERITAGE

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 (two places), grinding grooves (two places), art sites (two places) and quarries, stone arrangements and places of significance to aboriginal people all with one place each.

There were 141 historic places in the ACT listed on the Register of the National Estate at 30 June 1997 and 9,124 historic places in Australia. Almost 16% (22 places) were residential houses, followed by 14% (20 places) for farming and grazing, 10% (14 places) were parks, gardens and trees and 9% (12 places) were religious sites.

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED VENUES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducted surveys of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues in March 1995 and April 1999. The scope of those surveys included persons aged 15 years and over who attended a cultural venue or activity at least once during the previous 12 months. Attendance rates were calculated as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. Direct comparisons should not be made with attendance data held by venues since that data may also contain details of attendees ages less than 15 years or out of scope of the ABS surveys.

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED
VENUES *continued*

Residents of the ACT had the highest attendance rates for eight of the 12 venues and activities. In addition, residents of the ACT shared the highest rate for attendance at botanic gardens with Victoria (41%). Residents of the ACT rated much higher attendance for art galleries (38%) and also had a high attendance rate for museums (26%), significantly higher than the Australian average of around 20% for each of these types of cultural venues.

Almost 10 million Australians (9,987,600) aged 15 years and over had been to see a movie at least once during the 12 months to April 1999, an attendance rate of 67%. Cinemas were the most popular venue in the ACT with an attendance rate of 74%. Libraries (46%) were the second most popular followed by the Botanic Gardens (41%).

11.8 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES — APRIL 1999

	ACT	Aust.
	%	%
Cinema	73.5	67.0
Library	45.8	38.1
Botanic garden	40.9	36.1
Art gallery	37.7	21.2
Animal and marine park	36.9	33.9
Popular music	30.2	25.4
Museum	25.8	19.9
Other performing arts	22.2	17.8
Theatre	21.7	16.5
Opera or musical	18.0	16.3
Classical music	14.2	8.8
Dance	13.8	9.0

Source: *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, April 1999* (Cat. no. 4114.0).

PARTICIPATION BY
CHILDREN

Data from the first comprehensive survey by the ABS of the cultural and leisure activities of Australian children aged five to 14 years was released in January 2001 in the publication *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4901.0).

This publication covers the 12 month period to April 2000 and provides details on participation in selected organised cultural activities and organised sports outside of school hours for all States/Territories. It also provides information on participation in selected leisure activities (such as bike riding and watching television or videos) outside of school hours during the most recent two school weeks prior to interview and presents details on computer usage by children both during and outside of school hours over the 12 month period prior to interview.

PARTICIPATION BY
CHILDREN *continued*

Three-quarters of children aged five to 14 years in the ACT participated in organised sport and cultural activities, the highest participation rate of all States and Territories. Cultural activities included playing a musical instrument, singing, dancing and drama. Playing a musical instrument was the most popular of the activities with a participation rate 22%, followed by dancing (11%). The ACT also had a high participation rate in drama (6%), second to Queensland (7%) and higher than the national average of 5%.

At 63%, participation in organised sport in the ACT was second only to the Northern Territory (66%).

11.9 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES — APRIL 2000

	<i>Participation rate</i>					
	<i>Selected cultural activities</i>					<i>Organised sport</i>
	<i>Playing a musical instrument</i>	<i>Singing</i>	<i>Dancing</i>	<i>Drama</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
NSW	18.9	4.4	11.9	3.7	31.5	60.2
Vic.	16.7	3.6	9.0	3.8	25.8	58.8
Qld.	18.3	6.4	9.5	6.7	31.3	56.1
SA	16.9	6.4	9.7	4.1	28.3	61.5
WA	17.5	4.0	12.1	6.0	29.4	61.4
Tas.	19.1	4.6	6.2	4.3	27.5	59.1
NT(a)	11.3	*2.7	8.4	*1.9	22.0	65.5
ACT	22.4	5.9	10.9	6.1	33.8	62.5
Aust.	17.9	4.7	10.4	4.6	29.4	59.4

(a) Comprises predominantly urban areas only.

Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2000 (Cat. no. 4901.0).*

CULTURAL FUNDING

For the year to 30 June 1999, total funding on culture by the ACT Government was \$30m, an increase of 8% over the previous financial year. Almost two-thirds (64%) of the funding was for cultural facilities and services.

11.10 CULTURAL FUNDING(a)

	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>	<i>1998-99</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Cultural facilities and services	20.6	17.1	19.5
Broadcasting and film	0.1	0.1	—
Culture n.e.c.	11.1	10.9	10.8
Total	31.8	28.1	30.4

(a) Funding for sport, fitness and recreation is not considered to be cultural funding and therefore is excluded from these statistics.

Source: *ABS data available on request, Cultural Funding Survey.*

SPORT PARTICIPATION

The ACT continues to be Australia's most active State/Territory with a sport and physical activity participation rate of 65.3% for all persons aged 18 years and over, well above the national rate of 54.7%.

The participation rates were highest in the ACT for the 18–24 age group (79.8%) and 25–34 year age group (73.6%). Participation rates remained over 57% for the remaining age groups, except for those aged 65 years and over (41.4%). The ACT participation rate for this age group was significantly higher compared to other States and Territories with the exception of Western Australia (44.7%).

11.11 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT/PHYSICAL ACTIVITY(a) — 1999–2000

	ACT		Aust.	
	no.	Participation rate	no.	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	%
ORGANISED ACTIVITIES				
Males	37.8	39.9	39.2	37.7
Females	26.7	32.0	33.7	29.5
Persons	32.0	35.8	36.3	33.5
ALL ACTIVITIES				
Males	74.3	68.9	3 979.0	58.5
Females	71.2	61.9	3 562.7	50.9
Persons	145.5	65.3	7 541.7	54.7

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12 month period prior to interview.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

Most popular organised sports

In the ACT activities with the highest participation rate in the year ended 30 June 2000 were walking (26.3%), followed by swimming (18.1%), aerobics/fitness (16.7%), and cycling (11.2%). Nationally, walking and swimming were also the two most popular sports with participation rates of 18.8% and 13.9% respectively.

11.12 PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORT/PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES — 1999–2000

	Participation rate(a)		
	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Aerobics/Fitness	13.9	19.7	16.9
Billiards	3.1	*1.3	2.2
Cycling	14.2	8.5	11.2
Fishing	9.9	2.9	6.3
Golf	17.9	2.8	10.1
Ice/snow sports	3.8	3.0	3.4
Martial arts	3.2	2.3	2.7
Netball	*1.7	5.0	3.4
Running	8.5	5.8	7.1
Squash/racquetball	2.9	*1.0	2.0
Swimming	15.9	20.1	18.1
Tennis	9.1	7.4	8.2
Tenpin bowling	2.5	2.9	2.7
Touch football	4.2	3.1	3.6
Walking	20.0	32.2	26.3
Weight training	2.9	*1.5	2.2

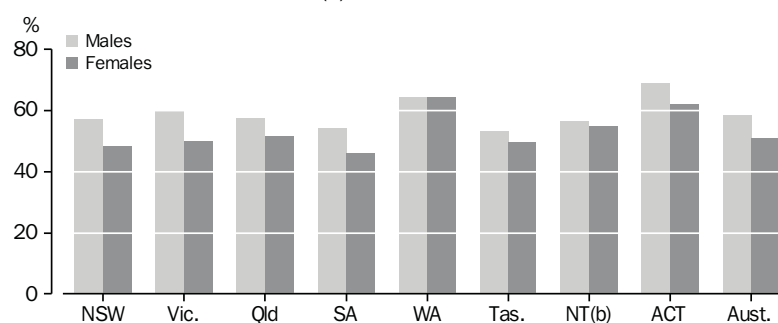
(a) The number of participants expressed as a percentage of persons aged 18 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

State comparisons After the ACT, Western Australia had the second highest participation rate at 64.5%, followed by the Northern Territory (55.7%). South Australia and Tasmania had the lowest participation rates (50.1% and 51.3% respectively).

