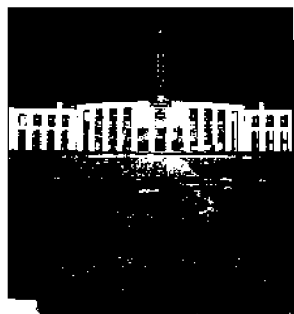
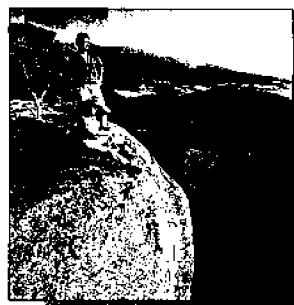
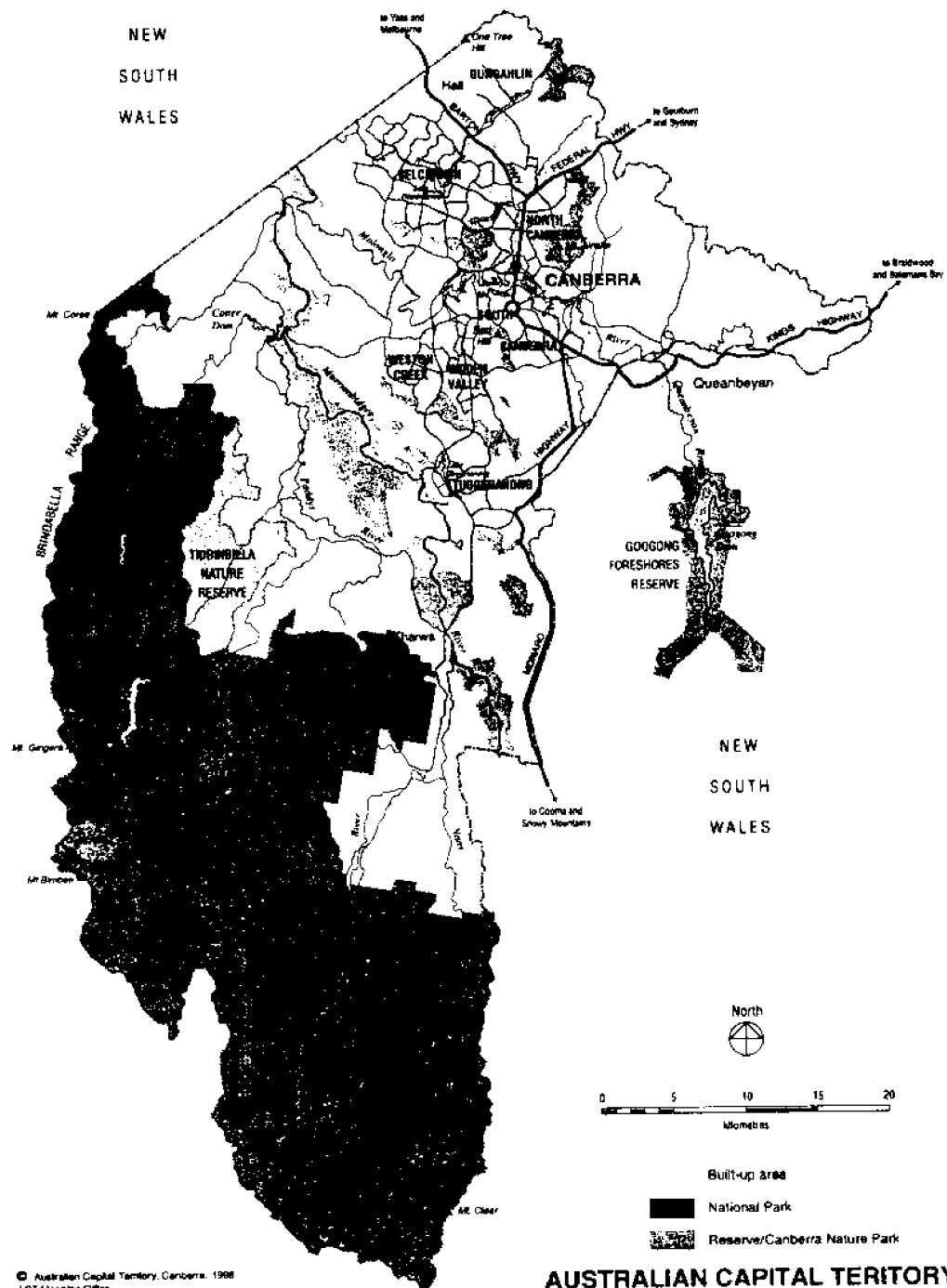




Australian Capital Territory in Focus 1997





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AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY IN FOCUS, 1997

**DALMA JACOBS
Regional Director
Australian Capital Territory**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 1307.8

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CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	ix
Acknowledgments	x
General information	xi
For more information	xii
Chronological table	xiii
CHAPTER 1	
The environment	1
History	1
Physical features	1
Land use	2
Climate	3
Vegetation	6
Wildlife	6
Parks and reserves	6
Environmental protection	7
References	8
CHAPTER 2	
Government	9
Historical development	9
Structure of the ACT Legislative Assembly	10
Government finances	12
Taxation	13
Outlays	14
Net financial position	16
References	17
CHAPTER 3	
The economy	18
Gross State Product (GSP)	18
Contribution by industry sector	19
Components of GSP	20
Private final consumption expenditure	21
Household income	22
Household expenditure	22
Foreign trade	24
Financial institutions	25
Lending activity	26
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	29
Average retail prices	30
Price index of building materials	31
References	33
INQUIRIES	
■ <i>for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Kingsley Green on (02) 6207 0286 or any ABS State Office.</i>	
■ <i>for information about other ABS statistics and services relating to the ACT, please refer to the back page of this publication.</i>	

		Page
CHAPTER 4	People	34
	Overview	34
	Population growth	34
	Population distribution	35
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	37
	Age/sex profile	37
	Impact of age structure on growth	38
	Households	40
	Births and deaths	41
	Marriages and divorces	44
	Birthplace	46
	Language spoken at home	48
	Religion	49
	Overseas migration	50
	Interstate migration	52
	References	53
CHAPTER 5	Education	54
	School structure	54
	Students	55
	Teachers	56
	Vocational education and training	57
	Higher education	58
	Transition from education to work	59
	Household expenditure on education	60
	Higher education expenditure on Research and development (R&D)	60
	Student assistance	60
	Employer training practices	61
	References	61
CHAPTER 6	Health, welfare and community services	62
	ACT Hospitals	62
	Ambulance service	64
	Health services	65
	Children's immunisation	65
	1995 National health survey	66
	Cause of death	68
	Income support	69
	Medicare	70
	Family services	71
	Disability and carers	74
	Voluntary work	75
	References	76

	Page
CHAPTER 7	
Law and order	77
Police	77
Offences in the ACT	77
Corrective services	79
Supreme court	80
Magistrates court	80
Victims of crime	81
Perceptions of crime	83
Satisfaction with police service	84
Information sources	84
CHAPTER 8	
The labour market	85
Labour force	85
Teenage labour market	87
Job search experience of unemployed persons	90
Families and labour force status	96
Job vacancies	97
Employment by industry	98
Employment by occupation	99
Average weekly earnings	100
Average weekly household income	100
Gross weekly income	101
Labour costs	102
Superannuation	102
Average weekly hours worked by occupation	103
Average weekly hours worked by employment status	104
Overtime	105
Trade unions	106
Industrial disputes	107
Employment injuries	108
Cost of employment injuries	108
Private sector claims	109
References	110
CHAPTER 9	
Business and Industry	111
ABS business register	111
Small business	112
Bankruptcies	114
Agriculture	116
Manufacturing	118
Retail census	119
Shopping preferences	120
Retail turnover	122
Service industries	123
References	125

		Page
CHAPTER 10	Housing and construction	126
	Number and types of dwellings	126
	Home ownership and renting	127
	House prices	128
	House price indexes	129
	Housing costs	130
	Rental costs	131
	Housing finance	131
	Rental investors	132
	Rental tenants	132
	Public housing	133
	Household access to amenities	134
	Trends in the construction industry	134
	Residential building	135
	Construction activity by sector	136
	Engineering construction	138
	References	139
CHAPTER 11	Tourism, culture and recreation	140
	Tourism in the ACT	140
	Domestic tourists	141
	Tourist accommodation	144
	Tourist attractions	145
	Culture	146
	Cultural funding	147
	Use of libraries	147
	Involvement in sport	149
	Most popular organised sport	150
	Expenditure	151
	Children's participation	151
	Sports attendance	152
	References	153
CHAPTER 12	Transportation	154
	Roads and bicycle paths	154
	Licenses	154
	Public transportation	155
	Registered motor vehicles	156
	New motor vehicle registrations	157
	Use of motor vehicles	158
	Journey to work and study	159
	Method of travel to shopping centres	159
	Road traffic incidents	161
	Road fatalities	162
	Canberra airport	163
	References	164

		Page
CHAPTER 13	Resource use and management	165
	Waste management	165
	Recycling	166
	Energy use	167
	Energy conservation	169
	Water supply	169
	Water usage	170
	Water conservation	171
	References	172
CHAPTER 14	The Australian capital region	173
	Demographic trends	174
	Age profile	175
	Regional economics	176
	Labour force	176
	Employment by industry	178
	ABS business register counts	178
	Tourism	180
	Retail census	181
	Manufacturing locations	182
	Building construction activity	183
	Agriculture and livestock	184
	References	186
CHAPTER 15	ACT in relation to Australia	187
CHAPTER 16	ACT historical series	190
	Index	210

PREFACE

The 1997 edition of *Australian Capital Territory In Focus* provides a detailed statistical review of the social, economic and demographic aspects in the ACT. Furthermore, it presents a qualitative analysis on topics such as climate and environment, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing.

An additional chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) has also been included in this volume. It contains a comprehensive range of statistics on the region's socio-economic environment. The catalyst for this chapter stems from the Australian Capital Region Development Council's (ACRDC) strategy of economic development in the ACR.

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

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

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

Dalma Jacobs
Regional Director
Australian Capital Territory

Australian Bureau of Statistics
September 1997

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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ACT Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau
ACT Department of Health and Community Care
ACT Department of Urban Services
ACT WorkCover
ACTEW Corporation Ltd
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Australian Capital Region Development Council
Australian Federal Police
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Bureau of Meteorology
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Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia
NSW Fisheries
Office of the Commissioner for the Environment
Office of the Australian Government Actuary
Real Estate Institute of Australia
Reserve Bank of Australia
Vocational Education and Training Authority (ACT)

GENERAL INFORMATION

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

n.a.	not available.
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified.
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included.
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise stated.
n.y.a.	not yet available.
p	preliminary — figure or series subject to revision.
r	figure or series revised since previous issue.
. .	not applicable.
*	Subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%
**	Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
—	nil or rounded to zero (including all nulls).
—	break in continuity of series (where a line drawn between two consecutive figures in the same column, or alongside two or more figures in consecutive columns).

REFERENCE PERIODS

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1996, refer to the year ended 31 December 1996. Those shown as, e.g. 1995–96, refer to the year ended 30 June 1996. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

ROUNDING

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Australian Capital Territory in Focus aims to provide a ready and convenient overview of the ACT. As a consequence, the statistics contained in this publication represent a relatively small part of the data available from the ABS. If you require further information about any subject area covered in *In Focus* there are many other ABS publications which will interest you. Some data are also available on electronic media.

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

The following ACT libraries hold all ABS publications:

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

The following ACT libraries hold a selection of ABS publications:

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

Catalogues of ABS publications are available on request.

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

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

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

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

ABORIGINAL PERIOD

c21,000BC Earliest known Aboriginal settlement in the ACT

PASTORAL PERIOD

- 1820 Charles Throsby, first European to visit area.
- 1823 Ainslie, a stockman for J.J. Moore, Sydney, squatted with flocks on the Limestone Plains (present day Canberra).
- 1825 Robert Campbell granted land at 'Duntroon'.
- 1830–43 Consolidation and growth of large estates with village settlements at Yarralumla and Duntroon. Use of convict labour until 1840.
- 1841 Foundation stone laid for St John the Baptist Church, Reid. (The church was completed in 1845.)
- 1843 Rural depression and drought caused havoc.
- 1847 Local schooling established.
- 1850s Goldrushes caused shortage of farm labour.
- 1859 Post office established at Ginninderra.
- 1861 Closer Settlement Act brought free settlers to the area and conflicts with larger landholders.
- 1887 Railway extended to reach Queanbeyan.
- 1890 Depression brought disaster to small landholders.
- 1890s Rabbit plagues.
- 1899 New South Wales Royal Commission appointed to report on sites for the national capital.
- 1901 Federation, Constitution provides for a seat of government

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

- 1908 Canberra–Yass chosen as national capital site.
- 1909 Charles Scrivener conducted survey of Capital site.
- 1911 International competition for a city plan launched — awarded to American landscape architect, Walter Burley-Griffin.
Land surrendered by New South Wales to the Commonwealth.
Royal Military College, Duntroon officially opened.
- 1913 Canberra officially named by Lady Denman with laying of foundation stone on Capital Hill.
- 1914 Royal Canberra Hospital opened.
Railway extended from Queanbeyan to south-eastern corner of Canberra.
Power station built at Kingston.
Brickworks opened at Yarralumla.
- 1915 Cotter Dam completed.
- 1918 Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra gazetted.
- 1923 First permanent cottages constructed for residents.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

- 1924 Federal Capital Commission established.
Hotel Canberra opened.
- 1926 First Canberra Times issued.
- 1927 Parliament House opened.
ACT Police Force established.
Albert Hall opened.
Airfield established on current site for Royal Australian Air Force purposes.
First Canberra Show held at Hall Village Showground.
- 1927–39 Public servants transferred to Canberra.
Inner Canberra suburbs established 1930.
Advisory Council (part-time) established to advise the Minister in relation to any matters affecting the ACT. The Council comprised:
- civic administrator;
 - three elected members; and
 - three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works).
- 1931 First radio station opened (2CA).
- 1941 Australian War Memorial completed.
- 1945 Reid Preschool opened — first preschool.
- 1946 Canberra Hospital opened on Acton Peninsula.
Australian National University established as a research school.
- 1946–48 Post World War II building boom.
- 1948 ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament — (could only vote on ACT matters).
- 1950 Plans for Fyshwick laid out.
- 1952 Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five, giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time.
- 1954 Australian–American Memorial completed.
- 1957 National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) established.
- 1959 Population of the ACT reached 50,000.
- 1960s Expansion of urban areas to Woden.
Commercial development in Civic Centre.
Civic Centre remains focus of community.
- 1960 First intake of undergraduates to the Australian National University.
- 1961 First TV station opened (CTC7).
- 1962 King's Avenue Bridge opened.
Woden development started.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

- 1963 Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened.
- 1965 Lake Burley Griffin filled.
 - 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 (CCAE).
 - Elected members of the Advisory Council resign en masse.
- 1970 National Botanic Gardens opened.
 - Carillion built.
 - Captain Cook Memorial Jet built.
- 1970s Expansion of town centres to Belconnen, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong.
- 1971 Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve declared — first nature reserve in Canberra.
 - Population of the ACT reached 150,000.
- 1972 Woden Plaza opened.
- 1973 First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital.
 - Tuggeranong development commenced.
- 1974–75 Federal representation increased to two (divisions of Canberra and Fraser).
 - Fully-elected legislative assembly established — limited powers; Federal Minister had discretionary powers.
- 1975 Two ACT Senators elected to Federal Parliament.
 - Gungahlin development commenced.
- 1976 Lake Ginninderra filled.
 - Population of the ACT reached 200,000.
- 1977 National Athletics Stadium completed.
- 1978 Referendum — residents rejected a proposal for self-government.
 - Opening of Belconnen Mall.
 - Legislative assembly renamed.
- 1979 House of Assembly — 18 members elected.
 - First patients admitted to Calvary Hospital.
- 1980 Telecom Tower opened.
 - High Court of Australia opened.
- 1981 National Indoor Sports Centre officially opened.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

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

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

- 1989 Self-government proclaimed.
First ACT assembly elected in May (17 members elected using modified d'Hondt system).
- 1990 Canberra Centre retail complex opened.
CCAE restructured as Canberra University 1991.
- 1991 National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released.
- 1992 Referendum passed to change electoral system to Hare-Clark.
Commonwealth relinquished direct responsibility for the administration of justice.
Election of the second Legislative Assembly of the ACT.
Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University.
Casino Canberra opened.
- 1993 ACT Institute of Technical and Further Education was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology.

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

- 1994 Population of the ACT reached 300,000.
Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened in the South Building — first sitting 12 April.
Public Sector Management Bill passed — established ACT Government service.
Electoral (amendment) Bill 1994 passed — provided for a new electoral system.
Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve declared.
- 1995 Election of the third Legislative Assembly of the ACT.
Liberals win election of the third Legislative Assembly of the ACT (17 members — 3 electorates).
Referendum passed to entrench Hare-Clark system.
International Hotel School opened.
Hoyts 8 cinema opened in Belconnen Mall.
- 1996 ACT gains third seat (Namadgi) in the Federal House of Representatives.
Gold Greek golf course opened in Gungahlin.
Work on Gungahlin Town Centre commenced.
- 1997 A redistribution of federal electoral boundaries in the ACT reduces the House of Representatives seats to two.
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.

CHAPTER 1

CLIMATE AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

HISTORY

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

The national capital got its name from the first white settlement in the area. Lieutenant Joshua John Moore named the 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 1995*, much of the ACT is underlain by rocks formed from the sediments deposited some 460 million years ago, when the region was under sea. These sediments have become sandstone, limestone, siltstone and shale — rocks that are part of the Palaeozoic Lachlan Fold belt that stretches from central NSW to Vic.

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

The highest peak is Mt Bimberi (1,910 metres) in the south. The Molonglo River traverses the northern plains and hill country which contain most of the urban areas representing about 14% of the Territory's area. Table 1.1 shows the size of each of the seven statistical subdivisions that make up the ACT Statistical Division.

PHYSICAL FEATURES *continued***1.1** AREAS OF STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, AS AT 6 AUGUST 1996(a)

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

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

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

LAND USE

In October 1993 'The Territory Plan' came into law in the ACT. This plan was drawn up to document details of where certain land uses may occur and any conditions attached to those uses.

1.2 LAND USE

	Proportion of Territory
<i>Use</i>	%
National park/reserves	53
Agriculture	23
Urban development(a)	14
Plantation forest	10

(a) Includes industrial areas such as Fyshwick, Hume and Mitchell.

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

Nearly 23% (54,600 hectares) of the ACT's land is devoted to agriculture, of which sheep and cattle grazing occupy the greatest proportion. A significant proportion is used for horse agistment, usually on land near urban areas. Irrigated cropping takes up less than 100 hectares and orchards and vineyards less than 25 hectares. Agriculture in the ACT supplies little of the city's needs for fresh produce.

LAND USE *continued*

There are about 15,700 hectares (approximately 7% of the ACT's land area) of plantation forest in the ACT. Most of the area is managed for the production of softwood timber from pine trees (mainly *Pinus radiata*). A small proportion of the forests are used as experimental areas. Some are planted with eucalypts and used as a source of fuel wood. The established pine forests, such as Kowen, Stromlo, Uriarra and Pierces Creek, are in the northern part of the Territory. According to the *ACT State of the Environment Report*, no native forests or woodlands have been cleared since the mid 1970s.

CLIMATE

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

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

According to the Bureau of Meteorology, weather in the ACT for 1996 was very close to the long-term average in both maximum and minimum temperatures and average daily sunshine. It was a wetter year than normal and windier than usual between August and December. Winds reached a record with an average wind run of 277.2 kilometres per day (the previous record being 240 kilometres per day in 1982). There were also considerably fewer frosts and fogs than the annual average.

At Canberra airport 672.6 millimetres of rain was recorded, well above the annual average of 631.0 millimetres. Whilst the monthly rainfall during February to April was below average, the monthly totals from May to December were all either above average or very close to average. The wettest month for the year was September with 88.6 millimetres, which was the wettest September since 1978. The driest month was April with 18.2 millimetres.

Even though rainfall was well above average, the actual number of rain days of 104 was just below the annual average of 107 days, indicating that there were several occasions where heavier rain events occurred. There were nine occasions where the 24 hour totals were more than 20 millimetres with five of these being more than 30 millimetres. There were 22 thunderstorm days for the year, very close to the annual average of 23 days but only one day on which hail was observed at the airport (annual average of three). No snow was recorded at the airport during the year; however, a cold break on 22 November resulted in snow being observed within the ACT and surrounding region, particularly in the Bungendore and Gundaroo area.

CLIMATE *continued*

Fog was reported on 28 days, significantly fewer than the annual average of 45. Only seven other years have had fewer days of fog, the record low of 23 days being recorded in 1967.

1.3 RAINFALL AND FOG, 1996

	Rainfall		Fog
	Total rainfall	Days	Days
1996	mm	no.	no.
January	85.0	14	—
February	38.4	6	—
March	20.6	5	1
April	18.2	6	—
May	59.8	6	8
June	35.8	10	8
July	73.0	11	3
August	45.4	11	4
September	88.6	9	1
October	67.6	8	2
November	79.2	10	1
December	61.0	8	—
Year	672.6	104	28

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

The average daily temperature for 1996 was 12.7°C, a little below the long-term average of 12.9°C. This was brought about by slightly below average daytime maximum temperatures (19.0°C) compared to the annual average of 19.4°C. Average daily maximum temperatures were above average for the period May to October and below average for the other months. The temperature exceeded 30°C on only 18 days during the year compared to the annual average of 29 days.

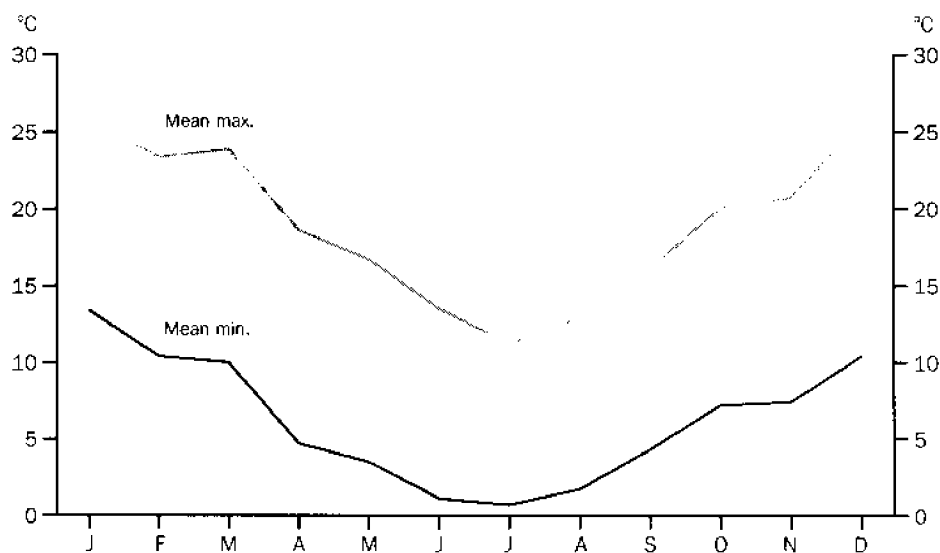
The average minimum temperature for 1996 of 6.2°C was almost equal to the annual average of 6.3°C. Monthly minimum temperatures were above average for January and the months of May to October and below average for other months. The fact that above average minimum temperatures occurred over winter and spring is also indicated in the number of frosts recorded for the year. There were 80 frosts recorded for 1996, 20 fewer than the annual average of 100. There have only been 10 other years where 80 or fewer frosts have been recorded. The record low is 70 days in 1945. The first frost of the year was recorded on 18 March (the median date for the first frost is 9 April) while the last frost was recorded on 19 November 1996 (the median date for the last frost is 16 November).

CLIMATE *continued***1.4** AIR TEMPERATURE(a), 1996

Month	Air temperature daily readings		Extreme air temperature	
	Mean max.	Mean min.	Highest	Lowest
	°C	°C	°C	°C
January	25.8	13.4	34.3	4.3
February	23.4	10.4	31.3	4.1
March	23.9	10.0	30.2	2.5
April	18.6	4.7	22.9	-2.0
May	16.7	3.5	21.6	-3.8
June	13.5	1.1	18.7	-6.3
July	11.2	0.7	14.5	-6.8
August	12.9	1.7	17.5	-5.5
September	16.1	4.3	23.6	-0.9
October	20.0	7.2	26.0	0.1
November	20.7	7.4	30.3	-0.5
December	25.6	10.4	34.6	4.4
Year average and extreme	19.0	6.2	34.6	-6.8

(a) Data is preliminary and subject to change.

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

1.5 AIR TEMPERATURE, 1996

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

VEGETATION

The vegetation of the ACT varies considerably according to the soil, local climate and landscape features. Around 50% of the ACT, particularly the high ground, is covered by native forests and woodlands.

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

WILDLIFE

The large area of natural land provides the food and shelter necessary for the survival and breeding of a wide variety and abundance of animals in the ACT. Biologists have recorded approximately 360 species of vertebrates in the Territory, comprising 17 fish species, 15 species of frog, 53 reptile species, 210 native bird species (with records of 43 others that are now locally extinct or are very rare visitors), nine exotic bird species and 53 known mammal species.

As a point of interest, a 1994 study of Lake Burley Griffin found that, of a sample of fish caught, 51% were carp, 24% golden perch, 18% redfin, 6% brown trout, and both Murray cod and rainbow trout 1%.

PARKS AND RESERVES

About 53% (126,683 hectares) of the ACT's land is classed as national park or nature reserve. Except for the hilltops and ridges of the Canberra Nature Park, each of the other reserves lies within a catchment.

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

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

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

PARKS AND RESERVES *continued*

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

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Total estimated outlays by the ACT Government on sanitation and protection of the environment amounted to \$11 million in 1992-93 and \$21 million in 1993-94. The 90.9% increase is attributed to an increase in capital outlays of \$10 million by the ACT Government, primarily on unspecified environment protection activities. Per capita expenditure on sanitation and protection of the environment increased from \$36.80 per head in 1992-93 to \$69.80 in 1993-94.

Total environmental protection expenditures on such things as soil, groundwater and biodiversity and landscape protection amounted to \$10.6 million for 1992-93 and \$11.2 million in 1993-94. Expenditure on waste management and water protection accounted for the highest proportion of these expenditures (62.3% in 1992-93 and 53.6% in 1993-94). The next largest proportion of this expenditure was the protection of biodiversity and landscape (16.0% in 1992-93 and 20.5% in 1993-94). Per capita expenditure on these identified expenditure increased from \$35.50 per head in 1992-93 to \$37.10 in 1993-94.

The ABS survey, Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices conducted in 1996, found that nearly 70.0% of ACT residents consider environmental protection to be as important as economic growth. Air pollution and fresh-water pollution was the environmental problem of greatest concern for ACT residents, with 29% of those surveyed reporting these as their major concern.

In April 1996, 10.3% of ACT residents rated environmental problems as the main social issue of importance in the ACT, following health (18.9%), unemployment (18.7%), crime (17.7%) and education (16.3%).

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Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT, *ACT State of the Environment Report, 1995*, Union Offset, Canberra

ABS publications

Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996 (Cat. no. 4602.0)

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Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, 1997 (Cat. no. 1313.8)

CHAPTER 2

GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The cooperation demonstrated when Australia's colonies federated in 1901 did not extend to choosing the location for the national capital. Friction between Sydney and Melbourne led the Federal Government to seek a site away from the influence of both. Section 125 of the Constitution stipulated that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth should be within territory granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth. This section also stipulated that the territory 'shall be in the State of NSW and be distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney'. This provided a compromise between the two big cities of Sydney and Melbourne and a neutral ground for a new home for the new nation. Forty sites were proposed and gradually narrowed down to seven. These sites were examined with regard to adequate water supply, climate and landform suitable for the building of a 'garden city'. Finally in 1908 Charles Scrivener, Surveyor-General, selected the Yass-Canberra area as the site as it best filled the set requirements. In recognition of his contribution to the development of the national capital, the dam that holds back the waters of Lake Burley Griffin was named in Scrivener's honour.

On 1 January 1911, NSW ceded authority over the ACT and the Territory was vested in the Commonwealth. The city was named Canberra on 12 March 1913 and was officially announced as the nation's capital. The transfer of the Federal Parliament from Melbourne to Canberra occurred in 1927. The development of Canberra as the federal capital was delayed, however, by the Depression and World War II. The administration of the Territory was performed by the Commonwealth Government through various Commonwealth departments.

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

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

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT *continued*

In 1988 the Federal Government passed the Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity able to own property, enter into contracts, sue and be sued. As the Territory's constitution, the Act provided for the establishment of the Territory's Legislative Assembly and Executive. The First and Second Legislative Assembly elections were held in March 1989 and February 1992 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.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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

2.1 MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AS AT APRIL 1996

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

Source: Secretariat, ACT Legislative Assembly.

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

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY *continued*

The Commonwealth legislated for self-government of the ACT in 1988 with the actual self-government day being 11 May 1989. Most ordinances in force at the time are now called Acts. The Commonwealth reserved some Ordinances in areas such as national land and corporations law. In fact, under section 122 of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament still retains full legislative capacity with respect to the ACT. However, these powers could be seen as reserve powers only to be used in special or unusual circumstances. Further to this, under the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988 (Section 34)* the Governor-General (in Council) may 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 Territory'. Such power is similar to that accorded to the legislatures of the States and is the most broad-ranging power that can be conferred. Similar to the Qld and NT 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 ACT Executive comprises the four Members of the Cabinet (the Chief Minister and the three appointed Ministers), whose function is to collectively govern the Territory, implement all Territory law, and develop and manage the Budget. The present Chief Minister is Kate Carnell (Treasurer and Minister for Health and Community Care). The three appointed Ministers are Gary Humphries (Attorney-General; Minister for the Arts and Heritage; Minister for Planning and the Environment; Minister for Consumer Affairs; Minister for Police and Emergency Services); Bill Stefaniak (Minister for Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services; Minister for Housing; Minister for Sports and Recreation); and Trevor Kaine (Minister for Urban Services, Minister for Business, Employment and Tourism, Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister for Regulatory Reform). Ministers are responsible for the administration of matters relating to the powers of the Executive as allocated to them by the Chief Minister.

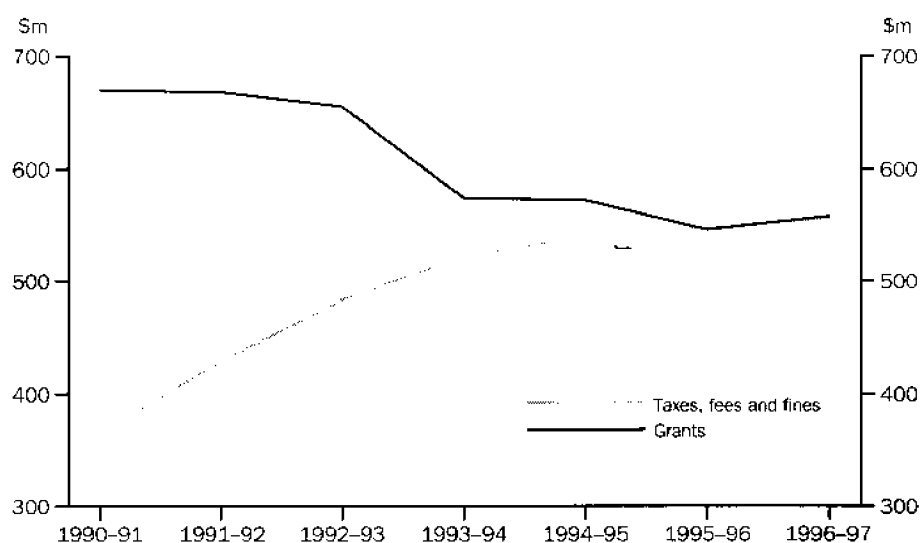
In 1995-96 there were 16,741 people who worked in one of the six public service agencies. It is through the ACT Public Service that the Executive serves the ACT community.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Outlays of the ACT Government in the 1995–96 financial year stood at \$1,259 million and are estimated to increase to \$1,303 million in 1996–97. Of the total outlays in 1995–96, current expenditure accounts for approximately 90%. It is anticipated current expenditure will increase to 93% of total current outlays in 1996–97.

The main sources of revenue for the ACT Government in 1995–96 were taxes, fees and fines (\$548 million or 46% of all revenue) and grants (\$546 million or 46% of all revenue). In 1996–97, both taxes, fees and fines, and grants are estimated to increase to \$556 million and \$558 million respectively.

2.2 COMPOSITION OF ACT GOVERNMENT REVENUE



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

TAXATION

The ACT Government's revenue from grants has been declining over recent years, but is estimated to increase marginally in 1996-97. This reduction has been offset to some extent by an increase in taxes, fees and fines with forward estimates expecting a further 1.5% increase in taxes, fees and fines in 1996-97. The tax base can be divided into five main groups: employers payroll taxes, taxes on property, taxes on provision of goods and services, taxes on use of goods and performance of activities and fees and fines.

2.3 ACT GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES BY TYPE

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 ^p
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Employers' payroll	87	90	95	101	102
Taxes on property					
Immovable property	94	106	116	121	124
Land	19	23	29	29	29
Municipal rates	72	78	83	86	88
Immovable property n.e.c.	3	5	4	6	6
Financial and capital transactions	83	96	89	84	79
Stamp duties	60	73	62	59	53
Financial institutions	22	23	27	26	26
<i>Total</i>	176	202	205	206	203
Taxes on provision of goods and services					
Gambling	31	40	47	51	52
Government lotteries	4	4	4	4	4
Private lotteries	6	8	7	7	8
Poker machines	15	17	19	23	26
Casino	—	6	12	11	8
Race betting	6	6	6	5	6
Insurance	10	12	14	14	15
Insurance n.e.c.	10	12	14	14	15
<i>Total</i>	41	53	61	65	67
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities					
Motor vehicle	52	56	60	63	65
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	37	40	43	45	47
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	9	11	12	13	13
Drivers' licences	5	5	5	5	5
Franchise taxes	51	58	70	74	82
Gas franchise	—	1	1	1	1
Petroleum products franchise	24	23	31	33	27
Tobacco franchise	16	22	31	33	39
Liquor franchise	10	12	13	13	14
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	102	115	130	136	146
Fees and fines					
Compulsory fees	15	16	22	22	21
Fines	7	8	9	9	9
<i>Total</i>	23	24	31	31	29
Total	429	483	522	540	548

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

TAXATION *continued*

Taxes, fees and fines per head of mean population for the ACT have been consistently lower than for all States and Territories. However, the amount per head has been rising steadily since 1990–91. In 1990–91 the ACT was the sixth highest in terms of taxes per head of population (\$1,260), by 1991–92 this had risen to third (\$1,455), and in 1995–96 it has declined to fourth (\$1,792).

2.4**TAXES, FEES AND FINES PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION(a)**

	ACT	All States and Territories	ACT as a percentage of all States and Territories
	\$	\$	%
1990–91	1 260	1 481	85.1
1991–92	1 455	1 559	93.3
1992–93	1 617	1 646	98.2
1993–94	1 733	1 790	96.8
1994–95	1 775	1 851	96.0
1995–96p	1 792	1 963	91.3

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

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

OUTLAYS

Outlays decreased by \$19 million (1.5%) from 1994–95 to 1995–96. Of the major areas of expenditure, housing and community amenities increased by 11.1% to \$100 million, health increased by 3.1% to \$270 million, education rose 2.5% to \$372 million and public order and safety increased by 2.3% to \$131 million. Fuel and energy showed the biggest percentage decrease, falling 31.3% to \$22 million followed by transport and communications, down 8.5% to \$65 million and general public services falling 24.8% to \$97 million.

Forward estimates of outlays for 1996–97 are expected to rise 3.5% from \$1,259 million to \$1,303 million. The largest budgeted increases are expected in general public services (up \$37 million or 38%), education (up \$37 million or 9.9%) and recreation and culture (up \$4 million or 5.1%), while the largest decreases are expected in transport and communications (down \$46 million or 70.8%) and housing and community services (down \$3 million or 3.0%).

OUTLAYS *continued***2.5** OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE, OF ACT GOVERNMENT

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96(a)	1996-97(a)
<i>Purpose(a)</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	132	140	129	97	134
Defence	—	—	—	—	—
Public order and safety	100	109	128	131	132
Education	331	343	363	372	409
Health	285	247	262	270	269
Social security and welfare	53	60	59	59	60
Housing and community amenities	32	31	90	100	97
Recreation and culture	56	67	79	78	82
Fuel and energy	34	35	32	22	19
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—
Mining, manufacturing and construction	27	—	—	—	—
Transport and communications	122	119	71	65	19
Other economic affairs	13	11	13	14	16
Other purposes	56	59	51	52	65
Total	1 240	1 221	1 278	1 259	1 303

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

Source: *Government Financial Estimates, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0).

The ACT Government produce their own projections of government spending by each individual area of major spending and importance. Projections for 1997-98 show substantial falls in expenditure for Urban Services (down \$38.4 million), Health (down \$20.5 million), and ACTION (down \$15.4 million). Conversely, expenditure is projected to increase significantly on Children's, Youth and Family Services (up \$19.3 million), Arts and Heritage (up \$8.7 million) and Fire and Emergency Services (up \$8.1 million).

OUTLAYS *continued***2.6** ACT GOVERNMENT SPENDING

	1996-97p	1997-98p
<i>Purpose</i>	\$m	\$m
Health and Community Care	322.4	301.9
Government Schooling	233.0	230.5
Urban Services	194.3	155.9
Children's Youth and Family Services	57.9	77.2
Non-government Schooling	69.6	72.9
Attorney-General's Department	57.2	58.3
Canberra Institute of Technology	57.3	56.9
Police	56.4	56.7
Chief Minister's Department	57.9	50.9
ACT Housing	31.6	30.8
Planning and Land Management	39.6	34.7
Arts and Heritage	18.3	27.0
ACTION	41.8	26.4
Fire and Emergency Services	18.0	26.1
Sport and Recreation	19.6	20.7
Superannuation Provision	13.3	16.5
Business and Regional Development	13.2	15.1
Tourism	6.4	8.0
Legislative Assembly	5.6	6.3
Accommodation and Property Services	n.a	5.4
Executive	1.7	1.8
Auditor-General	0.8	0.9
InTACT	n.a	0.6
ACT Forests	1.0	0.1

Source: ACT Government, *Your Money at Work*, Budget Paper No.1 and No.2.

NET FINANCIAL POSITION

At the end of the 1996 financial year the ACT Government had a net debt (liabilities less financial assets) of \$147 million, an increase of \$35 million (or 31.3%) over the previous period. Though net debt declined for all other State and Territory governments in Australia during 1995-96, the ACT still had the second lowest level of debt per capita; \$478 per head as at June 1996 compared to \$368 per head at June 1995.