The ACT had the highest male participation rate in sport and physical activities at 68.9%, while Western Australia had the highest female participation rate (64.6%).

11.13 PARTICIPATION RATES(a) — 1999–2000



(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) Includes predominately urban areas only.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

ATTENDANCE AT SPORTS EVENTS

In the 12 months to April 1999, ACT residents aged 15 years and over had the second highest attendance rate for sporting events of all the States and Territories, at 50%. Northern Territory had the highest rate at 59%, while the rate for Australia was 47%.

The most popular sporting event attended in the ACT was rugby league, with an attendance rate of 20%. This was well ahead of the next most popular sports, rugby union (14%) and horse racing (10%).

11.14 SPORTS ATTENDANCE(a), MAIN SPORTS — APRIL 1999

	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Rules	19.4	8.2	2 509.2	16.8
Horse racing	24.2	10.3	1 756.4	11.8
Motor sports	19.0	8.0	1 574.3	10.6
Rugby League	47.8	20.2	1 501.1	10.1
Cricket	12.9	5.4	942.5	6.3
Soccer	12.8	5.4	621.2	4.2
Harness Racing	3.3	1.4	534.8	3.6
Basketball	15.5	6.5	526.0	3.5
Rugby Union	32.5	13.8	446.2	3.0
Tennis	*1.6	*0.7	444.0	3.0
Dog Racing	*1.9	*0.8	276.4	1.9
Netball	*2.4	*1.0	248.7	1.7

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia, April 1999 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

Attendance rates for both males and females for Australia were highest in the 15–24 years age group. The attendance rates for both sexes declined significantly after the 45–54 year age group.

11.15 ATTENDANCE BY AGE — APRIL 1999

Age group (years)	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
15–24	33.8	68.6	1682.9	73.5
25–34	26.2	55.0	1648.6	66.6
35–44	24.2	51.8	1436.3	58.1
45–54	19.6	44.3	1172.8	48.5
55–64	9.2	38.8	586.0	43.2
65 and over	4.9	19.8	504.3	33.8
Total	117.9	49.9	7030.8	54.7

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia, April 1999 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, April 1999*
(Cat. no. 4114.0).
- Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2000* (Cat. no. 4901.0).
- Cultural Funding, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 4183.0).
- Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000*
(Cat. no. 4177.0).
- Sports Attendance, April 1999* (Cat. no. 4174.0).
- Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December Quarter 2000*
(Cat. no. 8635.0).
- Tourism Indicators, Australia, December Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 8634.0).
- Non-ABS Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation.
- Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia, June Quarter 2000*.
- Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians, June Quarter 2000*.

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT

Transport has an enormous economic and social impact in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and its surrounding region, creating considerable employment opportunities. The factor incomes of transport and storage contribute 3% of total factor income by industry for the ACT. In addition, there are numerous support industries ranging from the automotive service industry to travel agencies

Transport related issues such as road accidents and traffic congestion have a widespread effect on the community. 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. As at February 2001 there were 2,660 km of roads in the ACT.

The total stock of roads owned and serviced by the ACT Government is divided into three categories. National highways comprise 20 kms of road, Territorial, 765 kms of road and 1,875 kms of municipal road. At 28 February 2001, there were 188 roundabouts, 169 intersection traffic lights and 23 signal pedestrian crossings.

The ACT has an extensive bicycle pathway system with 2,190 kms of cycle paths and footpaths.

In 1999 new legislation was introduced, implementing a comprehensive package of legislation covering changes to ACT road rules, vehicle registration and driver licensing in accordance with national transport reforms. This included regulations relating to bus and taxi operation, covering issues such as safety, comfort, child restraints and air conditioning. The new legislation also:

- provided for automatic driver's licence suspension for drink driving offences and limited the eligibility of disqualified drivers for restricted licences;
- introduced amendments to allow for the use of speed and red light cameras; and
- implemented legislation prohibiting vehicle racing and burnouts on public roads.

LICENCES

At 30 June 2000 there were 234,561 residents in the ACT holding vehicle drivers licences. This was an increase of 4% from the previous year. The majority of licences were for vehicles only (87%), followed by licences for combined motor cycle/motor vehicle licences (10%), and learner permits (4%), with less than 1% for motorcycles only.

12.1 CURRENT MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES(a) — 30 JUNE

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Motor vehicle	180 655	185 434	187 737	191 244	195 583	211 262
Motor cycle	154	139	142	130	133	155
Combined	21 738	21 844	21 881	22 086	22 442	23 513
Learner	7 740	8 058	8 245	8 308	8 089	8 733
ACT residents holding a current licence	210 290	215 477	218 007	221 769	226 248	233 203

(a) The components may not add to totals as some people may hold more than one type of licence concurrently.

(b) Excludes 1,358 licences suspended at 30 June 2000.

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Buses 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 2000 ACTION employed 693 staff and operated:

- 347 buses;
- four interchanges;
- two bus depots and daily maintenance workshops; and
- three support vehicles.

Passenger boardings continued to fall in 1999–2000 to 16 million boardings, from the high of 24 million in 1995–96. While bus kms were just under 23 million kms a year, the number of buses in the fleet decreased to 347 in 1999–2000. Real operating costs in 1999–2000 remained steady, as did real fare revenue.

12.2 ACTION BUS SERVICE, SELECTED STATISTICS

	<i>Unit</i>	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Operating statistics						
Passenger boardings	'000	24 001	17 410	17 100	16 155	15 997
Bus kilometres	'000	20 870	18 846	20 225	22 563	22 951
Buses in fleet	no.	386	375	360	364	347
Employees	no.	802	801	753	806	693
Financial statements (1994–95)						
Real operating cost	\$'000	66 474	72 492	67 064	71 672	70 832
Real fares revenue	\$'000	15 677	17 236	17 871	16 266	16 572
Real deficit	\$'000	39 140	45 416	42 854	48 323	47 192

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services.

Taxis An integral part of the public transport system is provided by taxis. Canberra Cabs, with a fleet of 233 taxis operating on a 24 hour basis, has been the sole provider of an ACT based taxi dispatch service. All 233 taxis are independently owned and operated and compete for hiring throughout the ACT. In terms of equity and accessibility, Canberra Cabs operated 16 wheelchair accessible sedan taxis in 2001 although the ACT Government was negotiating with another provider for this service.

The ACT Government offered a second network to Yellow Cabs and this service was expected to begin in July 2001.

Other services Other public transport systems include the NSW Countrylink rail and coach system, which transports customers out of and into the ACT from NSW. In 2000 the number of passengers boarding trains in Canberra was 93,130, while the number of passengers alighting was 94,191. Coach passenger numbers for the same period were, boarding 12,197 and alighting 11,324.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Registered motor vehicles Results from the ABS Motor Vehicle Census indicated that 223,721 vehicles were on register in the ACT at 31 October 1999. Motor vehicles and motorcycles made up 88% (197,033) of motor vehicles on register in 1999. The average age of the vehicle population in the ACT was 10.2 years, compared with the average age of vehicles for Australia of 10.7 years.

12.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE ACT REGISTER — 31 OCTOBER

	1997	1998(a)	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Motor vehicles			
Passenger vehicles	169 340	167 581	170 144
Light commercial vehicles	17 550	17 052	16 838
Campervans	596	533	522
Trucks(b)			
Rigid (with GVM 4.5 Tonne or less)	607	655	623
Rigid (with greater than GVM 4.5 Tonne)	1 796	1 739	1 680
Articulated	272	257	246
Non-freight carrying	69	101	89
Buses	1 007	1 053	1 011
Total	191 237	188 971	191 153
Other(c)			
Motor cycles	6 001	5 843	5 880
Plant and equipment	478	690	496
Caravans	1 387	1 350	1 421
Trailers	23 418	23 817	24 771
Total	31 284	31 700	32 568
Total	220 118	220 671	223 721

(a) Variations in expected registrations for the ACT have occurred due to the assignation of DAS fleet vehicles to the state of the agency which operates the vehicle.