NET FINANCIAL POSITION *continued***2.7** NET FINANCIAL POSITION(a) OF GOVERNMENTS

Sector	At June 1995	At June 1996	Percentage change	Per capita June 1995	Per capita(b) June 1996
	\$m	\$m	%	\$	\$
Commonwealth Government	92 699	101 090	9.1	5 136	5 527
State/Territory Government					
New South Wales	20 489	19 803	-3.3	3 352	3 199
Victoria	32 309	21 144	-34.6	7 178	4 656
Queensland	1 137	1	-100.0	347	—
South Australia	8 911	7 983	-10.4	6 047	5 336
Western Australia	7 386	5 966	-19.2	4 266	3 385
Tasmania	3 385	3 331	-1.6	7 156	7 036
Northern Territory	1 406	1 352	-3.8	8 076	7 608
Australian Capital Territory	112	147	31.3	368	478
<i>Total</i>	75 135	59 726	-20.5	4 163	3 266

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

(b) Population figures are Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 1995.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0); *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (Cat. no. 5513.0).

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Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)

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

Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0)

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

Taxation Revenue, Australia (Cat. no. 5506.0)

CHAPTER 3

THE ECONOMY

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

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

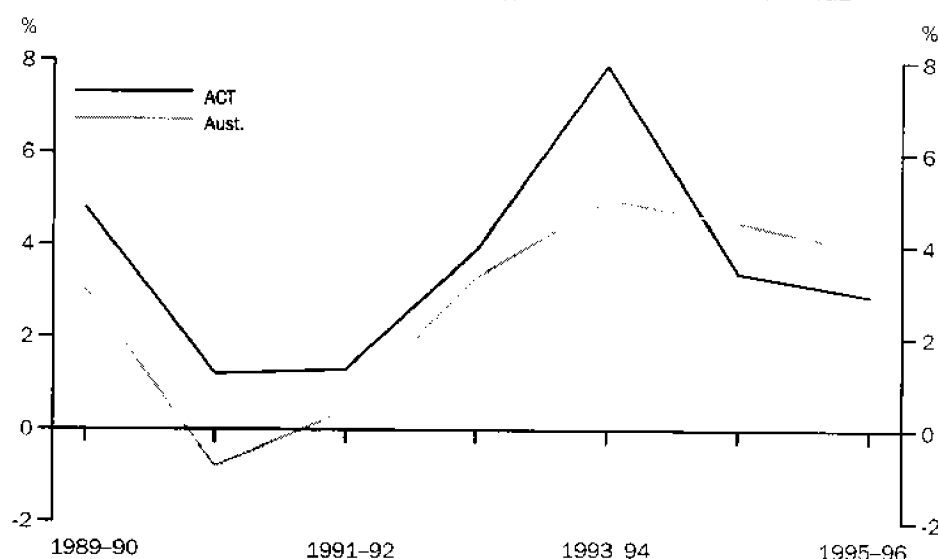
Gross State Product (GSP) is derived from the State accounts and is used to denote income-based gross domestic product (GDP(I)) by State/Territory. GSP is a measure of the total market value of goods and services produced after deducting the cost of goods and services used in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital. Conceptually, GSP and GDP(I) are identical. In 1995-96 current price GSP in the ACT increased by \$510 million (5.1%) to \$10,472 million. In constant price terms, the increase was \$248 million (2.9%), raising the GSP to \$8,799 million.

3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT(a)

Year	At current prices		At average 1989-90 prices	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1990-91	7 666	7.7	7 281	1.2
1991-92	8 151	6.3	7 379	1.3
1992-93	8 665	6.3	7 664	3.9
1993-94	9 491	9.5	8 271	7.9
1994-95	9 962	5.0	8 551	3.4
1995-96	10 472	5.1	8 799	2.9

(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 introduced into the constant price GSP series through the use of this proxy deflator.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5242.0).

GROSS STATE PRODUCT *continued***3.2** ACT GSP AND AUSTRALIA GDP(I), CONSTANT PRICES % CHANGE

The GSP per capita for the ACT at both current and constant prices has been consistently higher than Australia's GDP(I) per capita. In 1995-96 the ACT was 27.7% greater in current prices and 20.4% greater in constant prices compared to Australia. However, from 1994-95 to 1995-96 GDP(I) per capita in Australia increased by 5.5% in current prices and 2.5% in constant prices, compared to 4.1% in current prices and 1.9% in constant prices for GSP per capita in the ACT.

3.3 GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

Year	At current prices		At constant prices	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1990-91	26 776	22 014	25 431	21 339
1991-92	27 876	22 225	25 236	21 162
1992-93	29 155	23 002	25 787	21 628
1993-94	31 647	24 181	27 579	22 477
1994-95	32 900	25 472	28 240	23 236
1995-96	34 233	26 864	28 764	23 827

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (Cat. no. 5206.0),
Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5242.0).

CONTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Over the period 1985-86 to 1993-94, annual economic growth in the ACT was higher than that for the rest of Australia. In 1994-95 the growth rate declined markedly, to be well below the rest of Australia and only above that of South Australia and Tasmania. Government administration and defence recorded the greatest fall in the share of GSP at factor costs, decreasing from 31% in 1983-84 to 27% in 1994-95, but is still the ACT's dominant industry. Property and business services recorded the greatest increase as a contributor to GSP between 1983-84

CONTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY SECTOR *continued*

(8%) and 1994–95 (11%) and is the next largest industry. The shares of ownership of dwellings (9%), retail trade (7%) and financial and insurance (3%) all increased by two percentage points since 1983–84. The share of education decreased from 9% in 1983–84 to 6% in 1994–95 but remains the highest of all the States/Territories.

3.4 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GSP — AT FACTOR COST, 1994–95(a)

Industry	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	—	12 620	3
Mining	6	—	16 947	4
Manufacturing	224	2	59 185	15
Electricity, gas and water	155	2	13 052	3
Construction	644	7	27 272	7
Wholesale trade	213	2	23 714	6
Retail trade	618	7	32 130	8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	181	2	9 213	2
Transport and storage	283	3	22 266	6
Communication	234	3	12 030	3
Finance and insurance	273	3	15 311	4
Property and business services	947	11	35 026	9
Government administration and defence	2 395	27	15 664	4
Education	527	6	19 735	5
Health and community services	433	5	24 504	6
Culture and recreational services	249	3	6 856	2
Personal and other services	233	3	7 893	2
Ownership of dwellings	819	9	37 927	10
General government:(b)	496	6	7 762	2
Total	8 941	100	399 107	100

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

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

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

COMPONENTS OF GSP

In current prices, wages, salaries and supplements continue to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 63.4% (\$6,640 million) in 1995–96. Gross operating surplus (GOS) contributed 29.5% (\$3,089 million) and indirect taxes less subsidies 7.1% (\$743 million). In contrast, wages, salaries and supplements contributed 49.1% to Australia's GDP(I) in 1995–96, explained by its different economy structure compared to the ACT. GOS followed with 38.4% and indirect taxes less subsidies, 12.5%.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In 1994-95, 73.5% of total household income in the ACT was derived from wages, salaries and supplements, which was well above the national level of 63.4%.

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

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

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

3.7 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

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

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

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

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

COMPONENTS OF GSP *continued***3.5** COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

	<i>Wages, salaries and supplements</i>	<i>GOS</i>	<i>Indirect taxes less subsidies</i>	<i>GSP</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1990-91	4 810	2 378	478	7 666
1991-92	5 009	2 610	532	8 151
1992-93	5 276	2 800	589	8 665
1993-94	5 932	2 901	658	9 491
1994-95	6 209	3 037	716	9 962
1995-96	6 640	3 089	743	10 472

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5242.0).

PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

In June 1994-95, dwelling rent accounted for the greatest proportion of expenditure for both the ACT (19.2%) and Australia (17.7%). Together, food, tobacco products and alcohol made up 19.1% of the ACT's expenditure and 21.2% of Australia's total expenditure.

The main expenditure items for which the ACT is lower than the national average are Travel and communication (13.5% compared with the national average of 14.8%), Alcoholic drinks (3.3% compared with the national average of 4.4%), and Health (6.4% compared with the national average of 7.4%).

Conversely, expenditure items for which the ACT is higher than the national average include All other services (19.8% compared with the national average of 17.7%), Dwelling rent (19.2% compared with the national average of 17.7%) and All other goods (8.1% compared with the national average of 7.4%).

3.6 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, 1994-95, CURRENT PRICES

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

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

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE *continued*

The four largest items of weekly household expenditure were Transport (\$127.73 per week), Food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$126.81 per week), General housing costs (\$112.29) and Recreation (\$102.33). These items represented respectively 11.9%, 11.8%, 10.5% and 9.6% of ACT household's average weekly spending. These were also the four largest items of expenditure nationally.

Average weekly household expenditure by ACT residents was similar to the national average on many items. However, Canberrans spent significantly more than the national average on Petrol (\$28.29 per week compared with a national average of \$23.90), Meals in restaurants, hotels etc. (\$25.24 compared to \$17.36), TV and audio equipment (\$19.68 compared to \$13.36), Women's clothing (\$14.87 compared with \$10.44), Books, papers etc. (\$10.64 compared with \$7.54) and Snacks, takeaway food (\$14.56 compared with \$11.95). The items in which Canberrans spend significantly less than the national average include Television (\$1.65 compared with \$2.45) and Sports equipment n.e.c. (\$1.52 compared with \$2.50).

3.8 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE FOR CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

<i>Broad expenditure group</i> Commodity or service	<i>Retail items in which Canberra is atypical</i>		
	<i>Canberra</i> \$	<i>Australia</i> \$	% difference
<i>High expenditure</i>			
Cakes, tarts and puddings	3.01	2.49	20.9
Processed meat	3.15	2.69	17.1
Fresh fruit	5.75	5.06	13.6
Fruit juice	2.37	1.75	35.4
Meals in restaurants, hotels etc.	25.24	17.36	45.4
Snacks, takeaway food	14.56	11.95	21.8
Wine	5.87	3.76	56.1
Men's clothing	7.81	5.20	50.2
Women's clothing	14.87	10.44	42.4
Children and infant's clothing	3.81	2.92	30.5
Footwear	7.59	5.85	29.7
Furniture and floor coverings	17.96	15.37	16.9
Linen etc.	8.88	6.44	37.9
Glassware, tableware	3.69	2.97	24.2
Household non-durables	12.98	10.95	18.5
Household services	2.87	1.72	66.9
TV and audio equipment	19.68	13.36	47.3
Books, papers etc.	10.64	7.54	41.1
Photo equipment	2.41	1.49	61.7
Camping equipment	0.36	0.28	28.6
Toiletries and cosmetics	9.26	7.10	30.4
Hair services male	0.97	0.66	47.0
Hair services female	2.38	1.90	25.3
Stationery	4.40	2.69	63.6
Petrol	28.29	23.90	18.4

...continued

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE *continued***3.8** HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE FOR CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA, 1993-94 — *continued*

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	<i>Retail items in which Canberra is atypical</i>		
	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Australia</i>	
	\$	\$	% difference
Commodity or service — (continued)			
Low expenditure			
Sausages	0.62	0.80	-22.5
Television	1.65	2.45	-32.7
Sports equipment n.e.c.	1.52	2.50	-39.2
Frozen sea food	0.20	0.30	-33.3
Tobacco	8.53	9.19	-7.2
Repairs to audio visual equipment	0.40	0.50	-20.0
Animal food	2.62	3.18	-17.6
Vet charges	0.63	0.96	-34.4
Jewellery	1.51	1.72	-12.2

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

FOREIGN TRADE

Imports

Foreign imports into the ACT during 1995-96 were valued at \$9.6 million, a 21.0% (\$2.5 million) fall on the 1994-95 figure and a 55.9% (\$12.1 million) fall on the 1993-94 figure. The major commodities imported into the ACT were Miscellaneous manufactured articles (\$1.3 million or 13.5% of all imports), Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (\$1.1 million or 11.6%) and Textiles, yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (\$1 million or 10.5%).

In 1995-96 almost 70% of the ACT's imports came from four countries. The major import sources were the United States of America (\$3.1 million or 32.3% of total imports), Germany (\$1.4 million or 14.8%), the United Kingdom (\$1.3 million or 13.9%) and India (\$0.9 million or 9.1%).

3.9 IMPORTS BY COMMODITY

<i>Commodity</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Telecommunications and sound equipment	608	2 619	2 705	701
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3 446	1 747	1 750	1 300
Special transactions and commodities	6 911	3 088	1 702	918
Office machines and automated data processing machines	764	862	963	231
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	1 011	695	920	1 006
Photographic apparatus and equipment	270	174	679	65
Professional and scientific instruments	704	533	633	399
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	622	365	459	1 118
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	1 062	640	257	705
General industrial machinery	405	436	207	58
Total imports	18 721	21 745	12 143	9 597

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, International Trade Section, unpublished data.

FOREIGN TRADE *continued*

Exports

Foreign exports out of the ACT during 1995–96 were valued at \$15.6 million, a 12.2% (\$2.2 million) fall on the 1994–95 figure; but was 36.7% (\$4.2 million) higher than 1993–94. The major commodities exported from the ACT were Professional and scientific instruments (\$8.1 million or 52.0% of all exports) and Office machines and automated data processing machines (\$2.2 million or 14.4%).

In 1995–96, almost 74% of the ACT's exports went to four countries. The major export destinations were the United States of America (\$5.4 million or 34.3% of total exports), Canada (\$2.4 million or 15.6%), Germany (\$1.9 million or 12.2%) and Japan (\$1.8 million or 11.4%).

3.10 EXPORTS BY COMMODITY

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<i>Commodity</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	739	2 856	4 035	449
Gold coin	604	2 689	2 396	1 348
Office machines and automated data processing machines	1 852	1 173	2 007	2 239
Crude animal and vegetable materials	193	369	1 381	953
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	317	617	775	460
Professional and scientific instruments	31	105	623	8 109
Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	337	20	2 031	26
Telecommunications and sound equipment	45	147	443	42
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	100	182	397	139
Specialised machinery	55	134	372	176
Total exports	7 880	11 406	17 763	15 593

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, International Trade Section, unpublished data.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Bank deposits repayable in the ACT as at June 1996 increased by 5.8% to \$4,442 million from June 1995. The National Australia Bank was the Territory's biggest deposit holder (26.7% of deposits), followed by the Advance Bank (23.9%) and the Commonwealth Bank (20.0%).

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS *continued***3.11** BANKS — DEPOSITS AND LOANS, JUNE 1996(a)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Deposits repayable in Australia</i>					<i>Other lending(c)</i>
	<i>Current account bearing interest</i>	<i>Current account non-bearing interest</i>	<i>Term at call(b)</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Advance Bank Australia	120	—	664	279	1 063	1 166
ANZ Banking Group	71	33	172	72	348	515
Citibank Savings	17	—	31	—	48	82
Commonwealth Bank	264	103	297	223	886	1 009
National Australia Bank	185	40	880	79	1 185	973
St George Bank	28	1	52	35	116	589
State Bank of NSW	58	3	31	7	99	488
Westpac	446	57	140	56	697	860
Other Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1 189	237	2 267	751	4 442	5 766

(a) Average of weekly figures for month.

(b) Includes cash deposits.

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

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

Loans to customer accounts grew by 8.0% to a total of \$5,971 million at 30 June 1996. Bank accounts rose by 8.1% to \$5,766 million (96.6% of all loans), while credit union loans rose by 4.1% to \$205 million (3.4% of total loans).

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

<i>Institution</i>	<i>1993</i>		<i>1994</i>		<i>1995</i>		<i>1996</i>	
	<i>Total loans</i>		<i>Total loans</i>		<i>Total loans</i>		<i>Total loans</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Bank	9	4 579	10	4 920	8	5 333	8	5 766
Credit Union	6	176	6	188	5	197	4	205
Building Society	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

LENDING ACTIVITY

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

Lending commitments in the ACT for 1995–96 rose to \$2,870.5 million, an increase of 9.2% from the previous year. Personal finance (up 21.4%) and commercial finance (up 16.3%) were the main contributors to this increase. During 1995–96, 76% of total lending activity in the ACT was in Commercial financing (\$1,173.9 million) and Housing finance for owner occupation (\$1,006.2 million).

LENDING ACTIVITY *continued***3.13** LENDING COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF LENDING ACTIVITY

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Type of lending activity	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Housing finance for owner occupation(a)	774.6	1 098.8	1 315.3	1 025.0	1 006.2
Personal finance	418.2	454.0	506.2	497.9	604.6
Commercial finance	1 057.2	979.3	1 129.1	1 009.4	1 173.9
Lease finance	87.7	73.5	114.1	96.8	85.8
Total	2 337.7	2 605.6	3 064.7	2 629.1	2 870.5

(a) Including alterations and additions.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Financial Surveys Section, unpublished data. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Housing finance

Housing finance for owner occupation was \$944.7 million in 1995-96. However, this includes \$215.8 million relating to refinancing of housing loans. The remaining \$728.9 million was \$101.9 million (12.3%) below that for 1994-95. Financing for housing construction was \$77.4 million in 1995-96 (down 20.6% on 1994-95), for the purchase of newly erected dwellings \$101.7 million (down 44.1%) and for the purchase of established dwellings \$549.7 million (down 0.3%).

3.14 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS

	Purpose of commitment			
	Construction	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(a)	Re-financing
Year	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1991-92	109 400	70 100	515 900	46 200
1992-93	128 300	176 100	661 200	90 600
1993-94	126 900	205 500	772 700	136 400
1994-95	97 500	182 000	551 300	116 000
1995-96	77 400	101 700	549 700	215 800
				Total(a)
				\$'000

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Financial Surveys Section, unpublished data. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Personal finance

Fixed personal finance commitments were \$387.5 million in 1995-96, which included \$136.3 million relating to debt consolidation and refinancing. The remaining \$251.2 million was \$57.8 million (29.9%) up on that for 1994-95, which was mainly due to an increase of \$36.1 million (or 32.0%) in financing for the purchase of motor vehicles, boats, etc.

LENDING ACTIVITY *continued***3.15** PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS ALL LENDERS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed loan commitments				
Purchases of				
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	103 093	102 873	112 696	148 783
Household and personal goods	10 231	8 982	7 998	10 417
Individual residential blocks of land	9 825	13 428	18 274	15 244
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	13 363	15 408	14 624	13 721
Travel and holidays	6 867	5 358	5 570	7 360
Debt consolidation	24 011	38 294	27 632	51 962
Refinancing	49 002	81 180	80 682	84 310
Other	71 324	31 599	34 335	55 707
<i>Total</i>	287 716	297 102	301 811	387 504
Revolving credit facilities				
New and increased credit limits	166 260	209 073	196 100	217 099
Total credit limits (at end of year)	745 697	782 373	843 822	938 244
Credit used (at end of year)	275 409	285 450	324 045	372 173

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Financial Surveys Section, unpublished data. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Commercial finance

Fixed commercial finance commitments were \$841.5 million in 1995-96 which included \$153.5 million relating to refinancing. The remaining \$688.0 million was \$68.1 million (11.0%) up on that for 1994-95. Construction finance increased \$26.8 million, finance for the purchase of real property increased \$35.5 million, finance for the purchase of plant and equipment decreased \$9.0 million and other finance (including factoring and wholesale finance) increased \$14.8 million.

3.16 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS ALL LENDERS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed loan commitments				
Construction finance for				
Erection of dwellings for rental/resale	92 896	120 116	86 724	72 330
Erection of non-residential buildings	8 677	15 052	17 313	50 749
Other	3 121	3 137	7 553	15 333
Purchase of real property				
Purchase of dwellings for rental/resale	190 450	272 599	297 259	276 557
Purchase of non-residential buildings	44 513	29 186	26 783	56 266
Other	120 352	74 066	59 014	85 720
Purchase of plant and equipment	26 900	29 131	39 602	30 627
Refinancing	53 631	69 113	87 477	153 470
Other finance(a)	76 060	84 434	85 663	100 437
<i>Total commitments</i>	616 600	696 834	707 389	841 489
Revolving credit facilities				
New and increased credit limits	362 737	432 231	302 000	332 365
Total credit limits (at end of year)	960 297	1 003 073	1 031 894	497 258
Credit used (at end of year)	737 432	635 049	690 915	679 076

(a) Includes factoring and wholesale finance.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Financial Surveys Section, unpublished data. Also available on PC Ausstats.

LENDING ACTIVITY *continued*

Lease finance

Lease finance commitments were \$85.8 million in 1995-96, down 11.4% (\$11.0 million) on the level for 1994-95. This decline was mainly due to a \$10.6 million (50.3%) fall in leasing of agricultural, manufacturing and construction equipment and a \$8.2 million (51.4%) fall in New and used trucks.

3.17 LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF GOODS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New and used motor cars	27 351	35 432	40 996	44 188
New and used trucks	8 197	42 360	15 994	7 770
Agricultural, manufacturing and construction equipment	5 691	7 955	21 152	10 506
Office machines and electronic data processing equipment	19 977	23 600	11 156	13 976
Shop and office furniture and fittings	3 510	2 074	3 405	4 192
All other	8 729	2 699	4 128	5 177
Total finance lease commitments	73 455	114 120	96 831	85 809

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Financial Surveys Section, unpublished data. Also available on PC Ausstats.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

In 1995-96, the all groups CPI for Canberra stood at 120.3 (base year 1989-90=100.0). The 1995-96 increase in the Canberra CPI was 4.5%, with the highest rises being in Tobacco and alcohol (10.9%), Transportation (6.4%) and Housing (6.2%). In contrast, the weighted average CPI of the eight capital cities was 118.7, an increase of 4.2% from 1995-96, with the highest rises being in Tobacco and alcohol (10.7%), Housing (5.9%) and Health and personal care (4.6%).

The increase in transportation costs can be attributed to a rise in petrol prices, while the main reason for the increase in tobacco and alcohol was the flow-on effect of an increase in the excise on tobacco products.

3.18 CPI, ALL GROUPS INDEX, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA(A)

Period	Canberra		Australia(b)	
	Index	% change	Index	% change
1990-91	105.1	5.1	105.3	5.3
1991-92	107.8	2.6	107.3	1.9
1992-93	109.5	1.6	108.4	1.0
1993-94	111.4	1.7	110.4	1.8
1994-95	115.1	3.3	113.9	3.2
1995-96	120.3	4.5	118.7	4.2

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

(b) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) *continued***3.19** CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA

Index group	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)
Food	2.5	1.9	3.3	2.5	3.4	3.5
Clothing	—	-0.7	-0.2	—	-0.1	0.3
Housing	-0.2	-0.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.9
Household equipment and operation	-0.3	0.5	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.3
Transportation	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.3	6.4	4.3
Tobacco and alcohol	6.0	7.5	5.6	5.5	10.9	10.7
Health and personal care	3.8	2.4	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.6
Recreation and education	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.7

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

From 1995 to 1996, the scale and direction of price changes of food and other items have differed markedly. For some items such as eggs (up 21.1%), butter (up 15.0%) and lamb chops (up 10.5%) prices have increased markedly, whilst for other food items such as polyunsaturated margarine (down 8.7%) and chuck steak (down 7.8%) prices have fallen.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES continued

3.20 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	Units	June quarter		
		1994	1995	1996
		cents	cents	cents
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	105	109	106
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	167	185	185
Butter	500g	178	160	184
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	151	172	157
Eggs	55g, 1 doz	191	227	275
Beef				
Rump steak	1kg	1 072	1 186	1 097
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	1 071	1 077	1 031
Chuck steak	1kg	627	600	553
Lamb				
Leg	1kg	547	570	598
Loin chops	1kg	686	740	818
Forequarter chops	1kg	419	434	479
Pork				
Leg	1kg	533	525	546
Loin chops	1kg	802	843	837
Chicken, frozen	1kg	279	302	302
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	257	263	279
Sausages	1kg	286	311	295
Sugar, white	2kg	208	203	220
Tea	250g	185	184	195
Coffee, instant	150g jar	432	568	571
Draught beer, full strength, public bar	285ml glass	154	159	167
Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar	285ml glass	146	139	144
Private motoring				
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	71.9	75.0	78.7
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	70.9	73.0	76.5

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

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS

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

Materials used in house building

The all groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney in 1995-96 was 115.9, a 0.8% increase on 1994-95. The weighted average of the six capital cities increased by 0.3% for the same period. The major materials showing an increase were Installed appliances (up 1.8%) and Steel products and Plumbing fixtures (both up 1.5%). The materials to show the largest decrease were Clay, bricks, tiles etc. (down 1.7%), Concrete mix, cement and sand (down 1.5%) and Electrical installation materials (down 1.4%).

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS *continued***3.21** PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA

Item	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)	Sydney(b)	Australia(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Concrete mix, cement and sand	-0.1	3.5	0.6	3.9	-1.5	-2.7
Cement products	2.9	1.3	1.2	3.6	1.3	1.1
Clay, bricks, tiles etc.	2.5	0.9	-0.2	3.9	1.7	-0.5
Timber, board and joinery	12.7	11.4	2.4	2.8	0.9	-2.0
Steel products	1.9	2.1	1.6	0.1	1.5	1.8
Other metal products	0.8	0.6	1.9	4.1	1.4	2.5
Plumbing fixtures	-1.1	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.9
Electrical installation materials	-0.7	-3.5	5.8	5.3	-1.4	6.3
Installed appliances	2.3	4.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.3
Other	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.6	3.2	2.4
All groups index	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	3.0	0.8	0.3

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

(b) Sydney data is now used as a proxy for Canberra, as Canberra data is no longer produced.

Source: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6408.0).

Materials used in building other than house building

The all groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building for Sydney in 1995-96 was 112.5, representing an increase of 2.0% on 1994-95. For the weighted average of the six State capital cities, the increase recorded was 2.1%. The materials showing the largest decrease were Ready mix concrete (down 1.6%), Structural timber (down 8.0%) and Steel decking and cladding (down 0.4%). The materials to show the largest increase were Non-ferrous pipes and fittings (up 9.1%), Builders hardware (up 4.3%) and Carpet (up 4.1%).

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS *continued***3.22** PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA

Item	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)	Sydney	Australia(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Structural timber	22.3	18.7	2.8	0.9	-8.0	-6.1
Clay bricks	2.6	1.5	—	3.0	0.9	-0.9
Ready mixed concrete	-0.1	3.1	0.9	5.3	-1.6	-3.7
Pre-cast concrete products	2.8	1.1	0.7	3.9	2.6	2.4
Steel decking and cladding	-1.6	-0.8	1.0	1.3	-0.4	1.8
Structural steel	1.0	3.1	1.1	1.0	2.0	3.8
Aluminium windows	2.6	0.6	4.0	5.7	2.9	2.8
Builders hardware	4.1	2.4	3.6	1.1	4.3	2.5
Carpet	5.8	-0.1	0.7	0.2	4.1	3.2
Paint and other coatings	-2.8	1.4	2.8	2.8	1.0	4.7
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	-1.1	-2.1	11.7	15.3	9.1	9.6

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

(b) Canberra data no longer produced. Sydney data is now used as a proxy for this data.

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6407.0).

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CHAPTER 4

PEOPLE

OVERVIEW

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

The principal source of demographic data is the Census of Population and Housing, with the most recent Census conducted in 1996. Compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages also provides valuable information, as do the details supplied by incoming and outgoing overseas travellers. In addition, various surveys are conducted from time to time on specific topics. Divorce data are compiled from court records and administrative records provide data on other aspects such as interstate migration.

POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 1996, the estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT was 308,000, an increase of 3,400 since 30 June 1995 (table 4.1). The growth rate for 1995-96 was 1.14%, compared with a growth rate of 1.09% the previous year. The ACT experienced the third lowest growth rate of all Australian States and Territories, behind Qld (2.32%), NT (2.30%), WA (1.86%) and NSW (1.34%).

The increase in the population was largely due to natural increase (excess of births over deaths), which rose by 1.07% to 3,264 persons. There was also an increase in net overseas migration (from a small net gain of 130 persons in 1994-95 to a net gain of 645 persons in 1995-96). However, over the same period, net estimated interstate migration experienced a loss of 462 persons, 161.0% more than the previous year's loss of 177 persons.

4.1

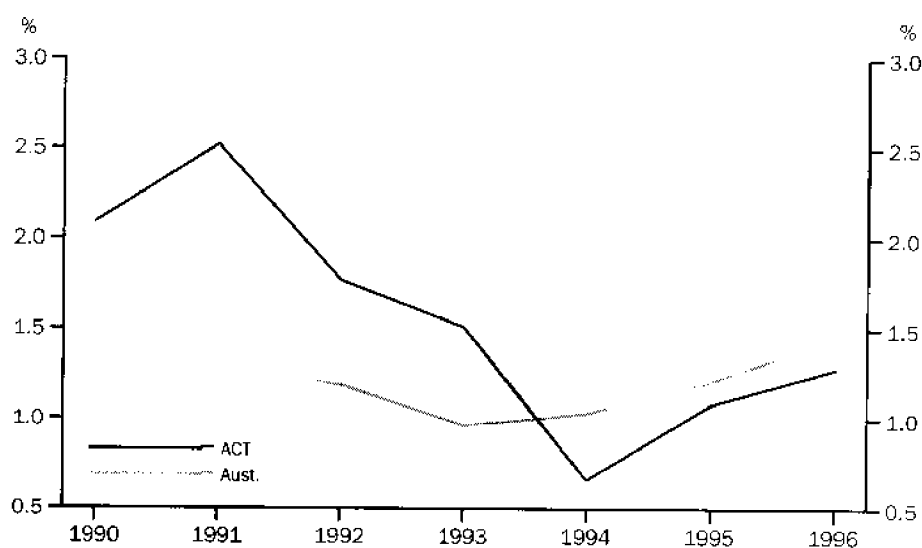
COMPONENTS TO ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Year ended 30 June	Natural increase %	Net overseas migration %	Net interstate migration %	Population as at 30 June no.	Rate of growth(a)	
					ACT %	Aust. %
1991	1.23	0.15	1.04	289 300	2.52	1.28
1992	1.19	0.01	0.58	294 600	1.82	1.20
1993	1.16	-0.20	0.55	299 200	1.56	0.97
1994	1.10	-0.14	-0.05	301 300	0.70	1.05
1995	1.08	0.04	-0.06	304 600	1.09	1.21
1996	1.07	0.21	0.15	308 000	1.14	1.37

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

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 1996 (Cat. no. 3101.0).

4.2 POPULATION GROWTH



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 1995 (Cat. no. 3101.0).

After several years of growing at a rate faster than that of the nation as a whole, the ACT fell below the Australian growth rate in 1994. This was mainly a result of net interstate migration losses due to small net gains from Vic. and SA being offset by large net losses to Qld.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

From the ERP data in 1991 to the latest ERP data in 1996, Canberra has grown strongly in the Tuggeranong (up 15,186 persons or 20.4%), Gungahlin-Hall (up 10,411 persons or 451.5%) and South Canberra (up 354 persons or 1.6%) statistical subdivisions. In contrast, Belconnen (down 4,043 persons or 4.5%), Weston Creek-Stromlo (down 2,291 persons or 8.4%), North Canberra (down 1,421 persons or 3.5%) and Woden Valley (down 895 persons or 2.6%) all showed negative growth rates. (See table 16.4 for information on suburbs.)

The population of Tuggeranong increased from 74,412 in 1991 to 89,598 (29.1% of the ACT population) in 1996, an increase of 15,186 (20.4%), making it the most populated subdivision in the ACT. Belconnen (85,476 or 27.8%) was the second most populated subdivision, followed by North Canberra (38,828 or 12.6%), Woden Valley (33,026 or 10.7%), Western Creek-Stromlo (24,863 or 8.1%), South Canberra (22,725 or 7.4%) and Gungahlin-Hall (12,717 or 4.1%).

The Gungahlin-Hall statistical subdivision increased from 455 persons to 12,717 from 1991 to 1996, an increase of 12,262 people over the five-year period. This increase can be attributed to considerable population growth in the new suburbs of Amaroo, Ngunnawal, Nicholls and Palmerston, which were all unpopulated in 1991.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION *continued*

Since its formation on 1 January 1911, the ACT has steadily increased its population, overtaking the NT in 1924 and reaching 1% of the national total in 1970. Between 1950 and 1976 the average annual growth rate was 8.7%, just over four times the national average and the highest growth rate of all States and Territories in that period. In the following ten years the average annual growth rate of the ACT (2.2%) was the second highest after the NT (4.6%). Between 1986 and 1991 it was the third highest, after Qld (2.4%) and WA (2.3%) and in 1991-96 the fourth highest.

Based on the Census counts between 1933 and 1991, it is evident that the ACT is by far the most urbanised State or Territory in Australia. In 1933, 81.9% of the ACT population lived in urban areas, compared to 64.0% for Australia. By 1991 this proportion had increased to 98.6% of the ACT population, compared to the Australian rate of 85.3%. NSW (87.7%), Vic. (87.0%) and WA (85.7%) followed the ACT as being the most highly urbanised States. At 30 June 1996, the ACT had an urban population density of 1,045 persons per square kilometre and a total population density of 131 persons per square kilometre, the highest population density of any Australian State or Territory.

4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1996

Statistical Subdivision	Area km ²	1986 no.	1991 no.	1996 no.	Population density persons/km ²	Change over 5 years to —	
						1991 %	1996 %
North Canberra	206.9	38 852	40 249	38 831	187.7	3.6	-3.5
Belconnen	129.8	84 873	89 519	85 580	659.5	5.5	-4.4
Woden Valley	28.6	31 833	33 921	33 028	1 154.3	6.6	-2.6
Weston Creek-Stromlo	104.1	28 177	27 268	24 864	238.9	-3.2	-8.8
Tuggeranong	161.5	51 505	74 412	89 954	557.0	44.5	20.9
South Canberra	86.5	22 223	22 371	22 726	262.7	0.7	1.6
Gungahlin-Hall	90.6	389	455	12 709	140.2	17.0	2 693.2
ACT Balance	1 543.7	397	391	333	0.2	-1.5	-14.8
Total ACT	2 351.7	258 249	288 596	308 025	131.0	11.8	6.7

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1991 and 1996* (Cat. no. 3218.0).

Western Creek-Stromlo, Tuggeranong and Belconnen recorded the highest urban population densities of 1,577, 1,397 and 1,360 persons per square kilometre, respectively.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

The 1996 Census data indicates that the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population accounts for only a small proportion of the total population in the ACT, an estimated 0.97% in 1996. From the 2,898 (0.97%) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, 1,452 were male and 1,447 were female.

The growth rate (which includes migration) of the Indigenous population has been much higher than that of the total ACT population. From 1991 to 1996 the estimated growth rate was 79.3% for the Indigenous population compared to 6.7% for the total ACT population. This increase is partly explained by people's increasing willingness to officially declare their Indigenous origin, and partly due to population increase, including interstate migration.

The notable increase since 1991 in the proportion of people reporting themselves to be of Indigenous origin was relatively uniform across Australia.

4.4 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

Item	Units	1986	1991	1996
Population	no.	1 384	1 616	2 898
Proportion of ACT population	%	0.55	0.58	0.97

AGE/SEX PROFILE

The age profile of a population is an important indicator in terms of planning for the needs of a community. Areas that have high concentrations of children or elderly people, for example, will have differing needs for services such as education, health, child-care and community-care. The working age profile of a population is also used in determining labour force data.

The population of the ACT is continuing to age, following the national trend. At 30 June 1996, the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 67,785 persons (22.0% of the ACT population) compared with 64,425 persons (31.0%) 20 years ago and 66,903 persons (25.8%) 10 years ago.

The population aged 15–64 years was estimated to be 217,905 persons (70.7% of the total ACT population), compared with 137,012 persons (66.0%) 20 years ago and 178,861 persons (69.1%) 10 years ago.

The 65 years and over age group was estimated to comprise 22,335 persons or 7.3% of the total population of the ACT, compared with 6,303 persons (3.0%) 20 years ago and 13,146 persons (5.1%) 10 years ago.

AGE/SEX PROFILE *continued*

The median age of the estimated resident population of the ACT at 30 June 1996 was 31.3 years, an increase of 6.2 years over the last 20 years and 3.2 in the last 10 years. However, the ACT has a much younger population than Australia as a whole, being 2.7 years lower than the Australian median age of 34.0 years.

Figure 4.5 shows the 1986 and 1996 ERP data for the ACT. Various demographic trends can be shown by this profile, such as past fluctuations in fertility and migration. For example, in the early 1970s the Commonwealth Public Service grew rapidly and many young people moved to the national capital, settled and had children (the ACT fertility rate in 1978 was 2.1 compared to the national rate of 2.0). However, the influx slowed in the late 1970s, and fertility fell to a lower level (1.8 in 1985). Given the high fertility rates in the early 1970s, the number of people aged 0–14 represented a larger proportion of the population in 1986 than in 1996.

Migration is another influential factor contributing to changes in the age/sex profile of a population over time. For instance, the population in the age group 19–25 years made up a significant number of the total population in 1996. As can be seen in figure 4.5, these peaks were also evident, but not as pronounced 10 years before when this group was aged 9–15 years. The difference between the two can be attributed to migration in the intervening decade, perhaps as a result of people moving to Canberra for work.

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

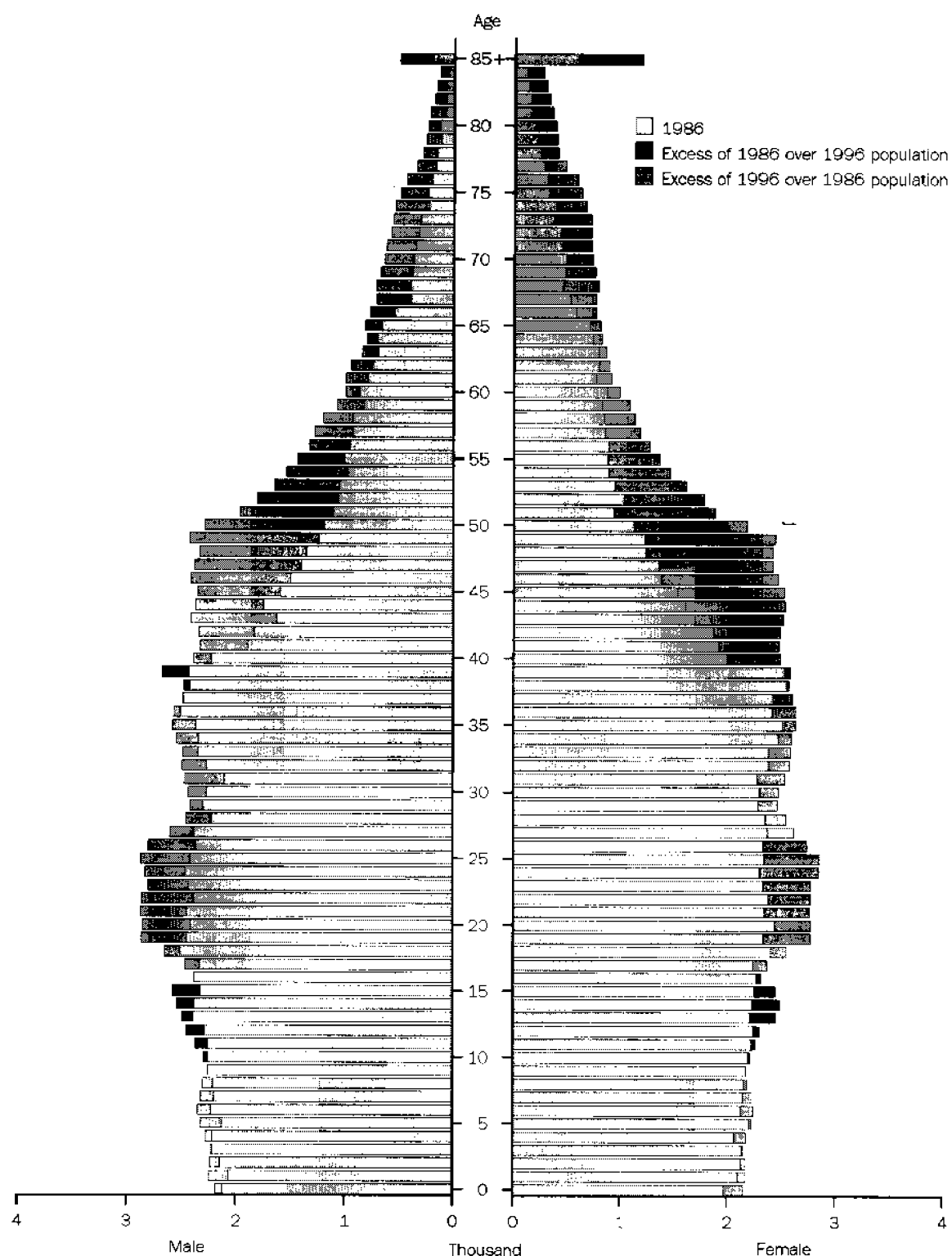
Impact of age structure on growth

While the ACT has the lowest fertility rate of any State or Territory, it has the second highest crude birth rate, after the NT. This is because the ACT has a young age structure. Women in their 20s and 30s form a larger proportion of the total population than in other States. Although they have fewer children than in other States, there are more babies born per head of population.

Another major factor contributing to the younger average age of ACT persons is the lower proportion of older persons in the ACT. The high population turnover also helps to keep the population young, as more mobile younger people move to the Territories to live for a relatively short period, before returning to other States. In 1995–96 interstate arrivals and departures to and from the ACT represented 13.0% of the total population.

AGE/SEX PROFILE *continued***4.5**

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 30 JUNE 1986 AND 1996

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

HOUSEHOLDS

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

According to ABS estimates there were 112,557 households in the ACT in June 1996, an increase of 13,557 (13.7%) households since 1991. At 30 June 1996 there were 298,171 members of households in the ACT, a rise of 16,471 (5.8%) members over 1991. This slower rate of household population growth compared to actual household growth reflects the declining size of households. The average number of persons per household in 1996 stood at 2.6 in the ACT, down from 2.8 in 1991 and 2.9 in 1986.

4.6

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

Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household	Number of children aged 0-14 years in the household				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1986					
1	14.8	1.6	1.6	0.6	18.6
2	22.6	7.0	10.7	6.0	46.3
3	7.7	3.2	1.6	0.7	13.2
4+	5.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	8.0
Total	50.1	13.8	14.6	7.6	86.1
1996					
1	26.1	2.9	1.2	0.8	31.0
2	31.8	7.4	11.2	4.5	54.9
3	13.0	2.0	1.8	0.6	17.4
4+	5.4	2.4	0.6	0.8	9.2
Total	77.2	14.7	14.8	6.7	112.5

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

The most common type of household in the ACT in 1996 was one which contained only two people over 15 years of age. This group represented 28.2% (or 31,785) of total households. The next most common were single-person households (23.3% or 26,181) and households with people over 15 years and no children (11.5% or 12,964).

There has been a marked change in household composition in the ACT since 1986. Between 1986 and 1996 there was a 76.9% increase in the proportion of single-person households and a 40.6% increase in households containing two people over 15 years with no children. The proportion of households containing children declined 10.4% during the period, with the largest fall for households with three children or more (2.9% or 900 households).

HOUSEHOLDS *continued*

Overall, the move has been to smaller sized households, particularly single person and two adult only households, and households containing fewer or no children. This is the result, among other reasons, of the ageing of the population, lower fertility rates, the increasing age of the population at the commencement of family formation, the formation of smaller households through separation and divorce and the growth in the number of people who never marry.

BIRTHS

In 1995 there were 4,415 births registered in the ACT where the mother was a resident of the ACT. This represents a slight decrease of about 1.0% from 1994 (4,475) but an increase of 7.5% on the number registered in 1985 (4,110). This compared to a national increase of 3.6%. There were 2,291 males born compared to 2,124 females, producing a sex ratio of 108 males born to every 100 females.

The total fertility rate, expressed as the number of children one woman would expect to bear during her child-bearing lifetime, remained stable at 1.7 in 1995. This is lower than the Australian total fertility rate of 1.8 children per woman and is the lowest in the country. The total fertility rate over the last ten years has fluctuated between 1.7 and 1.9 children per woman.

The distribution of age-specific fertility rates in 1995 shows a continuation of the shift in fertility from younger to older women. The contribution to the total fertility rate of women aged less than 25 years declined from 25.0% in 1985 to 19.0% in 1995, while that of women aged 30 years and over increased from 36.0% in 1985 to 48.0% in 1995.

Ex-nuptial births

The proportion of ex-nuptial births in the ACT has more than doubled since 1985 when the rate was 12.0%. The proportion of births outside marriage continued to increase, from 23.4% in 1994 to 25.7% in 1995. While the proportion of ex-nuptial births is increasing, the percentage of these births where paternity has been acknowledged has also increased from 72.3% in 1985 to 81.5% in 1995.

Age of women having children

The median age of all women who gave birth in 1995 was 29.4 years compared with 28.4 years in 1985. These rates are consistent with the national median ages, being 29.1 for mothers and 31.7 for fathers in 1995. In the ACT, the lowest median age was for ex-nuptial births (24.8 years), compared to mothers in their first nuptial birth who had a median age of confinement of 28.6 years.

BIRTHS *continued*

The ACT has one of the lowest instances of teenage mothers (females aged 15–19 years). There were 171 births to teenage mothers in 1995, a rate of 14.6 births per 1,000 population. This rate is well below the national rate of 20.5 per 1,000 and is the second lowest in the country following Vic. with the lowest rate of 13.8 per 1,000 population.

Country of birth of parents

Of all nuptial confinements registered in the ACT in 1995, 62.0% were to parents who were both born in Australia, while 10.0% of confinements were to parents of the same overseas country. The major contributing countries where both parents were born in the same country were Viet Nam, the United Kingdom and the Former Yugoslav Republic.

DEATHS

In 1995 there were 1,114 deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT compared with 896 in 1985. The 1995 total comprised 593 (53.2%) male deaths and 521 (46.8%) female deaths, producing a sex ratio of 114 males per 100 females. The ACT recorded a standardised death rate of 5.4, the lowest rate for any State or Territory in Australia and 17.0% below the national rate.

Age at death

In 1995 the median age at death for males in the ACT was 70.5 years compared with the 1985 median age of 65.2. This was well below the national median age of 73.5. The median age of death for females was 75.9 compared with the 1985 median of 72.5. As with males, the female median age was below the national median age of 80.3.

Age specific death rates are the number of deaths to a specific age group per 1,000 population in those ages. In 1995, male death rates exceeded female death rates at all ages except the under 1 year age group, where the female rate (7.1) was more than double the male rate (2.6), and the age group 1–9 years where the rates were the same (0.3).

There has been a dramatic decline in the number of infant deaths in recent years from the peak of 77 in 1971 to 42 in 1990 to 21 in 1995, a decline of 50.0% (21 deaths) over the last five years. One out of every 53 deaths was an infant death in 1995 compared with one out of 8 in 1971 and one out of 30 in 1991.

DEATHS *continued***4.7** BIRTHS AND DEATHS — NUMBERS AND RATES(a)

Item	Units	1993	1994	1995
Births registered (ACT)(b)	no.	4 414	4 461	4 415
Ex-nuptial births	no.	1 010	1 042	1 135
Ex-nuptial births as a proportion of total births (%)	rate	22.9	23.4	25.7
Crude birth rate%				
ACT	rate	14.8	14.8	14.5
Australia	rate	14.7	14.5	14.2
Deaths (ACT)(b)				
Male	no.	632	644	593
Female	no.	478	578	521
Persons	no.	1 110	1 222	1 114
Crude death rate				
ACT	rate	3.7	4.1	3.7
Australia	rate	6.9	7.1	6.9
Infant deaths (ACT)	no.	19	21	21
Infant mortality rate				
ACT	rate	4.3	4.7	4.8
Australia	rate	6.1	5.9	5.7

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

(b) Based on State of residence.

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

Life expectancy

As a result of the decline in the standardised death rates (from 6.7 in 1985 to 5.4 in 1995), the life expectancy for all ages has improved. In 1995 the Australian life expectancy at birth was 80.8 years for females and 75.0 years for males. The ACT had the highest life expectancy of all the States and Territories for both females (81.5 years) and males (76.7 years).

4.8 EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS AT BIRTH, 1971–1995

Life table	ACT		Aust.	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1971	76.0	68.9	74.8	68.3
1976	77.0	70.1	76.4	69.4
1981	79.4	71.4	78.4	71.4
1982	78.3	73.1	78.2	71.2
1983	78.7	74.8	78.8	72.1
1984	78.8	73.6	79.0	72.5
1985	79.9	74.9	78.8	72.4
1986	79.1	73.6	79.2	72.9
1987	79.5	74.6	79.5	73.1
1988	80.5	74.5	79.5	73.1
1989	81.1	75.6	79.6	73.3
1990	80.1	75.0	80.1	73.9
1991	81.0	75.5	80.3	74.4
1992	81.3	76.6	80.4	74.5
1993	82.3	76.2	80.9	75.0
1994	81.5	76.7	80.9	75.0
1995	81.5	76.7	80.8	75.0

Source: *Australian Life Tables 1990–92*, Office of the Australian Government Actuary (1995); *Demography, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 3311.8).

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Marriage rate

There were 1,753 marriages registered in the ACT in 1995, a rate of 5.8 marriages per 1,000 persons. This was a rise of 92 (5.5%) from the 1,661 marriages registered in 1994. Although the crude marriage rate, the number of marriages per 1,000 population, rose in 1995 when compared with 1994, the long-term downward trend continued. In 1995 this rate was 5.8 per 1,000 population having fallen from 7.3 in 1985. The national rate was 6.1 per 1,000 population in 1995, having fallen from 7.3 in 1985.

Marriage age

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

The median age at marriage for both men and women marrying in the ACT continued to increase in 1995. The median age at marriage for bridegrooms increased from 27.8 years in 1985 to 29.2 years in 1995 and for brides from 25.4 years in 1985 to 26.7 years in 1995.

Category of celebrant

Between 1984 and 1994 the proportion of marriages performed in the ACT by ministers of religion remained around 56.0%. Of these marriages in 1994, 87.0% of men and 91.0% of women had never been in a registered marriage. By comparison, of those people married by civil celebrants (44.2% of all marriages) 63.0% of men and 64.0% of women had never been in a registered marriage.

In 1994, 22.6% of all marriages performed in the ACT were by Catholic priests while 14.0% were by Anglican ministers.

Duration of marriage

Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. The median duration of marriage that ended in divorce in the ACT in 1995 was 11.5 years, while for Australia it was 11.0 years. Over the last 10 years this figure, although fluctuating, has not fallen below 10.6 years (1988) or risen above 11.7 years (1991).

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES *continued***4.9** MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES — NUMBERS AND RATES(a)

Item	Units	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marriages	no.	1 886	1 791	1 783	1 661	1 753
Crude marriage rate (%)						
ACT	rate	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.8
Australia	rate	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1
Divorces(b)	no.	1 970	1 875	2 061	2 071	1 787
Crude divorce rate (%)						
ACT(b)	rate	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.9	5.9
Australia	rate	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8

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

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

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

4.10 MARRIAGES — SELECTED STATISTICS, 1994

	Bridegroom		Bride	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Age-specific marriage rates(a)				
Age group (years)				
19 and under	1.1	1.2	2.8	6.1
20-24	22.5	31.2	39.1	50.8
25-29	42.6	51.7	41.1	47.9
30-34	23.2	28.7	18.0	21.4
35-39	15.4	15.1	10.4	11.3
40-44	8.3	9.4	7.2	7.3
45-49	7.6	7.3	6.3	5.8
50 and over	4.1	3.4	2.4	1.8
Median age (years)				
Never married	27.2	27.3	25.3	25.3
Widowed	(b)n.a.	62.5	(b)n.a.	53.5
Divorced	42.2	41.1	38.9	37.6
Total	29.2	29.2	26.7	26.8

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

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

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

Divorce rate

Divorces granted to ACT residents rose in 1995, to a total of 1,787 (down 13.7% from the previous year).

The crude divorce rate in the ACT rose slightly compared to the previous year and was higher than that of Australia as a whole in 1995. The higher divorce rate in the ACT (5.9%) compared to other States can be attributed to the fact that the Family Law Court in the ACT processes and grants a large number of divorces to usual residents of other States.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES *continued*

Of the 1,787 divorces granted to ACT residents in 1995, 34.2% of all applications were made by the husband, 47.1% were made by the wife and the remaining 18.6% were made jointly.

Around 37.5% of couples who obtained a divorce in the ACT in 1995 had separated within the first five years of marriage, 7.7% of these separated in the first year.

Age at divorce

In 1995, the median age of divorce in the ACT was 39.9 for men and 37.3 for women. The Australian median ages of divorce in 1995 were 39.9 for men and 37.1 for women. The median age at divorce for both men and women continued to rise in the ACT. Between 1985 and 1995 the median rose by about 3.5 years. This increase is, in part, a result of people waiting longer to marry.

Month of separation

Between 1985 and 1995, January, with few exceptions, was the common month for separations to occur in the ACT with 10.8% of couples separating in this month in 1995. This was the same nationally where for the period 1985-95, January was consistently the month in which most couples separated.

4.11 DIVORCES — SELECTED STATISTICS, 1994

Item	Husband		Wife	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Median age (years)				
At marriage	25.3	25.6	22.8	23.0
At final separation	36.6	36.7	34.0	33.9
At decree made absolute	39.9	39.9	37.3	37.1

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

BIRTHPLACE

The ethnic composition of the ACT population is varied, the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Just over one-quarter (25.7%) of the people counted in the ACT at the 1996 Census were born overseas, nearly half of them in Europe and the Former USSR (49.7% or 38,174) and one-fifth from Asia (20.5% or 15,740). The predominant countries of origin were the United Kingdom (23.9%), New Zealand (4.6%), Germany (3.3%), Italy (3.4%), Croatia (2.3%) and China (2.2%).

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

BIRTHPLACE *continued***4.12** BIRTHPLACE, 1996

<i>Country</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Oceania and Antarctica			
Australia	110 031	112 446	222 477
Other	2 595	2 694	5 289
<i>Total</i>	112 626	115 140	227 766
Europe and the Former USSR			
Europe and the Former USSR n.f.d	5	6	11
United Kingdom and Ireland	9 620	9 425	19 045
Southern Europe	4 848	4 468	9 316
Western Europe	2 656	2 734	5 390
Northern Europe	525	600	1 125
Eastern Europe	1 188	1 250	2 438
The Former USSR and Baltic States	375	474	849
<i>Total</i>	19 217	18 957	38 174
The Middle East and North Africa			
The Middle East and North Africa n.f.d	—	—	—
The Middle East	608	529	1 137
North Africa	174	151	325
<i>Total</i>	782	680	1 462
Southeast Asia	3 685	4 451	8 136
Northeast Asia	1 923	2 183	4 106
Southern Asia	1 767	1 731	3 498
Northern America	1 236	1 300	2 536
South America, Central America and the Caribbean			
South America, Central America and the Caribbean n.f.d	—	—	—
South America	633	778	1 411
Central America	126	146	272
The Caribbean	25	45	70
<i>Total</i>	784	969	1 753
Africa (excluding North Africa)			
Africa (excluding North Africa) n.f.d	—	—	—
Central and West Africa	97	67	164
Southern and East Africa	767	778	1 545
<i>Total</i>	864	845	1 709
Other	44	39	83
Not stated	3 906	4 046	7 952
Overseas visitor	996	1 072	2 068
Total	147 830	151 413	299 243

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

There were 46,416 (16.7%) people over the age of four in 1996 that spoke a language other than English at home in the ACT. This is comparable to the 42,159 people (16.3%) in 1991 which spoke a language other than English at home. The languages most commonly spoken both in 1991 and 1996 were Chinese, Italian, Croatian, Greek, Spanish and German.

4.13 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, 1996

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Language</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Speaks English only	114 079	117 179	231 258
Speaks other language			
Arabic (including Lebanese)	530	475	1 005
Australian Indigenous languages	33	44	77
Chinese languages			
Cantonese	1 153	1 143	2 296
Mandarin	613	686	1 299
Other	248	273	521
Total	2 014	2 102	4 116
Croatian	1 498	1 469	2 967
French	446	428	874
German	1 050	1 157	2 207
Greek	1 399	1 363	2 762
Hungarian	242	260	502
Indonesian	244	262	506
Italian	1 881	1 773	3 654
Macedonian	280	267	547
Malay	81	101	182
Maltese	94	103	197
Netherlandic	280	354	634
Polish	655	774	1 429
Portuguese	169	200	369
Russian	177	202	379
Serbian	537	512	1 049
Spanish	1 159	1 220	2 379
Tagalog (Filipino)	298	542	840
Turkish	79	71	150
Vietnamese	1 091	1 059	2 150
Other(a)	4 502	4 787	9 289
Total	18 739	19 525	38 264
Not stated	3 057	3 084	6 141
Overseas visitor	964	1 047	2 011
Total	136 839	140 835	277 674

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

RELIGION

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

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

Just under 20.0% (59,579) of the ACT population maintained that they were not religious in 1996, compared to 16.3% in 1991.

4.14 RELIGION, 1996

	Males	Females	Persons
Religion	no.	no.	no.
Christian			
Anglican	27 764	31 043	58 807
Baptist	1 943	2 162	4 105
Brethren	67	59	126
Catholic	42 943	45 729	88 672
Churches of Christ	361	407	768
Jehovah's Witnesses	364	440	804
Latter Day Saints	352	422	774
Lutheran	1 908	2 127	4 035
Oriental Christian	71	59	130
Orthodox	3 140	2 978	6 118
Pentecostal	1 340	1 544	2 884
Presbyterian and Reformed	4 952	5 434	10 386
Salvation Army	430	532	962
Seventh-day Adventist	243	295	538
Uniting Church	7 013	8 284	15 297
Other Protestant	356	413	769
Other Christian	225	274	499
Christian, not further defined	1 764	1 936	3 700
Total	95 236	104 138	199 374
Non-Christian			
Buddhism	1 857	2 017	3 874
Hinduism	924	948	1 872
Islam	1 280	1 186	2 466
Judaism	255	250	505
Other religions	732	676	1 408
Total	5 048	5 077	10 125
No religion	32 264	27 315	59 579
Inadequately described	512	409	921
Not stated	13 774	13 402	27 176
Overseas visitor	996	1 072	2 068
Total	147 830	151 413	299 243

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

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Permanent settlers

In 1995–96, there were 1,021 permanent arrivals in the ACT, a rise of 20 (or 2%) from the previous year. As a proportion of permanent settlers in Australia, the number who intended settling in the ACT fell slightly to 1.0%.

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

In 1995–96 almost 31.7% of permanent settlers in the ACT come from Europe and the former USSR, while a further 16.9% come from Southeast Asia, and 12.9% from Northeast Asia. The United Kingdom and Ireland were the most common countries of birth for intending settlers, with 130 (12.7%) permanent settlers in 1995–96. China was next with 97 (9.5%), followed by New Zealand with 73 (7.1%). In 1994–95, the United Kingdom and Ireland were the most common countries with 104 people (10.4%), followed by the Former Yugoslav Republics with 86 (8.6%) and India with 73 (7.3%).

The largest increases from the previous year came from China (up 67.2% to 97 persons) and the Philippines (up 46% to 60 persons).

4.15 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)

	1994-95	1995-96
<i>Country of birth</i>	no.	no.
Oceania and Antarctica		
New Zealand	73	73
Other	37	34
<i>Total</i>	110	108
Europe and the former USSR		
Former Yugoslav Republics	86	70
United Kingdom and Ireland	104	130
Other	113	124
<i>Total</i>	303	324
Middle East and North Africa	48	27
Southeast Asia		
Philippines	41	60
Viet Nam	66	47
Other	59	66
<i>Total</i>	166	173
Northeast Asia		
Hong Kong	18	15
China	58	97
Other	21	20
<i>Total</i>	97	132

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued***4.15** PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a) —
continued

	1994-95	1995-96
<i>Country of birth</i>	no.	no.
Southern Asia		
India	73	37
Sri Lanka	29	30
Other	49	35
<i>Total</i>	151	102
The Americas		
United States of America	33	51
Other	46	55
<i>Total</i>	79	106
Africa (excluding North Africa)	47	48
Total(a)	1 001	1 021

(a) Includes 'not stated' category.

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

Permanent departures

In contrast to the large and variable numbers of permanent arrivals the numbers of permanent departures are relatively small, between 350 and 550 annually in the ACT, and show less variation. In 1995-96, there were 435 permanent departures, equivalent to 42.6% permanent arrivals for the same year.

There is a relationship between emigration and immigration. The peaks and troughs in the levels of immigration are duplicated two to five years later in emigration, although at substantially lower levels. The most recent peak in immigration in 1987-88 of 1,769 permanent settlers in the ACT, was reflected in the number of former settlers departing permanently from a low of 301 in 1986, to a peak of 574 in 1991.

During 1995-96, the most popular destinations for long-term departures by ACT residents was the United Kingdom (16.5%), followed by the United States of America (13.9%), Indonesia (4.8%), China (4.2%) and Canada (4.1%).

OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued***4.16** PERMANENT MOVEMENT SETTLER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Year	Arrivals	Departures
	no.	no.
1976	876	430
1977	775	435
1978	775	464
1979	715	585
1980	1 322	504
1981	1 237	447
1982	1 262	460
1983	1 236	430
1984	1 261	403
1985	1 250	381
1986	1 361	301
1987	1 407	356
1988	1 769	343
1989	1 523	360
1990	1 343	410
1991	1 488	574
1992	1 178	501
1993	949	491
1994	807	418
1995	1 001	424
1996	1 021	435

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

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The ACT recorded high net annual gains in the first half of the 1970s followed in the early 1980s by a period of lesser gains interspersed with small losses. Between the mid 1980s and the early 1990s it generally recorded net gains of around 1,500 a year. Small net losses have occurred since 1993-94.

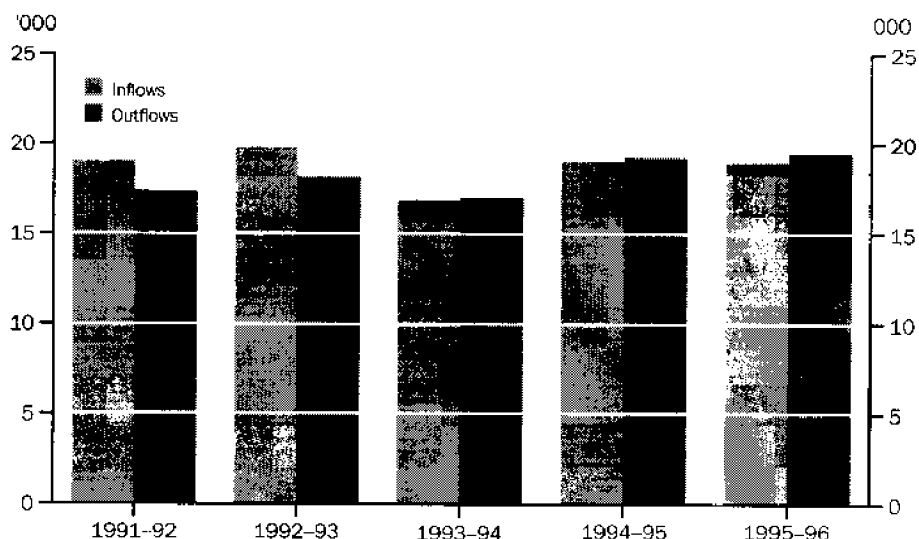
As might be expected, the most important population flows for the ACT are to and from NSW. In the first half of the 1990s the average flow into the ACT from NSW was 10,400 a year and the average flow in the reverse direction was 9,700. In the same manner as the rest of the States and Territories, the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

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

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

In 1995-96 the ACT's net migration gain was 183 people, up 230 people from the previous year. This included a net interstate migration loss of 462 people (down 285 people or 161.0% from 1994-95) and a net overseas gain of 645 people (up 515 people or 396.1% from 1994-95).

4.17 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE ACT



REFERENCES

ABS publications

1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 2730.8)

Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian Demographic Trends 1997 (Cat. no. 3102.0)

Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)

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

Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)

Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 3207.8)

Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (Cat. no. 3230.0)

Household Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 3229.0)

Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)

Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0)

Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, 1997 (Cat. no. 1313.8)

CHAPTER 5

EDUCATION

SCHOOL STRUCTURE

Enhanced School Based Management (SBM) commenced in ACT schools in January 1997. The underlying philosophy behind SBM is to provide schools with more flexibility in the use of financial and staffing resources. The changed arrangements affect primary schools (years Kindergarten-6), secondary schools (years 7-10), secondary colleges (years 11-12), special schools for a variety of year levels, introductory English centres (primary and secondary) and schools which are a mixture of these types. Preschools are still managed directly from the Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau.

In February 1997, when the ACT Department of Education and Training last conducted a School Census, there were 226 schools operating in the ACT, comprising 86 preschools, 135 primary and secondary schools (including colleges) and five special schools. Of these, 180 (79.6%) were government schools and 46 (20.4%) were non-government schools.

5.1 ACT SCHOOLS, FEBRUARY 1997

	Government schools	Non-government schools	All schools
	no.	no.	no.
Preschools	82	4	86
Preschool children	4 035	87	4 122
Schools			
Number	98	42	140
Average school size (students)	408	517	441
Students			
Primary	21 762	10 637	32 399
High	11 058	8 229	19 287
College	6 815	2 842	9 657
Special	396	—	396
Total students(a)	40 031	21 708	61 739
Proportion of total students (%)	64.8	35.2	100.0
Female students			
Number	19 514	10 569	30 083
Proportion of total students (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7
Male students			
Number	20 517	11 139	31 656
Proportion of total students (%)	51.3	51.3	51.3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students	559	128	687
Special schools	5	—	5
Students in special schools	396	—	396
International private students	222	40	262

(a) Excludes preschool students.

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

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training, *ACT Schools in Brief 1996*.

STUDENTS

The number of full-time students attending ACT schools in February 1997 totalled 61,739 (31,656 males and 30,083 females), an increase of 0.6% (355 students) over the previous year. Of these, 40,031 (64.8%) attended government schools and 21,708 (35.2%) attended non-government schools. In February 1997, there were 687 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander student enrolments, 362 diplomatic student enrolments and 262 international private students.

5.2

STUDENT NUMBERS AND RETENTION RATES, 1990-96

Year						Total students	Apparent retention rate(b)
	Preschools (pre K)	Primary schools (K-6)	High schools (7-10)	Secondary colleges (11-12)	Special(a)	Total	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
1990	n.a.	32 076	19 168	9 178	473	60 895	86.9
1991	4 142	32 421	18 991	9 771	473	61 656	95.6
1992	4 286	32 612	19 005	9 778	467	61 862	97.2
1993	4 410	32 588	18 910	9 377	438	60 875	94.2
1994	4 453	32 672	18 867	9 222	439	61 200	93.8
1995	4 596	32 524	19 107	9 078	425	61 134	91.1
1996	4 374	32 643	19 119	9 206	416	61 384	91.9
1997	4 122	32 399	19 287	9 657	396	61 739	n.a.

(a) Excludes preschool students.

(b) Retention rates are calculated for students attending school from years 7-12 inclusive.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training, ACT Government and Non-Government School Census, August 1996.

In February 1997, there were 4,035 student enrolments in 82 government preschools in the ACT, consisting of 2,090 (51.8%) males and 1,945 (48.2%) females. Over the last 12 months, preschool enrolments declined by 1.2% (50 students). There were 87 preschool enrolments in the non-government sector, spread over four schools.

In February 1997, the ACT Government school system had 98 schools with 40,031 students enrolled (20,517 males and 19,514 females), accounting for 64.8% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This compares to 40,441 students enrolled in February 1996. Primary schools accounted for 54.4% of all government school enrolments, while high school and secondary college enrolments accounted for 27.6% and 17.0%, respectively.

In February 1997, the ACT non-government school system had 42 schools with 21,708 students enrolled (11,139 males and 10,569 females), accounting for 35.2% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This represents a 1.1% (246 students) increase from February 1996. Primary schools and high schools accounted for 49.0% and 51.0% of all non-government school enrolments respectively in February 1997. Catholic schools had 75.6% of total non-government school enrolments, while Anglican schools had 17.1% and other non-government schools had 7.3%.

STUDENTS *continued*

The apparent retention rate of students attending school from years 7 through to 12 have remained high in the ACT, with 91.9% of students staying on in 1996 compared with 86.9% in 1990. The apparent retention rate in 1996 broke a consecutive three year decline, as rates had been decreasing each year since 1992, when the rate was 97.2%. Nationally, retention rates have increased from 64.0% in 1990 to 71.3% in 1995. Retention rates for both the ACT and Australia appear to have peaked around 1992 and 1993.

TEACHERS

In 1996 the number of teachers in full-time equivalent terms was 4,007, an increase of 6.2% over the previous year. The number of teachers (and teacher assistants) in preschools has fallen to its lowest level since 1991, after peaking at 185 in 1993. Both primary and secondary school teacher numbers peaked in 1992 at 1,696 and 2,285 respectively. In 1996, teacher numbers rose by 117 (or 7.5%) in primary schools and 131 (or 6.4%) in secondary schools.

Teacher/student ratios have remained relatively constant over the last seven years, with preschools averaging 24.2 students per teacher (including teacher assistants), primary schools 20.2 students per teacher and secondary schools 13.2 students per teacher. In 1996 the ratio increased slightly in preschools (to 26.5), but fell in primary schools (to 19.5) and secondary schools (to 13.1).

5.3

TEACHER NUMBERS AND TEACHER STUDENT RATIOS, 1990-96

Year	Teacher numbers (FTE staff)(a)			Teacher/student ratios(b)		
	Preschools(c)(d)	Primary	Secondary	Preschools(d)	Primary	Secondary
1990	178	1 545	2 169	23.1	20.8	13.1
1991	173	1 551	2 188	23.4	20.9	13.1
1992	178	1 696	2 285	23.4	19.2	12.6
1993	185	1 616	2 166	23.1	20.2	13.1
1994	177	1 648	2 044	25.2	19.8	13.7
1995	178	1 561	2 033	24.9	20.8	13.9
1996	165	1 678	2 164	26.5	19.5	13.1

(a) Full-time equivalent staff.

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

(c) Refers to government preschools only.

(d) Includes teacher assistants (1996 data does not include teacher numbers).

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training, *ACT Schools in Brief 1996*.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

There were two vocational training and education providers in the ACT in 1995; Canberra Institute of Technology and the ACT Department of Education and Training. These institutions had an estimated 18,809 students enrolled (10,115 males and 8,694 female), representing a 9.2% (1,581 students) increase over the previous year. In 1995 these institutions had 869 full-time staff, comprising 423 full-time teaching staff and 446 full-time equivalent non-teaching staff.

Of all fields of study, Business, administration and economics attracted the most enrolments (27.0%) in 1995. This was followed by TAFE multi-field education (18.9%) and Engineering and surveying (10.8%).

5.4 SELECTED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS, 1995

	1993	1994(a)	1995
Number of institutions	2	2	2
Number of course enrolments	18 159	18 563	20 707
Number of annual hours	4 743 000	5 658 258	5 453 068
Estimated number of students(b)			
Male	8 300	8 204	10 115
Female	8 657	9 024	8 694
Total	16 957	17 228	18 809
Estimated number of commencing students(b)	12 805	12 501	—
Number of clients in each field of study			
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	686	688	696
Architecture, building	1 308	1 573	1 317
Arts, humanities and social sciences	1 005	1 192	1 567
Business, administration, economics	4 379	4 427	5 077
Education	48	132	282
Engineering, surveying	2 106	2 226	2 705
Health, community services	1 055	1 033	1 427
Law, legal studies	34	71	99
Science	760	855	567
Veterinary science, animal care	n.a	35	37
Services, hospitality, transportation	2 046	1 967	2 036
TAFE multi-field education	3 932	3 459	3 556
Staff			
Number of full-time teaching staff	442	475	423
Total teaching hours of all staff	345 206	342 991	350 218
Full-time equivalent non-teaching staff	414	445	446

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

(b) Estimates are provided for students in 1993 and for clients in 1994.

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

HIGHER EDUCATION

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

In 1996, there were 20,559 students enrolled in higher education in the ACT, a small decline from the 20,585 enrolled in 1995. The ANU had the highest number of enrolments with 9,925 (48.3%) students, followed by the University of Canberra with 8,541 students (41.5%). Most enrolments in 1996 (75.0%) were at the Bachelor level while a further 13.8% were enrolled in higher degree courses.

Student mobility in the ACT was the second highest of all States and Territories in 1995, where 74% of higher education students were permanent residents of the ACT with the remaining 26% having their permanent home residence overseas, or in another State or Territory. The Northern Territory (68%) and Western Australia (96%) had the lowest and highest levels respectively of higher education students enrolled in their home State or Territory.

5.5

HIGHER EDUCATION — STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE TYPE, 1996

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree(a)</i>	<i>Other post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other under-graduate</i>	<i>Enabling courses</i>	<i>Non-award courses</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australian Defence Force Academy	356	75	1 081	—	—	15	1 527
Australian National University	1 627	711	7 322	98	22	145	9 925
University of Canberra	810	963	6 717	13	19	19	8 541
Australian Catholic University	44	122	322	78	—	—	566
Total	2 837	1 871	15 442	189	41	179	20 559

(a) By research and degree.

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

In 1996, 65% of all students were enrolled in full-time study with the remaining 35% studying part-time. There were no students enrolled externally. ADFA had the highest proportion of full-time students at 75.2%, while the Australian Catholic University was the lowest at 43.8%.

5.6

HIGHER EDUCATION — STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION, TYPE OF ENROLMENT AND GENDER, 1996

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Type of enrolment</i>			<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Australian Defence Force Academy	1 148	379	—	1 192	335	1 527
Australian National University	6 993	2 932	—	4 882	5 043	9 925
University of Canberra	4 893	3 648	—	3 787	4 754	8 541
Australian Catholic University	248	318	—	155	411	566
Total	13 282	7 277	—	10 016	10 543	20 559

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

TRANSITION FROM EDUCATION TO WORK

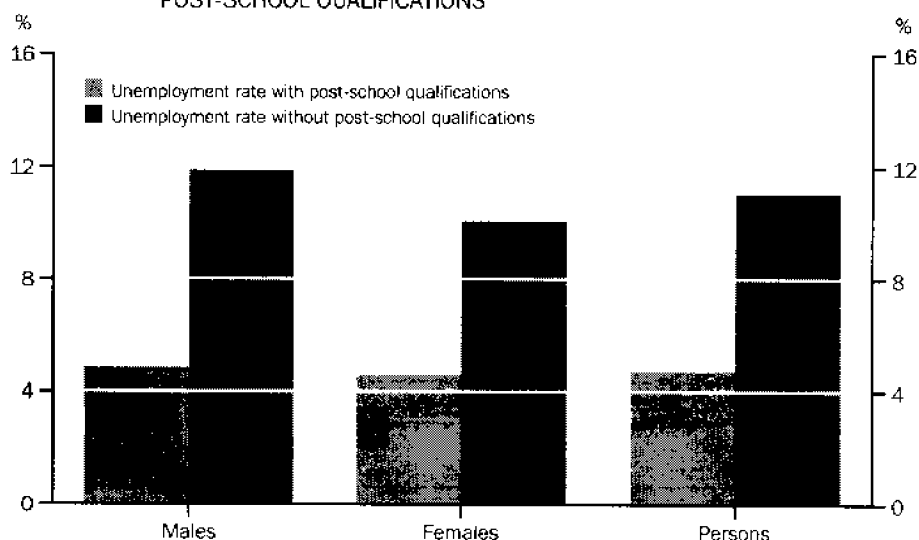
The May 1996 Transition from Education to Work Survey reported 45,383 persons aged 15–64 studying for a recognised educational qualification in the ACT, while a further 1,535 students were in courses less than the equivalent of one full-time semester's duration and 3,750 were studying but not for a qualification.

Just over 59% of total students indicated they were in full-time or part-time employment in May 1996. A further 32% were not in the labour force and a remaining 9% were unemployed.

The survey showed that 20,060 persons were studying in 1995 but had ceased study before May 1996. Of these persons 57% (11,405*) had been attending recognised educational courses, 10% (1,998) had been in secondary school courses, 10% (1,945) were in courses lasting less than the equivalent of one full-time semester and 24% (4,712) had been in study that would not result in a qualification. At the time of the survey 40% (7,998) of the 20,060 persons who were studying in 1995, but had ceased study in 1996, reported having obtained either full or part-time employment.

Labour force participation rates for persons with recognised post-school qualifications remain higher (87%) than for those without qualifications (78%). Both are above national rates. Unemployment rates for persons with qualifications (4.7%) are less than half that for those without qualifications (11%).

5.7 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF PERSONS WITH AND WITHOUT POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS



HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

In 1993–94, the national average weekly household expenditure on education fees was estimated to be \$8.57. Across the States and Territories, the expenditure on education fees varied with the lowest being in Tas. (\$4.47 per week) and the highest being in the ACT (\$13.04 per week). For the ACT, this represents 1.2% of total average weekly household expenditure.

HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

In 1996, higher education expenditure on R&D (HERD) in the ACT was estimated to be \$279.3 million at current prices, accounting for 14% of total expenditure in Australia. This represents an increase of 3.8% over 1994. Most R&D by higher education organisations in the ACT was directed towards Advancement of knowledge (\$172.8 million or 61.9%) and Society (\$48.0 million or 17.2%), which includes health, education and training, and social development and community services. In terms of Location of expenditure by Socio-economic objective, the ACT was the leading State/Territory in R&D expenditure on Defence (\$1.9 million or 28.9% of total expenditure) and Environmental knowledge (\$21.3 million or 21.7% of total expenditure).

In 1996 the ACT was the leading State or Territory in research carried out in the fields of Biological Sciences (\$48.2 million or 17.2%), Physical Sciences (\$39.3 million or 14.1%), Earth Sciences (\$23.0 million or 8.2%), Economics (\$18.1 million or 6.7%) and Political Sciences (\$11.4 million or 4.1%).

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

In 1996 there were 11,050 students attending ACT institutions receiving some form of financial assistance. Of students receiving financial assistance, 7,655 were receiving tertiary Austudy and Abstudy benefits. The number of students on the Isolated Children Scheme was low because the assistance was payable primarily for students whose homes are geographically isolated, whose special educational needs could not be met locally, students from itinerant families and students with disabilities.

5.8 STUDENTS RECEIVING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE, 1996

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Students</i>
<i>no.</i>	
Austudy — Secondary	3 168
Austudy — Tertiary	7 464
Abstudy — Schooling	197
Abstudy — Tertiary	191
Assistance for Isolated Children	30
Total	11 050

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

EMPLOYER TRAINING PRACTICES

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

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

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

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

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ACT Department of Education and Training, *ACT Schools in Brief 1996*, AGPS, Canberra

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ABS publications

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Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1993-94 (Cat. no. 6535.0)

Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 8111.0)

Schools, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 4220.0)

CHAPTER 6

HEALTH, WELFARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

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

This chapter provides an overview of health statistics for the ACT. Data is provided on public and private hospitals, children's immunisation, causes of death, the 1995 National Health Survey and the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Information is also featured on the Ambulance Service and the use of Medicare services and Social Security allowances.