(b) The National Heavy Vehicle Scheme, introduced in all States/Territories during 1996, has had an impact on the classification and distribution of heavy vehicles.

(c) Excludes vehicles such as tractors, plant and equipment and motor vehicles not used on public roads that are not required to be registered.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, October 1999 (Cat. no. 9309.0).

New motor vehicle registrations There were 13,050 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in the ACT in the 12 months ending 30 June 2000, down by 13% compared with the 14,939 registered in 1998–99. Passenger vehicles accounted for 89% of all new registrations (excluding motorcycles) in the ACT. Light commercial vehicles (which include many four-wheel drives) increased by 15% from 1998–99.

There were 504 new motor cycle registrations issued in the ACT in 1999–2000, down 16% on the previous year.

12.4 REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

	ACT			Aust.		
	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Passenger vehicles	15 403	13 741	11 660	654 697	671 513	596 357
Light commercial vehicles	1 114	1 065	1 221	96 762	103 568	110 176
Trucks						
Rigid	43	58	88	11 387	13 182	13 502
Articulated	11	9	11	4 006	3 973	3 296
Non-freight carrying	1	3	1	1 247	1 194	1 068
Buses	73	63	69	3 746	3 636	4 026
Total (excluding motor cycles)	16 645	14 939	13 050	771 845	797 066	728 425
Motor cycles	503	601	504	26 765	30 070	32 579

Source: ABS data available on request, New Motor Vehicle Registrations Collection.

ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

Road breath tests The Australian Federal Police (AFP) conducted over 79,599 roadside random breath tests (RBT) in 1999–2000, a decrease of 23% on the previous year. During 1997–98, 949 people (a rise of 16%) were prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court based on the reading registered. Data for subsequent years is not available due to a change in the computer system of the AFP.

Fatalities and injuries In 1999–2000 there were 12,392 accidents reported to the police, an increase of 589 (5%) from 1998–99.

The number of fatalities on ACT roads as recorded by the Australian Federal Police was 13 compared with 23 people killed in the previous year. The number of persons injured in road accidents (676) decreased by 9% over the same period. Pedestrians injured dropped in 1999–2000 to 35 persons, while the number of motor cyclists and drivers injured fell by 35% and 5% respectively.

12.5 TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Roadside RBT screening				
Tests conducted	112 651	142 894	103 936	79 599
Persons charged/summonsed	815	949	n.a.	n.a.
Breath analysis reports				
Persons who were breath tested	1 380	1 373	n.a.	n.a.
Person who refused/failed breath tests	51	60	n.a.	n.a.
Persons who were charged/summonsed	1 316	1 311	n.a.	n.a.
Persons tested following motor vehicle collisions	249	199	n.a.	n.a.
Fatalities and injuries				
Accident information				
Accidents reported	12 641	11 825	11 803	12 392
Fatalities	21	21	23	13
Injuries				
Drivers injured	370	400	384	366
Passengers injured (incl. pillion passengers)	225	231	203	169
Motorcycle riders injured	50	70	64	58
Pedestrians injured	50	37	37	35
Bicyclists injured	61	58	54	35
<i>Total injuries</i>	756	796	742	676
Total	777	817	765	689

Source: Australian Federal Police, Annual Report 1999-2000; ACT Department of Urban Services.

As recorded by the Australian Transport Safety Bureau using calendar year data there were 18 road fatalities on ACT roads during 2000, one less than 1999, accounting for 1% of total Australian road fatalities (1,825). The number of motor vehicle driver and passenger fatalities accounted for nearly three-quarters (72%) of all road fatalities in the ACT.

12.6 ROAD FATALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER

	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</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>
Drivers	7	780	8	742	10	820	7	857
Passengers	1	429	6	469	4	428	6	450
Pedestrians	2	331	2	319	3	299	4	289
Motorcyclists(a)	5	175	3	181	1	176	1	191
Pedal cyclists	2	52	3	44	—	40	—	32
All road users(b)	17	1 770	22	1 758	19	1 764	18	1 825

(a) Includes pillion passengers.

(b) Includes road users not separately classified.

Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau.

12.7 ROAD FATALITIES



Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau.

CANBERRA AIRPORT

Canberra International Airport is the gateway to Canberra and the Capital Region. 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 which enabled the airport to handle movements of a range of larger aircraft.

In May 1998, the Commonwealth sold a 50-year lease, plus a 49-year option, to Capital Airport Group as part of the Government's Phase II airport privatisation program. The sale of the airport included the RAAF Base Fairbairn site, which was leased back to the Department of Defence for a five-year transitional period to enable the RAAF to relocate.

Canberra International Airport continued to undergo expansion and redevelopment, including the establishment of an aircraft maintenance facility for Impulse Airlines and other aviation and commercial development.

In June 2000 a third domestic carrier, Impulse Airlines, joined Ansett Australia and Qantas Airways in servicing the main trunk routes on the eastern seaboard, including operating flights out of the Canberra Airport to Sydney. Impulse Airlines merged with Qantas in 2001. A stronger marketing focus and the lead up to enhanced competition stimulated airline activity at Canberra Airport with an 8% increase in total passenger movements in 1999–2000. The number of revenue passengers increased to just under 2 million. Total passenger movements in the previous seven years averaged an increase of around 4% annually.

CANBERRA AIRPORT
continued

In December 2000 it was announced the airport would be further upgraded to handle wide-bodied aircraft such as the Boeing 747, to avoid visiting heads of state having to change aircraft at Sydney. The work will involve constructing a turning node at the northern end of the runway and adding sealed shoulders and widening some taxiways. The airport will not be able to handle regular international services as the number of landings and take offs of wide bodied aircraft will be restricted because of the length of existing pavement.

Domestic travel Domestic revenue passengers increased by 7% (95,013 passengers) from 1998–99 and regional revenue passengers increased by 12% (53,451 passengers). Aircraft movements increased 8% to 41,025 movements in 1999–2000.

12.8 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, REVENUE PASSENGERS

	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)	698 312	691 514	1 389 826	213 058	221 631	434 689	911 370	913 145	1 824 515
1998–99(b)	684 334	683 143	1 367 477	224 513	228 767	453 280	908 847	911 910	1 820 757
1999–2000(b)	729 694	732 796	1 462 490	254 649	252 082	506 731	984 343	984 878	1 969 221

(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 for these years includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Road Safety.

12.9 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

	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
1998–99(a)	9 194	9 182	18 376	9 854	9 846	19 700	19 048	19 028	38 076
1999–2000(a)	9 822	9 829	19 651	10 692	10 682	21 374	20 514	20 511	41 025

(a) Regional airline data for these years includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Road Safety.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 October 1999* (Cat. no. 9309.0).

National Accounts: State Accounts, Australia 1999–2000
(Cat. no. 5220.0).

Non-ABS ACT Department of Urban Services, *Annual Report 1999–2000*.

ACT Department of Urban Services.

Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report 1999–2000*.

Department of Transport and Road Safety.

CHAPTER 13

RESOURCE USE AND MANAGEMENT

This chapter presents statistics which indicate waste management, recycling, energy use and consumption, and water consumption by the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) population.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The major types of waste generated in the ACT are:

- solid waste — including putrescible (rotting) household and commercial waste;
- liquid waste — including storm water and sewage waste;
- gaseous waste — includes greenhouse gases and other air pollutants and combustion emissions; and
- hazardous waste — including hospital waste, automotive oils, solvents and other chemicals.