ACT HOSPITALS

The ACT is serviced by three public hospitals and six private hospitals (some of the private hospitals are specialist or day surgery only). In 1995-96, there were 70,652 hospital separations involving 279,338 patient days with an average length of stay of 4.0 days. Public hospitals accounted for around 80% of separations and 83% of patient days in 1995-96.

6.1 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS SEPARATIONS, PATIENT DAYS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, 1995-96

	Total separations			Patient days			Average length of stay
	Public(a)	Private	Total	Public(a)	Private	Total	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Males	31 261	7 873	39 134	127 683	29 444	157 127	4.0
Females	25 560	5 951	31 511	104 272	17 917	122 186	3.9
Total	56 828	13 824	70 652	231 980	47 358	279 338	4.0

(a) Includes details for the Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Australian Hospital Statistics*, 1995-96.

ACT hospital separations per 1,000 population were 231.7 in 1995-96 as compared to the national figure of 284.9. Patient days per 1,000 population were 916.2 for the ACT and 1,281.9 for Australia. Consequently, the average length of stay was 4.0 days for the ACT and 4.5 days for Australia.

6.2 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS SEPARATIONS AND PATIENT DAYS PER 1,000 POPULATION AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1995-96

Item	ACT			Australia		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Total separations per 1 000 population	186.4	45.3	231.7	196.7	87.7	284.9
Patient days per 1 000 population	760.9	155.3	916.2	905.2	327.7	1 281.9
Average length of stay (days)	4.1	3.4	4.0	4.6	3.7	4.5

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Australian Hospital Statistics* 1995-96.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

In 1995-96, the three ACT public hospitals treated a total of 55,891 patients (81.3% at Canberra Hospital (formerly known as Woden Valley Hospital until 1 July 1996) and 18.7% at Calvary Hospital), with each separation having an average length of stay of 4.1 days. This compares with 54,774 admissions and an average length of stay of 4.2 days in 1994-95. The cost per separation for all public acute hospitals in Australia ranged from \$2,208 in South Australia to \$3,237 in the ACT, with the national average being \$2,327.

The most treated condition related to diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract, which accounted for 12,283 (16.9%) separations. This was followed by diseases and disorders of the digestive system (7,587 separations or 10.4%), and pregnancies and childbirth (6,594 separations or 9.1%).

In 1995-96 public hospitals in the ACT treated a total of 26,403 same-day patients, representing an increase of 2.6% (669 patients) on 1994-95. Outpatient activity decreased by 3.3% (12,808 patients), with Canberra Hospital experiencing a fall of 4.7% (15,334 outpatients) and Calvary Hospital experiencing an increase of 3.7% (2,526 outpatients).

There was a reduction in the waiting list for elective surgery in ACT public hospitals. In the 12 months to June 1996 the waiting list at Canberra Hospital declined by 627 or 18% while the number at Calvary declined by 114 or 10%. Overall, the total waiting lists declined by 741 or 16%. At the end of the 1995-96 financial year, the total number waiting was the lowest since December 1993. The large reduction in elective surgery waiting lists was a result of a \$2 million additional throughput initiative introduced in 1995-96 by the ACT government.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS *continued***6.3** PUBLIC HOSPITALS — SELECTED STATISTICS

	1994-95	1995-96
	no.	no.
Canberra(a)(b) and Calvary Public Hospital(c)		
Inpatients		
Available beds — June	753	773
Average available beds	753	769
Admissions	54 774	55 891
Births (live)	4 040	3 416
Discharges	54 058	55 048
Deaths	594	559
Same day patients	25 734	26 403
Occupied bed days	228 861	226 718
Average length of stay (days)	4.2	4.1
Percentage occupancy	83.3	80.8
Average daily occupied beds	627.0	621.2
Outpatients		
Canberra Hospital	325 120	309 786
Calvary Hospital	68 077	70 603
Queen Elizabeth II Hospital for Mothers and Babies		
Inpatient babies		
Cots available	11	11
Admissions	633	638
Separations	620	638
Occupied cot days	2 849	2 863
Daily average occupied cots	7.8	7.8
Percentage occupancy	71.0	71.3
Average length of stay (days)	4.5	4.5
Resident mother		
Beds available	9	9
Admissions	592	621
Separations	579	624
Occupied bed days	2 650	2 764
Daily average occupied beds	7.3	7.6
Percentage occupancy	80.7	84.1
Average length of stay (days)	4.5	4.5
Outpatients		
Mothers attendance	2 363	2 472

(a) 1 July 1996 Woden Valley Hospital became Canberra Hospital.

(b) Canberra Hospital excludes detoxification unit (13 beds) but includes renal satellite.

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

Source: ACT Department of Health and Community Care, *Annual Report, 1995-96*.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ACT Ambulance Service provides skilled pre-hospital emergency health care and patient transport services for all members of the community. In 1995-96, the ACT Ambulance Service had four ambulance crews which dealt with a total of 14,971 cases, an increase of 1,232 (9.0%) from the previous year. In 1995-96, 49% of these cases were responded to in less than eight minutes and in 74% of these cases ambulance officers spent less than 20 minutes on the scene.

HEALTH SERVICES

In August 1995 the ACT was divided into four regions known as catchments — Woden/Weston, Central, Belconnen and Tuggeranong. The purpose of the catchments is to promote health coordination of community and health services and to encourage communication and collaboration between services at the local level.

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

Services for people with disabilities underwent reform and improvement with the implementation of the Dell Review of Disability Services and the ACT's continuing focus on individualised funding arrangements. The aim of the reforms is to empower people with disabilities and their families to take greater control over the provision of services and to require providers to focus on achieving improved service outcomes for individuals and therefore improve their quality of life.

Home and Community Care funding was increased by 12.1%, to \$8.1 million, allowing for a substantial expansion of services. Additional resources were also provided for child health services and home nursing care at Gungahlin and plans are underway to build a Family Care Centre at Ngunnawal to provide a 'one stop shop' service to meet increasing needs in a growing area.

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

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

CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION

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

CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION *continued*

In April 1995 the proportion of children who were fully immunised against all conditions covered by the schedule differed between States and Territories; the highest levels were recorded in the ACT (47.5%) and WA (41.5%), the lowest in Tas. (26.8%) and Qld (28.9%). The national average was 33.1%. The ACT rate fell below the national average for whooping cough (Pertussis) for children aged six years and diphtheria/tetanus and polio for children aged two years.

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

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

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

1995 NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

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

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

Headaches were the most commonly reported recent illness condition in the ACT in 1995, experienced by an estimated 14.2% of males and 19.0% of females. Other frequently reported recent illness conditions were common cold (7.1%), asthma (6.1%) and arthritis and hypertension (both 5.3%).

1995 NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY *continued*

Sight disorders of refraction and accommodation were the most commonly reported long-term conditions: an estimated 23.5% of the ACT population were short-sighted; a further 18.7% far-sighted and 15.1% experienced other long-term disorders of refraction and accommodation. Other more frequently reported long-term conditions were hayfever (18.9%) and asthma (11.4%). Interestingly, females in the ACT recorded higher rates than males for all conditions other than deafness, back problems, high cholesterol, bronchitis/emphysema, ulcers, haemorrhoids and heart disease.

6.5

LONG TERM CONDITIONS(a) 1995

Type	Age group							Males	Females	Total
	under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+			
Far-sighted	**	58.3	96.3	104.3	470.7	533.5	414.7	165.4	209.8	187.4
Short-sighted	**	60.7	205.3	289.9	367.4	312.7	256.4	211.6	258.6	234.9
Other sight	**	65.0	83.4	123.4	270.2	415.4	538.9	139.4	163.5	151.3
Arthritis	**	**	22.8	73.1	214.3	442.9	400.3	80.3	121.5	100.7
Deafness	**	23.5	43.9	70.9	134.4	275.6	438.0	100.4	69.4	85.0
Back problems	**	6.7	49.2	89.7	91.4	60.8	*48.3	67.6	55.4	61.5

(a) Rate per 1 000 population of same age or sex.

Source: 1995 National Health Survey: First Results (Cat. no. 4392.0).

Compared with results from a previous survey in 1989-90, the recent survey indicates an increase in healthier lifestyles by adult Canberrans. The proportions of adults who smoked (22.8%), did little or no exercise (55.8%) or who drank alcohol at medium or high risk levels (9.6%) were lower in 1995 than in 1989-90. Similarly, of those who reported their weight and height in the 1995 survey, 30.1% were overweight or obese, down from 31.6% in 1989-90. Some 86.6% of Canberrans reported taking sun protection measures in 1995 compared to 56.7% in 1989-90.

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

Proportionately more women reported in the 1995 survey that they used breast cancer screening techniques/services than reported in the 1989-90 survey. Some 25.4% of women aged 18-64 years in the ACT reported having a mammogram in the last three years compared with 12.9% in 1989-90. Both the 1989-90 and 1995 surveys reported just over 75% of women using cervical cancer screening. Similarly, 11.6% of women reported having had a hysterectomy in 1995 compared to 6.5% in 1989-90.

CAUSE OF DEATH

In 1995 there were 1,114 registered deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT compared to 896 deaths in 1994. The 1995 total comprised of 593 males deaths and 521 female deaths, a sex ratio of 114 males per 100 females.

The two major causes of death for men and women in the ACT in 1995 were cancer and ischaemic heart disease. About 31.4% of male and 34.4% of female deaths were due to cancer, while 21.4% of male and 17.7% of female deaths were due to ischaemic heart disease. Cancer was the major cause of death for both males (35.2%) and females (45.7%) aged 24–74 years, while ischaemic heart disease was the major cause of death for males (24.2%) and females (28.4%) in the 75 years and over age group.

In 1995 the total number of suicides (36 or 3.2%) exceeded motor vehicle traffic accidents (20 or 1.8%), thus making suicide the major external cause of death in the ACT. Suicide was the major cause of death for males aged 25–44 years, while motor vehicle accidents was the predominant cause for both males and females in the 15–24 and 25–44 age groups.

6.6 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH, 1995

Cause of death	ACT				Aust.(a)	
	Male		Female		Male	Female
	no.	%	no.	%	%	%
Malignant neoplasm	186	31.4	179	34.4	28.9	24.9
Diabetes mellitus	8	1.3	10	1.9	2.0	2.3
Ischaemic heart disease	127	21.4	92	17.7	24.4	22.9
Cerebrovascular disease	36	6.1	52	10.0	7.7	12.9
Pneumonia and influenza	3	0.5	6	1.2	1.2	1.5
Suicide	31	5.2	3	0.6	2.8	0.8
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	35	5.9	17	3.3	5.0	3.0
All other causes(b)	167	28.2	162	31.1	28.0	31.7
All causes	593	100.0	521	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(b) Includes e.g.: 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).

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

INCOME SUPPORT

The Department of Social Security provides income security for the retired, people with disabilities and the sick, the unemployed and families with children.

Age Pension is payable to men who are over 65 years of age and women who are over 60 years and six months of age and is subject to residence qualifications. Pension age for women was raised to 60 years and six months from 1 July 1995. There were 12,347 age pensioners in the ACT at 30 June 1996, representing an increase of 97 (0.8%) since 30 June 1995. During the year ended 30 June 1996, the number of age pensioners in Australia increased 4.2%.

The disability support pension may be paid to a person aged 16 years or over who has a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment of at least 20% and who is assessed as being unable to work for at least 30 hours a week at full award wages, or to be retrained at such work, for at least two years. At 30 June 1996 the number of persons receiving a disability support pension in the ACT was 4,306, an increase of 325 (8.2%) since June 1995. This compares with an increase of 8.7% for Australia.

The sole parent pension is provided to a sole parent who has a dependent child aged under 16 years of age or an older child attracting a child disability allowance. There were 4,812 persons in receipt of the sole parent pension in the ACT in June 1996, an increase of 226 (4.9%) since June 1995. During the year ended 30 June 1996, the number of sole parent pensioners in Australia increased 8.1%.

6.7 RECIPIENTS OF AGE, INVALID AND SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of recipients at 30 June					
Age Pension	10 118	10 798	11 564	11 926	12 020
Wife's	204	236	249	279	270
Carer's	23	6	37	45	57
Total	10 345	11 040	11 850	12 250	12 347
Invalid/Disability					
Support Pension	2 952	3 250	3 582	3 981	4 306
Wife's	556	614	689	721	598
Carer's	40	26	61	79	94
Total	3 548	3 890	4 332	4 781	4 998
Sole Parents Pension					
Male	166	161	204	228	281
Female	3 857	3 950	4 278	4 358	4 531
Total	4 023	4 111	4 482	4 586	4 812

Source: DSS Customers: A Statistical Overview, Management Information Section, Information Management and Services Branch, 1996.

In 1995-96 recipients of other social security benefits such as Sickness Benefit and Special Benefit allowances recorded the largest falls of 26.4% and 12.2% respectively. Conversely the largest increases were experienced in recipients of Child Disability Allowance (up 27.6%) and Unemployment Benefit/Job Search Allowance (up 4.0%).

INCOME SUPPORT *continued***6.8**

RECIPIENTS OF OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS/ALLOWANCES

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Basic Family Payment(a) current at 30 June					
Children under 16 years	58 955	58 909	52 618	50 163	50 022
Student children	3 082	3 357	2 568	2 225	2 323
Total	62 037	62 266	55 186	52 388	52 345
Child Disability Allowance current at 30 June	1 040	1 174	1 410	1 553	1 981
Double Orphan's Pension(b)					
Orphans at 30 June	18	23	24	17	22
Guardians at 30 June	14	18	18	12	15
Additional Family Payments(c)					
Families at 30 June	2 422	(d)8 808	9 415	9 398	n.a
Children at 30 June	5 678	(d)17 478	18 341	18 185	n.a
Allowances/Benefits(e)					
Unemployment Benefit/Job Search Allowance/Newstart Allowance(f)	7 144	8 867	9 583	9 687	10 074
Sickness Benefit/Allowance(g)	537	623	653	605	445
Special Benefit	386	403	373	311	273

(a) Basic Family Payment was called Family Allowance until January 1993. Includes Additional Family Payments from January 1996.

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

(c) Additional Family Payment was called Family Allowance supplement until January 1993 (this payment has been amalgamated with Basic Family Payments since January 1996).

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

(e) Monthly averages.

(f) From 1 July 1991, Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefit.

(g) Sickness Allowance replaced Sickness Benefit.

Source: DSS Customers: A Statistical Overview, Management Information Section, Information Management and Services Branch, 1996.

MEDICARE

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

According to the Health and Insurance Commission, in 1995-96, a total of 2,699,862 Medicare services costing \$82.2 million were processed in the ACT, accounting for 1.4% of all Medicare services nationally. This represents a cost of \$30.45 per service, which is similar to the average cost per service in Australia of \$30.81.

The largest proportion of Medicare services comprised unreferral consultations by general practitioners, which accounted for 52.9% of the ACT total (1,428,780 cases). The next most commonly accessed Medicare service was pathology (663,462 cases were processed or 24.8% of total services).

MEDICARE *continued*

In terms of dollar value, however, general practitioners' consultations made up only 36.4% of the value of services processed, and pathology 13.4%. Diagnostic imaging and specialist attendance both accounted for a larger proportion of services processed by dollar value than pathology. Respectively, they accounted for \$12.3 million (14.9%) and \$11.3 million (13.8%) of the value of total services, while only accounting for 5.2% and 8.7% of visits.

FAMILY SERVICES

The ACT Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau has a number of programs designed to care and protect children in the ACT. The Children's, Youth and Family Services program is designed to help protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Child welfare

The number of notifications investigated by the Department during 1995-96 were 1,652, a fall of 166 (9.1%) notifications on the previous year. The most common source of notification was from a friend or neighbour (21.1%), followed by parent or guardian (14.9%).

6.9

SOURCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Source	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Maltreated child	22	1.2	39	2.1	24	1.5
Maltreater	—	—	2	0.1	—	—
Parent/guardian	288	16.1	316	17.4	246	14.9
Sibling/other relative	132	7.4	163	9.0	187	11.3
Friend/neighbour	292	16.3	341	18.8	349	21.1
Medical practitioner	46	2.6	41	2.3	49	3.0
Hospital/other medical	40	2.2	37	2.0	30	1.8
Social/welfare worker	60	3.4	191	10.5	105	6.4
School personnel	190	10.6	137	7.5	137	8.3
Day care centre worker	11	0.6	9	0.5	1	0.1
Police	94	5.2	98	5.4	107	6.5
Other welfare departmental officer	126	7.0	84	4.6	56	3.4
Family court counsellor	23	1.3	23	1.3	31	1.9
Non-government organisation	233	13.0	146	8.0	154	9.3
Anonymous	89	5.0	156	8.6	96	5.8
Other	78	4.4	21	1.2	80	4.8
Not stated	67	3.7	10	0.6	—	—
DSS/DEET protocols	n.a.	n.a.	4	0.2	—	—
Total	1 791	100.0	1 818	100.0	1 652	100.0

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

FAMILY SERVICES *continued*

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 1996 there were 146 children in substitute care in the various government-funded programs and specialist programs operating in the ACT. Throughout 1995–96 the average occupancy in foster care programs was 109 persons (up 17.2%) and for residential care the average daily occupancy was 19 persons (down 5.0%).

6.10 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE

	1994–95		1995–96	
	Average daily occupancy	Capacity	Average daily occupancy	Capacity
Foster care programs				
Family Services operated	46	40	50	40
Barnardo's RAFT	1	2	5	6
Barnardo's Specialist Foster Care	7	6	11	12
Galilee Foster Care	10	12	24	20
Marymead Foster Care	18	18	10	12
Open Family ACT Foster Care	11	12	9	12
<i>Total</i>	93	90	109	102
Residential care programs				
Family Services operated	6	6	2	6
Marymead Residential	5	6	1	6
Marymead Emergency Shelter	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Marymead Crisis Care	6	6	7	6
Richmond Fellowship — Outreach	6	6	5	6
Marlow Cottage (Richmond)	n.a.	n.a.	4	6
<i>Total</i>	23	24	19	30
Special arrangements(a)	19	n.a.	22	n.a.
Total average occupancy	135	114	150	132

(a) Special arrangements includes family services allowance, boarding school and other special arrangements.

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

Child-care services

In 1995–96, there were 13,003 child-care places for children aged less than 12 years in 288 licensed child-care centres in the ACT, representing 22.6% of all children in this age group. While there were six fewer child-care centres in 1995–96 than in the previous year, the number of places increased by 1,073 (9.0%) over the year.

The most commonly used formal care was outside school hour care (4,093 places or 31.5%), followed by long day care places (3,867 places or 29.7%) and vacation care places (2,962 places or 22.8%).

FAMILY SERVICES *continued***6.11** CHILD-CARE SERVICES — TYPES AND PLACES

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Centres	Places	Centres	Places	Centres	Places
Type of care	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Long day care	61	3 027	67	3 247	78	3 867
Occasional care	22	723	23	774	19	653
Independent preschool	(a)6	179	5	104	6	189
Adjunct care	21	513	30	658	30	744
Outside school hours care	79	3 778	89	4 066	81	4 093
Vacation care	38	2 491	51	2 615	52	2 962
Playschool	18	312	19	332	20	351
Holiday camps	2	134	2	134	2	144
One-off licences	—	—	8	—	—	—
Total	247	11 157	294	11 930	288	13 003

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

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training and Children's and Youth Services Bureau, Children's Day Care Services, unpublished data.

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

Use of child-care

Results from the Child Care Survey conducted through Australia in March 1996, reported that 30,100 (56.5%) children aged less than 12 years in the ACT used some type of formal and/or informal child-care. This comprised 9,200 (17.3%) children in formal care only, 14,700 (27.6%) in informal care and 6,200 (11.6%) using a combination of formal and informal care in March 1996. Child-care usage rates were higher in the ACT (44.8%) than for the country as a whole (40.3%).

The most commonly used formal care was long day care, attended by 7.4% (*4,000) of children. This was followed by before and after school care (*3,500 or 6.6%). The main providers of informal care were relatives other than brothers and sisters (11,100 children or 20.9%) and non-relatives (7,100 or 13.4%).

FAMILY SERVICES *continued***6.12** CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE — TYPE OF CARE, MARCH 1996

Type of care	'000	%
Total children who used formal care only	9.2	17.3
Total children who used informal care only	14.7	27.6
Children who used formal and informal care	6.2	11.6
Total children using some form of child-care	30.1	56.5
Children who used neither informal nor formal care	23.2	43.5
Total children(a)	53.3	100.0
Formal care (incl. combination formal/informal care)		
Before and after school care program	*3.5	*6.6
Long day care centre	*4.0	*7.4
Family day care	*2.5	*4.7
Occasional care	*2.2	*4.0
Preschool	*2.8	*5.3
Other formal care	*1.2	*2.2
Total children who used formal care(b)	15.5	29.0
Informal care (including combination formal/informal care)		
Brother/sister/step care	*4.4	*8.3
Other relative	11.1	20.9
Other person	7.1	13.4
Total children who used informal care(c)	20.9	39.2

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

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

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

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

DISABILITY AND CARERS

According to the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, it was estimated that 47,000 persons, or 15.8% of the ACT population had a disability in 1993. In addition, 36,200, or 77.0%, of those with a disability were classified as having a handicap. This compares with 18.0% of the Australian population who had a disability, with 78.7% of this group having a handicap. Overall the standardised handicap and disability rate, which removes any differences due to the differing age structures between each State and Territory, was slightly higher in the ACT (148.8 and 187.8 persons per thousand population respectively) than the Australian average (141.8 and 180.2 persons per thousand population respectively) with equal numbers of males and females with both disabilities and handicaps in the ACT.

Of the 36,200 persons with a handicap, the most frequently reported area of handicap was mobility (24,300 persons or 67.1%), followed by handicap of employment (19,900 persons or 55.0%).

DISABILITY AND CARERS *continued*

Four levels of severity of handicap were identified for the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers — profound, severe, moderate and mild. The largest category was mild handicap with 11,200 or 30.9% of all persons with a handicap. Of all males with a handicap 2,200 (12.7%) had a profound handicap, 1,800 (10.4%) had a severe handicap, 3,000 (17.3%) had a moderate handicap, and 6,000 (34.7%) had a mild handicap. For females with a handicap 3,200 (16.9%) had a profound handicap, 3,800 (20.1%) a severe handicap, 4,200 (22.2%) a moderate handicap, and 5,100 (27.0%) a mild handicap. The remainder of persons with a handicap were classified as 'severity not determined'. This category includes persons who had a schooling limitation or an employment limitation only, children who were aged less than five years, or persons whose only limitation was 'does not use the toilet'. The distribution of the area and severity of handicap was similar to the national estimates.

There were 10,800 principal carers aged 15 years and over in the ACT in 1993 who cared for a person with a handicap. This is 4.7% of the ACT population aged 15 years and over. Of these principal carers, *7,100 (65.7%) cared for a person in the same household and *3,700 (34.3%) cared for a person who lived outside their household.

For both usual resident and non-usual resident carers, females provided the majority of care. There were 4,100 or 57.7% female carers and 2,900 or 40.8% male carers who cared for another person in the same household. The difference was even greater for carers living outside the household with almost 92.0% of the carers in this category being females. The predominance of female carers was consistent over all States and Territories.

VOLUNTARY WORK

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

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

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CHAPTER 7

LAW AND ORDER

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

POLICE

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is the principle law enforcement agency through which the Commonwealth pursues its law enforcement interests. On 25 July 1990 a Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the ACT Government was drawn up establishing a community policing structure to service the ACT. The objective of the AFP's ACT region include the maintenance of peace and good order, the protection of people and property, crime reduction and protection, and the enforcement of the ACT's laws.

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

As at 30 June 1996 the AFP's ACT region was serviced by 675 staff, comprising an assistant commissioner, 3 commanders, 11 superintendents, 124 sergeants, 496 constables and 40 other staff. This compares with the 700 staff members employed in 1994-95 and 797 in 1983-84. Males represented 81.3% of the police force in 1995-96 and 95% of staff at sergeant level and above.

OFFENCES IN THE ACT

In the 12 months to June 1996, there were 38,637 criminal incidents recorded by police in the ACT, representing an increase of 6,040 (18.5%) incidents on 1994-95. The offences showing the largest increases were other theft (up 2,497 or 19.8%) and property damage (up 1,054 incidents or 17.0%). Those offences showing the largest decreases include homicide and related offences (down 3 incidents or 37.5%) and theft or illegal use of motor vehicles (down 151 incidents or 5.6%).

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continue to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for 65.3% of all offences reported or becoming known to police in the ACT in 1995-96. Property damage and environmental offences were the second most common group accounting for a further 18.8% of all offences.

OFFENCES IN THE ACT *continued***7.1**

OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE, 1991-92 TO 1995-96(a)(b)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Offence	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Offences against the person					
Homicide and related offences	8	4	3	8	5
Assault (excluding sexual)	1 010	1 218	1 370	1 537	1 793
Sexual assaults/offences	140	170	137	104	274
Other offences	75	91	106	104	80
<i>Total</i>	1 223	1 503	1 616	1 753	2 152
Robbery and extortion					
Robbery	106	129	142	110	182
Blackmail and extortion	2	1	2	1	2
<i>Total</i>	108	130	144	111	184
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft					
Burglary	5 030	5 564	5 570	5 006	5 009
Fraud and misappropriation	845	1 898	2 272	1 729	2 108
Handling stolen goods	90	191	280	250	446
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 963	2 702	2 843	2 694	2 543
Other theft	9 430	10 885	11 880	12 610	15 107
<i>Total</i>	18 360	21 240	22 845	22 289	25 213
Property damage and environmental offences					
Property damage	5 947	5 694	6 367	6 209	7 263
Environmental offences	3	2	3	6	16
<i>Total</i>	5 950	5 696	6 370	6 215	7 279
Offences against good order	768	1 085	1 341	1 393	2 715
Other offences (not elsewhere classified)	450	474	762	836	1 094
Total offences	26 867	30 128	33 078	32 597	38 637

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

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report 1995-96*.

There were a total of 9,608 individual offenders reported to, or becoming known to police in 1995-96. Of these, males constituted 7,882 (82.0%) and females 1,726 (18.0%).

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft was the only category of offence where the proportion of female offenders was greater than the average for all female related offences. Notably, females made up 21.7% (1,058 persons) of fraud offenders and 15.7% (341 persons) of offences against good order offenders.

OFFENCES IN THE ACT *continued***7.2** NUMBER OF OFFENDERS REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE, BY SEX, 1995-96(a)

Offence	Male	Female	Male	Female
	no.	no.	%	%
Offences against the person	902	146	86.1	13.9
Robbery and extortion	70	11	86.4	13.6
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	3 822	1 058	78.3	21.7
Property damage and environmental offences	758	85	89.9	10.1
Offences against good order	1 834	341	84.3	15.7
Other offences (n.e.c.)	496	85	85.4	14.6
Total offenders	7 882	1 726	82.0	18.0

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

Source: Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report 1995-96*.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Community correction services are provided at two locations, Woden and Belconnen, to assist in improving access by clients.

The Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC) held an average of 30 detainees per day in 1995-96 (18 in 1994-95) including remand in relation to criminal charges and illegal immigrants held on behalf of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Total 'detainee days' (the sum of each day spent incarcerated for every prisoner) in 1995-96 was 11,047, compared with 6,723 in 1994-95. The cost per detainee day at BRC was \$312.07 in 1994-95, a 16% decrease on 1993-94.

A review of the ACT Corrective Services conducted in 1991 recommended the establishment of a Periodic Detention Centre in the ACT as an alternative to imprisonment in NSW for offenders considered appropriate by the ACT courts. In May 1995, legislation was passed (the *Periodic Detention Act 1995*), resulting in the opening of the Symonston Periodic Detention Centre (PDC) on 8 September 1995. Between 8 September 1995 and 30 June 1996, the PDC dealt with 52 Orders totalling 1,644 detainee days. The cost per detainee day at PDC was \$285.89.

Convicted adult prisoners from the ACT serve their sentences in NSW prisons, but local provision is made for the short-term custody of remand prisoners, and for probation and parole services. In 1995-96 the average number of ACT prisoners in NSW gaols on any one day was 80, a 14.6% increase on the 1994-95 figure of 70. The total cost to the ACT for the provision of this service by NSW Corrective Services was \$4.7 million or \$159.05 per prisoner day, a 5.6% increase on the \$150.57 1994-95 per day cost.

SUPREME COURT

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

At 30 June 1996, the Supreme Court comprised of a Chief Justice, two resident judges, 13 additional judges (each of whose primary commission is as a Judge of the Federal Court of Australia, and a Master who has broad jurisdiction in personal injuries matters).

Selected caseload statistics for 1995-96 are shown below and more detailed information is contained in the Attorney-General's Department Annual Report:

- Criminal jurisdiction — 128 matters listed before the court;
- Civil jurisdiction — 995 matters listed before the court;
- Appeals filed — 88 proceedings under the Family Law Act; and
- Probate applications — 412 proceedings under the Family Law Act.

MAGISTRATES COURT

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

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

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

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

MAGISTRATES COURT *continued*

Selected caseload statistics for 1995-96 are shown below:

- Criminal jurisdiction — 72,916 matters listed before the court;
- Civil jurisdiction — 8,611 matters listed before the court; and
- Children's Court — 9,321 proceedings under the Family Law Act.

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

VICTIMS OF CRIME

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

The ABS publication, *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1995* (Cat. no. 4510.0), contains data on crime reported to or becoming known to the various State/Territory police forces. The following section refers to data from this publication and deals with the actual location of crimes in the ACT.

All homicides (100.0%) occurred in a community location. This location was also the most common for motor vehicle theft (75.4%) and armed robbery (47.4%).

Residential locations were the second most common location for motor vehicle theft (21.0%) and the most common location for kidnapping/abduction (100.0%) and unlawful entry with intent (68.2%).

7.3

VICTIMS(a) OF CRIME BY TYPE OF OFFENCE CATEGORY BY TYPE OF LOCATION, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1995

Offence	Location				Total	Offences no.
	Residential	Community(b)	Other(c)	Unspecified		
	%	%	%	%	%	
Homicide	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	5
Sexual assault	64.0	28.0	5.3	2.7	100.0	75
Kidnapping/abduction	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	1
Robbery	12.8	47.4	39.8	—	100.0	160
Unlawful entry with intent	68.2	4.5	24.3	3.0	100.0	4 873
Motor vehicle theft	21.0	75.4	2.1	1.5	100.0	1 557

(a) The definition of a crime varies according to the category -- refer to *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1995* (Cat. no. 4510.0) for further details.

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

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

Source: *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1995* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

VICTIMS OF CRIME *continued*

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

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

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

7.4 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME(a) IN THE 12 MONTHS TO APRIL 1995. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Selected characteristics	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victimisation rate(b)
	'000	'000	'000	%
Sex				
Male	6.7	102.2	108.9	6.2
Female	5.1	108.8	113.9	4.5
Age				
15-24 years	4.9	47.4	52.3	9.4
25-34 years	3.4	44.9	48.3	7.0
35-44 years	1.6	44.4	46.0	3.5
45-54 years	*0.7	36.7	37.4	*1.9
55 years and over	*1.2	37.6	38.8	*3.1
Labour force status				
Employed	8.5	143.3	151.9	5.6
Unemployed	1.4	10.0	11.3	12.0
Not in the labour force	1.9	57.7	59.6	3.2
Total persons	11.8	211.0	222.8	5.3

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

(b) Proportion of persons.

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

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

On perceptions of crime/public safety, approximately 54% of persons in the ACT thought that there were problems from crime or people creating a public nuisance in their neighbourhood.

Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes, vandalism/graffiti and dangerous/noisy driving were the three most commonly perceived problems.

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

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

Problem	Perceived to be a problem(a)		Perceived to be the main problem	
	Number	Proportion(b)	Number	Proportion(b)
	'000	%	'000	%
Housebreaking/burglaries/ theft from home	81.7	36.7	51.6	23.2
Car theft	28.7	12.9	2.2	1.0
Other theft	22.2	10.0	2.7	1.2
Louts/youth gangs	36.3	16.3	6.8	3.1
Prowlers/loiterers	19.4	8.7	1.9	0.9
Vandalism/graffiti	62.8	28.2	17.4	7.8
Dangerous/noisy driving	61.5	27.6	23.0	10.3
Illegal drugs	21.9	9.8	5.2	2.4
Sexual assault	5.9	2.6	*0.5	*0.2
Other assault	7.6	3.4	*0.5	*0.2
Problems with neighbours/ domestic problems	17.0	7.6	4.2	1.9
Other	7.0	3.1	3.5	1.6
No perceived problem	103.3	46.3	103.3	46.3
All persons	..	..	222.8	100.0

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

(b) Of all persons.

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

The ABS survey on Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices conducted in April 1996, found that 17.7% of ACT residents consider crime to be the third most important social issue in the ACT, following health (18.9%) and unemployment (18.7%). In contrast, 26% of Australians indicated that crime was the main social issue of importance to them, followed by health (23.0%) and education (15.0%). Concern for crime was highest in WA (39.3%) and lowest in the ACT.

SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICE

Details from the ABS November 1996 publication *Population Survey Monitor* (Cat. no. 4103.0) on community satisfaction with police services found that 67.2% of people were either satisfied or very satisfied with police services in the ACT, 23.4% were neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 6.5% were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Australia wide, satisfaction levels were comparable, with 68.2% satisfied with police service, 18.7% neither satisfied or dissatisfied and 7.7% dissatisfied. It also found satisfaction with police generally increased with age and that women (72.3%) were more satisfied with police services than men (61.9%) in the ACT. Similarly, Australian satisfaction rates with police generally increased with age and satisfaction rates were higher for women (68.7%) compared with men (67.6%).

7.6

SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES PROVIDED BY POLICE BY AGE GROUP, 1996

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Total
Level of satisfaction	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very satisfied	*7.3	10.3	15.0	19.2	21.7	26.8	15.1
Satisfied	53.1	50.4	51.3	54.1	57.7	47.1	52.1
Neither	30.7	30.9	23.4	18.5	*12.1	*12.5	23.4
Dissatisfied	*5.8	*7.4	*6.1	*6.3	*2.4	*3.4	5.8
Very dissatisfied	*1.5	—	*0.5	*0.4	*1.7	*0.6	*0.7
Don't know	*1.7	*1.1	*3.6	*1.6	*4.4	*9.5	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Population Survey Monitor*, November 1996 (Cat. no. 4103.0).

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CHAPTER 8

THE LABOUR MARKET

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

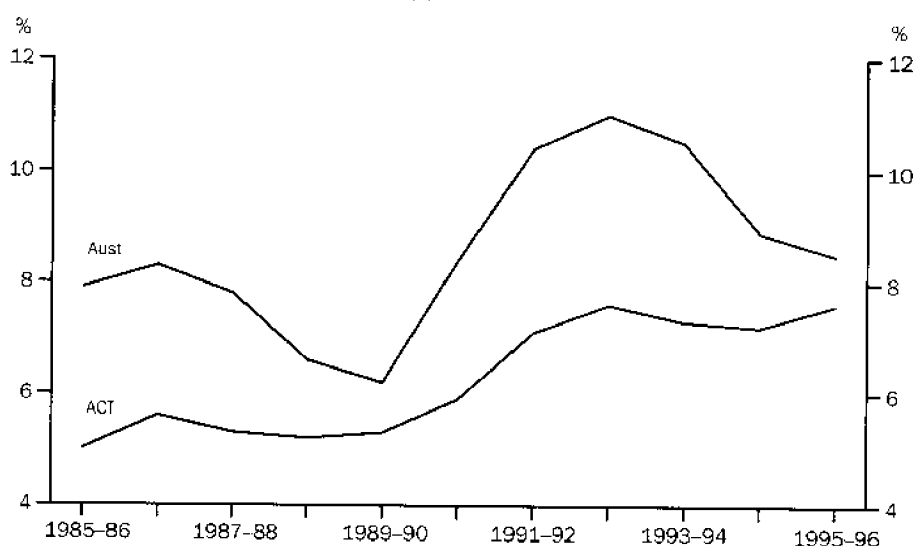
The labour force is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work in a given reference week. The employed can also be looked upon in terms of full-time and part-time status.

LABOUR FORCE

For the year 1995-96, the labour force in the ACT grew by 3,900 to reach 170,400 people. Those employed rose by 3,100 persons and those unemployed increased by 800 persons. The total number of unemployed persons in 1995-96 was 12,800, giving an unemployment rate of 7.5% (compared to 7.2% in 1994-95). The increase in the unemployment rate may be attributed to the downsizing of the public service (which is a substantial employer in the ACT) and the subsequent slowing of the ACT economy. The national unemployment rate fell 0.4 of a percentage point during 1995-96 but was still higher at 8.5%.

8.1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a)



(a) Annual rates are derived from monthly Labour Force Survey estimates.

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

LABOUR FORCE *continued*

Unemployment rates across the various town centre districts of the ACT showed some variation in 1996. Weston Creek–Stromlo reported the lowest unemployment rate (6.6%) while North Canberra had the highest (9.1%).

8.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

ACT statistical sub-divisions	June quarter				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	%	%	%	%	%
South Canberra	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	7.2
North Canberra	11.3	10.5	9.9	10.2	9.1
Belconnen	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.8	8.3
Woden Valley	7.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	7.3
Weston Creek–Stromlo	6.0	5.5	4.8	5.3	6.6
Tuggeranong	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	6.8
Gungahlin–Hall	3.5	3.3	4.9	3.8	8.3
ACT Balance	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p
Total	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.7

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

The ACT continued to have a high labour force participation rate, which was 73.7% in 1995–96, when compared to the national rate of 63.7%. The ACT male participation rate was 80.8%, 6.9 percentage points higher than the national rate, and the ACT female participation rate was 66.8%, 13.0 percentage points higher than the national rate.

In 1995–96, around 87% of employed males and 61% of employed females worked full-time in the ACT. The proportion of part-time workers in the labour force has been steadily increasing over time and was just over 25% in the ACT in 1995–96 (it was around 19% in 1990–91). Women continued to represent the majority of the ACT part-time labour force (72%).