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.

The system involves weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheelie bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheelie bins. In 1994–95, one-third of waste was being recovered and in 1999–2000 this proportion doubled to 66% waste recovery.

During the 1999–2000 period, the amount recycled was 500,229 tonnes and the amount going into landfill was 259,084 tonnes.

In 2000, the kerbside collection of organic materials was trialled, involving 1000 households/multi unit developments in Chifley. The trial began in early August and was due to be completed in June 2001. Materials that were collected include kitchen waste (all food scraps including meat and dairy products), tissues, paper towel, paper and small amounts of garden waste. The aim of this trial was to determine the best methods of recovering the organic material stream from the domestic waste currently going to landfill.

SEWERAGE

The Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre (LMWQCC) is Canberra's main sewage treatment facility.

In 2000, ACT Electricity and Water (ACTEW) promoted the reuse of effluent for irrigation using final treated effluent from the Fyshwick sewage treatment plant.

SEWERAGE *continued*

The number of sewerage customers for ACTEW increased by 6,475 (6%) to 119,846 in 1999–2000. Since 1994–95 the length of sewage mains increased 62 kms, with the length of mains in 1999–2000 totalling 2,836 kms. The quantity of sewage treated increased by 2,520 ML (8%), and the amount of sewage treated annually per person increased 7 kL (7%).

13.1 SELECTED SEWERAGE STATISTICS

	<i>Unit</i>	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Number of customers(a)	no.	113 371	116 008	115 083	116 268	117 648	119 846
Quantity of sewage treated	ML	30 065	32 200	33 704	31 524	32 718	32 585
Sewage treated per person per annum	kL	98	105	109	101	106	105
Length of mains	km	2 774	2 784	2 806	2 812	2 817	2 836

(a) Until 1995–96 a common figure was used for water and sewer customers. From 1996–97 separate calculations have been provided for sewer properties connected and water customers, including standpipe customers, and sporting field irrigation.

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2000.

RECYCLING

In 1999–2000 a total of 495,249 tonnes of materials were recycled, representing a 50% increase from the previous year. There was an increase in the amount recycled in most categories. Recycling of demolition and construction waste doubled to 315,105 tonnes. In 1999–2000, significant increases were also found in ferrous metals (35%) and clothing (14%). There were decreases in the recycling of motor oil (32%), aluminium cans (25%) and HDPE (High density polyethylene) (14%).

Revolve, a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane, enabled the reuse of more than 6,970 tonnes of articles dropped off at the site or recovered from the landfill. This represented an increase of 8% from the previous year.

13.2 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED (TONNES)

Product	1994-95(a)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Demolition waste	48 400	55 389	82 848	88 873	154 241	315 105
Garden waste	35 500	65 190	85 640	79 056	107 848	117 592
Paper	31 500	37 124	37 466	39 249	41 974	39 727
Glass	7 100	7 795	7 756	7 180	7 093	7 442
Revolve(b)	3 920	7 000	4 451	2 145	2 473	6 970
Metals ferrous	4 700	5 541	5 514	2 415	3 172	4 537
Clothing	1 850	1 585	1 181	360	535	2 819
Motor oil	1 400	1 935	2 669	5 086	6 459	2 169
Steel cans	500	826	877	789	798	728
HDPE(c)	280	439	393	r 686	701	597
Cooking oil and fat	600	754	687	3 536	3 350	595
PET(d)	300	429	472	595	r 564	570
Liquid paperboard	240	251	229	187	r 175	160
Aluminium cans	280	200	189	180	180	135
Other(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 325	1 083
Total	136 570	184 458	230 372	230 337	r 330 888	500 229

(a) Introduction of kerbside collections

(b) Tip salvage operation. Includes brick recycling from 1995-96.

(c) High density polyethylene (HDPE).

(d) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

(e) Includes animal wastes, batteries, paint, wood and tyres.

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services, unpublished data.

The ACT recycled 12% of all items in 2000. Although this was a drop from recycling 16% in 1996, the ACT continued to have the highest rate in 2000 of all states for recycling all items, and nearly double that of the national average (7%). Data collected by the Monthly Population Survey also found that the ACT continued to have the highest proportion of households involved in recycling. This rate has been steadily growing over the last eight years (1992, 85%; 1996, 91%; 2000, 97%).

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

ACTEW, the sole provider of electricity and water for the ACT, employed 881 people at 30 June 2000. Total revenue for the Corporation in this period was \$363m, an increase of 6% from the previous financial year.

From 1994-95 to 1999-2000 there was a 10% increase in the number of customers, including domestic (6%) and other users (43%). The number of electricity substations and streetlights also increased during that period, by 9% and 8% respectively.

Natural gas

AGL Gas Company supplies the ACT with natural gas piped from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia. In the ACT in 1997-98, the length of reticulation mains (of low and medium pressure) laid and in use was 3,439 km. Net interstate transfer of gas available to end users in the ACT in 1997-98 was 5.2 Petajoules (PJ). High pressure gas transmission measured 50 km.

Natural gas *continued* In comparison with the rest of Australia, the ACT recorded the highest residential consumption of gas per person in 1997–98 (9.6 Gigajoules), followed by South Australia (5.1 GJ). In 1997–98 there were 64,762 natural gas customers in the ACT. Gas sales for ACT in 1997–98, including residential, commercial and industrial totalled 5,181 Terajoules (TJ). Residential sales recorded 2,949 TJ, while commercial and industrial sales recorded 2,232 TJ. Revenue generated for the ACT in 1997–98 totalled \$55.3m.

13.3 SELECTED ELECTRICITY STATISTICS

	Units	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Customers								
Domestic	no.	109 005	112 762	114 778	116 129	117 690	118 986	115 655
Other	no.	12 674	11 953	11 952	11 876	11 962	12 615	18 205
Total	no.	121 679	124 715	126 730	128 005	129 652	131 601	133 860
Substations	no.	3 583	3 684	3 726	3 773	3 811	3 811	3 897
Streetlights	no.	60 141	61 019	61 973	62 560	62 691	64 208	64 722
Nominated kVA of transformers(a)	'000	1 359	1 395	1 421	1 451	1 480	1 488	1 496

(a) For 11kV and below only.

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2000.

ENERGY USE

Electricity Energy use is influenced by a number of factors, including the local climate and consumption habits. ACTEW have estimated electricity usage figures for Canberra residents based on a family of four people. Over three months, average consumption for a family of four people were estimated to be 2,250kWh of electricity, costing \$239 (including 34.43¢ per day supply charge). For one day, the same family would consume an estimated 25kWh of electricity or spend an estimated \$2.65. Approximately 60% of consumption is on water heating (125L tank).

Cooking Electricity was the dominant energy source used by households in the ACT for cooking (73%), followed by gas (27%). Nationally, electricity was also the dominant energy source for cooking (59%), followed by gas (41%). Electricity use for cooking among households was highest in Tasmania (92%), followed by Queensland (78%).

Heating Results for March 1999 indicated that half of the dwellings in the ACT (51%) were heated by gas, with 28% of dwellings using ducted gas.

As at March 1999, electricity was the primary energy source for water heating (69%) in the ACT, followed by gas (29%).

13.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS — MARCH 1999

	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
Total dwellings(a)	118.0	100.0	7 135.2	100.0
Cooking				
Electricity	85.6	72.5	4 181.1	58.6
Gas	31.5	26.7	2 887.0	40.5
Other(b)	*0.8	*0.7	66.7	0.9
Water				
Electricity	81.9	69.4	4 253.8	59.6
Gas	34.5	29.2	2 526.7	35.4
Solar — electric booster	*3.5	3.0	317.0	4.4
Other(b)	*0.8	0.7	153.1	2.1
Heating				
Electricity				
Ducted	*2.8	2.4	80.9	1.1
Not ducted	36.0	30.5	1 420.0	19.9
Gas				
Ducted	33.5	28.4	691.4	9.7
Not ducted	26.7	22.6	1 647.1	23.1
Other(b)	17.8	15.1	1 837.6	25.8

(a) Components may not add to total as more than one form of energy may be used in a dwelling.