LABOUR FORCE *continued***8.3**

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, TREND(a)

Annual average					ACT		Aust.	
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate(b)	Participation rate(c)	Unemployment rate(b)	Participation rate(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
MALES								
1990-91	70.8	78.2	5.1	102.1	6.1	81.6	8.4	75.3
1991-92	69.1	77.7	6.0	105.0	7.2	79.8	10.8	74.4
1992-93	71.3	80.3	6.4	107.7	7.4	80.6	11.7	73.9
1993-94	72.1	82.2	6.6	110.6	7.5	80.3	10.9	73.7
1994-95	72.4	82.9	7.0	112.4	7.7	80.8	9.2	73.8
1995-96	73.3	84.4	7.2	113.5	7.9	80.8	8.8	73.9
FEMALES								
1990-91	46.3	66.9	4.0	108.6	5.7	65.3	8.2	52.3
1991-92	42.0	65.5	4.9	111.3	7.0	63.3	9.7	51.9
1992-93	43.1	68.5	5.8	113.6	7.8	65.5	10.0	51.7
1993-94	44.4	70.4	5.4	115.6	7.2	65.7	10.0	52.3
1994-95	45.1	71.6	5.0	116.8	6.6	65.7	8.7	53.2
1995-96	44.5	73.2	5.6	118.0	7.1	66.8	8.0	53.8
PERSONS								
1990-91	117.1	145.2	9.1	210.8	5.9	73.2	8.4	63.6
1991-92	111.1	143.2	11.0	216.3	7.1	71.3	10.4	63.0
1992-93	114.5	148.9	12.2	221.3	7.6	72.8	11.0	62.6
1993-94	116.5	152.7	12.1	226.2	7.3	72.8	10.5	62.8
1994-95	117.5	154.5	12.0	229.2	7.2	72.6	8.9	63.3
1995-96	117.8	157.6	12.8	231.5	7.5	73.7	8.5	63.7

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

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

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

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

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET

In June 1996 the ACT had a total estimated resident population of 23,100 in the 15-19 year age group. Of the 14,100 in the teenage labour market, 2,200 were employed full time and 8,200 part time with the remaining 3,600 unemployed. This represents a participation rate of 60.9% which is above the national average of 57.4%. The ACT participation rate at June 1995 was 63.3% and at June 1994 it was 54.3%. The unemployment rate for those aged 15-9 was 25.4% (13.9% at June 1995 and 21.9% at June 1994) and the average duration of unemployment was 20.7 weeks. Of the 3,600 unemployed teenagers who made up this 25.4% unemployment rate in June 1996, 1,900 (53.0%) were seeking part-time employment while also attending a school or tertiary institution full time, while 1,700 (47.0%) were attending neither school nor a tertiary institution full time.

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET *continued*

Combining part-time employment with full-time education is clearly a common practice for a large number of teenagers in the ACT, thus accounting for the high teenage unemployment rate and the low average weekly hours worked by employed persons (15.3 hours at June 1996). High rates of unemployment among youth not attending an educational institution may be attributed to low levels of educational attainment and the occupational structure of the labour market.

In June 1996 the employment/population ratio of persons aged 15–19 was 45.5%, and the unemployment/population ratio was 15.4%. While the unemployment rate shows the proportion of those unemployed in the labour force (i.e. employed plus the unemployed) for any given group, the employment to population ratio gives the proportion of unemployed in the group to the total population for the group (the labour force plus those not in the labour force).

Similar labour force details for persons aged 20–24 are contained in the following table.

8.4 TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET, JUNE 1996

	Unit	Age group (years)			
		15–19	20–24	25 and over	Total
Employed					
Full-time workers	'000	2.2	14.9	99.2	116.3
Part-time workers	'000	8.2	7.4	24.3	40.0
Total employment	'000	10.5	22.3	123.6	156.3
Unemployed					
Looking for full-time work	'000	1.8	1.7	5.5	9.0
Looking for part-time work	'000	1.8	0.3	1.8	3.4
Total unemployed	'000	3.6	2.0	6.8	12.4
Labour force	'000	14.1	24.3	130.3	168.7
Not in labour force	'000	9.0	5.4	49.4	63.8
Unemployment rate	%	25.4	8.3	5.2	7.3
Participation rate	%	60.9	81.8	72.5	72.6
Unemployment/population ratio	%	15.5	—	—	—
Employment/population ratio	%	45.5	75.0	68.8	67.3
Average weekly hours worked by employed persons	hours	15.3	31.1	34.9	33.0
Average duration of unemployment	weeks	20.7	31.0	35.1	30.3

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

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET *continued*

Educational attendance and the teenage labour market

A major factor distinguishing the labour force behaviour of teenagers from that of other population groups is their level of attendance at full-time educational institutions. Teenagers have a higher rate of attendance at educational institutions than any other group in the labour force. In 1995-96, 17,500 of the 23,500 ACT residents between the ages of 15 and 19 attended an educational institution full-time. This represented an attendance of 74% (up one percentage point from 1994-95).

Of the 15-19 year olds who were attending a school or a tertiary institution and were employed, the vast majority were employed part time. Of the 7,800 that did have a job, 7,500 (96.2%) worked part time. Most 15-19 year olds who were at an educational institution were classified as unemployed and seeking part time work. Almost 96% (2,000) of unemployed teenagers in this category were looking for part time work.

The 15-19 year olds who were not attending an educational institution were more likely to be either working full time or seeking full time work. Those who had left education made up 88.5% (2,300) of all 15-19 year olds working full time but also made up 88.9% (1,600) of all those seeking full time work. This category also had by far the highest labour force participation rate, 90.0%, compared to the average for all 15-19 year olds of 65.1%.

8.5 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19, FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, ANNUAL AVERAGE 1995-96

	Employed		Unemployed			Unemployment rate	In labour force	Not in labour force	Total
	Full time	Part time	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000
Left education	2.3	1.4	1.6	0.1	1.7	31.5	5.4	0.6	6.0
At university or TAFE	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	19.4	2.9	1.2	4.1
Still at school	0.1	5.3	0.1	1.5	1.5	22.2	7.0	6.4	13.4
Total	2.6	8.9	1.8	2.1	3.8	24.9	15.3	8.2	23.5

Source: ABS, Labour Force Section, unpublished data.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

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

Registration with the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES)

Of the 13,249 unemployed persons (excluding persons who had been stood down) in the ACT in July 1996, 64.2% were registered with CES and also contacted prospective employers. A further 30.3% contacted prospective employers but were not registered with the CES. The national comparisons are 74.1% and 20.3% respectively.

The proportion of all unemployed persons registered with the CES was 67.8% in the ACT in July 1996. This compares with 78.4% of unemployed registered with the CES nationally. The proportion of full-time jobseekers registered with the CES (81.0%) was significantly higher than that for part-time job seekers (15.4%). A similar pattern occurred nationally (87.9% and 35.8% respectively).

A higher proportion of unemployed males were registered with the CES (76.1%) than females (58.7%). Of those looking for full-time work, this difference was greatest in the 35-44 years age group (40 percentage points) with males representing the larger proportion. The smallest variation occurred in the 15-19 year age group (0.1 percentage points) with females representing the larger proportion.

Duration of unemployment

In July 1996 the average duration of unemployment in the ACT was 37 weeks, this compares with the national average of 53 weeks. The average duration of unemployment for males was 38 weeks, while the average duration of unemployment for females was lower at 35 weeks.

The main difficulties in finding work most commonly reported by the long-term unemployed (i.e. persons unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more) were 'no vacancies in line of work' (21.2%) and 'lacked necessary skills/education' (20.1%). The majority (86.3%) of long-term unemployed persons in the ACT in July 1996 had not received any offers of employment in the previous 12 months.

Transition from education to work of working age persons

In May 1996, 110,185 persons, or 53.1% of the ACT population aged 15-64, had recognised post-school qualifications. This is over 10% higher than the national figure of 42.3%. Of these, 83.2% (91,714) were employed, 4.1% (4,546) were unemployed with the remaining 12.6% (13,926) not in the labour force.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS *continued*

Labour force participation rates for persons with recognised post-school qualifications remain higher (86.9%) than those without qualifications (77.8%). Both are above the national rates. Unemployment rates for persons with qualifications (4.7%) are less than half that for those without qualifications (11.1%).

Qualifications of unemployed persons

In July 1996, 30.1% of unemployed persons had post-school qualifications. Of these, nearly one-third (10.2%) had a skilled vocational qualification and 8.7% a bachelors degree. Of the remaining 53.3% who were without post-school qualifications, 29.5% had not completed the highest level of secondary school.

8.6 QUALIFICATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, LOOKED FOR BUT NOT STARTED JOB, JULY 1996

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
With post-school qualifications		
Bachelor degree	1 105	8.7
Skilled vocational qualification	1 299	10.2
Other	1 415	11.2
<i>Total with post-school qualifications</i>	3 819	30.1
Without post-school qualifications.		
Completed highest level of secondary school	3 020	23.8
Did not complete highest level of secondary school	3 742	29.5
<i>Total without post-school qualifications</i>	6 761	53.3
Still at school	2 104	16.6
Total	12 684	100.0

Main difficulties in finding work

In July 1996 the main difficulties in finding work most commonly reported were: other (47.7%); too many applicants for available jobs (15.4%); no vacancies at all (14.4%); insufficient work experience (10.6%). Of unemployed males, 20.9% reported 'no vacancies in line of work' as the main difficulty in finding work. Of unemployed females, 20.7% reported 'insufficient work experience' as the main difficulty. In contrast nationally the most commonly reported difficulties were: 'considered too young or old by employer' (13.3%); 'too many applicants for available jobs' (13.1%); 'and no vacancies at all' (11.9%).

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS *continued***8.7** JOBSEEKERS EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, JULY 1996

<i>Main difficulty in finding work</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Considered too old/young by employers	682	5.3
No vacancies at all	1 854	14.4
Insufficient work experience	1 362	10.6
Too far to travel/transport problems	194	1.5
Too many applicants for available jobs	1 983	15.4
Other	6 129	47.7
No difficulties reported	637	5.0
Total	12 841	100.0

Persons not in the labour force

There were 49,272 (22.6%) persons aged between 15–69 years in the ACT who were not in the labour force in September 1996. Of those not in the labour force, the proportion of females (64.5%) was considerably higher than males (35.5%).

There were 16,469 persons marginally attached to the labour force in September 1996, 93.4% were not actively looking for work but available to start within four weeks, and 6.6% wanted to work and were actively looking for work.

The main reasons reported by males who were not actively looking for work in this group were 'personal reasons' (67.5%) and 'attending an educational institution' (51.2%). In contrast, for females, the most commonly reported reasons were 'personal reasons' (41.5%), 'family reasons' (34.5%) and 'child-care' (30.4%).

8.8 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, SEPTEMBER 1996

<i>Main activity when not in the labour force</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Males		
Home duties child-care	735	4.2
Attending an educational institution	7 694	44.0
Retired/voluntarily inactive	4 365	25.0
Own illness/injury/disability	3 250	18.6
All other	1 441	8.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>17 485</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females		
Home duties child-care	15 883	50.0
Attending an educational institution	7 559	23.8
Retired/voluntarily inactive	4 170	13.1
Own illness/injury/disability	1 969	6.2
All other	2 206	6.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>31 787</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total persons	49 272	—

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS *continued*

Labour mobility

In February 1996 there were 155,500 employed persons in the ACT. Of these 74.7% (116,168) had been in their current job for one year or more, compared to 76.2% for the year 1994. A further 18.4% (28,590) had a previous job during the year (15.3% in 1994), of which 38.9% or 11,129 people (38.2% in 1994) had changed industry when they changed their jobs. Of those who changed their job, 28.9% or 8,266 people (32.7% in 1994) also changed occupation, while 7% had started their current job during the year and had no previous job during the year.

Job mobility was greatest for persons aged 20–24 years (43.2%) and least for those aged 45–54 years (20.1%). Job ratios for males and females were similar (30.1% and 31.3% respectively).

8.9

LABOUR MOBILITY, PERSONS WORKING AT FEBRUARY

	1994	1996
<i>Job change from last to current job</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
For one year or more in current job	116 794	116 168
For less than one year in current job	36 450	39 331
No previous job during the year	13 042	10 741
Had a previous job during the year	23 407	28 590
Whether changed industry		
Same industry	14 469	17 461
Changed industry	8 939	11 129
Whether changed occupation		
Same occupation	15 744	20 325
Changed occupation	7 663	8 266
Total	153 244	155 500

Under-employed workers

In September 1996, 7.2% or 11,285 of the 156,341 employed persons in the ACT aged 15 years and over were involuntary part-time workers, i.e. they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week and would have preferred to work extra hours. Between September 1995 and September 1996, there was a decrease of 0.4% in the number of involuntary part-time workers in the ACT.

Of the underemployed persons in the ACT, 50.5% (4,481) said they would move intrastate if offered a suitable job. An additional 48.4% (4,295) stated they would not move intrastate if offered suitable employment. The remaining 1.1% of those surveyed were undecided.

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS *continued***8.10** UNDER-EMPLOYED WORKERS, SEPTEMBER 1996

	Preferred number of extra hours				Total
	Less than 10	10-19	20-29	30 or more	
<i>Whether would move intrastate</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
If offered a suitable job	*1 179	1 934	*698	*670	4 481
Would not move intrastate	1 880	*1 378	*959	*79	4 295
Might move intrastate	—	*97	—	—	*97
Don't know	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3 060	3 408	1 657	*749	8 874

Trends in self-employment

In February 1996, there were 9,011 self-employed persons in the ACT, comprising 5,695 (63.2%) full-time workers and 3,315 (36.8%) part-time workers. The greatest concentration of self-employed persons was in the Property and business services (25.1%), followed by Construction (17.2%) and Retail trade (12.4%).

Between February 1978 and February 1996, the number of self-employed persons in the ACT increased by 104.5% from 4,400 to 9,000, representing a self-employment rate of 5.8%. This growth was largely due to a 191.7% increase in the number of women entering self-employment (from 1,200 in February 1978 to 3,500 in February 1996). In comparison, male self-employment has increased 71.9% over the same period from 3,200 to 5,500.

In February 1996, self-employed persons were more likely to work longer hours than employees. In February 1995, the average number of hours worked per week by full-time self-employed persons (33.9 hours per week) was 0.3% less than the average for employees Australia-wide (34 hours per week). By February 1996, the average for self-employed persons had increased to 38.2 hours per week, 6.1% greater than the average for employees Australia-wide (36 hours per week). In February 1996 males worked an average of 4.4 hours extra per week than did their female counterparts.

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

In November 1996 the ACT civilian population aged 15 years and over was 233,900 persons. Of these persons, 27.4% were born outside Australia, compared with the national average of 26.6%. In this summary, that group of persons born outside Australia, had arrived after 1970, were aged 18 years and over on arrival, and had obtained permanent resident status are referred to simply as 'Migrants'.

The unemployment rate for migrants in the ACT was 11.9% in November 1996. This compared to 7.7% for all persons residing in the ACT. The unemployment rate for female (15.0%) and male migrants (9.4%) compares with the September 1993 rate of *11.4% and *9.8% respectively. The highest unemployment rates were experienced by those migrants from Southeast Asia (*18.3%), Europe and the former USSR (*14.9%) and Northeast Asia (*10.5%).

The labour force participation rate for migrants was 67.2% (down from 73.6% in September 1993) compared with 70.4% for the ACT population, with rates much higher for males (79.5%) than females (56.4%). This compares with the September 1993 rates of 86.2% and 64.2% respectively.

The proportion of migrants who had arrived in Australia with post-school qualifications was 53.9% (or 10,314 persons). Of these migrants, a bachelors degree or higher (60.9%) and a skilled vocational qualification (16.5%) were the two most common types of qualification attained before migration. Of this group 69.2% had their qualifications recognised in Australia (migrants from Europe or the former USSR had the highest level of skills recognition with 39.7%).

Of the total migrants (aged over 18 years) settling in Canberra since 1970, 5,437 (28.4%) had gained a post-school qualification since arrival, of which 70.1% had gained a bachelors degree or higher. A further 9.2% had obtained an undergraduate diploma, 5.5% an associate diploma, 6.6% a skilled vocational qualification and 8.6% a basic vocational qualification.

FAMILIES AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS

There are substantial differences in the labour force characteristics of persons within families and those who are not. Of the 162,600 people in the ACT labour force in June 1996, 132,400 (81.4%) were family members. Being in a family was an advantage in the labour force, as the unemployment rate for non-family members was 7.1% compared to 8.3% for non-family members. The lowest unemployment rates were for husbands or wives without dependents (4.3%) while the highest was for dependent students (18.1%). Lone parents with dependents also experienced high rates of unemployment (10.2%), as did non-dependent children in a family (12.9%).

Participation rates also varied, with non-dependent children in a family recording the highest at 91.0%, while other family members had the lowest at 47.9%. Family members and non-family members had similar participation rates (74.4% and 72.5%, respectively).

8.11 PERSONS: RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a), JUNE 1996

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Family member	123.0	9.4	132.4	45.6	178.0	7.1	74.4
Husband or wife	93.8	4.7	98.4	30.6	129.0	4.7	76.3
With dependant	59.1	3.1	62.2	9.3	71.5	5.0	87.0
Without dependant	34.7	1.6	36.2	21.3	57.4	4.3	63.0
Lone parent	6.2	0.8	7.0	3.0	10.0	11.9	69.8
With dependants	5.2	0.6	5.9	2.2	8.1	10.2	72.8
Without dependants	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.9	6.0	58.0
Dependant students(b)	8.1	1.8	9.9	8.3	18.2	18.1	54.4
Non-dependant child(c)	13.1	1.9	15.1	1.5	16.5	12.9	91.0
Other family person	1.8	0.2	2.0	2.2	4.2	9.5	47.9
Non-family member	27.7	2.5	30.2	11.4	41.6	8.3	72.5
Lone person	11.8	0.8	12.5	8.6	21.1	6.1	59.4
Not living alone	15.9	1.7	17.6	2.9	20.5	9.9	86.0
Total	150.7	11.9	162.6	57.0	219.6	7.3	74.0

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

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

(c) Aged 15 and over.

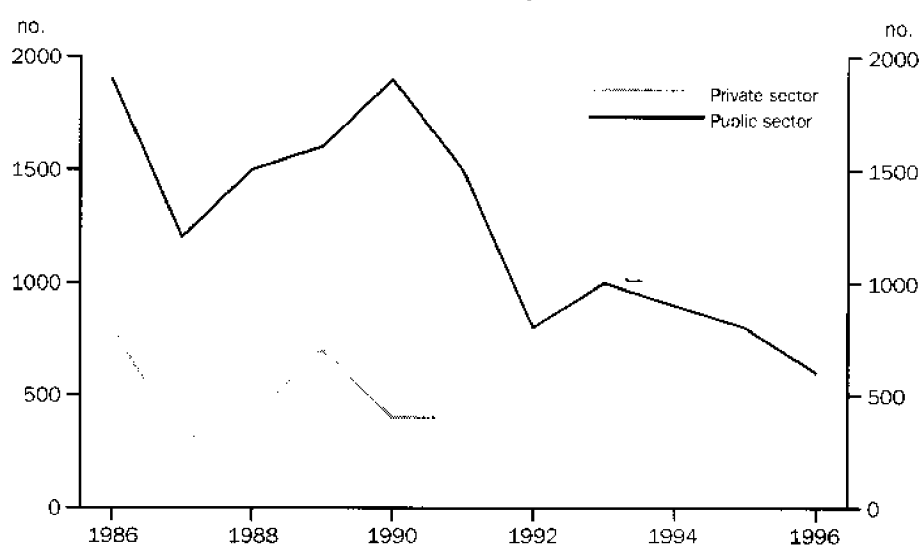
Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (Cat. no. 6224.0.40.001).

JOB VACANCIES

Job vacancies in both the public and private sectors in the ACT have been relatively volatile over the past 11 years. Vacancies in the public sector reached a peak of 1,900 in the May quarter of 1990 and recorded a 12 year low of 400 in May 1996. Vacancies in the private sector peaked at 1,000 in the May quarter of 1985 and 1994 and fell to 200 in May 1996.

The recent decrease in job vacancies is largely a result of the down-sizing of the public service and its resultant slowing effect on private sector employment growth in the ACT.

8.12 JOB VACANCIES BY SECTOR, MAY QUARTER



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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

For the year 1996-97 25.8% of persons residing in the ACT were employed in the Government administration and defence industry. The Retailing industry accounted for a further 13.3% of employees. The other major industries were Property and business services (12.1%), Education (8.8%) and Health and community services (8.1%).

8.13 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY(a)

Industry	1995-96		1996-97	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	5.8	3.7	4.9	3.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5
Construction	9.2	5.8	10.6	6.8
Wholesale trade	5.2	3.3	4.2	2.7
Retail trade	21.2	13.4	20.6	13.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.9	5.6	7.5	4.8
Transport and storage	4.9	3.1	4.2	2.7
Communication services	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.4
Finance and insurance	4.1	2.6	2.9	1.9
Property and business services	18.3	11.6	18.8	12.1
Government administration and defence	39.6	25.0	40.0	25.8
Education	13.6	8.6	13.7	8.8
Health and community services	11.7	7.4	12.5	8.0
Cultural and recreational services	5.2	3.4	4.7	3.0
Personal and other services	6.2	3.9	7.1	4.6
Total employed	158.1	100.0	155.1	100.0

(a) Annual average.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

For the year 1996-97 there were 37,100 people (23.9%) employed in the Professionals occupation, followed by 30,700 people (19.8%) employed as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and 19,600 people (12.6%) employed in the Associate professionals occupation.

There were more males working as Managers and administrators (69.1% of all workers) and Tradespersons (89.2%) than females in 1996-97. Conversely, there were more females employed in the Intermediate clerical, sales and service (69.7%) occupation and the Elementary clerical, sales and service (63.2%) occupation than males.

8.14 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, 1996-97

Occupation	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Persons %
Managers and administrators	11.0	4.9	15.9	10.2
Professionals	20.0	17.1	37.1	23.9
Associate professionals	11.9	7.7	19.6	12.6
Tradespersons and related workers	13.2	1.6	14.8	9.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.5	5.4	5.9	3.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	9.3	21.4	30.7	19.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	5.9	0.8	6.7	4.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	6.3	10.8	17.1	11.0
Labourers and related workers	5.0	2.5	7.5	4.9
Total employed	83.1	72.2	155.3	100.0

(a) Annual average.

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In August 1996, the trend average weekly earnings in all jobs of a full-time male in the ACT stood at \$760, 12.4% higher than the comparative figure for Australia. For female workers in the ACT, their earnings of \$551 per week were 23.5% higher than the national average. For all persons in the ACT, the average weekly earnings was \$652. From 1992 to 1996, mean weekly earnings for all persons in the ACT grew by 17.5%, which was above the Australian growth rate of 12.3%.

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

8.15 MEAN AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1992-96

	Male		Female		Persons	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1992	660	599	448	398	555	506
1993	678	618	480	410	579	522
1994	708	635	498	424	600	538
1995	736	657	516	431	626	551
1996	760	676	551	446	652	568

Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia, August 1996* (Cat. no. 6310.0.40.001).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

From the 1993-94 Household Expenditure Survey (HES), the average weekly household income for Canberra was \$1,037.39, which was well above the average for all capital cities (\$783.14). Darwin had the second highest average weekly household income (\$864.44), followed by Sydney (\$833.67) and Melbourne (\$766.26).

Weekly employee income represented 78.6% of Canberra's average weekly household income in 1993-94, followed by weekly own business income (7.2%) and weekly government pensions and allowances (6.3%). Weekly government pensions and allowances as a proportion of average weekly household income was lowest in Canberra, with the average of all capital cities being 11.4%.

GROSS WEEKLY INCOME

In 1994-95 there were 154,000 income units living in private dwellings in the ACT. An income unit is defined as a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is assumed to be shared. The mean (average) gross weekly income for all these units was \$695, with the median gross income (the mid-point when all units are ranked in order of income) considerably lower at \$593. The difference reflects the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a large number of units have nil or low incomes and a small number of units have very high incomes.

For instance, in 1994-95 the ACT had almost one quarter (24.2%) of all income units earning below \$300 (gross) per week. This compared with Australia where 35.1% of all income units had gross weekly incomes below \$300.

In keeping with the ACT's higher income levels, 54.1% of all income units in the ACT recorded a gross weekly income between \$300 and \$899, whilst the Australian average was lower at 49.1%. Similarly, the ACT had a higher proportion of high income earners (\$1,000-\$2,000 and over) than the Australian average with 21.7% and 15.8% respectively.

8.16 ALL INCOME UNITS GROSS WEEKLY INCOME, 1994-95

Gross weekly income (\$)	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
No income	*4.1	*2.7	223.9	2.6
Negative income	—	—	51.9	0.6
1-119	9.0	5.8	470.5	5.2
120-159	*5.7	*3.7	406.6	4.5
160-199	9.7	6.2	884.7	9.8
200-299	8.9	5.8	1 116.6	12.4
300-399	11.3	7.2	929.0	10.3
400-499	15.1	9.8	935.1	10.4
500-599	13.8	9.0	717.9	8.0
600-699	10.9	7.1	616.5	6.9
700-799	13.1	8.5	447.4	5.0
800-899	19.2	12.5	765.9	8.5
1 000-1 999	12.4	8.1	488.9	5.4
1 200-1 499	10.0	6.5	441.0	4.9
1 500-1 999	*7.3	*4.7	320.3	3.6
2 000 and over	*3.7	*2.4	168.0	1.9
Total	154.0	100.0	8 984.3	100.0
Mean income	695.0	—	579.0	—
Median income	593.0	—	434.0	—

Source: *Income Distribution, Australia 1994-95* (Cat. no. 6523.0).

LABOUR COSTS

Labour costs per employee in the ACT were the highest in Australia at \$36,082 in 1993-94. This is 10.2% higher than the Australian average of \$32,755. This is due to the much higher labour costs for public sector employees; at \$43,774 per employee it is the highest of all the States and Territories. In contrast, the labour costs for private sector employees in the ACT is the second lowest in the country at \$26,273, and compares with national average of \$30,022.

Earnings make up 90.3% of the combined private and public total labour costs in the ACT. This compares with 88.1% for Australia.

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

8.17 LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE, 1993-94

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

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

SUPERANNUATION

In November 1995 there were 208,077 persons aged 15-74 in the ACT. Some 153,075 (74.0%) of these persons were employed, of whom 132,102 (86.0%) were covered by superannuation — that is, they were personally contributing to a superannuation scheme and/or their employer or business was contributing to a superannuation scheme on their behalf. This is significantly higher than that of November 1991 (77.0% covered).

The ACT Electricity, gas and water supply industry recorded the highest level of superannuation coverage with 100% of all persons employed in the industry covered. Lowest coverage was recorded in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry where 44.0% of workers were covered.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY OCCUPATION

Overall, persons in the ACT in 1995 tended to work fewer hours than the Australian average. Of all the occupation groups, only ACT clerks worked more hours per week (31.9 hours) than clerks in Australia (31.2 hours). This was due to the longer hours worked by ACT female clerks.

The largest difference occurred in labourers and related workers. In the ACT this group worked an average of 5.2 hours less a week than the Australian average. ACT managers and administrators worked 3.9 hours less, due to the lower average hours worked by ACT males (46.6 hours per week compared to 51.5 hours for Australia as a whole). Although ACT managers and administrators worked less hours than the national average, they still worked the longest hours (9.9 hours more than the average working week) of all occupations in the ACT and Australia.

8.18 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a) BY OCCUPATION, 1995

Occupation	Males		Females		Persons	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
Managers and administrators	46.6	51.5	39.4	40.1	44.8	48.7
Professionals	41.9	42.6	33.6	34.4	38.5	39.1
Para-professionals	38.3	38.4	28.2	29.5	33.3	34.1
Tradespersons	40.4	40.8	33.8	33.1	39.5	39.9
Clerks	36.4	37.3	30.4	29.5	31.9	31.2
Salespersons and professional service workers	35.8	37.4	23.4	25.6	27.6	29.8
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	38.6	41.6	32.4	32.8	38.0	40.5
Labourers and related workers	28.7	34.5	20.2	24.7	25.8	31.0
Total	38.3	40.5	30.2	31.2	34.9	36.8

(a) Annual averages are derived from quarterly estimates.

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In 1996, the average working week for ACT workers was 31.6 hours, a decrease of 4.0% over the previous year. For full-time workers the average was 38.3 hours (down 1.5%), while for part-time workers it was 14.9 hours (down 1.3%). For Australia, the average weekly hours were also shorter, 40.3 (down 1.5%) and 15.2 (down 0.7%) respectively, but still higher than the ACT averages. The only category in which ACT residents worked longer hours was part-time married females (16.4 hours for ACT workers and 15.7 hours for Australian workers).

While weekly aggregate hours have been increasing since the 1960s, there have been reductions in the average weekly hours worked per worker. This is mainly due to the increasing prevalence of part-time work (refer to 8.1: Labour Force); greater absences from work due to illness or injury; an increase in the proportion of workers using their full holiday leave entitlements; and an increase in time lost due to industrial disputes.

8.19 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Average weekly hours worked	1995		1996	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Full-time workers				
Males	40.7	42.4	40.1	41.8
Females -- married	35.4	38.0	34.6	37.4
Females — total	35.8	37.9	35.2	37.2
Persons	38.3	40.9	38.3	40.3
Part-time workers				
Males	14.5	15.2	13.9	15.0
Females — married	16.5	15.9	16.4	15.7
Females — total	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.3
Persons	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.2
Total				
Males	37.3	39.4	36.8	38.7
Females — married	28.0	27.8	27.3	28.3
Females — total	27.8	28.3	27.4	27.9
Persons	32.9	34.6	31.6	34.0

(a) Annual averages are derived from monthly estimates.

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

OVERTIME

The amount of paid overtime worked per employee in the ACT has fallen over the last six years. The average weekly overtime hours per employee in 1996 was 47 minutes, compared to 97 minutes in 1991. The average hours for Australia show a slight rise from the early 1990s, peaking at 1.29 hours in 1994, before falling back to 1.16 in 1995, and again to 1.11 in 1996, to be at their lowest level since 1992.

Average overtime hours for those actually working overtime have also decreased in the ACT, although at a slower rate. In 1996 the average hours of overtime was 6.00 in the ACT and 7.10 in Australia.

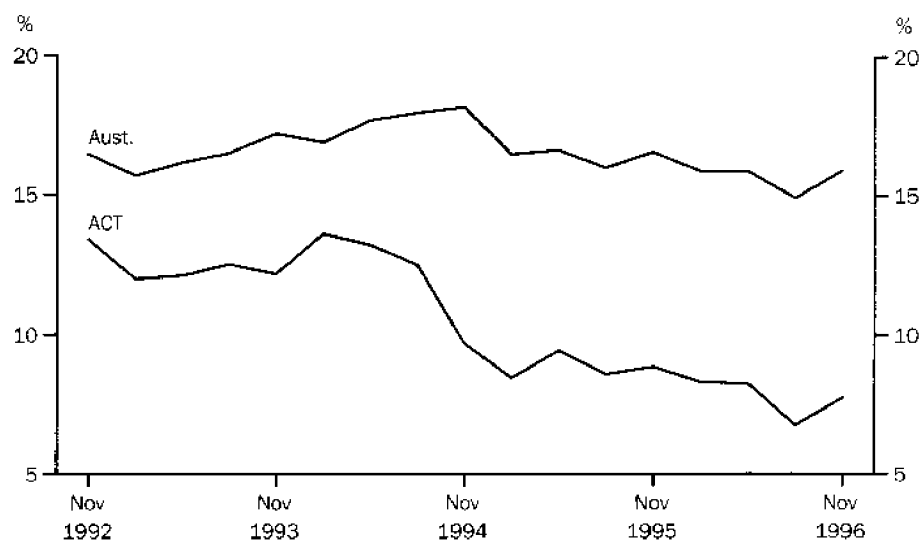
8.20 AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS(a)

	<i>Per employee</i>		<i>Per employee working overtime</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
1991	0.97	1.13	6.70	6.95
1992	0.87	1.12	6.58	6.99
1993	0.81	1.20	6.68	7.30
1994	0.65	1.29	5.98	7.31
1995	0.49	1.16	5.58	7.06
1996	0.47	1.11	6.00	7.10

(a) Annual averages are derived from quarterly estimates.

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

The percentage of employees working overtime in Australia has remained relatively constant over the last five years, fluctuating between about 16% and 18%. In contrast, the ACT has experienced relatively volatile rates of employees working overtime. At the quarter ending November 1994, there were approximately 9.5% of ACT employees working overtime, compared with the Australian figure of 18.2%. After this period the proportion decreased even further, to between 7% and 8% during 1995 and 1996. Opportunities for ACT employees to work overtime have continued to remain at this lower level.

OVERTIME *continued***8.21** PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERTIME

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

TRADE UNIONS

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

As at 30 June 1996 there were 32 separate trade unions registered in the ACT and 132 nationally. The number of trade unions in the ACT had fallen by just over 40% from the number operating in June 1992.

In 1996 there was a slight increase (just over 4%) in the number of financial union members in the ACT. Nationally the number of financial union members remained stable at 2,450,400.

Financial union members now make up just 33.0% of total employees in the ACT, with the proportion of female members (33.0%) exceeding male members (32.0%) for the first time in the ACT. For Australia as a whole, 35.0% of total employees were financial union members, 36.0% were males and 33.0% females.

TRADE UNIONS *continued***8.22** TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP(a), AS AT 30 JUNE

					ACT	Aust.
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996
Number of separate unions	54	41	30	29	32	132
Number of financial members ('000)						
Males	27.7	32.1	30.5	22.4	24.0	1 404.8
Females	21.5	22.8	22.6	21.2	21.7	1 045.6
Persons	49.2	55.0	53.2	43.6	45.7	2 450.4
Financial union members as a proportion of total employees (%)						
Males	40.0	45.0	42.0	30.0	32.0	36.0
Females	35.0	35.0	35.0	31.0	33.0	33.0
Persons	38.0	40.0	38.0	31.0	33.0	35.0

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

Source: *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 6323.0).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In the 12 months to December 1996 there were 21,000 working days lost in the ACT due to industrial disputes, an increase of 19,800 working days over the 1,200 recorded in the 1995 calendar year. The substantial increase is largely a result of disputes in the construction industry and the Commonwealth public service. Based on average weekly earnings for 1995, this represents a financial cost of \$3,040,800.

As expected there was also a dramatic increase in the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees from 9 in 1995 to 148 in 1996.

8.23 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Number of disputes which occurred(a)	17	12	9	9	12	24
Workers involved ('000) (directly and indirectly)	9.2	1.6	9.7	1.0	1.4	19.5
Working days lost ('000)	2.3	2.7	10.3	1.1	1.2	21.0
Working days lost per 1 000 employees	18	21	75	8	9	148

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

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1994* (Cat. no. 6322.0.40.001); *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6321.0).

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES

The number of accepted Comcare claims made by ACT Government workers fell by 20.0% in 1995–96, to 1,330. The two most common types of injury were sprains/strains excluding back (512) and back (334). Together they accounted for 63.6% of all claims in 1995–96. Decreases were recorded for occupational overuse syndrome (down 61.4%), stress (down 41.6%), open wounds (down 36.7%) and back injuries (down 22.0%).

The number of claims made by Commonwealth Government workers in the ACT fell 27.0% to 2,090. While sprains/strains excluding back was also the largest category of injuries (679 claims), occupational overuse syndrome was the second most common source of claims (3,765 claims). The largest decreases were for other diseases (down 57.3%), sprains/strains excluding back (down 24.0%) and occupational overuse syndrome (down 17.0%).

8.24 SUMMARY OF COMCARE CLAIMS

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
<i>Sector</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ACT Government accepted claims	1 559	1 550	1 662	1 330
Commonwealth Government ACT accepted claims	2 586	2 395	2 864	2 090
<i>Total government accepted claims — ACT</i>	<i>4 145</i>	<i>3 945</i>	<i>4 526</i>	<i>3 420</i>

Source: Comcare Australia, unpublished data.

COSTS OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED INJURIES

The costs of the ACT Government accepted claims rose by 3.9% in 1994–95 to a total of \$29.8 million. Proportionally, costs for back injuries were 37.1% (\$11.1 million); sprains/strains excluding back 23.3% (\$7.0 million); and stress 15.3% (4.6 million). Together these three injuries accounted for over three-quarters (75.7%) of the total value of ACT Government accepted claims in 1994–95.

In terms of increases from the previous year, the largest increases were contusions/crushes (up 46.9%); occupational overuse syndrome (up 22.6%); and stress-related injuries (up 8.5%). The largest decreases were external effects (down 52.8%); multiple injuries (down 18.3%); and open wounds (down 16.0%).

Commonwealth Government claims cost \$42.5 million in 1994–95, up 13.8% from 1993–94. Proportionally the largest of these were strains/sprains (excluding back) 22.5% (\$9,569 million); stress 22.2% (\$9,413 million); and back injuries 17.3% (\$7,361 million). Together these three injury categories accounted for 62.0% of total injury costs for the Commonwealth Government in 1994–95.

COSTS OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED INJURIES *continued*

Large increases were recorded for multiple injuries (up 48.8% to \$1.4 million) and occupational overuse syndrome (up 32.8% to \$7.2 million). Conversely the largest decreases were in external effects (down 31.6%); other injuries (down 27.5%); and open wounds (down 10.1%).

PRIVATE SECTOR CLAIMS

Private sector workers compensation claims fell by 0.2% in 1995-96, to reach a total of 4,317. This followed a more significant fall (31.7%) in the previous financial year. The average percentage premium rate rose by 0.1 percentage points and stood at 2.4% in 1995-96.

8.25 WORKERS COMPENSATION CLAIMS

	ACT claims	Average percentage premium rate(a)
	no.	%
1990-91	3 447	2.05
1991-92	3 788	1.98
1992-93	4 915	2.19
1993-94	6 331	2.29
1994-95	4 326	2.34
1995-96	4 317	2.44

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

Source: ACT Workcover, unpublished data.

REFERENCES

Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs,
Economic Analysis Branch, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*

ABS publications

Average Weekly Earnings, States and Territories (Cat. no. 6302.0)

Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 6353.0)

Employer Training Practices, Australia (Cat. no. 6356.0)

Industrial Disputes, Australia (Cat. no. 6321.0)

Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1994 (Cat. no. 6322.0.40.001)

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

Labour Costs, Australia (Cat. no. 6348.0)

Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0)

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

*Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia,
June 1995* (Cat. no. 6224.0.40.001)

Trade Union Statistics (Cat. no. 6323.0.40.001)

Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (Cat. no. 6248.0)

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1995
(Cat. no. 6310.0.40.001)

CHAPTER 9

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

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

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

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

9.1 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, JUNE 1996

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	n.a.	<5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	66	86	15	7	3	—	—	177
Mining	—	13	1	—	2	—	—	16
Manufacturing	—	195	85	32	29	10	6	357
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	5	3	3	1	—	2	14
Construction	—	1 292	165	51	32	7	10	1 557
Wholesale trade	—	382	177	61	20	13	—	653
Retail trade	—	1 408	623	250	76	19	26	2 402
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	249	181	130	63	22	10	655
Transport and storage	—	326	52	20	10	11	9	428
Communication services	—	36	14	12	7	5	4	78
Finance and insurance	—	416	89	54	32	8	4	603
Property and business services	—	2 400	350	182	83	27	26	3 068
Government administration and defence	—	88	23	29	72	30	75	317
Education	—	190	42	56	64	39	10	401
Health and community services	—	802	239	99	59	20	14	1 233
Cultural and recreational	—	272	94	36	39	12	11	464
Personal and other services	—	622	187	64	30	6	13	922
Total	66	8 782	2 340	1 086	622	229	220	13 345

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

Source: ABS, Business Register Section, unpublished data.

At 30 June 1996, there were 13,345 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACT. Just under 66% of these businesses were small businesses employing less than five people, 17.5% employing 5-9 people and 8.1% employing 10-19 people.

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER *continued*

According to the ABS Business Registrar, Property and business services (23.0%), Retail trade (18.0%), Construction (11.7%), and Health and Community services (9.2%) reported the highest number of businesses as at June 1996. The government sector continues to be a substantial employer in the ACT with 75 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more wage and salary earners and 30 employing 50–99 wage and salary earners.

SMALL BUSINESS

According to the Characteristics of Small Business Operator Survey run in February 1995, it was estimated that there were 13,300 small businesses in the ACT operated by 19,900 people (12,700 male, 7,200 female) who were either sole proprietors, working directors or business partners. Each business had, on average, 1.5 operators. Note that the counts from the ABS Business Register (see previous section) do not include non-employing businesses.

In February 1995 almost 67.0% of all small business operators in the ACT were aged between 30 and 50 years, 35.0% having either a degree or diploma and 38.1% having a secondary school qualification. Of these small business operators, 70.2% indicated that they worked full time in their business, with about 37.4% of these operators working 51 hours or more a week.

Of the 13,300 small businesses in the ACT, 1,800 (13.5%) had been operating for less than one year. Only 2,800 (21.1%) of all small businesses had a written business plan, but of these, 92.9% were currently operating from that plan. In the 12 months to February 1995, 10,600 small businesses (79.7%) consulted some form of advisory service, the most common being external accountants.

Nearly all (93.2%) of the ACT small businesses identified in the survey were considered to be successful by their operators. According to the survey, 24.8% were considered to be highly successful, and these businesses stated that having a quality product or service was the main factor leading to this success.

SMALL BUSINESS *continued***9.2** CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL BUSINESSES, FEBRUARY 1995

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

Source: *Characteristics of Small Business, Australia, 1995* (Cat. no. 8127.0).

BANKRUPTCIES

Bankruptcies and orders for the administration in bankruptcy of the estates of deceased debtors totalled 407 in the ACT during the financial year 1995-96. This was an increase of 26.8% from the 321 administrations in the previous year. The ACT showed the fourth greatest increase in bankruptcies of all the States and Territories, and is marginally higher than the 22.6% increase recorded in Australia as a whole.

The most common industry for business bankruptcies was Commerce, which accounted for 39.2% of all business bankruptcies and deceased debtors, followed by Other industries (16.7%) and Manufacturing (11.8%). Together, Commerce, Other industries and Manufacturing accounted for 67.7% of total bankruptcies.

Almost half (49.0%) of non-business bankruptcies and deceased debtors were persons not engaged in any remunerative employment, including pensioners, persons engaged in home duties and the unemployed. The second most common industry was Commerce, which accounted for a further 13.4%.

9.3 BANKRUPTCIES AND DECEASED DEBTORS: INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION, 1995-96

Industry	Business		Non-business	
	no.	%	no.	%
Primary production	2	2.0	2	0.7
Mining	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	12	11.8	11	3.6
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	1	1.0	—	—
Building and construction	—	—	12	3.9
Transport and storage	9	8.8	21	6.9
Communication	1	1.0	2	0.6
Finance and property	6	6.0	2	0.6
Commerce	40	39.0	41	13.4
Public authority n.e.c.	—	—	8	2.6
Community and business services	8	7.8	8	2.6
Amusements, hotels and other accommodation	4	3.9	8	2.6
Other industries	17	16.7	21	6.9
Industry not adequately described	2	2.0	20	6.6
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment	—	—	149	49.0
Total(a)	102	100.0	305	100.0

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

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, *Annual Report 1995-96*.

The major cause of business bankruptcies (given by the bankrupts themselves) was Lack of capital (31.4%). This was closely followed by Economic conditions (27.9%) and Lack of business ability (18.6%). The results were similar for contributing causes, with the same three reasons heading the list.

BANKRUPTCIES *continued***9.4** CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, 1995-96

Reason	Major causes		Contributing causes	
	no.	%	no.	%
Lack of capital	27	31.4	14	16.3
Lack of business ability	16	18.6	30	34.9
Failure to keep proper books	—	—	4	4.7
Economic conditions	24	27.9	11	12.8
Seasonal conditions	3	3.4	—	—
Excessive interest	5	5.8	5	5.8
Inability to collect debts	3	3.5	3	3.5
Excessive drawings	4	4.7	5	5.8
Gambling or speculations	—	—	1	1.2
Personal reasons	4	4.7	9	10.4
Other reasons	—	—	4	4.6
Total	84	100.0	86	100.0

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, *Annual Report 1995-96*.

Nearly two-thirds (66.5%) of non-business bankrupts were due to Excessive use of credit. Adverse litigation (10.1%) and Unemployment (7.9%) were the next highest causes of non-business bankruptcies. The biggest contributing cause of non-business bankrupts was Unemployment, which was given as a reason by 57.8% of persons.

9.5 CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, 1995-96

Reason	Major causes		Contributing causes	
	no.	%	no.	%
Excessive use of credit	185	66.5	37	13.5
Liabilities on guarantees	6	2.2	3	1
Unemployment	22	7.9	159	57.8
Gambling or speculations	1	.4	13	4.7
Ill health	4	1.4	9	3.3
Adverse litigation	28	10.1	14	5.1
Domestic discord	23	8.3	25	9.1
Other causes	9	3.2	15	5.5
Total	278	100.0	275	100.0

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, *Annual Report 1995-96*.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Census figures for 1994-95 financial year show that there were 93 farming establishments operating in the ACT, covering a total area of 48,063 hectares, down two establishments and 3,712 (7.2%) hectares from 1993-94. In 1994-95 the gross value of production of commodities produced fell by 4.9% (\$618,000) to \$11.9 million, but was \$1.1 million (9.8%) higher than 1992-93. This fall was mainly due to a 62.6% (\$1.2 million) fall in the value of livestock products, which was partially off-set by increases in the value of pastures cut for hay (up 75.3% or \$25,992) and fruit production (up 431.8% or \$121,715).

Crops

In the 1994-95 financial year, crop production contributed \$3.7 million (or 31.4%) of the total value of agricultural production in the ACT, 4.2% (\$150,000) higher than 1993-94 and 68.5% (\$1.5 million) higher than 1992-93.

Livestock and livestock products

During the 1994-95 financial year livestock production contributed \$8.2 million (or 68.6%) of the total value of agricultural production in the ACT, 8.6% (\$767,000) lower than 1993-94 and 5.2% (\$454,000) lower than 1992-93. Livestock slaughterings comprised 24.5% (\$2.0 million) of total livestock production while livestock products (i.e. wool and milk) comprised 75.5% (\$6.2 million).

AGRICULTURE *continued***9.6** AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing establishments operating in the ACT employed 3,900 persons at the end of June 1996, a fall of 7.1% (300 persons) since June 1995. For the year ending June 1996, they paid \$122 million in wages and salaries, and recorded \$534 million in turnover. In contrast, Australian manufacturing employment fell marginally between June 1995 and June 1996 (down 0.1%), with falls also recorded for NSW, Qld and WA (all down 1.0%). Conversely, manufacturing employment rose in the NT (up 12.0%), Tas. (up 2.0%), Vic. (up 1.0%) and SA (up 0.4%).

9.7 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

Item	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Establishments operating at 30 June(b)	no.	272	242	281	n.a.	n.a.
Persons employed(c)	'000	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9
Wages and salaries(d)	\$m	105	104	125	128	122
Turnover	\$m	479	466	553	554	534

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Number of establishments no longer published.

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

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors

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

The industry with the largest contribution to employment at the end of June 1996 was Printing, publishing and recording media (43.6%), while both Machinery and equipment manufacturing and Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing had 12.8% of employment in the manufacturing sector. These three industries also recorded the largest contributions to turnover and wages and salaries paid.

9.8 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, 1994-95(a) — PRELIMINARY

ANZSIC industry subdivision	Employment '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m
Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing	0.5	14	74
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	0.1	2	9
Wood and paper product manufacturing	0.3	8	40
Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.7	58	207
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products manufacturing		1	4
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.2	5	44
Metal products manufacturing	0.3	8	42
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	0.5	16	62
Other manufacturing	0.4	11	53
Total manufacturing	3.9	122	534

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors

(d) Number of establishments no longer recorded in survey.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8201.0); ABS, Manufacturing Section, unpublished data.

MANUFACTURING *continued*

In 1995-96 all States and the NT recorded an increase in turnover, while the ACT recorded a decrease. Turnover fell by \$20 million or 3.6% from \$554 million in 1994-95 to \$534 million in 1995-96.

In 1995-96, five of the nine industry subdivisions recorded an increase in turnover, with Metal product manufacturing recording the largest percentage increase of \$24 million (up 133.3%). Wood and paper product manufacturing (down \$20 million or 50.0%), Printing, publishing and recorded media (down \$18 million or 8.0%) and Non-metallic mineral production manufacturing (down \$11 million or 20.0%) recorded the largest decreases.

RETAIL CENSUS 1991-92

At 30 June 1992, there were 2,339 shopfront retailing locations in the ACT, employing 12.0% (18,670) of the Territory's total employment. These locations recorded turnover of \$1,793 million, representing \$6,149 per head of population and an increase of 22.2% from the last census in 1985-86. The \$1,800 million turnover by shopfront retailing locations represented just over \$96,000 per person employed, significantly higher than the national average of \$90,843. In the 12 years from 1980, the number of shopfront retailing locations in the ACT increased by about 41.1% and the number of people employed in those businesses increased by about 76.0% (from 10,590 persons in 1980).

In 1992-93, 52.3% of total shopfront retailing turnover in the ACT was spent in Personal and Household Good Retailing while another 40.0% was spent in Food Retailing outlets. The largest store category, in terms of turnover and employment, was Supermarket and Grocery Stores recording \$482 million in turnover and employing 3,368 people. In terms of number of stores, the largest category was Cafes and Restaurants with about 320 locations located at 30 June 1992.

Of the 18,670 persons employed in shopfront retailing establishments, 52.1% were employed by establishments operating in town centres, followed by group centres (23.4%), local centres (17.8%), and other shops (6.7%).

RETAIL CENSUS 1991-92 *continued***9.9** RETAIL CENSUS SHOPFRONT RETAILING BY TYPE OF SHOPPING CENTRE, 1991-92

	<i>Locations at 30 June</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>Shopping centres</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Town centres	1 207	9 728	111.1	923.3
Group centres	552	4 367	42.9	399.1
Local centres	549	3 316	30.0	276.4
Other shops(a)(b)	211	1 259	21.5	194.4
Total	2 339	18 670	205.6	1 793.2

(a) Fyshwick.

(b) Includes ACT balance.

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

SHOPPING PREFERENCES

Results from the 1996 ACT Survey on Shopping Preferences, conducted in the ACT during October 1996, revealed that only 14.9% of households indicated that their major shopping for food and grocery items was usually undertaken at their nearest shopping centre. However, just over 59% reported that their convenience shopping was usually done at these centres. The nearest shopping centres to households were town centres (for 5.0% of households), group centres (24.5%) and local centres (70.4%). The most commonly used facilities at the nearest shopping centres were supermarkets (by 74.5% of households), newsagents (38.7%), chemists (28.5%) and bakeries (27.3%).

Of the 78.3% of households conducting their major shopping at a centre which was not nearest to their place of residence, 64.3% shopped at local centres, 13.0% at group centres and 1.0% at town centres. Similarly, of the 33.1% of households conducting their convenience shopping at a centre not nearest to their place of residence, 28.4% shopped at a local centre, 3.5% at a group centre and 1.1% at a town centre.

SHOPPING PREFERENCES *continued***9.10** SHOPPING CENTRE AT WHICH MAJOR AND CONVENIENCE SHOPPING USUALLY UNDERTAKEN

<i>Shopping undertaken</i>	<i>Major shopping</i>		<i>Convenience shopping</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Nearest shopping centre				
Town centre	3 826	3.7	3 644	3.5
Group centre	9 152	8.8	20 542	19.7
Local centre	2 561	2.5	37 859	36.3
Total	15 540	14.9	62 045	59.4
Not nearest shopping centre				
Town centre	42 266	40.5	9 023	8.6
Group centre	36 481	34.9	22 605	21.7
Local centre	—	—	2 126	2.0
Other centre(a)	3 035	2.9	795	0.7
Total	81 781	78.3	34 514	33.1
Goods usually ordered from home and then delivered	**204	**0.2	**174	**0.2
Either no major or convenience shopping usually done	6 897	6.6	7 689	7.4
Total	104 422	100.0	104 422	100.0

(a) Fyshwick and Queanbeyan.

Source: *Shopping Preferences, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 8644.8).¹

Overall, 15.0% of households reported that they did not use their nearest shopping centre at all. The main reasons given for not doing major shopping at their nearest shops were that goods were too expensive and they did not like the range or quality of shops, goods and services. The main reasons given for not doing convenience shopping at these centres were that shops elsewhere were bigger or more convenient and goods were too expensive.

Group centres were well patronised by households for both the last major and convenience shopping trips. In general, town centres were supported for major shopping and local centres for convenience shopping. Major shopping trips to town centres were undertaken by 47.4% of households, group centres by 46.9% and local centres by 2.5%. Around 44.7% of households did their convenience shopping at group centres, 41.4% at local centres and 13.1% at town centres.

Overall, major shopping trips were undertaken 0.8 times a week and convenience shopping 2.2 times a week by households. Just over 50% of households usually did major shopping once a week and 33.8% once a fortnight. Nearly 72% usually did convenience shopping two or more times a week and 19.0% once a week.

SHOPPING PREFERENCES *continued*

The most popular times for households' major shopping trips were 2.00pm–4.59pm (25.6% of households with an average 8,300 trips per hour), 10.00am–11.59am (24.7% with 12,000 trips per hour) and 5.00pm–6.59pm (15.9% with 7,700 trips per hour), whereas for convenience shopping it was 5.00pm–6.59pm (27.0% of households with an average of 13,000 trips per hour), 2.00pm–4.59pm (22.3% with 7,200 trips per hour) and 10.00am–11.59am (19.9% with 9,600 trips per hour).

RETAIL TURNOVER

The Retail Industry is a major contributor to the ACT economy, accounting for \$2,250 million in turnover in 1995–96, an increase of 5.4% (\$114.9 million) since 1994–95. Clothing and soft-good retailing (up 17.9%), Food retailing (up 9.7%) and Recreational good retailing (up 4.9%) showed the largest increases in 1995–96, while Household good retailing (down 6.1%) experienced the largest decrease.

Food retailing contributes the largest industry sector in the ACT with 40.8% of total industry turnover in 1995–96, followed by Hospitality services with 15.4% and Department stores with 12.8%.

9.11 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY BROAD INDUSTRY

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	Total retail turnover 1995–96
<i>Retail establishments</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Food retailing	723.5	775.7	836.4	917.3	40.8
Department stores	275.3	278.3	281.8	289.0	12.8
Clothing and soft good retailing	152.4	154.3	150.1	176.9	7.9
Household good retailing	219.0	202.8	212.4	199.5	8.9
Recreational good retailing	102.0	128.6	135.6	142.3	6.3
Other retailing	169.3	182.4	174.6	179.1	7.9
Hospitality and services	297.4	337.7	344.5	346.2	15.4
Total retail turnover	1 938.9	2 059.8	2 135.4	2250.3	100.0

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The ABS conducts various specialist surveys on the service industry sector of the economy. Selected data items are presented in table 9.12 and refer to information collected in recent ABS service industry surveys.

9.12 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Industry	Businesses at 30 June(a)	Total employment	Wages and salaries	Selected income(b)
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
1992-93				
Accounting services	(c)128	941	27.5	64.5
Advertising services	10	104	1.9	4.7
Architectural services	130	722	15.9	32.1
Business management services	61	202	6.0	32.3
Computing services	261	1 450	67.4	166.0
Consultant engineering services	100	712	24.6	(d)61.2
Legal services	(c)113	1 090	34.3	93.5
Market research services	11	57	0.4	2.0
Real estate agents	109	1 100	31.5	65.3
Surveying services	23	132	3.5	(d)8.0
1993-94				
Film and video production and distribution	7	16	0.4	(d)1.2
Motion picture exhibition	5	134	1.9	(d)14.4
Radio services	9	164	6.8	(d)15.2
Television services	5	291	9.8	(d)75.1
1994-95				
Private medical services	312	1 363	39.5	108.8
Recreation services	16	136	1.9	(d)3.8
Clubs, hotels and bars	87	2 134	35.0	(d)172.5
Sports industries	94	1 050	12.2	(d)48.1

(a) Businesses refer to numbers of management units.

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

(c) These businesses refer to number of practises.

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

Source: *Computing Services Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8669.0); *Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia* (Cat. no. 8679.0); *Legal and Accounting Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8678.0); *Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia* (Cat. no. 8654.0); *Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8663.0); *Selected Business Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8677.0); *Technical Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8676.0).

The ABS conducted a survey of businesses involved in sport, recreation and gambling activities in respect of the 1994-95 financial year. In total there were 94 private and government organisations identified as being directly involved in sport in the ACT, employing a total of 1,050 persons at the end of June 1995.

Of the 94 employing businesses in the sport industry, 8.7% were in the horse (thoroughbred and harness) and dog racing industry, 23.5% were in the sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. industry (e.g. athletic and football grounds operation, ten pin bowling operation, swimming pool operation, etc.) and 67.8% were in sports and services to sports n.e.c. industry (sporting club or association, sports administration service, sports coaching service, etc.). During 1994-95, gross income for the three sports industries in the ACT was \$12.2 million. Wages and salaries per person was \$11,619.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES *continued*

The 1994-95 survey Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars reported that there were 61 hospitality clubs and 26 pubs, taverns and bars operating in the ACT at 30 June 1995. At 30 June these businesses employed 2,134 people and generated a gross income of \$172.5 million. Pubs, taverns and bars employed 388 (18.2% of total industry employment) people and generated a gross income of \$24.1 million (14.0% of total industry gross income), while hospitality clubs employed 1,746 (81.8%) people and generated a gross income of \$148.4 million (86.0%). Just over 73% (19) of all pubs, taverns and bars were operating without gambling facilities while just over 88% (54) of all hospitality clubs were operating with gambling facilities.

A survey on private medical businesses reported that in 1994-95 total employment in the private medical practice industry in the ACT was 1,363 persons, with 684 (50.1%) employed in the general practice medical industry and 680 (49.9%) employed in the specialist medical industry.

Total income for the private medical practice industry in 1994-95 was \$108.8 million. Specialist medical businesses contributed 67.5% (\$73.4 million) of the industry's total income while general practice medical businesses contributed 32.0% (\$35.4 million). Total medical and operating income per person employed was \$79,820 but was significantly higher for specialist (\$107,940) than general practice (\$51,750) medical businesses in the ACT.

A study by the ACT Government of high technology activities in the ACT/Queanbeyan area was conducted between 31 May and 17 July 1996. Of the 222 businesses surveyed, 22 were classified as Advanced Technology (AT) and 101 as Information Technology (IT).

At June 1995 total employment for all firms was reported as 2,694 workers of which 2,273 (84%) were full-time and 421 (16%) part-time. Of the four main activities IT accounted for some 1,120 employees, Sales 785, AT 526 and Business Services 263. The average size of AT businesses was 23 employees while the average for IT was 9.

Almost 40% of all businesses commenced operation since 1991 and about two-thirds commenced in the last ten years. A significant proportion of AT businesses (27%) commenced operation between 1981 and 1986 which is substantially higher than for all firms or any other main activity. About 15% of Sales businesses have been in existence prior to 1975.

The pattern of growth for both the AT and IT sectors over the past 20 years shows that a high proportion of businesses have commenced in the past 5 to 10 years which displays confidence in the local market.

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Computing Services Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8669.0)

Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia (Cat. no. 8679.0)

Legal and Accounting Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8678.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0)

Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8201.0)

Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia (Cat. no. 8654.0)

Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 7111.0)

Private Medical Practitioners, Australia (Cat. no. 8689.0)

Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8663.0)

Recreation Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8688.0)

Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8623.8)

Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0)

Selected Business Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8677.0)

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

Sports Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 8686.0)

Technical Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8676.0)

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (Cat. no. 7503.0)

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

NUMBER AND TYPES OF DWELLINGS

The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides information concerning the housing of the population in the ACT. At 6 August 1996, there were 114,382 private dwellings in the ACT, an increase of 16,026 (16.3%) since the 1991 Census. Of the 298,847 persons counted in the ACT at the 1996 Census, 286,468 (95.9%) were living in 106,686 occupied private dwellings, an increase of 18,362 (6.8%) persons since the 1991 Census. The remaining 7,696 (6.7%) private dwellings were unoccupied, an increase of 2,056 (36.5%) dwellings since the 1991 Census. This compares with 1991 where there were 5,640 unoccupied dwellings, representing 5.7% of total private dwellings. The average number of persons occupying each dwelling was 2.6 in August 1996, down from a level of 2.7 persons in August 1991.

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

Separate houses were by far the most common type of dwelling structure in the ACT (77.3%). This was followed by semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses (12.6%), and flats, units or apartments (8.9%). Almost 74.0% of owner and purchaser households lived in separate houses, compared with only 23.7% of renter households.

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

Structure of dwelling	Total dwellings	Proportion of total
	no.	%
Separate house	82 477	77.3
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	13 443	12.6
Flat or apartment	9 499	8.9
Other(b)	319	0.3
Not stated	948	0.9
Total	106 686	100.0

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

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

NUMBER AND TYPES OF DWELLINGS *continued*

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

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

HOME OWNERSHIP AND RENTING

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

The majority of owner occupiers were living in a separate house (27,753 dwellings or 88.2%), followed by semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouse (2,625 dwellings or 8.3%). For purchasers, the largest proportion were living in a separate house (33,139 dwellings or 90.1%), followed by semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouse (2,644 dwellings or 7.2%). For renters the largest proportion were renting a separate house (18,991 dwellings or 55.4%), a semi-detached, terrace or townhouse (7,471 dwellings or 21.8%), or a flat, unit or apartment (7,470 dwellings or 21.7%).

10.2 DWELLING STRUCTURE, BY TENURE TYPE, AS AT 6 AUGUST 1996

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

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

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

HOME OWNERSHIP AND RENTING *continued*

Home ownership (that is, those who either own their own home outright or are purchasing their own home) was 64.4% of households in the ACT in 1994, which was the second lowest of all States and Territories. This compares with the national average of 70.1%, with Vic. (74.4%) recording the highest proportion and the NT (43.7%) the lowest proportion of owner/purchaser households.

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

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

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

HOUSE PRICES

Established house prices in Canberra have fallen since 1995. Between 1995 and 1996, median house prices for an established house in Canberra fell from \$158,300 to \$155,800 (down 1.6%). Compared to Australia's seven capital cities, Canberra's median house prices in 1996 was the third most expensive, following Sydney (\$200,200) and Darwin (\$164,400). Hobart recorded the lowest median house price of \$108,000.

The cost of an established townhouse also fell, with a median price of \$123,700 in June 1996, a decrease of 4.5% from June 1995.

HOUSE PRICES *continued***10.3** MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE AND UNIT PRICES(a)

As at June	Established house \$'000	Established unit/townhouse \$'000
1990	116.8	95.6
1991	125.9	95.5
1992	147.5	120.1
1993	158.3	129.5
1994	160.5	128.9
1995	158.3	129.5
1996	155.8	123.7

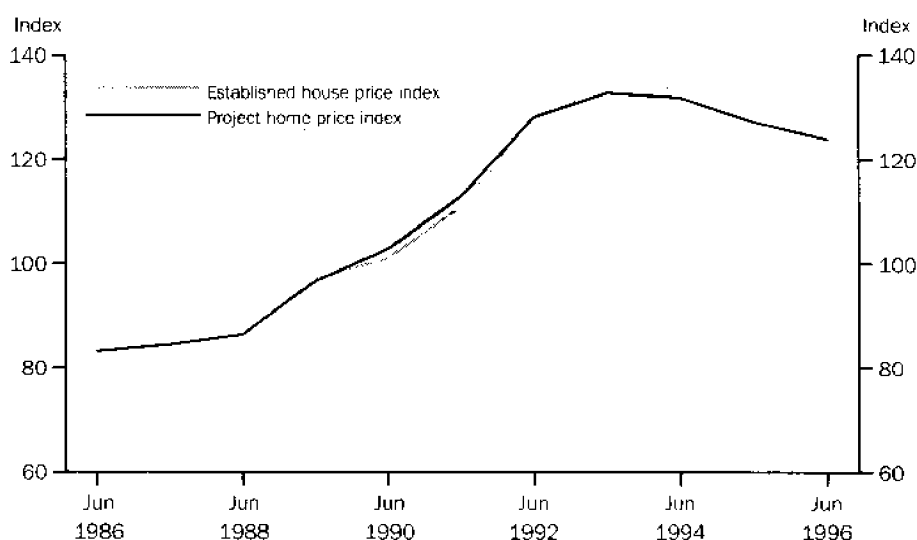
(a) Moving annual median refers to the average monthly median over 12 months.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd, *Market Facts*, 1996, Canberra.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

Established house prices in Canberra fell 2.0% in 1995-96. Similar falls were also registered in Melbourne (down 0.3%), Brisbane (down 1.8%), Adelaide (down 3.0%) and Perth (down 0.7%). In 1994-95, house prices increased in all cities except Canberra (down 3.0%).

Project home prices rose in 1995-96 in all capital cities except Canberra (down 3.5%) and Adelaide (down 1.6%). Canberra was also the only capital city to experience a decrease in project home prices in 1994-95 (down 2.6%).

10.4 ESTABLISHED AND PROJECT HOME PRICE INDEXES, CANBERRA

Source: Housing, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 1320.0).

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES *continued*

The average weekly housing cost for owner, purchaser and renter households in the ACT was \$142, the highest of all States and Territories, and well above the national average of \$113. Housing costs were considerably smaller for owners (\$42) than for purchasers (\$234) and renters (\$127). Private renters had significantly higher housing costs (\$160) than public renters (\$76). Total housing costs as a proportion of income was 14.0%, with the same proportion being recorded for NSW, Vic. and Australia as a whole.

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

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

(a) Includes other and not stated.

Source: Australian Housing Survey — Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions, Australia, 1994 (Cat. no. 4182.0).

HOUSING COSTS

Housing costs comprise rates (general and water) payments, mortgage repayments, body corporate fees, repayments of loans for alterations and additions, and repairs and maintenance expenses.

Housing costs as a percentage of average weekly household income remained relatively stable in Canberra over the 20 year period 1974–75 to 1993–94. In 1974–75, 10.4% of average weekly household income in Canberra was consumed on housing costs. By 1993–94 this had increased to 10.8%, placing Canberra as the third lowest capital city behind Adelaide (10.4%) and Hobart (10.6%) in terms of housing costs as a percentage of average weekly household income. Darwin (13.4%) recorded the most expensive housing costs relative to income in 1993–94 while nationally the figure stood at 12.2%.

RENTAL COSTS

The median rental prices of both three bedroom houses and two bedroom townhouses/units (both unfurnished) peaked in 1992 with houses renting at \$200 per week and townhouses/units at \$175 per week. Since then the median prices had been decreasing, until 1996. At June 1996 rental prices for houses increased by 2.9% compared with the previous year and rental prices for townhouses/units increased by 21.4% to \$170 per week.

10.6 MEDIAN RENTS OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND UNITS LET

	3 bedroom house	2 bedroom unit/townhouse
As at June	\$	\$
1990	160	145
1991	175	160
1992	200	175
1993	185	165
1994	170	150
1995	170	140
1996	175	170

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd, *Market Facts*, 1996, Canberra.

HOUSING FINANCE

In 1995-96 a total of \$944.9 million was lent by banks and other credit agencies to finance the construction of 9,600 dwellings in the ACT. This represents a decrease of \$1.8 million (or 0.2%) in finance commitments and 96 (or 1.0%) dwellings financed from the previous year. Numbers and values of dwelling units financed appear to have peaked in 1993-94 after showing strong growth in previous years.

10.7 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a)

	Dwelling units	Value
Year	no.	\$m
1989-90	5 792	382.6
1990-91	7 087	521.3
1991-92	8 555	741.5
1992-93	10 780	1 105.6
1993-94	12 719	1 245.8
1994-95	9 696	946.7
1995-96	9 600	944.9

(a) Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0).

RENTAL INVESTORS

The ACT had the highest incidence of investors in rental property in Australia. In July 1993, 18,700 (8.8%) persons were investors in rental property in the ACT. A further 13,072 people were intending to invest in residential rental property during the two years following July 1993, comprising 8,373 (64.1%) new investors and 4,699 (35.9%) investors who were planning to purchase another property.

Almost half (49.0%) of the investors who lived in the ACT had their investment in a different postcode area. Only 9.6% of investors in residential rental property in the ACT live in another State or Territory.

RENTAL TENANTS

Details from *Australian Housing Survey — Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions, Australia, 1994* (Cat. no. 4182.0) showed that while 64.0% of the adult population in the ACT owned or were purchasing their home, 36.0% were renters or boarders. Of those that were rental tenants, the largest proportion either lived rent free (22.6%), rented from a real estate agent (21.2%) or rented from the ACT Housing Authority (20.0%).

10.8 INCOME UNITS(a), RENTAL TENANTS, APRIL 1994

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

(a) Includes renters, boarders and rent-free income units only.

Source: *Renters in Australia* (Cat. no. 4138.0); ABS, Manufacturing and Construction Section, unpublished data.

HOUSEHOLDS ACCESS TO AMENITIES

Households in the ACT were generally satisfied with access to work and amenities. The highest satisfaction rates were for access to shops (93.8%), doctors (87.9%) and parks (87.6%). The highest dissatisfaction rates were found for hospitals (7.3%), entertainment (4.9%) and public transport (3.2%). When compared to Australia, ACT households have higher levels of satisfaction with access to work and amenities, except hospitals, and lower levels of dissatisfaction. One reason for this may be the greater geographical spread of households in other States and Territories.

10.10 HOUSEHOLD SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO WORK AND SERVICES, 1994

	Work	Shops	Public transport	Doctors	Hospital	Parks	Schools	Child-care	Access to Entertainment
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Satisfied	71.5	93.8	74.0	87.9	70.7	87.6	56.9	26.6	73.5
Dissatisfied	2.4	*1.6	3.2	2.1	7.3	*1.6	*1.1	*1.5	4.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5.3	4.2	6.0	8.1	17.3	8.3	3.4	2.1	16.7
Not applicable	20.9	**0.4	16.7	1.9	4.7	2.5	38.6	69.8	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Housing Survey — Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions, Australia, 1994 (Cat. no. 4182.0).

TRENDS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

In 1995–96 the construction industry sector in the ACT contributed 7.0% of Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. At constant prices (1989–90) the value of building jobs approved in 1995–96 was \$699.0 million, 5.4% (\$35.9 million) higher than the previous year but 10.7% (\$83.4 million) lower than 1993–94.

Non-residential building accounted for the largest proportion of construction activity in the ACT in 1995–96 (45.2% or \$315.8 million), followed by residential building (34.0% or \$238.0 million) and engineering construction (20.8% or \$145.2 million). Since 1992–93, residential building has fallen by 39.1% (\$152.7 million) and engineering construction by 16.0% (\$27.7 million), while non-residential construction has increased by 55.6% (\$112.8 million).

10.11 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, AT AVERAGE 1989–90 PRICES

	Residential building	Non-residential building	Engineering construction	Total construction
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990–91	234.5	268.5	142.5	645.5
1991–92	327.2	235.2	189.7	752.1
1992–93	390.7	203.0	172.9	766.6
1993–94	320.7	294.2	167.5	782.4
1994–95	227.3	277.9	157.9	663.1
1995–96	238.0	315.8	145.2	699.0

Source: Building Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8752.0); Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0).

PUBLIC HOUSING

There were 13,500 income units renting from the ACT Housing Authority in April 1994, representing 37.5% of all renting income units. In general, tenants of public housing authority rental dwellings were likely to live alone, have low income and rely on government pensions or benefits for that income.

Over 19.0% of public housing tenants were aged 65 years or older while a further 29.3% were aged between 45 and 64 years. Of all public tenants 34.8% were one-person income units, while a relatively high proportion (compared to other types of rental tenants) were one-parent income units (24.1%).

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

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

Source: *Renters in Australia* (Cat. no. 4138.0); ABS, Manufacturing and Construction Section, unpublished data.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Residential building involves the construction of dwelling units, which comprise new houses, new other residential buildings (flats, apartments, villa units, townhouses, duplexes, etc.), and dwellings created as part of alterations and additions to existing dwellings (including conversions to dwelling units).

The number of new dwelling units approved in 1995-96 (2,065) decreased by 24.0% (652) in comparison to 1994-95, with a further fall of 49.1% (1,995) in comparison to 1993-94. Just over 58% of all approvals in 1995-96 were for houses compared to 56.4% in 1994-95, and 41.4% in 1993-94. Nationally the number of new residential dwelling unit approvals fell by 27.1% over the period 1994-95 to 1995-96.

The number of new residential dwellings commenced in 1995-96 (2,195) decreased by 19.5% (532) in comparison to 1994-95 and 47.1% (1,932) since 1993-94. Similarly the number of dwellings under construction (967) and dwellings completed (2,362) in 1995-96 had fallen by 15.1% and 41.7% respectively when compared to 1994-95, and 60.8% and 33.7% respectively since 1993-94.

The slump in residential building activity is the result of a number of factors including a slowing down in the Territory's population growth (detailed in Chapter 4) and the resultant slowing down of the ACT economy (detailed in Chapters 3 and 8).

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

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	no.	no.	no.
Approvals			
Houses	1 679	1 533	1 208
Other residential	2 381	1 184	857
Total	4 060	2 717	2 065
Commencements			
Houses	1 764	1 533	1 289
Other residential	2 383	1 194	906
Total	4 147	2 727	2 195
Under construction at the end of the period			
Houses	647	512	457
Other residential	1 821	627	510
Total	2 468	1 139	967
Completed			
Houses	1 840	1 663	1 339
Other residential	1 721	2 388	1 023
Total	3 561	4 051	2 362

Source: ABS, Manufacturing and Construction Section, unpublished data.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY BY SECTOR

The total value of building work approved in 1995-96 increased by 26.2% (\$159.3 million) from the previous year to \$767.5 million. The value of private sector approvals decreased by 8.4% (\$34.6 million) while the value of public sector approvals increased by 98.8% (\$193.8 million). Nationally, there was an 8.7% fall in building work approved, with private sector approvals falling by 10.5% and public sector approvals increasing by 4.3%. The most notable increases in building work approved were for offices (up 170.9% or \$216.6 million) and educational buildings (up 158.1% or \$49.8 million). The most notable decline was in work approved for entertainment and recreational buildings (down 34.8% or \$10.3 million).

The value of work completed in 1995-96 decreased by 40.1% (\$330.7 million) from the previous year to \$493.7 million. This contrasts to a national increase of 1.9% over the same period. The value of private sector approvals decreased by 34.3% (\$195.8 million) while the value of public sector approvals decreased by 53.3% (\$134.9 million). The value of work completed on offices fell by 56.5% (\$104.1 million), work completed on health buildings fell by 93.4% (\$56.9 million) and work completed on educational and recreational buildings fell by 41.7% (\$10.8 million).

The value of building work undertaken in 1995-96 fell 13.4% (\$93.5 million) from the previous year to \$605.8 million. The value of private sector work decreased by 18.7% (\$92.2 million) while the value of public sector work fell by only 0.6% (\$1.3 million). Nationally, there was a 4.6% fall in the value of work done, with the value of private sector work falling by 5.6% and public sector work increasing by 0.3%. The most notable falls in the value of work done over the year in the ACT were to new residential building (down 27.7% or \$91.9 million) and health buildings (down 39.3% or \$9.2 million). The most notable increases were to office building (up 29.3% or \$37.5 million) and entertainment and recreational building (up 58.3% or \$11.2 million).

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY BY SECTOR *continued***10.13** VALUE OF BUILDING BY SECTOR, 1995-96

	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Approved			
New residential building	205.3	13.0	218.3
Alterations and additions to residential building	47.0	9.7	56.7
Shops	8.3	1.1	9.4
Offices	86.8	256.5	343.3
Educational	3.3	78.0	81.3
Health	2.6	4.1	6.7
Entertainment and recreational	10.0	9.3	19.3
Other	14.3	18.2	32.5
<i>Total approvals</i>	<i>377.6</i>	<i>389.9</i>	<i>767.5</i>
Commencements			
New residential building	220.9	8.9	229.8
Alterations and additions to residential building	48.0	9.3	57.3
Shops	9.7	0.9	10.6
Offices	81.5	126.7	208.2
Educational	3.3	58.5	61.8
Health	5.1	4.2	9.3
Entertainment and recreational	7.4	5.1	12.5
Other	19.7	10.9	30.6
<i>Total commencements</i>	<i>395.6</i>	<i>224.5</i>	<i>620.1</i>
Completions			
New residential building	241.3	9.3	250.6
Alterations and additions to residential building	57.9	2.6	60.5
Shops	11.1	0.8	11.9
Offices	30.5	49.6	80.1
Educational	2.8	31.8	34.6
Health	1.8	2.2	4.0
Entertainment and recreational	13.1	2.0	15.1
Other	16.9	20.0	36.9
<i>Total completions</i>	<i>375.5</i>	<i>118.2</i>	<i>493.7</i>
Work done during period			
New residential building	230.2	9.8	240.0
Alterations and additions to residential building	52.1	2.9	55.0
Shops	11.5	0.9	12.4
Offices	59.5	106.2	165.7
Educational	3.1	42.8	45.9
Health	4.0	10.2	14.2
Entertainment and recreational	23.3	7.1	30.4
Other	16.9	25.3	42.2
<i>Total work done during period</i>	<i>400.6</i>	<i>205.2</i>	<i>605.8</i>

Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 8752.8).

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Total engineering construction in 1995-96 fell by 6.0% (\$10.6 million) from the previous year. This was largely due to a decrease of \$11.8 million (11.3%) in private sector engineering construction. Notable decreases in the value of private sector engineering construction activity was experienced in the areas of water storage (down 99.6%), sewerage and drainage (down 77.6%) and roads, highways and subdivisions (down 36.3%) on the previous year.

In contrast, public sector activity increased marginally (1.6%) to \$74.7 million in 1995-96. This rise consisted of large increases in public sector work on roads, highways and subdivisions (up 280%), water storage and supply (up 67.9%) and telecommunications (up 34.6%). These increases were offset by falls in sewerage and drainage works (down 48.7%), telecommunications (down 34.6%) and electricity generation, transmission and distribution (down 32.8%).

10.14 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF WORK DONE, 1995-96

	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									
1992-93	94.9	6.4	2.2	1.4	0.4	7.1	11.4	0.4	124.3
1993-94	81.7	6.1	3.1	1.2	1.5	11.1	3.1	—	107.9
1994-95	72.7	5.1	4.9	—	1.7	19.1	—	0.9	104.5
1995-96	46.3	0.02	1.1	0.01	3.9	19.0	0.05	0.2	92.7
Public sector									
1992-93	0.7	1.1	4.0	24.2	—	0.1	33.5	—	63.8
1993-94	0.5	3.1	5.5	25.5	—	—	24.8	—	59.3
1994-95	0.5	2.8	15.4	20.1	—	—	34.7	—	73.5
1995-96	1.9	4.7	7.9	13.5	—	—	46.7	—	74.7
Total									
1992-93	95.7	7.5	6.3	25.6	0.4	7.2	44.9	0.4	188.1
1993-94	82.2	9.2	8.6	26.7	1.5	11.1	27.9	—	167.2
1994-95	73.2	7.9	20.3	20.1	1.7	19.1	34.7	0.9	178.0
1995-96	48.2	4.7	9.0	13.5	3.9	19.0	46.7	0.2	167.4

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

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

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CHAPTER 11

TOURISM, CULTURE AND RECREATION

Tourism is seen as one of the most dynamic growth sectors in the ACT economy, attracting increasing numbers of national and international visitors to a diversity of business, cultural, sporting, educational and recreational events. Tourism creates direct employment in the ACT and surrounding 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 the New Parliament House, the Australian War Memorial, the National Art Gallery and the surrounding national parks of the Brindabella Mountains and Namadji National Park.