(b) Includes wood, oil and coke/ coal, other and unknown.

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

ENERGY CONSERVATION

In keeping with national and international trends, the ACT Government's policies aim to reduce the consumption of, and dependence on, fossil fuels. One important avenue for this has been educating the public about the principles of energy-efficient appliances in housing. ACTEW has built energy-efficient houses to encourage architects and builders to incorporate some of these principles into their designs. A natural gas energy-efficient display house has also been built. On another front, since July 1995 all new dwellings have had to receive a four-star energy-efficiency rating before approval for construction.

During 1999–2000, ACTEW provided advice to over 20,000 residents on efficient use of energy and water in homes. ACTEW also implemented a '\$500 cash-back' scheme for reverse cycle heat pump installation. In 2000, under the ACTEW Approved Supplier Scheme, over 2,000 residents had installed energy efficient appliances through the scheme. The scheme provided a 'no deposit no cost finance' over 12 or 24 months to approved purchases from among a quality audited network of retail suppliers and installers.

The cold winters and relatively hot summers make insulation an important factor in energy conservation in the ACT. In March 1999, in Australian households where insulation status was known, the ACT had the highest proportion of dwellings with some form of insulation. In the ACT 75% of homes had roof or ceiling insulation and 30% had wall insulation. Nationally, the proportions were 53% and 14% respectively.

GREENPOWER

Greenpower is electricity generated from renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, biomass, wave and hydro power. An amount of renewable electricity equivalent to that produced by coal is fed into the grid, in the usual way, thereby avoiding that amount of coal derived power and reducing greenhouse gases.

In March 1999, the ACT had the highest proportion of households in Australia stating they were not connected to a greenpower scheme (94%). Of those households not connected to a greenpower scheme, the majority (59%) were not aware that these schemes existed or were available to them.

The majority of Australian households (56%) stated that they were not willing to pay more for electricity generated from greenpower schemes. Of those who were willing to pay more, the highest proportion occurred in the ACT.

WATER SUPPLY

ActewAGL provided more than 100 million litres of water each day to Canberra residents. The Cotter River catchment includes the Cotter (4,700 ML storage capacity), Bendora (10,700 ML) and Corin Dams (75,400 ML). Googong Dam (124,500 ML), developed on the Queanbeyan River in NSW, is used to meet peaks in demand in summer or during extensive dry periods.

The quality of water is routinely tested by ActewAGL, both for aesthetics (e.g. colour, turbidity, pH) and bacteriological quality. The quality of water from the catchment to consumers is evaluated through physical, chemical and microbiological analyses of water samples from the storage dams, water treatment plants, local reservoirs and garden taps of Canberra residents. All sampling and analytical work is performed by a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) registered laboratory.

WATER USAGE

From 1994–95 to 1999–2000 the number of ACTEW customers increased by 8%, while the maximum daily demand remained steady during the same period. According to ActewAGL there has been a reduction in usage patterns since 1992–93. This trend is mostly due to a reduction in outside water use, which has decreased from 55% of total consumption in the 1970s and 1980s to 43% in 1999–2000. Average daily consumption during winter has remained constant.

The total water consumption in the ACT in 1999–2000 was 57,929 megalitres (ML) (down 4% or 2,432 ML from 1998–99). Water consumption per capita decreased from 182 kL in 1998–99 to 176 kL in 1999–2000.

13.5 WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE

	Units	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Customers(a)	no.	113 371	116 008	117 343	118 856	120 349	122 760
Maximum average daily demand	ML	332	296	350	406	371	331
Total consumption	ML	60 572	53 254	61 810	73 009	60 361	57 929
Annual consumption per capita	kL	199	174	187	220	182	176
Rainfall	mm	587	645	675	439	689	666
Length of mains	km	2 830	2 877	2 895	2 901	2 907	2 921

(a) Until 1995-96 a common figure was used for water and sewer customers. From 1996-97 separate calculations have been provided of sewer properties connected and water customers, including standpipe customers and sporting field irrigation.

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2000.

13.6 TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION — 30 JUNE



Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2000.

INFORMATION SOURCES

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CHAPTER 14

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Australian Capital Region (ACR) combines the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), the South East Statistical Subdivision of New South Wales (NSW) and Tumut Statistical Local Area. For statistical purposes, The ACR includes the ACT and the following Local Government Areas (LGA's): Bega Valley; Bombala; Boorowa; Cooma–Monaro; Crookwell; Eurobodalla; Goulburn; Gunning; Harden; Mulwaree; Queanbeyan; Snowy River; Tallaganda; Yarrowlumla; Yass; Young; and Tumut.

These correspond to the Statistical Local Areas (SLA's) as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Where possible Tumut is included in this statistical analysis.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

At 30 June 2000, estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACR was 504,400, an increase of 10,800 since 30 June 1995. This represented a growth rate of 2% for the 1995 to 2000 period. The 1999–2000 annual growth rate for the region was 0.6%. At 30 June 2000, the ACR covered an area of 58,200 km².

The Canberra–Queanbeyan sub-region incorporates the ACT and 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 this sub-region rely on Canberra–Queanbeyan as the primary service centre.

At 30 June 2000, the sub-region covered approximately 15,800 km² and contained an estimated resident population of 371,600 people, representing 27% of the ACR's land area and 74% of ERP of the region. The sub-region recorded a total growth rate of 2.3% over the last five years while the annual growth rate for 1999–2000 remained steady at 0.7%.

Of the nine SLAs within the ACR that experienced a net population loss for the 1995 to 2000 period, Bombala (10%) and Harden (6%) recorded the largest losses. The highest growth rates for the five-year period were recorded in Mulwaree (11%), Queanbeyan (9%) and Eurobodalla (7%).

14.1 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 JUNE

							<i>p</i> Change 1995–2000	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	<i>p</i> 2000		
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	%
Sub-region								
ACT	304 805	308 251	308 011	308 057	309 295	310 839	6 034	2.0
Cooma–Monaro	9 691	9 721	9 639	9 640	9 360	9 200	–491	–5.1
Gunning	2 285	2 299	2 311	2 330	2 298	2 264	–21	–0.9
Queanbeyan City	27 831	28 155	28 577	28 789	29 325	30 205	2 374	8.5
Yarrowlumla	9 175	9 253	9 358	9 503	9 573	9 654	479	5.2
Yass	9 345	9 370	9 398	9 380	9 390	9 486	141	1.5
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>363 132</i>	<i>367 049</i>	<i>367 294</i>	<i>367 699</i>	<i>369 241</i>	<i>371 648</i>	<i>8 516</i>	<i>2.3</i>
% change from previous period	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	..	..
Bega Valley	27 958	28 268	28 516	28 598	28 971	29 036	1 078	3.9
Bombala	3 067	3 070	2 990	2 938	2 839	2 755	–312	–10.2
Boorowa	2 458	2 484	2 521	2 474	2 476	2 418	–40	–1.6
Crookwell	4 420	4 431	4 435	4 471	4 325	4 252	–168	–3.8
Eurobodalla	29 856	30 433	30 747	31 115	31 465	31 971	2 115	7.1
Goulburn City	21 293	21 490	21 305	21 034	20 792	20 621	–672	–3.2
Harden	3 993	3 902	3 890	3 821	3 765	3 742	–251	–6.3
Mulwaree	5 758	5 806	5 862	6 032	6 192	6 383	625	10.9
Snowy River	6 157	6 272	6 280	6 340	6 424	6 448	291	4.7
Tallaganda	2 617	2 601	2 592	2 581	2 600	2 629	12	0.5
Tumut	11 418	11 398	11 315	11 206	11 086	11 059	–359	–3.1
Young	11 440	11 384	11 382	11 318	11 387	11 400	–40	–0.3
Total Australian Capital Region	493 567	498 588	499 129	499 627	501 563	504 362	10 795	2.2
% change from previous period	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	..	..