TOURISM IN THE ACT

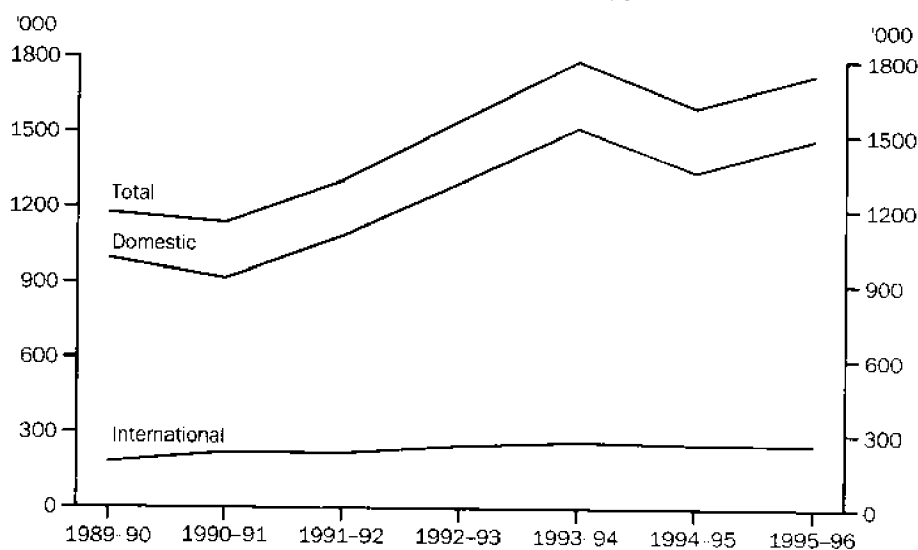
According to results from the Canberra Visitors Survey 1995–96, provided by Canberra Tourism, an estimated 1.74 million people visited the ACT during 1995–96. This represents an increase of around 130,000 visitors or 8% compared with 1994–95. Of the 1.74 million visitors to the ACT in 1995–96, 1.48 million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

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

11.1 TOTAL VISITOR ARRIVALS

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

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

TOURISM IN THE ACT *continued***11.2** VISITORS TO THE ACT, 1989-90 TO 1995-96

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

DOMESTIC TOURISTS

Interstate visitors accounted for 85.1% (1.48 million) of all visitors to the ACT in 1995-96, which is an increase of 133,300 (9.9%) visitors from 1994-95. The main modes of transport used were private or company vehicles (53.0%) and plane (39.0%). Visitors to the ACT stayed an average of 2.4 nights and during their stay spent an average of \$169.24.

Of the domestic visitors to Canberra in 1995-96, 52.2% came from NSW (35.2% from Sydney), 23.1% from Vic. (19.4% from Melbourne), 11.6% from Qld, and a total of 13.1% from SA, WA, Tas. and the NT.

In 1995-96, hotels and motels remained the most popular form of accommodation for domestic tourists in the ACT, accounting for 33.0% of all visitors to Canberra. This compares to 40.0% in 1994-95. Other types of accommodation most frequently used include friends and relatives (13.0%), caravan/camping (7.0%), while about 36% did not stay overnight.

11.3 DOMESTIC VISITORS BY STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Domestic point of origin	Visitors		Change on
	no.	%	1994-95
New South Wales	773 000	52.0	15.0
Victoria	342 800	23.0	13.0
Queensland	171 000	12.0	4.0
South Australia	88 600	6.0	-1.0
Western Australia	58 800	4.0	5.0
Tasmania	36 000	2.0	-2.0
Northern Territory	6 900	—	-12.0
Total domestic tourists	1 481 100	100.0	8.0

Note: Totals may not exactly add up due to rounding.

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

DOMESTIC TOURISTS *continued*

Domestic travel to the ACT is subject to marked seasonal variation and variation between years. October (11.8%) was the peak month in 1994–95 for domestic tourists to visit the national capital, followed by January (10.5%). In 1995–96 May (12.2%) was the most popular month for domestic tourists, followed by June (11.4%) in this year.

11.4 DOMESTIC VISITORS TOURISTS

	1994–95	1995–96
<i>Months</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
July	6.4	4.7
August	3.3	6.4
September	10.4	7.3
October	11.8	8.2
November	7.2	4.2
December	10.4	7.5
January	10.5	10.9
February	6.3	7.8
March	6.0	9.2
April	9.8	10.4
May	7.7	12.2
June	10.4	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Survey Research Section, unpublished data.

Overseas tourists

In 1995–96 overseas visitors accounted for 14.9% (258,400) of all visitors to the ACT, compared to 16.1% (259,500) in 1994–95. The main modes of transport used by overseas visitors were private or company vehicle and bus/coach (both 28.0%), plane (23.0%) and rented/hire vehicle (16.0%). The average length of stay for overseas visitors was 5.7 nights and \$208.14 was, on average, spent during their visit.

The United Kingdom and Ireland (78,600 or 30.4%) were the countries with the largest proportion of overseas visitors to the ACT in 1995–96, followed by Other Europe (57,200 or 22.1%), the United States (40,900 or 15.9%) and New Zealand (22,700 or 8.9%).

In 1995–96, the type of accommodation most frequently used by overseas tourists was hotels or motels (31.0%), followed by friends and relatives (22.0%) and youth hostels (14.0%).

DOMESTIC TOURISTS *continued***11.5** OVERSEAS VISITORS BY USUAL COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1995-96

<i>Usual country of residence</i>	<i>Visitors</i>		<i>Changes on</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
New Zealand	22 700	8.9	3.0
United States of America	40 900	15.9	-8.0
Canada	15 100	5.8	-8.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	78 600	30.4	9.0
Other Europe	57 200	22.1	8.0
Japan	9 600	3.7	30.0
Other Asia	11 000	4.3	-64.0
Other	23 300	8.9	-6.0
Total	258 400	100.0	-0.4

Note: Total may not add up exactly due to rounding. Care should also be taken with Asian visitor numbers due to their smaller sample sizes.

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

Purpose of visit

Almost 35% of all visitors to the ACT in 1995-96 came on business, followed by 24.3% who were on holiday or taking a short break (Getaway), while 12.6% came to visit friends and relatives.

11.6 PURPOSE OF VISIT

<i>Purpose of visit</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Getaway(a)	422 700	24.0
Day trip	112 700	6.0
Business	608 100	35.0
Visiting friends and relatives	219 700	13.0
Education	22 900	1.0
Sport	15 300	1.0
Personal	42 000	2.0
Other	297 000	17.0
Total	1 740 400	100.0

(a) Includes holiday of three days or more and short-break of one to two days.

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

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACT in 1995-96 was 62.7%, a decrease of 4.1% on the previous year. Takings for these establishments, however, increased by 1.4% to \$76.4 million. The ACT had the third highest room occupancy rate of all the States and Territories (62.7% compared with 58.7% for Australia as a whole) in 1995-96.

While the occupancy rate for holiday flats and units fell 0.7% to 70.0%, takings rose 21.0% to \$18.0 million. The year was not so good for caravan parks, where occupancy rates fell 4.9% to 39.0% and takings fell 8.7% to \$2.6 million.

11.7 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities(a)					
Establishments	no.	43	43	44	45
Guest rooms	no.	3 545	3 530	3 593	3 666
Bed spaces	no.	10 253	10 422	10 504	10 853
Room occupancy rates	%	59.5	64.2	65.4	62.7
Takings	\$'000	64 028	69 584	75 356	76 436
Holiday flats and units(b)					
Letting entities	no.	15	16	17	18
Flats and units	no.	491	574	766	778
Bed spaces	no.	1 821	2 181	2 917	3 006
Unit occupancy rate	%	66.3	66.9	70.5	70.0
Takings	\$'000	9 921	10 591	14 877	18 007
Caravan parks(c)					
Establishments	no.	5	5	5	5
Capacity (sites)	no.	1 074	1 074	1 074	1 039
Site occupancy	%	40.5	42.1	41.0	39.0
Takings	\$'000	3 237	2 954	2 851	2 602

(a) Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities include hotels licensed to operate a public bar, and motels, private hotels and guest houses all of which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and have breakfast available to guests.

(b) Holiday flats, units and houses excludes establishments predominantly operated on a time-share basis. They are mainly self-contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and do not have breakfast available for guests.

(c) Caravan parks refers to parks which provide accommodation to the general public and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 8635.8).

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The New Parliament House continues to be the most popular national tourist attraction in the ACT with 1,231,045 visitors passing through its doors in 1995-96, representing a fall of 41,000 (3.2%) on 1994-95. The other major attractions (in terms of the number of visitors recorded) were the Australian War Memorial with 878,173 visitors (down 2,000 visitors or 0.2%), the National Gallery with 650,998 visitors (up 65,000 visitors or 11.1%) and the National Library with 577,935 visitors (up 172,000 visitors or 42.4%).

The top three tourist sights in 1995-96 were the same as the previous year, while the National Library surpassed Telstra Tower as the fourth most popular tourist destination for 1995-96.

11.8 NATIONAL ATTRACTIONS VISITED(a)

	1994-95	1995-96
<i>Attractions</i>	'000	'000
Parliament House (new)	1 272	1 231
Australian War Memorial	880	878
National Gallery of Australia	586	651
National Library Exhibition	406	578
Telstra Tower	420	413
National Science and Technology Centre	336	360
NCPA Exhibition Centre	343	354
Australian Botanic Gardens	371	338
High Court of Australia	228	203
Royal Australian Mint	190	170
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve	152	152
Old Parliament House	167	111
Australian Institute of Sport	101	104
National Film and Sound Archive	59	85
Electoral Education Office	64	68
CDSCC Tracking Station	54	65
National Museum, Yarramundi	36	27

(a) Attractions visited refers to all visitors including those resident in the ACT.

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

CULTURE

The ABS conducted a survey of attendance at selected culture/leisure venues in March 1995. The results showed that residents of the ACT had the highest participation rate of all States and Territories for 12 of the 19 selected venues and activities.

Cinemas were the most frequented venue, with 72.9% of ACT residents attending. The second most popular was the Botanic Gardens, at 49.3%, closely followed by National, State or local libraries at 47.9%. These were also the most popular at the national level, although participation rates were about 10 percentage points lower for all three.

Participation rates at venues were generally higher for people in the middle age groups (35–44 years). However, the age of the participant also varied according to the cultural event. Popular music concerts, cinema and animal and marine parks were frequented mostly by people aged 15–24 years. Cultural venues such as dance, classical music, art galleries, museums and the botanic garden had higher participation rates amongst the 35–54 age group. Cultural venues such as the opera, theatre, libraries and other performing arts were frequented by participants of various age groups in roughly the same proportions.

11.9 PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES BY AGE, MARCH 1995

	15–17 years	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total	Australia
<i>Venue/activity</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Art gallery	36.7	34.2	36.7	46.1	50.3	45.6	40.9	41.6	22.3
Museum	34.7	43.2	44.3	56.6	49.9	39.4	32.7	45.4	27.8
Animal and marine park	41.3	50.5	45.9	44.4	33.6	27.3	22.8	40.3	35.3
Botanic garden	36.3	50.3	45.3	51.8	55.4	51.7	47.1	49.3	38.5
National, State or local library	56.8	46.0	45.8	57.3	43.9	40.4	43.3	47.9	38.4
Popular music	50.7	65.2	42.3	33.6	33.9	24.0	16.7	39.6	26.9
Classical music	9.4	12.1	8.4	15.2	19.6	22.5	15.2	14.2	7.7
Theatre	25.8	29.9	17.3	25.7	24.2	17.9	18.4	23.0	16.6
Dance	20.6	15.6	12.3	17.9	17.6	6.1	15.3	15.2	10.0
Opera or musical	17.6	31.1	23.4	22.6	35.1	18.6	16.6	25.0	14.8
Other performing arts	25.7	33.2	28.3	27.8	25.2	10.3	12.2	25.3	18.7
Cinema	90.9	90.9	78.7	78.8	65.5	49.3	35.9	72.9	62.1

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

CULTURAL FUNDING

Total funding on culture in the ACT by the ACT Government was \$25.7 million for the year 1994-95. Most of the funding was attributable to the two groups, recreational facilities and services (\$8.3 million or 32.3% of total funding) and cultural facilities and services (\$13.8 million or 53.7%). Within these two groups, national parks and wildlife services, and libraries and archives received the most funding from the ACT Government at \$8.3 million and \$6.8 million respectively.

State and Territory government funding per head of population was the highest in the NT, followed by the ACT and SA. In 1994-95, the ACT Government funding on culture was equivalent to \$85.10 per head of population, compared to \$382 for the NT and \$83.20 for SA.

11.10

CULTURAL FUNDING PER HEAD OF POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	<i>Recreational facilities and services</i>	<i>Cultural facilities and services</i>	<i>Broadcasting and film</i>	<i>Recreation and culture n.e.c.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New South Wales	26.00	33.80	0.90	0.90	61.50
Victoria	18.70	31.60	1.50	0.80	52.70
Queensland	31.70	25.10	1.60	2.00	60.40
South Australia	20.80	56.90	2.40	3.00	83.20
Western Australia	18.70	42.90	0.80	3.60	66.00
Tasmania	26.20	33.40	0.20	1.20	60.90
Northern Territory	243.40	135.50	0.10	3.10	382.00
Australian Capital Territory	27.30	45.70	0.20	11.80	85.10

Source: *Cultural Funding, Australia* (Cat. no.4183.0).

USE OF LIBRARIES

During October 1995 a survey was run by the ABS on Travel to Work and Educational Institutions and Use of Library Services in the ACT. Just over 45% of Canberrans aged five years and older (122,600 persons) reported having used an ACT public library in the 12 months to October 1995.

The age groups with the highest public library usage rate were the 15-17 year olds (74.0%) and 10-14 year olds (72.2%). Persons in the 25-34 year age group reported the lowest public library usage rate (33.5%).

Females had a higher public library usage rate than males for all age groups. Overall, 50.5% of females had used an ACT public library compared with 40.1% of males. For males, the 10-14 year age group had the highest public library usage rate (69.9%), while for females it was the 15-17 year age group (87.0%). Of interest was the relatively higher usage rate (54.4%) for the 35-44 age group for females, possibly reflecting a connection with the children's high usage rates.

USE OF LIBRARIES *continued***11.11** USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES, 12 MONTHS TO OCTOBER 1995

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
5-9	6 043	52.7	6 939	64.1	12 982	58.3
10-14	7 850	69.9	7 867	74.6	15 718	72.2
15-17	4 315	62.2	5 491	87.0	9 805	74.0
18-24	7 924	41.1	9 425	46.9	17 349	44.0
25-34	6 586	26.9	9 460	37.9	16 047	32.5
35-44	7 670	34.5	13 212	54.4	20 883	44.9
45-54	6 446	32.8	7 959	40.7	14 406	36.8
55-64	3 315	32.6	3 843	40.5	7 159	36.4
65 or more	3 567	42.3	4 715	45.0	8 282	43.8
Total	53 717	40.1	68 912	50.5	122 629	45.3

Source: *Use of Public Library Services, Australian Capital Territory, October 1995* (Cat. no. 4125.8.40.001).

Around 55% or 147,800 persons had not used an ACT public library in the 12 months to October 1995. The predominant reasons given for non-use of ACT public libraries were: bought own books/CDs/videos or borrowed from friends (28.2%); preferred other activities/didn't want to use library (19.9%); too busy/not enough time (19.1%); used another library such as the National Library, school, university or workplace libraries (17.6%). These four reasons accounted for 84.8% of all reasons given for non-use of ACT public libraries.

Both males and females reported buying own books or borrowing as the most common reason for not using an ACT public library (25.1% and 32.0% respectively). However, for males the second most common response was preferred other activities/didn't want to use library (23.6%) compared with females whose second most common response was too busy/lack of time (18.4%).

11.12 REASONS FOR NOT USING A PUBLIC LIBRARY, 12 MONTHS TO OCTOBER 1995

	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Buy own books/CDs/videos or borrow from friends	31 478	25.1	33 903	32.0	65 381	28.2
Prefer other activities/don't use library	29 679	23.6	16 343	15.4	46 023	19.9
Use another library (e.g. school, university, or workplace libraries)	22 582	18.0	18 279	17.2	40 861	17.6
Too busy/not enough time	24 800	19.7	19 492	18.4	44 291	19.1
Unsure of library service or locations	3 625	2.9	3 340	3.1	6 966	3.0
Preferred books/CDs/videos unavailable	2 855	2.3	1 917	1.8	4 772	2.1
Difficult getting to a library	1 769	1.4	3 418	3.2	5 187	2.2
Difficulty reading	4 180	3.3	3 419	3.2	7 599	3.3
Have only recently arrived in ACT	2 840	2.3	3 740	3.5	6 580	2.8
Other	1 087	0.9	1 869	1.8	2 956	1.3
Don't know	719	0.6	364	0.3	1 084	0.5
Total	122 614	100.0	106 084	100.0	231 700	100.0

Source: *Use of Public Library Services, Australian Capital Territory, October 1995* (Cat. no. 4125.8.40.001).

USE OF LIBRARIES *continued*

In October 1996 the ACT Government engaged Urban Spatial and Economic Consultants Pty Ltd to undertake a survey detailing the use of library services in the ACT. A total of 800 telephone surveys were undertaken in a one-week period.

The survey found that the ACT has a high level of library usage (54.4% of respondents are classified as library users) and attributed it to socio-economic (demand) factors, such as the above-average proportion of educated residents, and the quality of the buildings. The results reveal that 64.0% of all households have at least one person who is a library user.

There does not appear to be a high resource attraction associated with the library materials. That is, residents do not tend to visit the libraries because of the quality of materials. Almost 78% of users visit a particular library most frequently because of its proximity to their home. Resource attraction was a more significant factor for residents in choosing their second library.

Saturday was the most popular day to visit libraries, with the afternoon the most popular time of the day to visit. A high proportion (40.8%) visit more than one branch.

Almost 96% of non-users thought that the provision of a local library service was important, which demonstrates the high opinion placed on the provision of the service.

INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT

The 1995-96 publication *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4177.0) indicates that the ACT is Australia's second most active city when it comes to organised sport participation.

The NT surpassed the ACT as the most 'sporting' State/Territory for the year 1995-96. The ACT had a sport participation rate of 36.9% for 1995-96, down 2.7% from the previous year. The national sport participation rate was 30.7% for the year 1995-96.

Participation rates were highest for the 15-24 age groups (56.3%), and declined steadily with age. Only 23.1% of persons aged 65 years and over participated in organised sport and physical activities in the ACT.

Males in the ACT had a higher participation rate (38.9%) than females (34.9%).

INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT *continued***11.13** SPORT PARTICIPATION RATES, 1995-96

	Males	Females	Persons
Age group (years)	%	%	%
15-24	54.3	58.3	56.3
25-34	46.0	40.3	43.2
35-44	34.8	27.6	31.0
45-54	27.8	22.4	25.1
55-64	25.9	21.2	23.7
65 and over	26.4	20.4	23.1
Total	38.9	34.9	36.9

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

MOST POPULAR ORGANISED SPORT

In 1995-96 aerobics proved to be the sport with the highest participation rate (7.4%) in the ACT for all persons. This was followed by golf (3.5%), martial arts (3.4%), netball (3.2%) and tennis (2.3%). Aerobics and golf were also the two most popular sports in Australia with participation rates of 4.8% and 3.2% respectively.

Aerobics was the most popular sport for females (11.8% participation rate), while golf was for males (6.1%).

11.14 MOST POPULAR ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES, PARTICIPATION RATES(a), 1995-96

	Males	Females	Persons(b)
Sport/activity	%	%	%
Aerobics	2.9	11.8	7.4
Golf	6.1	0.9	3.5
Martial arts	3.5	3.3	3.4
Netball	1.1	5.3	3.2
Tennis	2.0	2.7	2.3
Basketball	2.5	1.9	2.2
Touch football	2.2	1.9	2.1
Swimming	1.3	2.5	1.9
Ice/snow sports	2.0	1.6	1.8
Ten pin bowling	1.5	2.0	1.7
Soccer (outdoor)	2.5	0.6	1.5
Weight lifting	1.6	1.0	1.3

(a) Persons aged 15 and over.

(b) Proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

EXPENDITURE

Participants spent \$69.8 million on sport and physical activities in the ACT during 1995–96. The main areas of expenditure were equipment and clothing (\$24.4 million), transport and weekly fees (\$22.8 million), followed by membership (\$13.8 million) and other expenses (\$8.9 million).

Each participant spent an average of \$834 during 1995–96 on sport and physical activities in the ACT, compared to a national average of \$652.

The most expensive organised sport and physical activity in the ACT for the year 1995–96 was golf, with an average per participant cost of \$1,009. Ice/snow sports was the second most expensive sport (\$949), followed closely by sailing (\$947). The cheapest sporting activity was swimming, with an average cost per participant of \$243 for the year.

11.15 EXPENDITURE ON SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES(a), 1995–96

Sport/activity	Membership	Transport and weekly fee	Equipment and clothing	Other expense	Total expenditure	Average per participant
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$
Aerobics	3.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	6.4	381
Basketball	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	2.1	415
Golf	3.7	2.3	1.8	0.1	7.9	1 009
Ice/snow sports	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	3.9	949
Martial arts	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	2.4	313
Netball	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	2.6	358
Sailing	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	2.2	947
Soccer (outdoor)	0.2	0.4	0.4	—	1.0	281
Swimming	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.0	243
Ten pin bowling	0.1	1.2	0.1	—	1.4	365
Tennis	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	2.2	417
Touch football	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	261
Weight-lifting	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	0.9	289
Total(b)	13.8	22.8	24.4	8.9	69.8	834

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Includes activities not listed.

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

CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION

During 1995–96, 32,700 (74.6%) of 5–14 year olds participated in at least one organised sport or physical activity. The Australian participation rate for children was 61.5%, giving the ACT the highest child participation rate of all the States and Territories.

The child participation rate in sport was higher at the club organised level (64%) than the after school hours level (25.4%). Male participation rates (78.6%) for people aged 5–14 years were higher than female rates (70.3%) in the ACT during 1995–96.

SPORTS ATTENDANCE

ACT residents had the second highest attendance rate for sporting events of all the States and Territories at 49.1%. NT had the highest at 50.4%, while the figure for Australia was 44.3%.

The most popular sport attended in the ACT was rugby league, with an attendance rate of 28.3%. This was far ahead of the next most popular sport, cricket, at 8.2%. Rugby League matches had the highest attendance rate of any sport for males living in the ACT.

11.16 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTS, 1995

Sport	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	Rate	'000	Rate	'000	Rate
Australian Rules	11.5	10.2	3.8	3.3	15.3	6.7
Rugby League	45.7	40.7	19.1	16.3	64.8	28.3
Cricket	12.7	11.3	6.0	5.1	18.7	8.2
Basketball	11.4	10.1	7.0	6.0	18.4	8.0
Soccer	6.4	5.7	3.1	2.6	9.5	4.1
Motor sports	6.9	6.2	*1.6	*1.3	8.5	3.7
Tennis	*1.7	*1.5	*1.4	*1.2	3.1	1.3
Rugby Union	6.5	5.8	2.6	2.2	9.1	4.0
Netball	*1.4	*1.3	2.9	2.4	4.3	1.9

Source: Sports Attendance, March 1995 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

Although ACT males had the greatest sport attendance rate (60.8%) for Australia, ACT females were only placed sixth (38.0%). For each age group, males had an attendance rate significantly higher than that for females. For both males and females, attendance rates were highest for the 15-24 age group (64.8%) and steadily declined with each subsequent age group (48.1% for the 35-44 age group and 22.3% for persons 65 years and older).

11.17 ATTENDANCE BY AGE BY SEX, MARCH 1995

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
15-24	76.3	53.1	64.8
25-34	64.1	43.8	53.8
35-44	62.1	35.2	48.1
45-54	52.5	35.8	44.2
55-64	52.5	18.0	35.8
65 and over	29.1	17.1	22.3
Total	60.8	38.0	49.1

Source: Sports Attendance, March 1995 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

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Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia (Cat. no. 4177.0)

Sports Attendance (Cat. no. 4174.0)

Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8635.8)

Use of Public Library Services, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 4125.8.40.001)

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORTATION

Transport has an enormous economic and social impact in the ACT, creating substantial employment opportunities and contributing substantially to Gross State Product (GSP), with numerous support industries ranging from the automotive service industry to travel agencies. There are also the social costs of transport — such as road accidents and traffic congestion. Information about all aspects of transport and its support industries is vital for effective planning by the ACT Government.

ROADS AND BICYCLE PATHS

The Department of Urban Services is the principal road authority in the ACT, and is responsible for the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the Territory's road network. At 30 June 1996 there were 2,515 kilometres of roads in the ACT. The ACT Government maintains 2,499 kilometres of these roads while 16 kilometres are administered by the National Capital Authority on behalf of the Federal Government. This comprises 2,424 kilometres of sealed road (96.4% of the total) with the remaining 91.5 kilometres being unsealed.

The total stock of roads owned and serviced by the ACT Government is divided into three categories. National highways comprise 19 kilometres, Territorial roads 691 kilometres and municipal roads 1,789 kilometres.

The ACT has an extensive bicycle system, with approximately 300 kilometres of sealed bicycle paths which are supported by 600 kilometres of minor paths.

LICENCES

There were 5,037 more licences as at 30 June 1996, an increase of 2.5% over the previous year. The majority of licences are for vehicles only (89.4%), while the remaining licences were for combined motor bike/motor vehicle licences (10.6%). Just over two-thirds of ACT residents have some form of vehicle licence.

12.1 MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES, 30 JUNE

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Vehicle	171 744	175 163	177 731	180 266	185 201
Motor cycle	220	185	169	154	137
Combined	22 154	22 222	21 917	21 685	21 804
Total	194 118	197 570	199 817	202 105	207 142

Source: ACT Motor Vehicle Registry, unpublished data.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The main source of public transportation in the ACT is provided by the Australian Capital Territory Omnibus Network (ACTION). ACTION is responsible for the operation of Canberra's public time-tabled and school bus services and the administration of rural and special school services provided by other operations.

At 30 June 1996 ACTION employed 802 staff and operated:

- 386 buses;
- four interchanges and one bus station;
- three bus depots and daily maintenance workshops;
- one central workshop; and
- support vehicles.

Passenger boardings increased by 0.1% in 1995-96 to 24 million, while bus kilometres declined by 0.1% to 20.9 million. The number of buses in the fleet continued to fall to 386, and a further 24 staff were shed. These falls contributed to a 7% decrease in costs for the financial year and a decline in revenue by 8.7%, resulting in a \$5.8 million (12.9%) decrease in the real deficit.

12.2 ACTION BUS SERVICES

	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Operating statistics						
Passenger boardings	'000	24 577	23 760	23 744	23 974	24 001
Bus kilometres	'000	19 117	20 180	21 004	20 900	20 870
Buses in fleet	no.	452	422	420	391	386
Employees	no.	1 050	1 003	959	826	802
Financial statements						
Real operating cost	\$'000 (1994-95)	85 018	83 298	75 883	71 508	66 474
Real fares revenue	\$'000 (1994-95)	15 333	16 082	16 767	17 172	15 677
Real deficit	\$'000 (1994-95)	58 629	55 276	47 858	44 961	39 140

Source: Department of Urban Services, *Annual Report 1995-96*.

An integral part of the public transport system is provided by taxis. Aerial Taxi Cabs Co-operative Society Limited (Aerial) is the sole provider of a taxi despatch service based in the ACT with a fleet of 217 taxis operating on a 24-hour basis in 1995-96. All 217 taxis are independently owned and operated and compete for hirings throughout the ACT. In terms of equity and accessibility, Aerial operates an additional six wheelchair accessible sedan taxis which are required to respond preferentially to wheelchair hirings before conducting a standard hire.

During 1995-96, Aerial dispatched 1.85 million radio hirings at an average time for each journey of 9.5 minutes. Service provision statistics show an average time from telephone hiring to customer pick up was 6.3 minutes.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION *continued*

Other public transport systems include the NSW Countrylink rail system which operates to transport customers out of and into the ACT from NSW. In 1995-96 the number of passengers boarding trains in Canberra was 94,106, while the number of passengers alighting trains was 96,910.

REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES

Results from the May 1995 Motor Vehicle Census indicated 208,696 vehicles were on register in the ACT, an increase of 24,947 (13.6%) and 7,662 (3.8%) since the previous censuses held on 30 September 1991 and 30 June 1993, respectively. Passenger vehicles made up 87.6% of all motor vehicles on register in 1995 (up 6,545 or 4.4% since 1993), representing 515 vehicles per 1,000 people in the ACT. The average age of the vehicle population in the ACT was 9.9 years, compared with the average age of vehicles for Australia of 10.4 years.

12.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)

	1991	1993	1995(b)
	no.	no.	no.
Motor vehicles			
Passenger vehicles	137 347	150 028	156 573
Light commercial vehicles	15 192	16 692	17 517
Trucks			
Rigid	2 216	2 903	2 682
Articulated	269	272	296
Non-freight carrying	776	798	781
Buses	864	1 016	921
Total motor vehicles	156 664	171 709	178 770
Other vehicles			
Motor cycles	4 791	4 815	4 985
Plant and equipment(c)	995	1 283	998
Caravans	1 373	1 393	1 373
Trailers	19 926	21 834	22 570
Total other vehicles	27 085	29 325	29 926
Total vehicles on register	183 749	201 034	208 696

(a) Motor Vehicle Census data for 1991 and 1993 has been revised due to duplications occurring when vehicles were transferred between government agencies.

(b) 1995 data is at 31 May.

(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 (Cat. no. 9309.0); Motor Vehicles in Australia (Cat. no. 9311.0).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

There were 12,133 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in the ACT in the 12 months ending 30 June 1996, compared to 12,006 registered in the previous financial year. Passenger vehicles accounted for 91.1% of all new registrations in the ACT and 2.1% of all new vehicles Australia wide. New registrations of light commercial vehicles (which include many four-wheel drives) experienced a decline of 21.6% in 1995-96, as did rigid trucks (down 47.8%) and articulated trucks (down 41.2%).

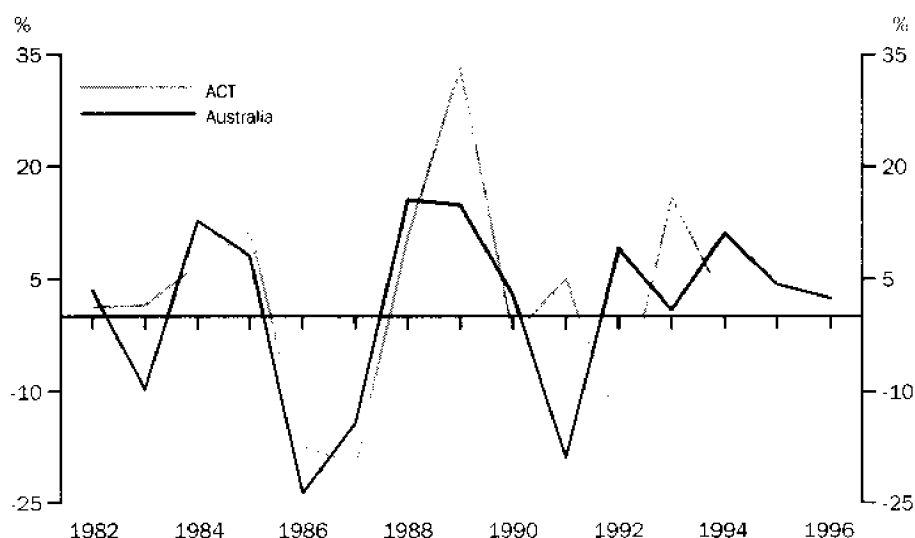
There were 341 new motor cycle registrations issued in the ACT in 1995-96, down 2.6% on the previous year.

12.4 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

Type of vehicle	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicle	10 871	475 981	10 582	528 501	11 054	531 778
Light commercial vehicle	1 081	80 720	1 221	88 840	957	86 666
Trucks						
Rigid	105	9 812	138	11 391	72	9 726
Articulated	19	3 147	17	4 815	10	2 909
Non-freight carrying	8	795	6	866	—	1 074
Buses	71	3 814	42	4 496	40	4 376
Total (excluding motor cycles)	12 155	574 269	12 006	638 909	12 133	636 529
Motor cycles	197	17 425	350	20 505	341	22 345

Source: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia: Preliminary* (Cat. no. 9301.0).

New motor vehicle registrations are an important economic indicator which has shown particular volatility over the last decade (see graph 12.5). Percentage changes in new motor vehicle registrations for both the ACT and Australia generally mirrored each other from 1982 to 1990. After 1990 the figure for the ACT has tended to run counter to Australia.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS *continued***12.5** NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS ACT AND AUSTRALIA(a)

(a) All vehicles except motor cycles.

Source: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia: Preliminary (Cat. no. 9301.0)*

USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The 1995 survey of motor vehicle use found that the estimated total distance travelled in the 12 months ending 30 September 1995, by all vehicles registered in the ACT, was 3,023 million kilometres, an increase of 8.3% over the corresponding period in 1991. However, the average distance travelled by motor vehicles in 1995 (16,800 km) showed a decrease of 1.8% from 1991 (17,100 km). Vehicles registered in Qld recorded the highest distance travelled per vehicle (17,100 km), followed by the ACT.

About 45.2% (1,366 million km) of the total distance travelled by passenger vehicles was for private use, 29% (863 million km) was for travel to and from work, and 26.3% (795 million km) was for business use. Vehicles registered in the ACT and SA recorded the highest average vehicle use for private purposes with averages of 8,900 and 8,400 kilometres, respectively.

Total fuel consumption by all vehicles in the ACT for the 12 months ended 30 September 1995 was estimated at 375.5 million litres, up 4.1% from the 1991 estimate of 360.6 million litres. The use of unleaded petrol now exceeds leaded petrol. In 1995, unleaded petrol accounted for 51% (183.1 million litres) of all petrol consumption, compared to 29% (103.2 million litres) in 1991.

JOURNEY TO WORK AND STUDY

The ABS publication *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996* (Cat. no. 4602.0) provides a profile of the various methods used by ACT residents to journey to work and educational institutions. During the survey period a total of 152,200 persons within the ACT travelled to work. Most people who travelled to work did so by car (76.4% of all travellers as drivers and 10.1% as passengers). The next most common modes were bus (13.0%) and walking (5.9%). A larger proportion of ACT residents use the bus system as a means of getting to work or study than for residents in other States and Territories.

Of those ACT residents who walk and/or cycle to work or study, the principle reason is for exercise and health aspects (60.8%). This is followed by proximity of their home to their place of work or study (38.2%). For Australia there was a reverse pattern with the major reason for walking and/or cycling to work or study being proximity to place of work or study (62.0%), followed by exercise and health benefits (36.4%).

The most frequent reasons ACT residents gave for not taking public transport to work or study were that it takes too long (46.6%), their vehicle was needed during work hours (22.9%), infrequency of service (22.5%) and the comfort/privacy (21.8%) associated with not using public transport. For Australia the major reasons given for not using public transport were no service available (36.3%), takes too long (26.2%), their vehicle was needed during working hours (15.3%) and infrequency of service (13.8%).

The ABS publication *Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 9201.8.40.001) provides information on all aspects of people's methods and practices of travelling to work and educational institutions. The survey found the peak period for ACT commuters to depart for work in the morning was 8 a.m. to 8:29 a.m. for car drivers and passengers, and 7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. for bus travellers. The majority of journeys to work by private transport (non-bus) took less than 30 minutes (78.5% of these trips), whereas journeys by bus transport took between 20-59 minutes (78.7% of these trips).

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO SHOPPING CENTRES

In October 1996 a survey on shopping preferences was conducted in the ACT as a supplement to the Monthly Labour Force Survey. For the last major shopping, the main method of transport was by car (92%), walking (4%) and bus (4%). For the last convenience shopping trip, the main method of transport was by car (73%) and walking (24%). Considerably more shoppers walked to do their convenience shopping than they did for their major shopping.

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO SHOPPING CENTRES *continued*

The time taken to travel to shopping centres for the last major shopping trips by all methods of transport took less than 5 minutes for 25% of trips, 5–9 minutes for 36% of trips, 10–14 minutes for 24% of trips, 15–19 for 9% of trips and greater than 20 minutes for 7% of trips. The time taken to travel by car for major shopping was in similar proportions to all methods of transport.

The time taken to travel to shopping centres for the last convenience shopping trips by all methods of transport took less than 5 minutes for 44% of trips, 5–9 minutes for 24% of trips, 10–14 minutes for 13% of trips, 15–19 minutes for 8% of trips and greater than 20 minutes for 10% of trips. The time taken to travel by car for convenience shopping took less than 5 minutes for 48% of trips, whereas only 37% of walking trips were completed within 5 minutes.

12.6 MAIN METHOD OF TRANSPORT TO DO LAST MAJOR AND CONVENIENCE SHOPPING TRIP BY TIME TAKEN TO GET TO SHOPPING CENTRE

	Less than 5 minutes	5–9 minutes	10–14 minutes	15–19 minutes	Greater than 20 minutes not stated	Total
<i>Method of transport</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
LAST MAJOR SHOPPING TRIP						
Bus	—	812	450	1 160	978	3 401
Car (as driver or passenger)	22 428	32 380	21 918	7 227	5 204	89 157
Walking	1 495	961	801	331	481	4 070
Other/not stated	—	415	178	—	99	692
Total	23 923	34 569	23 346	8 718	6 762	97 320
LAST CONVENIENCE SHOPPING TRIP						
Bus	—	353	354	591	463	1 761
Car (as driver or passenger)	33 421	16 388	7 622	5 401	7 450	70 263
Walking	8 601	6 638	4 568	1 820	1 401	23 029
Other/not stated	715	214	363	—	215	1 506
Total	42 738	23 574	12 906	7 812	9 529	96 559

Source: *Shopping Preferences, Australian Capital Territory, October 1996* (Cat. no. 8644.8).

The ABS publication *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996* (Cat. no. 4602.0) provides a profile of the main modes of transport used by ACT residents for the purpose of shopping. The publication shows that most households in the ACT undertake their major shopping at least once a week (70.7% compared to the national average of 71.8%); shop at one shopping centre (74.3% compared to the national average of 70.0%); shop between Monday to Friday before 5 p.m. (42.7% compared with the national average of 62.5%); and use a car/truck/van to travel to the shops (89.2% compared to the national average of 86.4%). Walking was the next most popular method for both the ACT and Australia (5.3% and 8.3% respectively), followed by the bus (4.5% and 3.2% respectively).

ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) conducted 103,105 roadside random breath tests (RBT) in 1995-96, a decrease of 1.6% on the previous year. During 1995-96, 1,339 people (up 5.8%) were prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court based on the reading registered.