Source: *Regional Population Growth, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 3218.0).

Age profile At 30 June 2000, the SLAs with the highest proportion of children aged 0–14 years, were Young and Gunning (both 24%) and the SLA with the highest proportion of older people (aged 65 years and over) was Eurobodalla (22%).

Housing trends According to the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, there were 154,700 people who fully owned a total of 63,300 dwellings in the ACR. For the ACR this represented an increase of 55% in home ownership over the 10 years from 1986. Of these, 39,400 (62%) dwellings were owned in the sub-region. In 1996 there were 162,000 people in the ACR purchasing dwellings, representing a decrease of 5% from 1986, but an increase of 1% from 1991.

The number of people renting in the ACR has risen by 23,200 (22%) in the 10 years to 1996. There was a similar increase in the sub-region (18,300 or 23%), however, there was very little change between 1991 and 1996, with a rise of only 1,100 (1%) in the number of people renting.

14.2 HOUSING, NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

	1986		1991		1996	
	Persons	Dwellings	Persons	Dwellings	Persons	Dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
SUB-REGION						
Fully owned	55 042	19 924	85 334	31 700	100 336	39 448
Being purchased	142 328	42 561	135 124	41 499	131 382	42 899
Rented	79 378	29 412	96 521	37 046	97 670	40 220
ACR						
Fully owned	100 035	37 562	133 150	51 533	154 701	63 275
Being purchased	169 845	50 464	160 809	49 170	162 042	52 317
Rented	107 760	39 556	126 432	48 093	131 004	53 072

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1986, 1991, 1996.

LABOUR FORCE

The regional labour force consisted of 262,400 people in 1999–2000, up 3,100 (1.2%) from 1998–99. The estimated number of employed people in the ACR was 245,300 in 1999–2000, up 3,300 people (1.4%) from the previous year. There were 17,200 people unemployed in the ACR in 1999–2000, down 100 (1%) since 1998–99. The annual average unemployment rate for 1999–2000 was 6.5%, down from 6.7% in 1998–99. The labour force participation rate for the ACR was 68.5% in 1999–2000, a rise of 1.1 percentage points from 1998–99. It was lower than the ACT rate of 78.7%, but higher than the national rate of 63.4%.

Journey to work

Data from the 1996 Census showed that there were 11,600 employed people in the ACT who lived in nearby local areas outside the ACT. Of those who travelled to work in the ACT, 62% were from Queanbeyan, followed by 24% from Yarrowlumlula and 11% from Yass. This compared with 3,400 people who lived in the ACT and travelled to work in other areas of the sub-region. The majority of these people (92%) were employed within the Queanbeyan area.

14.3 ACR(a), LABOUR FORCE STATUS, ANNUAL AVERAGE — 30 JUNE

	In labour force			Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Employed	Unemployed	Total			
	'000	'000	'000			
1993–94	231.9	18.3	250.2	113.5	7.3	68.8
1994–95	236.7	19.1	255.8	116.6	7.5	68.7
1995–96	245.8	18.6	264.4	115.2	7.0	69.6
1996–97	237.1	18.5	255.6	121.1	7.2	67.8
1997–98	243.7	21.3	265.0	124.2	8.0	68.1
1998–99	242.0	17.3	259.3	125.6	6.7	67.4
1999–2000	245.3	17.2	262.4	120.5	6.5	68.5

(a) Excludes Tumut SLA.

Source: ABS data available upon request, Labour Force Survey.

CENTRELINK CUSTOMERS

At June 2000, there were 14,000 people in receipt of labour market benefits and 34,800 in receipt of the age pension. The SLAs with the highest proportion of Centrelink customers receiving labour market benefits were Snowy River (12%) and Eurobodalla and Bega Valley (both 9%). In Eurobodalla, 23% of the Centrelink customers received the age pension.

14.4 CENTRELINK CUSTOMERS(a), SELECTED PROGRAMS — 30 JUNE 2000

	<i>Labour market benefits</i>		<i>Age pension</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>% of the SLA</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>% of the SLA</i>
Sub-region				
ACT	6 755	6.8	14 665	14.7
Cooma–Monaro	342	6.7	1 061	20.7
Gunning	33	4.9	119	17.8
Queanbeyan City	1 141	7.7	2 261	15.3
Yarrowlumla	78	5.7	181	13.2
Yass	190	5.0	806	21.3
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>8 539</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>19 093</i>	<i>15.2</i>
Bega Valley	1 377	8.5	3 085	19.0
Bombala	95	7.6	252	20.1
Boorowa	77	6.2	273	21.9
Crookwell	71	3.9	447	24.5
Eurobodalla	2 019	8.6	5 383	23.0
Goulburn City	706	5.3	2 664	20.1
Harden	135	6.1	472	21.4
Mulwaree	59	5.0	248	21.2
Snowy River	119	11.5	117	11.3
Tallaganda	102	7.9	232	18.0
Tumut	384	6.9	1 218	21.8
Young	343	5.7	1 274	21.3
Total Australian Capital Region	14 026	7.0	34 758	17.4

Note: Data has been collected by postcode and converted to statistical local area using geographic concordances based on population counts from the 1996 Census.

Source: FaCS, *Customers by Payment Type, June 2000*.

TAXATION STATISTICS

Data from the Australian Tax Office (ATO) showed the total number of taxable incomes in the ACR in 1998–99 was 231,123, down 1% from 1997–98. The number of non-taxable incomes increased 10% from 40,660 in 1997–98 to 44,781 in 1998–99.

The areas with the highest mean taxable income in 1998–99 were Yarrowlumla (\$41,644), followed by the ACT at \$40,140 and Queanbeyan at \$34,837. The lowest mean taxable incomes were recorded in Boorowa (\$26,680), Crookwell (\$26,878) and Eurobodalla (\$27,577).

14.5 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, TAXATION STATISTICS

	1997-98			1998-99		
	Non-taxables	Taxables	Mean taxable income	Non-taxables	Taxables	Mean taxable income
	no.	no.	\$	no.	no.	\$
Sub-region						
ACT	21 543	155 557	37 226	23 785	156 303	40 140
Cooma-Monaro	710	2 870	29 290	1 263	4 182	30 045
Gunning	239	769	28 054	222	706	28 050
Queanbeyan City	1 852	11 784	32 866	2 403	14 121	34 837
Yarrowlumla	702	4 201	35 353	529	2 546	41 644
Yass	994	4 193	31 292	1 101	3 895	29 650
Bega Valley	3 320	11 191	26 847	3 316	10 196	29 553
Bombala	404	1 245	26 879	410	1 011	27 663
Boorowa	327	998	27 427	332	843	26 680
Crookwell	582	1 558	25 527	701	1 514	26 878
Eurobodalla	3 372	11 568	25 953	4 007	11 476	27 577
Goulburn City	1 966	8 725	30 001	2 543	10 255	32 193
Harden	466	1 403	25 741	549	1 503	29 335
Mulwaree	552	2 345	30 287	302	1 028	31 347
Snowy River	857	3 769	27 868	476	1 980	28 566
Tallaganda	375	978	31 580	419	896	28 993
Tumut	1 115	4 824	28 943	1 232	4 676	29 224
Young	1 284	4 686	26 545	1 247	4 118	28 039
ACR Total	40 660	232 663	34 529	44 781	231 123	30 415

Source: ATO, Taxation Statistics, 1998-99.

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS

At 30 September 1998, there were 28,100 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACR. Of these businesses, the majority (61%) were small businesses employing less than five people, followed by 15% of businesses employing between five to nine people.

Australian Capital Region

The traditional economic base of the ACR outside the ACT was mainly primary industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing. In the ACR in September 1998, there were 5,700 agriculture, forestry and fishing businesses. However, in terms of the number of people employed in each industry, property and service industries, construction and retail trade have become more dominant.

14.6 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE ACR — SEPTEMBER 1998

	Employment size (persons)						Total
	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 and over	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	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(a)	17 201	4 066	1 790	948	337	275	28 093

(a) Includes 3,476 location counts for which employment size data was not available.

Source: ABS data available on request, Business Register collection.

- ACR sub-region At 30 September 1998, there were 17,700 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the sub-region, representing 63% of all business located in the ACR sub-region. The most significant industry in the ACR sub-region was property and business finance, employing 3,900 people.
- Small business At 30 September 1998, there were 15,600 small business (employing less than 19 people) in the ACR. Almost three-quarters (73%) of these small businesses employed less than five people.
- Large business Of the 1,200 large businesses, 59% employed between 20 to 49 people.

14.7 ACR SUB-REGION, ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS — SEPTEMBER 1998

	Employment size (persons)						Total
	Less than 5	5–9	10–19	20–49	50–99	100 and over	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	588	25	11	6	1	—	(a)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	11 406	2 880	1 325	715	268	234	17 696

(a) Includes 868 location counts for which employment size data was not available.

Source: ABS data available upon request, Business Register Collection.

TOURISM

Australian Capital Region The Survey of Tourist Accommodation provides information at the national, State and Tourism Region level. At 30 June 2000, there were 225 accommodation establishments available for tourists in the ACR. The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACR in 1999–2000 was 63.0%. Takings for these establishments for the same period were \$176.3m.

14.8 ACR TOURIST ACCOMMODATION — 30 JUNE

	Establishments	Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Room occupancy rate	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	no.	%	\$m
1997–98	213	9 279	30 191	48.1	146.3
1998–99	221	9 950	31 822	47.9	156.6
1999–2000	225	10 348	33 343	63.0	176.3

Source: ABS data available upon request, Survey of Tourist Accommodation.

Tourism regions There were four tourism regions in the ACR which closely align with ACR boundaries. These areas were 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. Snowy Mountains had both the highest room occupancy rate for the September quarter 2000 (60.1%) and the longest average length of stay (2.9 days), followed by Canberra (56.8% and 2.2 days respectively).

14.9 TOURISM REGION ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS — SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2000

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Guest rooms</i>	<i>Bed spaces</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Guest arrivals</i>	<i>Room occupancy rates</i>	<i>Average length of stay</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
South Coast	80	1 946	6 030	607	75.2	36.3	1.6	4 781
Snowy Mountains	60	2 391	9 423	908	129.6	60.1	2.9	25 060
Capital Country	45	1 447	4 352	455	80.8	47.3	1.4	4 745
Canberra	60	5 032	15 178	2 537	201.8	56.8	2.2	28 747

Source: ABS data available upon request, *Survey of Tourist Accommodation*.

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS

In 1996–97, there were 800 manufacturing establishments in the ACR, which represented an increase of 153 (24%) since 1993–94. Of all the manufacturing establishments in the ACR, 44% were located in Canberra–Queanbeyan. Bega Valley, Eurobodalla, Goulburn and Young were also important centres of manufacturing enterprises.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The construction industry included the construction of all aspects of the built environment, covering commercial and residential developments, engineering work such as roads and bridges and major projects (for further details see Chapter 10).

During 1999–2000, there were 4,300 residential dwelling units approved in the ACR, an increase of 47 (1%) from 1998–99. The majority of this rise occurred in the sub-region where residential dwelling unit approvals rose by 172 (6%) to 3103 in 1999–2000.

The value of building approvals in the ACR was \$991m in 1999–2000, up \$137m or 16% from the previous year.

14.10 BUILDING APPROVALS

	New residential	Alterations and additions	Non-residential building	Value of building approved	Total dwelling units approved
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	no.
SUB-REGION					
1994-95	335.1	69.6	297.4	702.1	3 281
1995-96	264.8	63.3	509.4	837.4	2 552
1996-97	248.8	64.7	303.4	616.8	2 307
1997-98	204.6	59.8	248.9	513.4	1 737
1998-99	286.2	68.8	317.5	672.5	2 931
1999-2000	399.4	76.2	298.4	783.3	3 103
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION					
1994-95	516.2	96.2	368.6	981.1	5 227
1995-96	348.4	79.5	547.4	999.0	3 656
1996-97	340.6	79.3	358.9	778.8	3 281
1997-98	300.4	75.0	299.3	674.6	2 732
1998-99	381.9	84.5	387.7	854.1	4 242
1999-2000	529.4	97.0	344.1	991.0	4 289

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals Survey.

AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND FORESTRY

According to 1996 Census of Population and Housing data, agriculture, fishing and forestry employed approximately 9,500 people or 4% of all people employed in the ACR. The value of agriculture in the ACR was \$461m in March 1999.

Livestock

The ACR provides ideal climate, terrain and vegetation for breeding and grazing of livestock. At 31 March 1999, sheep grazing and fine wool production continued to be the main livestock activity in the ACR. The ACR's flock number stood at over 6 million sheep and lambs. Beef cattle was the second largest livestock activity in the ACR, with a herd size of 398,400 at 31 March 1999. Dairying, with a herd size of 42,000 (predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the ACR), and pig raising with a herd size of 62,000, were also important in the ACR. In 1999, milk production was worth around \$48m in the ACR.

Crops

In March 1999, the ACR had 103,421 hectares under cereal cultivation. The major fruit crops in the ACR were apples, pome and stone fruit. Tumut, Young, Harden and Tallaganda Shires were the major fruit growing areas in the region. In March 1999, there were 3,264 hectares of orchard trees (including nuts) and 487 hectares of vegetables cultivated for human consumption.

The wine industry was growing in importance, with around 46 vineyards and 18 wineries throughout the region, particularly around Murrumbateman and Young. The total production of grapes in 1999 for the region was 1,700 tonnes, with 465 hectares under cultivation.

14.11 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS — 31 MARCH

	Unit	1998	1999
Establishments with agricultural activity	no.	5 203	4 402
Total area of establishments	ha	2 595 831	2 705 570
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced	\$'000	451 931	461 204
Crops area under cultivation			
Orchard trees (including nuts)	ha	3 433	3 264
Cereals for grain	ha	106 946	103 421
Vegetables	ha	728	487
Grapes	ha	282	465
Livestock			
Sheep and lambs	no.	6 266 654	6 716 370
Cattle for meat production	no.	417 691	398 400
Cattle for milk production	no.	51 799	42 052
Pigs	no.	35 744	62 361

Source: ABS data available upon request, Agriculture Census and Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Fishing The ACR had a significant fishing industry along the South Coast of NSW. The fishing industry supplied exports to Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra markets. The most recent available data from NSW Fisheries show that in 1996–97, the commercial fishing operations based at Bateman's Bay, Moruya, Narooma, Bermagui, Tathra, Merimbula and Eden generated 6,507 tonnes of seafood products worth \$25m.

Forestry Forestry was a major industry in the region with large areas of both native forest and softwood plantation managed for timber production, flora and fauna conservation, and recreation. Most of the industry was based around Tumut (including Tumbarumba and Batlow) and in the coastal mountain areas around Bombala and Eden. In 1997–98, the Hume Region in Tumut managed the single largest plantation resource in Australia, with more than 100 people employed by State Forests of NSW and an estimated 1,400 people employed in the local timber industry. This was expected to increase by a further 300 people when a new Visy paper mill in Tumut commenced operation in mid-2001.

In 1997–98, there were 108,000 hectares of pine plantation in the area, of which approximately 88,000 were managed by State Forests and the remainder by private companies. Virtually all of this resource consisted of radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*) plantation. On average there were 900,000 cubic metres of sawlogs produced each year, and 200,000 cubic metres of pulp logs. Most of this was processed in the region, although small volumes were exported. The area of plantation was expected to expand by around 20,000 hectares in the next 10 years in order to ensure long term resource supply for the Visy paper mill. The value of timber products produced in the Tumut region was estimated at \$500m per year and was expected to double in the next 10 years.

Forestry *continued* 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 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. Sales were estimated at \$8m per year. Forestry in the area surrounding Eden employed 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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT as a proportion of Aust.</i>
					<i>%</i>
AREA	km ²	30 June 1999	2 351.6	7 692 030.0	0.03
DEMOGRAPHY					
Estimated resident population	'000	June 2000	310.8	19 157.0	1.6
Estimated resident households	'000	1999–2000	120.7	7 216.9	1.7
Total population growth	%	1999–2000	0.50	1.16	..
Births registered(a)	no.	1999	4 253	248 870	1.7
Deaths registered(b)	no.	1999	1 331	128 102	1.0
Marriages registered	no.	1999	1 814	114 316	1.6
Divorces(c)	no.	1999	1 485	52 566	—
Permanent settlers	no.	1999	807	88 010	0.9
HOUSEHOLD SIZE					
1 adult (no children)	%	30 June 2000	26.3	24.6	..
2 adults (no children)	%	30 June 2000	29.8	31.0	..
1 adult (1 child)	%	30 June 2000	2.6	2.0	..
2 adults (1 child)	%	30 June 2000	6.5	6.2	..
1 adult (2 or more children)	%	30 June 2000	2.8	1.9	..
2 adults (2 or more children)	%	30 June 2000	12.5	12.8	..
DWELLINGS					
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	'000	1999–2000	173.9	9 576.8	1.8
Unemployment rate—annual average	%	1999–2000	5.2	6.6	..
Participation rate—annual average	%	1999–2000	72.7	63.4	..
Employed wage and salary earners					
Private	'000	February 2001	87.9	5 922.6	1.5
Public	'000	February 2001	69.7	1 451.3	4.8
Average weekly earnings in all jobs(d)					
Males	\$	February qtr 2001	921.0	777.0	..
Females	\$	February qtr 2001	670.0	525.0	..
CENTRELINK CUSTOMERS					
Age pensioners	no.	June 2000	14 747	1 727 194	0.9
Disability support pensioners	no.	June 2000	5 948	601 561	1.0
Parenting payment—single	no.	June 2000	5 214	396 779	1.3
Parenting payment—partnered(e)	no.	June 2000	1 838	217 903	0.8
Family allowance—minimum	no.	June 2000	13 618	826 328	1.6
Family allowance—more than minimum	no.	June 2000	10 410	921 635	1.1
Newstart allowance	no.	June 2000	6 587	635 864	1.0
MEDICARE					
Average number of services	no.	1999–2000	9.0	10.9	..
Average value of benefits	\$	1999–2000	296.1	361.8	..
STUDENT ENROLMENTS					
Government	'000	21 February 2000	38.4	2 248.3	1.7
Non-government schools	'000	21 February 2000	22.1	999.1	2.2
Vocational education and training	'000	1999	18.7	1 647.2	1.1
Tertiary education	'000	2000	20.2	599.9	3.4

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA — *continued*

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT as a proportion of Aust. %</i>
MANUFACTURING					
Persons employed	'000	1999–2000	3.9	932.8	0.4
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1999–2000	130.0	35 482.0	0.4
BUILDING ACTIVITY					
New residential dwelling units(f)					
Commenced	no.	1999–2000	2 408	168 453	1.4
Completed	no.	1999–2000	2 088	155 304	1.3
Value of all building					
Commenced	\$m	1999–2000	679.6	37 851.9	1.8
Completed	\$m	1999–2000	660.0	38 817.2	1.7
TRANSPORT					
Motor vehicles on register	'000	31 October 1999	191.2	11 934.8	1.6
Motor cycles on register	'000	31 October 1999	5.9	333.8	1.8
New motor vehicles registered	'000	1999–2000	13.1	728.4	1.8
New motor cycles registered	'000	1999–2000	0.5	32.6	1.5
Road fatalities	no.	2000	18	1 825	1.0
RETAIL TRADE					
Retail turnover	\$m	1999–2000	2 839.0	147 580.6	1.9
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(g)					
Licenced hotels with facilities					
Establishments	no.	December qtr 2000	15	780	1.9
Guest rooms	no.	December qtr 2000	1 905	76 783	2.5
Bed spaces	no.	December qtr 2000	5 120	204 109	2.5
Room occupancy rate	%	December qtr 2000	62.0	65.3	..
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	December qtr 2000	13 607	659 337	2.1
Motels and guest houses					
Establishments	no.	December qtr 2000	25	2 402	1.0
Guest rooms	no.	December qtr 2000	1 676	84 722	2.0
Bed spaces	no.	December qtr 2000	5 187	250 170	2.1
Room occupancy rate	%	December qtr 2000	52.5	52.4	..
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	December qtr 2000	6 766	359 491	1.9
Serviced apartments					
Establishments	no.	December qtr 2000	20	646	3.1
Guest rooms	no.	December qtr 2000	1 439	33 421	4.3
Bed spaces	no.	December qtr 2000	4 888	113 267	4.3
Room occupancy rate	%	December qtr 2000	62.5	60.3	..
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	December qtr 2000	8 591	221 080	3.9
Total establishments					
Establishments	no.	December qtr 2000	60	3 828	1.6
Guest rooms	no.	December qtr 2000	5 020	194 926	2.6
Bed spaces	no.	December qtr 2000	15 195	567 546	2.7
Room occupancy rate	%	December qtr 2000	59.0	58.8	..
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	December qtr 2000	28 963	1 239 908	2.3

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA — *continued*

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT as a proportion of Aust.</i>
					<i>%</i>
ECONOMY AND FINANCE					
Business locations	no.	September 1998	13 921	1 054 005	1.3
Current prices					
Gross State Product	\$m	1999–2000	12 772	631 810	2.0
GSP per capita	\$	1999–2000	41 141	33 175	. .
Final consumption expenditure					
General government	\$m	1999–2000	9 870	117 773	8.4
Household	\$m	1999–2000	6 857	373 313	1.8
Gross fixed capital formation					
Private	\$m	1999–2000	1 556	127 493	1.2
Public	\$m	1999–2000	899	23 611	3.8
Lending commitments					
Housing finance(f)(h)	\$m	1999–2000	1 436.0	74 952.0	1.9
Personal finance	\$m	1999–2000	945.0	51 822 380.0	—
Commercial finance	\$m	1999–2000	1 448.8	168 923 078.0	—
Lease finance	\$m	1999–2000	223.8	7 899 394.0	—
AGRICULTURE					
Cattle and calves	'000	31 March 1999	10.0	26 578.0	—
Sheep and lamb	'000	31 March 1999	80.0	115 456.0	0.1
Local value of production(i)					
Crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	\$m	31 March 1999	2.6	14 138.7	—
Livestock products (incl. wool and milk)	\$m	1998–99	8.9	5 222.0	0.2

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

(b) Based on usual residence of the deceased.

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

(d) Full-time workers.

(e) Includes benefit component clients only.

(f) Excludes alterations and additions.

(g) Comprises hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.

(h) Includes refinancing.

(i) Value placed on commodities at place of production (i.e. farm gate).

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