In 1995-96 there were 13,199 accidents reported to the police, an increase of 1,067 (8.8%) from 1994-95. The number of fatalities on ACT roads in 1995-96 more than doubled from the previous year, 21 compared to 9 in 1994-95. Despite this, the ACT had the lowest road fatalities per capita of all the States and Territories, 7.48 per 100,000 (at June 1996) compared with the Australian figure of 10.81 per 100,000.

The number of persons injured in road accidents (669) increased marginally by 0.3% over the same period. The number of pedestrians and motor cyclists injured decreased by 20.6% and 5.6% respectively, while the number of cyclists injured rose by 22.6%.

12.7 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Roadside RBT screening				
Tests conducted	101 693	96 626	104 834	103 105
Persons charged/summonsed	684	1 083	1 265	1 339
Accident information				
Accidents reported	10 883	11 273	12 132	13 199
Fatalities	11	20	9	21
Drivers injured	285	309	308	319
Passengers injured (including pillion passengers)	136	165	157	152
Motorcycle riders injured	68	64	72	68
Pedestrians injured	51	57	68	54
Bicyclists injured	73	75	62	76
Total persons injured	613	670	667	669
Breath analysis reports				
Persons who were breath tested	1 260	1 620	2 045	2 321
Person who refused/failed breath tests	51	54	43	63
Persons who were charged/summonsed	1 223	1 566	1 625	1 824
Persons tested following motor vehicle collisions	212	218	205	231
Number of lectures conducted	30	13	14	n.a

Source: Australian Federal Police, Accident Investigation Section, unpublished data.

ROAD FATALITIES

During the 1996 calendar year there were 23 road fatalities on ACT roads, an increase of 8 fatalities (53.3%) from 1995, accounting for 1.2% of total Australian fatalities (1,979). This figure represents the highest annual figure since 1990 (26). The number of pedestrian and motor vehicle driver fatalities accounted for 74% of all road fatalities in the ACT.

12.8 ROAD FATALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER

	1994		1995		1996	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Drivers	10	809	4	874	8	874
Passengers	3	501	2	491	9	501
Pedestrians	2	367	3	398	3	352
Motorcyclist(a)	2	190	6	204	—	193
Pedal cyclists	—	59	—	48	3	58
All road users(b)	17	1 928	15	2 017	23	1 979

(a) Includes pillion passengers.

(b) Includes road users not separately classified.

Source: Federal Office of Road Safety and Traffic Monitoring Section, Department of Urban Services, *Road Fatalities, Australia*.

There has been a significant decrease in the number of road fatalities in the ACT over the last decade and a half. The most notable falls occurred in the late 1980s and early 1990s as shown by graph 12.9.

12.9 ROAD FATALITIES, ACT 1982-1996



Source: Federal Office of Road Safety and Traffic Monitoring Section, ACT, Department of Urban Services, *Road fatalities, Australia*.

CANBERRA AIRPORT

The Canberra airport is the gateway to the ACT and the south east region of NSW. It is jointly used by the Royal Australia Air Force (RAAF) and Civil Aviation Authority with the operations under the control of the Federal Airports Corporation. The airport started off as a grass paddock in 1920 and was gradually upgraded to its current layout. The runways were built during and after World War II and up until 1964 consisted of sealed natural gravels. Between 1964 and 1973 the runways and pavements were sealed with hotmix to enable the airport to be capable of handling unrestricted movements of B767-200 series wide bodied aircraft.

Passenger traffic through Canberra has steadily increased over the years and the Federal Airports Corporation estimate that passenger numbers will exceed 2,200,000 by the year 2010.

Numbers of revenue passengers rose by 4.2% in 1995-96, to reach just under 1.75 million. Domestic revenue passengers increased by 1.5% (22,680 passengers) while regional revenue passengers increased by 24.5% (47,858 passengers).

Aircraft movements rose 4.0% in 1995-96, due mainly to a 1,108 (9.3%) rise in regional movements.

12.10 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: REVENUE PASSENGERS

Year	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.
1988-89	537 368	542 839	1 080 207	4 369	4 408	8 777	541 737	547 247	1 088 984
1989-90	334 983	336 921	671 904	25 613	23 939	49 552	360 596	360 860	721 456
1990-91(a)	527 925	528 889	1 056 814	33 297	34 286	67 583	561 222	563 175	1 124 397
1991-92(a)	631 885	635 481	1 267 366	46 203	47 258	93 461	678 088	682 739	1 360 827
1992-93(a)	623 515	636 646	1 260 161	63 196	58 552	121 748	686 711	695 198	1 381 909
1993-94(a)	669 346	690 555	1 359 901	78 829	75 694	154 523	747 175	766 249	1 514 424
1994-95(a)	734 458	749 542	1 484 000	99 255	95 815	195 070	833 713	845 357	1 679 070
1995-96(a)	748 947	757 733	1 506 680	122 904	120 024	242 928	871 851	877 757	1 749 608

(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.

Source: Department of Transport, Aviation Statistics Section, unpublished data.

12.11 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Year	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.
1988-89	8 990	8 989	17 979	1 351	1 396	2 747	10 341	10 385	20 726
1989-90	5 111	5 117	10 228	2 412	2 452	4 864	7 523	7 569	15 092
1990-91	8 852	8 835	17 687	2 352	2 393	4 745	11 204	11 228	22 432
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	11 845	11 832	23 677	5 976	5 976	11 952	17 821	17 808	35 629
1995-96	12 032	11 974	24 006	6 552	6 508	13 060	18 584	18 482	37 066

Source: Department of Transport, Aviation Statistics Section, unpublished data.

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(Cat. no. 8644.8)

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(Cat. no. 9202.0)

Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, Australian Capital Territory, October 1995 (Cat. no. 9201.8.40.001)

With the overview of the ACT population established in Chapter 4, this chapter links the population stock to the stock of natural assets. It presents statistics which indicate some of the pressures which are exerted on the natural environment by the ACT population, in the forms of consumption patterns and waste generation by households.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The main types of waste generated in the ACT are: solid waste, including household and commercial waste; liquid waste, including stormwater and sewage waste; gaseous waste, including greenhouse gases, air pollutants and combustion emissions; and hazardous waste, including automotive oils, solvents and other chemicals, and hospital waste.

Waste management is the process by which society controls the production and disposal of these waste. Waste management techniques used by the ACT Government include waste minimisation (prevention, reduction, reuse and recycling) as well as the traditional disposal through landfill.

The wheelie bin kerbside garbage and recyclables collection system was successfully introduced throughout Canberra in December 1994. More than 200,000 wheelie bins were allocated to households in Canberra and a major sorting facility was constructed at Hume. It involves weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheelie bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheelie bins. As a direct result of introducing kerbside recycling, waste going to landfill was reduced by 15%.

In the first six months of operation, the kerbside recycling contract contributed a total of 10,227 (7.7%) tonnes of the 133,250 tonnes recycled in 1994-95. In 1995-96 this system recovered 24,128 tonnes of material which exceeded initial projections.

ACT Waste Management follow-up surveys revealed that households reduced the volume of mixed garbage on average from about 9kg per week to about 7kg, while the volume of recyclables increased from 3kg per week to 4.7kg. Around 48% of recyclables otherwise going to landfill were reclaimed as a result of the scheme.

According to the ABS publication *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0), in March 1996, dwelling collection was the highest in the ACT (97.4%) and lowest in the NT (**8.6%). The ACT and Tas. reported the highest use of special areas at dumps (28.1% and 21.1% respectively), while WA and SA had the lowest (6.3% and 5.3% respectively).

WASTE MANAGEMENT *continued*

Households in the ACT recorded the highest level of awareness (43.4%) regarding knowledge of specific services available to dispose of hazardous waste. Nationally, the level of awareness was 30.7%, with NSW (29.0%) recording the lowest level.

RECYCLING

In 1995-96 a total of 265,022 tonnes of materials were recycled, an increase of almost 92.5% from the previous year. The Department of Urban Services reported increases for all types of materials recycled except for aluminium cans and clothing, which fell 28.5% and 14.3% respectively. The three largest increases in recycling in 1995-96 were in garden waste (up 171.8%), demolition waste (up 118.1%) and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) (up 56.8%).

Revolve, a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane, enabled the reuse of more than 7,000 tonnes of dumped waste in 1995-96, an increase of 78.6% on the previous year.

13.1 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Product	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Glass	3 598	4 171	4 495	7 100	7 795
Paper	19 861	22 413	23 578	(a)1 500	37 124
PET(b)	45	82	98	300	429
HDPE(c)	n.c.	77	94	280	439
Liquid paperboard	n.c.	8	72	240	251
Aluminium cans	275	285	296	280	200
Steel cans	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	500	826
Garden waste	28 024	31 776	33 420	35 500	96 473
Demolition waste	26 578	30 047	43 795	48 000	104 670
Motor oil	1 180	1 350	1 400	1 400	1 935
Metals ferrous	2 874	3 752	4 560	4 700	5 541
Cooking oil and fat	354	535	595	600	754
Clothing	1 600	1 600	1 750	1 850	1 585
Revolve tip salvage(d)	2 575	2 950	3 570	3 920	7 000
Total tonnes	85 784	98 039	116 721	137 670	265 022
Saved landfill space @ \$22/tonne (\$m)	1.89	2.16	2.57	3.03	(e)6.09
Oil (million litres)	1.18	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.94

Note: n.c. — not collected.

(a) The paper figures from previous years included both domestic and office papers. Due to kerbside collections the 1994-95 figure increased dramatically.

(b) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

(c) High density polyethylene (HDPE).

(d) Includes brick recycling as from 1995-96.

(e) Now \$23 per tonne.

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services: *A Waste Management Strategy for Canberra - No Waste By 2010*.

RECYCLING *continued*

The ABS publication *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0) reported that household collection was the main method used to collect recycled material in the ACT. The survey found that in March 1996, 97.6% of households in the ACT used this service, 97.1% for glass, 96.9% for cans and 94.2% for plastic. Kitchen/food waste and garden waste was primarily used to make compost or mulch (with 94.3% of households composting kitchen and food waste and 82.4% composting garden waste). Paper, glass, cans and plastic collection was higher in the ACT than for any other State or Territory.

In 1996, of those households in the ACT who gave a reason for not recycling all the items surveyed, the major reason was not enough recyclable materials (64.5% compared to 36.6% in 1992). The ACT rated highest for households who considered they did not have enough recyclable material, and the lowest for having no services or facilities available (**2.7%). Similarly, Australian households identified a lack of recyclable materials (51.0% compared to 19.5% in 1992) as the major reason for not recycling, followed by no services available (23.0%).

ENERGY USE

Energy contributes substantially to the welfare and standard of living in the ACT, and its supply underpins activity in all parts of its economy. The most important sources of energy used by people in the ACT, as in the rest of Australia, are petroleum products, electricity and natural gas. The petroleum products, petrol and diesel fuel, are the main sources of energy for transport. Electricity and natural gas are used by businesses and households.

Electricity

All electricity used in the ACT is supplied by ACTEW Corporation. The total electricity consumption in the ACT in 1995-96 was 2,200 gigawatt hours (GWh) (down 1.3% from 1994-95), of which 45.6% was consumed by the residential sector while the remaining 54.4% was used by the industrial and commercial sectors. In 1996, 72.1% of electricity was purchased from NSW generators while the remainder came from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

Natural gas

AGL Gas Company supplies the ACT with natural gas piped from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia. Natural gas was first supplied to Canberra in 1981. Since then the company has built a network of gas mains which cover almost all of the city, with over half of Canberra's dwellings connected. Government, business and industry sectors account for about 50% of total consumption with the remaining 50% used by households.

ENERGY USE *continued***13.2** ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Year	Electricity		Natural gas		Petrol(a)		Diesel(a)	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	PJ(b)	GJ(c)	PJ	GJ	PJ	GJ	PJ	GJ
1990-91	7.79	26.87	3.82	13.18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1991-92	7.79	26.45	4.31	14.63	9.49	32.21	1.52	5.2
1992-93	8.10	27.09	4.65	15.56	10.41	34.82	1.87	6.3
1993-94	7.98	26.52	4.40	14.62	10.48	34.83	1.86	6.2
1994-95(d)	8.51	28.19	4.77	15.81	10.91	36.16	2.17	7.2

(a) Note that statistics for petroleum products are for road use only, they do not include, for example, use in machinery or for heating, or sales of Avgas and kerosene.

(b) Petajoule — equal to 1 billion megajoules.

(c) Gigajoule — equal to 1 thousand megajoules.

(d) Figures for 1994-95 are for the year ended 31 March 1995; all other figures are for year ended 30 June.

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

In June 1994, an ABS survey found that gas (46.2% of households) and electricity (37.8% of households) were of almost equal importance as sources of energy for space heating in the ACT, while electricity (79.1%) was clearly the main hot water energy source.

13.3 ENERGY SOURCES BY USE: HOUSEHOLDS, JUNE 1994

Energy source	Space heating		Hot water(a)	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%
Gas(b)	46.2	31.9	20.1	33.6
Electricity	37.8	29.7	79.1	62.3
Wood	10.2	17.6	..	..
Oil	4.5	3.1	..	..
Solar	—	0.1	3.1	4.9
Other/varies	0.9	1.4	0.2	2.2
No heating	0.4	16.2	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of energy sources in each column as more than one combination may be specified.

(b) Includes bottled and mains gas.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practises, June 1994* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

ENERGY CONSERVATION

In keeping with national and international trends, the ACT Government's policies aim to reduce the consumption of, and dependence on, fossil fuels. One important avenue for this has been educating the public about the principles of energy-efficient appliances in housing. ACTEW has built energy-efficient houses to encourage architects and builders to incorporate some of these principles into their designs. A natural gas energy-efficient display house has also been built. On another front, since July 1995 all new dwellings have had to receive a four-star energy-efficiency rating before approval for construction.

Two programs also operating within the ACT Government which aim to reduce energy-consumption are the Energy Management Program for government-owned buildings and the Eco Workplace Scheme. Agencies are now required to report on the Eco Workplace Scheme in their annual reports.

Ecowise Services Limited commenced trading as a public company on 1 March 1996. It had previously been a business unit of ACTEW Corporation, but it is now a subsidiary company. Ecowise offers energy management consulting and energy efficient products and systems as a means of actively promoting energy conservation in the ACT.

Details from the 1994 Australian Housing Survey found that in households where insulation status was known, the ACT had the highest proportion of dwellings with some form of insulation (76.4% compared to 53.6% for Australia). It was also found that 52.7% of all dwellings in the ACT had roof insulation, the highest of all the States and Territories, while 22.1% had both roof and wall insulation, the second highest figure after Victoria (25.4%). The cold winters and relatively hot summers make insulation an important factor in energy conservation in the ACT.

WATER SUPPLY

The ACT has sufficient water resources (developed and future) to satisfy its own needs to a population of around 700,000 based on the design per capita consumption allowances determined during the 1980s and early 1990s. The Australian Water Resources Council has estimated the ACT has 175 gigalitres of divertible surface water resources, which is just 0.2% of the Australian total. Of this, 106 gigalitres (60.6%) has been developed for use, compared with a resource utilisation of 21.5% for Australia as a whole. Water supplies for the ACT are currently sourced from four water supply dams. Three are within the ACT while the largest, Googong Dam, is on the Queanbeyan River.

The *ACT State of the Environment Report* notes that over the last two to three years consumption per capita in the ACT has been the lowest recorded for the past 25 years. For example, despite the very low rainfall in 1994, water consumption was 530 litres per capita per day — much less than 1982's figure of 830 litres (1982's rainfall was 260 mm and 1994's 383 mm).

WATER SUPPLY *continued*

ACT households were highly satisfied with the quality of their water, with 85.6% giving the water the thumbs up. Only the Northern Territory has a higher satisfaction rate. South Australia had the lowest satisfaction rate at 47.0%, while the figure was 63.5% for Australia as a whole.

WATER USAGE

Canberrans have a high per capita usage of water when compared with other capital cities in Australia, higher than Melbourne, Sydney, Perth or Adelaide. Only Darwin and Brisbane have a greater usage, however their annual rainfall is almost double that of Canberra.

The National Capital Development Commission found that within an average household 55% of water is used externally and 45% internally. The main area for water usage in the ACT is garden watering (52%), followed by the bathroom (16%), toilet (14%), laundry (10%) and kitchen (5%).

13.4 WATER STATISTICS

Item	Units	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Customers	no.	98 796	100 819	105 634	108 421	113 371	116 008
Length of mains	km	2 587	2 631	2 694	2 793	2 830	2 877
Maximum daily demand(a)	ML	483	399	298	378	332	296
Total consumption	ML	77 261	60 048	50 160	59 388	60 572	53 254

(a) Megalitres -- equal to 1 million litres.

Source: ACTEW Corporation, *Annual Report, 1996*.

The total water consumption in the ACT in 1995-96 was 53,254 millilitres (ML) (down 12.1% or 7,318 ML from 1994-95), of which 51.0% (27,176 ML) was consumed by the domestic sector while the remaining 49.0% (26,078 ML) was used by the industrial and commercial sectors. Despite the number of customers increasing by 17,212 (17.4%) since 1990-91, total water consumption in the ACT has fallen by 24,007 ML (31.1%).

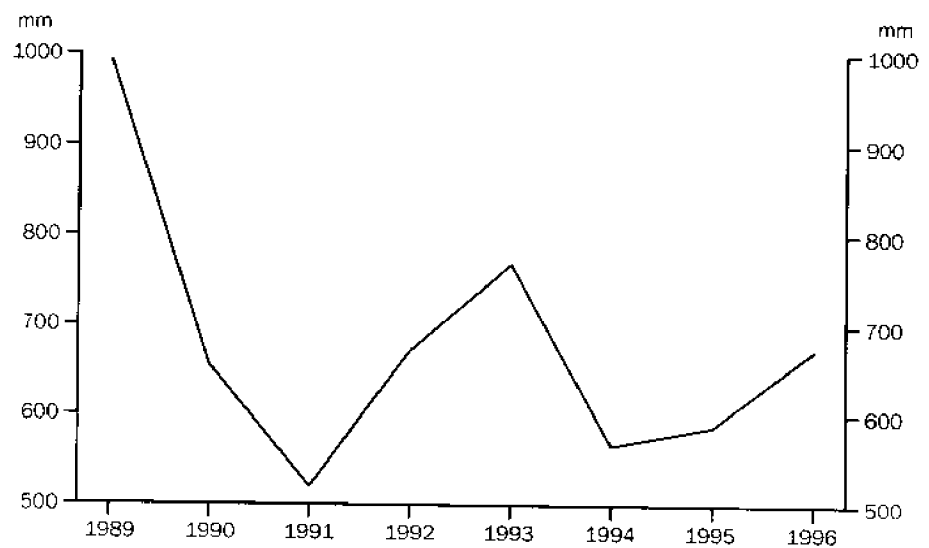
WATER CONSERVATION

Over the last two to three years, consumption per capita has been the lowest recorded for the past 25 years. However, water consumption is still related to rainfall. When rainfall is higher, water usage tends to fall, mainly due to a lesser need for watering lawns and gardens.

13.5 WATER CONSUMPTION



13.6 RAINFALL



Many households in the ACT and Australia still did not use any water conservation methods (45.3% and 54.3% respectively). The three most common ones that were used in the ACT were dual-flush toilets (33.2% of households), repairing dripping taps (29.5%) and using a reduced-flow shower head (28.6%).

WATER CONSERVATION *continued*

The previously shown usage figures would indicate that the dual-flush toilets and reduced-flow shower heads are effective because of the high amount of water used in these facilities. However, the vast majority of water is used in the garden and it is here that the greatest savings can be made.

13.7 METHODS OF CONSERVING WATER BY HOUSEHOLDS, JUNE 1994

Methods	Households	
	ACT	Aust.
	%	%
Dual flush toilet	33.2	39.0
Reduced flow shower head	28.6	21.8
Recycle/reuse water	12.3	13.3
Full loads when washing	16.8	16.1
Shorter showers	15.9	15.7
Repair dripping taps	29.5	23.5
Brick in toilet cistern	2.5	1.8
Other	15.0	8.4
Suds saver used	15.7	14.7
No water conservation used	45.3	54.3

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, June 1994* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

REFERENCES

ACTEW Corporation, *Annual Report, 1996*

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ABS publications

Australian Housing Survey: Selected Findings, 1994 (Cat. no. 4181.0)

Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996 (Cat. no. 4602.0)

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

This chapter presents an overview of the Australian Capital Region by examining various aspects of its demographic, social and economic situation.

For statistical purposes the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is a combination of the Australian Capital Territory and the South East New South Wales Statistical Subdivision and is a region in which the Australian Capital Regional Development Council (ACRDC) has been focusing on regional planning and economic development issues. It includes the ACT and the following local government area (LGA's) shires and cities as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC): Bega Valley, Bombala, Boorowa, Cooma-Monaro, Crookwell, Eurobodalla, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mullwarree, Queanbeyan, Snowy River, Tallaganda, Yarrowlumla, Yass and Young. Tumut Shire, which is located in the Murrumbidgee Statistical Division, but a member of the ACRDC, has been excluded from all the following analysis for comparability purposes. At 30 June 1996, the ACR covered an area of some 54,495 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 486,765 people, representing 6.8% of the combined ACT and NSW land area and 7.8% of the estimated resident population.

In addition to the ACT, the sub-region incorporates the adjoining NSW LGA's of Cooma-Monaro (part), Gunning, Queanbeyan City, Yarrowlumla and Yass Shires, and is an important urban planning area. People living in the sub-region rely predominantly on Canberra-Queanbeyan as the primary service centre. At 30 June 1996 the sub-region covered an area of some 15,879 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 366,584 people, representing 29.1% of the ACR's land area and 74.7% of its estimated resident population.

The ACR is conveniently located between Sydney and Melbourne in the centre of Australia's densely populated south-eastern seaboard. The ACR comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip of approximately 270 kilometres consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Maruya, Tuross and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The narrow south-coast area has a humid cool-temperature climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 900 millimetres. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 500 and 700 millimetres, but in the mountains exceeds 1,400 millimetres. The region is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from

Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the region. Canberra–Queanbeyan also serves as the major commercial and community centre of the region, having the largest population and employment concentration.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

At 30 June 1996 the estimated resident population of the ACR was 486,765, an increase of 30,005 since 30 June 1991 (table 14.1). Despite a growth rate of 6.6% for the 1991–96 period, there continues to be a decline in its annual average growth rate, declining from 1.8% in 1991 to 0.4% in 1996. The natural rate of increase (excess of births over deaths) continued to remain a positive component in population growth in the ACR where in 1995 births exceeded deaths by around 4,492 persons.

A similar demographic trend is evident in the sub-region. Its estimated resident population at 30 June 1996 was 366,584, an increase of 24,283 persons since 30 June 1991. While the sub-region has reported a total growth rate of 7.1% over the last five years, the average annual growth rate has declined from 1.6% in 1991 to 0.9% in 1996.

There were five LGA's within the ACR which experienced a net population loss, with Harden (down 5.9%) and Boorowa (down 4.7%) recording the largest losses. The highest growth rates for the 1991–96 period were recorded in Yarrowluma (15.6%), Eurobodalla (13.2%), Snowy River (12.5%), Queanbeyan (11.8%), and Mulwaree (7.8%). The ACT had a 6.7% population increase, which was greater than that of the ACR.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS *continued***14.1** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION AND SUB-REGION

Statistical areas — 30 June							Change 1991-96	
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	no.	%
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.		
ACT	288 586	293 700	298 200	300 900	304 100	308 025	19 439	6.7
Cooma-Monaro	9 629	9 679	9 739	9 777	9 817	9 721	92	1.0
Gunning	2 187	2 227	2 247	2 277	2 307	2 300	113	5.2
Queanbeyan	25 199	26 064	26 714	27 458	28 073	28 167	2 968	11.8
Yarrowfurla	7 776	8 346	8 726	9 005	9 220	8 989	1 213	15.6
Yass	8 924	9 054	9 264	9 442	9 742	9 382	458	5.1
Total sub-region	342 301	349 070	354 890	358 859	363 259	366 584	24 283	7.1
% change from previous period	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	—	—
Bega Valley	26 454	26 974	27 374	28 019	28 449	28 286	1 832	6.9
Bombala	3 159	3 149	3 119	3 099	3 059	3 069	-90	-2.8
Boorowa	2 606	2 616	2 606	2 616	2 626	2 483	-123	-4.7
Crookwell	4 562	4 592	4 622	4 651	4 681	4 429	-133	-2.9
Eurobodalla	26 899	27 999	28 899	29 645	30 395	30 461	3 562	13.2
Goulburn	21 991	22 071	22 121	22 147	22 177	21 504	-487	-2.2
Harden	4 145	4 165	4 165	4 184	4 214	3 899	-246	-5.9
Mulwaree	5 399	5 499	5 589	5 678	5 788	5 823	424	7.8
Snowy River	5 554	5 644	5 704	5 853	5 973	6 248	694	12.5
Tallaganda	2 540	2 590	2 630	2 650	2 680	2 595	55	0.4
Young	11 150	11 210	11 250	11 308	11 378	11 384	234	0.4
Total Australian Capital Region	456 760	465 579	472 969	478 209	484 679	486 765	30 005	6.6
% change from previous period	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.4	—	—

Source: Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas (Cat. no. 3205.8); Regional Statistics, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 1304.1); Regional Population Growth, Australia 1991 and 1996 (Cat. no. 3218.0).

AGE PROFILE

The age structure of the ACR varies according to the geographical location of various statistical areas. The areas that have the largest concentration of people aged over 65 years are the coastal shires of Eurobodalla (20.8% of its total population) and Bega Valley (15.5%), and rural shires such as Tallaganda (16.1%), Crookwell (15.7%), Harden (14.8%) and Boorowa (14.5%). The ACT (7.1%), Snowy River (7.2%) and Queanbeyan (7.0%) have lower proportions of people aged 65 and over. One reason for this difference is the variations in climate, with the coastal areas being more attractive as retirement centres than the ski fields.

AGE PROFILE *continued***14.2** AGE PROFILE FOR AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, 30 JUNE 1995

	0-14 years	15-65 years	65+ years
	%	%	%
ACT	21.8	71.1	7.1
Bega Valley	24.3	60.2	15.5
Bombala	22.0	64.2	13.9
Boorowa	23.1	62.4	14.5
Cooma-Monaro	23.8	64.2	12.0
Crookwell	21.5	62.8	15.7
Eurobodalla	20.8	58.4	20.8
Goulburn	23.0	64.8	12.1
Gunning	22.4	64.6	12.9
Harden	23.8	61.4	14.8
Mulwaree	23.6	65.1	11.2
Queanbeyan	22.8	70.2	7.0
Snowy River	16.8	76.0	7.2
Tallaganda	21.2	62.7	16.1
Yarrowlumla	24.7	70.5	4.8
Yass	24.6	64.2	11.2
Young	23.6	62.4	14.0

Source: *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas* (Cat. no. 3205.8); *Regional Statistics, New South Wales, 1994* (Cat. no. 1304.1).

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

The ACR has a strong and diverse economy, which is significantly different to that of Australia as a whole. This is expected given the large contribution of the public sector in the ACT economy, its rich agricultural base and its range of high quality tourist, fishing and forestry locations in the coastal and mountain areas.

LABOUR FORCE

The regional labour force consisted of 267,700 people in 1995-96, up 10,800 (4.2%) from 1994-95. The trend estimate of the number of employed persons in the ACR was 248,800 in 1995-96, an increase of 11,100 persons (4.7%) from the previous year and 36,800 persons (17.4%) since 1990-91 (table 14.3). The trend estimate of unemployment in the ACR was 18,900 in 1995-96, a decrease of 400 persons (-2.1%) from the previous year and an increase of 5,100 (37.0%) since 1990-91. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate reached a high of 8.0% in 1992-93, but has since fallen to 7.1% in 1995-96. The labour force participation rate for the ACR was 69.9% in 1995-96, which was lower than the ACT rate of 73.7% but higher than the national rate of 63.7%.

At 30 June 1996, 75.6% of the ACR's labour force lived in the sub-region. The sub-region had consistently lower rates of unemployment (5.5%) compared with the larger ACR (6.3%). Canberra-Queanbeyan continues to be the main service and employment centre in both the sub-region (accounting for 92.0% of the labour force) and the ACR (69.5% of the labour force).

LABOUR FORCE *continued*

Unemployment rates across various LGA's in the ACR varied somewhat in 1995-96. Unemployment rates were highest in Eurobodalla (14.1%), Bega Valley (10.2%), Bombala (7.1%), and Young (6.8%), while unemployment rates were lowest in Snowy River (2.9%), Crookwell (3.4%), Cooma-Monaro (4.1%), and Mulwaree (5.3%). Unemployment rates in the sub-region were less erratic than the ACR, with the ACT and Queanbeyan having an unemployment rate of 7.2% and 6.7% respectively.

14.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
<i>Year</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1990-91	212.0	13.8	225.8	103.8	6.1	68.5
1991-92	210.6	16.8	227.4	110.2	7.4	67.4
1992-93	226.8	19.7	246.5	106.8	8.0	69.8
1993-94	231.9	18.3	250.2	113.5	7.3	68.8
1994-95	237.7	19.3	256.9	116.4	7.5	68.8
1995-96	248.8	18.9	267.7	115.1	7.1	69.9

(a) Annual averages — trend estimates.

Source: ABS, Labour Force Section, unpublished data.

14.4 LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION AND SUB-REGION

<i>Statistical local area</i>	<i>Labour force (June quarter 1996)</i>	<i>Unemployment rate (annual average 1995-96)</i>
	no.	%
ACT	168 046	7.2
Cooma-Monaro	5 263	4.1
Gunning	1 214	5.0
Queanbeyan	13 983	6.7
Yarrowlumla	4 682	4.8
Yass	4 671	5.1
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>197 859</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Bega Valley	12 154	10.2
Bombala	1 449	7.1
Boorowa	1 169	6.2
Crookwell	2 431	3.4
Eurobodalla	11 091	14.1
Goulburn	11 838	5.4
Harden	1 911	6.5
Mulwaree	2 792	5.3
Snowy River	12 793	2.9
Tallaganda	1 272	5.5
Young	4 970	6.8
Total ACR	261 729	6.3

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA), Small Area Labour Markets Section, Canberra.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

For the year 1995–96, there were 38,400 people (14.5%) in the ACR labour force employed in Health and Community Services, with a further 14.1% (37,300) of people employed in the Government administration and defence sector. The other major industries were Retail trade (13.5% or 36,000 people) and Property and business services (9.5% or 25,300 people).

14.5 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, 1995–96(a)

Industry	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.1	5.7
Mining	—	—
Manufacturing	13.2	5.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.0	0.8
Construction	17.3	6.5
Wholesale trade	7.7	2.9
Retail trade	36.0	13.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	15.8	6.0
Transport and storage	10.1	3.8
Communication services	3.7	1.4
Finance and insurance	5.0	1.9
Property and business services	25.3	9.5
Government administration defence	37.3	14.1
Education	18.3	6.9
Health and community services	38.4	14.5
Cultural and recreational services	6.8	2.6
Personal and other services	12.9	4.9
Total employed	264.9	100.0

(a) Moving annual averages for the four quarters, 1995–96.

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

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS

At 30 June 1996, there were 27,102 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACR (table 14.6). Just over 60.4% of these businesses on the ABS Business Register were small businesses employing less than five people. This was followed by 14.4% of businesses employing between 5–9 people and 6.4% employing between 10–19 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction reported the highest number of businesses operating in the ACR in June 1996. The government sector continues to be the largest employer in the ACR with 77 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more salary and wage earners and 40 employing between 50–99 salary and wage earners.

The traditional economic base of the ACR outside the ACT has been mainly primary industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing. However their absolute importance, in terms of the number of people employed in each industry, has declined in recent years as property and service industries, construction and tourism have become more important.

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS *continued*

At 30 June 1996, there were 17,241 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the sub-region, representing almost 63.6% of all industries located in the ACR (table 14.7). Of these businesses, 63.6% employed less than five people, followed by 16.2% employing between 5–9 people and 7.6% employing between 10–19 people. For the sub-region, there were 76 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 people or more in the sub-region and 34 businesses employing 50–99 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Property and business services, Retail trade and Construction reported the highest number of businesses operating in the sub-region in June 1996.

The Canberra-Queanbeyan metropolitan area functions as the regional centre for a growing demand of public and private services, including health, education, retailing and community facilities. Public administration is a major contributor to the establishment of business and employment opportunities in the sub-region because of the dominance of the Commonwealth Government in the ACT. Public administration also generates a large and ongoing demand for private goods and services, including legal services, accounting services and computer services.

14.6 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, JUNE 1996

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	Not available	<5	5–9	10–19	20–49	50–99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 564	1 903	126	49	21	5	—	5 668
Mining	—	54	7	7	3	—	2	73
Manufacturing	—	453	178	83	62	18	9	803
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	47	8	17	8	5	6	91
Construction	—	2 271	262	94	40	10	10	2 687
Wholesale trade	—	712	303	103	33	14	2	1 167
Retail trade	—	2 626	985	362	118	33	33	4 157
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	717	444	232	115	33	14	1 555
Transport storage	—	746	123	44	24	14	12	963
Communication services	—	72	31	21	13	10	4	151
Finance and insurance	—	558	135	89	38	9	4	833
Property and business services	—	3 166	489	225	96	31	31	4 038
Government administration and defence	—	161	43	42	96	40	77	459
Education	—	305	74	96	92	53	12	632
Health and community services	—	1 135	336	131	83	34	26	1 745
Cultural and recreational	—	425	126	52	43	14	13	673
Personal and other services	—	1 020	233	88	41	10	15	1 407
Total	3 564	16 371	3 905	1 735	926	333	270	27 102

Source: ABS, Business Register Section, unpublished data.

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS *continued***14.7** ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE SUB-REGION BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, JUNE 1996

ANZSIC Division	Not available	Employment size						Total
		<5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	952	593	34	17	5	—	—	1 601
Mining	—	24	1	2	3	—	—	30
Manufacturing	—	302	121	56	43	11	6	539
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	22	5	6	6	—	4	43
Construction	—	1 590	207	75	38	10	10	1 930
Wholesale trade	—	515	216	79	26	14	2	852
Retail trade	—	1 707	730	285	95	26	28	2 871
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	357	246	149	73	23	11	859
Transport storage	—	464	72	35	15	12	9	607
Communication services	—	45	17	14	11	8	4	99
Finance and insurance	—	452	101	67	33	8	4	665
Property and business services	—	2 666	396	200	87	29	29	3 407
Government administration and defence	—	106	27	35	77	34	76	355
Education	—	221	50	70	71	43	11	466
Health and community services	—	877	265	111	65	21	18	1 357
Cultural and recreational	—	309	104	40	43	12	13	521
Personal and other services	—	717	197	68	35	9	13	1 039
Total	952	10 967	2 789	1 309	726	260	238	17 241

Source: ABS, Business Register Section, unpublished data.

TOURISM

Tourism has become an important part of the ACR's economic growth and development and is expected to create direct employment growth annually. The ACR has a diverse and dynamic tourism industry, which includes entertainment, sports and recreation, personal services, restaurants and hotels. Regional attractions also include farm stays, festivals, the ski fields, coastal attractions, national parks, whales at Eden, the platypus in Bombala and the attractions of the nation's capital.

At 30 June 1996, there were 269 accommodation establishments available for tourists in the ACR (table 14.8). The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACR in 1995-96 was 48.2%, a decrease of 1.5 percentage points from the previous year. Despite the fall in occupancy rates, takings for these establishments increased by 1.1% to \$132.9 million.

At 30 June 1996, there were 93 accommodation establishments located in the sub-region, comprising almost 35% of total establishments located in the ACR. Takings from these establishments increased by 1.9% to \$90.0 million. The sub-region had a higher room occupancy rate (58.2%) than the ACR (48.2%).

TOURISM *continued***14.8** TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION AND SUB-REGION

Item	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
SUB-REGION							
Establishments (at 30 June)	no.	93	93	92	92	93	93
Capacity							
Guest rooms (at 30 June)	no.	4 955	4 890	4 852	4 853	4 943	5 022
Bed space (at 30 June)	no.	14 026	13 972	14 370	14 506	14 584	14 923
Room occupancy rate	%	50.7	53.5	55.8	58.9	60.6	58.2
Takings from accommodation	\$m	69.8	73.4	76.3	81.4	88.3	90.0
ACR							
Establishments (at 30 June)	no.	260	265	265	265	269	269
Capacity							
Guest rooms (at 30 June)	no.	8 796	8 822	8 811	8 881	9 062	9 154
Bed space (at 30 June)	no.	27 440	27 538	27 940	28 359	28 656	29 155
Room occupancy rate	%	45.3	45.3	46.6	47.8	49.7	48.2
Takings from accommodation	\$m	109.3	110.4	114.6	118.6	131.4	132.9

Source: ABS, Tourism Section, unpublished data.

RETAIL CENSUS

The 1991-92 Retail Census revealed that there were 4,916 retail locations operating in the ACR as at 30 June 1992, 57.9% of which were located in the sub-region (table 14.9).

Shopfront retail turnover in the ACR was reported to be \$3,017.6 million, or approximately \$5,792 per person resident in the ACR as at 30 June 1992. This compares to a reported \$2,083 million in the sub-region, or approximately \$5,967 per person as at 30 June 1992.

Of the 32,622 persons employed in the shopfront retailing establishments in the ACR, almost 67% were employed by establishments operating in the sub-region. The most significant establishments that support the sub-region retail industry were food retailing, department stores, hospitality and services, household good retailing and clothing and soft-good retailing.

Canberra and Queanbeyan are the primary metropolitan centres in the region, with other important service towns in the region being Bega, Bateman's Bay, Goulburn, Young and Cooma.

14.9 RETAIL SERVICES CENSUS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, 1991-92

Item	Unit	Sub-region	ACR
Total locations (at 30 June)	no.	2 846	4 916
Employment (at 30 June)	no.	21 734	32 622
Wages and salaries	\$m	236.8	335.9
Turnover	\$m	2 083.2	3 017.6

Source: Regional Statistics, New South Wales (Cat. no. 1304.1) and Retailing in New South Wales (Cat. no. 8623.1).

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS

Manufacturing has been a growth industry in the ACR, with the value of turnover increasing from \$939 million in 1991-92 to nearly \$1.1 billion in 1993-94, which represents a growth of \$158 million (16.8%). The major manufacturing activities in the ACR include food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing; printing and publishing; timber processing; metal fabrication and textiles, clothing and footwear.

In 1993-94, there were 647 manufacturing establishments in the ACR, which represented an increase of 29 (4.7%) manufacturing establishments since 1991-92. Of all the manufacturing establishments in the ACR, 60.0% were located in Canberra-Queanbeyan, with Bega Valley, Eurobodalla, Goulburn and Young also being important centres of manufacturing enterprises.

There were 8,177 people employed in the manufacturing industry in the ACR in 1993-94, with wages and salaries accruing to \$219.2 million. This represents an increase of 777 (10.5%) persons employed and a growth in wages of 20.4% (\$37.2 million) since 1991-92.

14.10 MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS, 1993-94, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Locations at 30 June</i>	<i>Employment at end of June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	62	1 781	47	257
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	29	600	12	40
Wood and paper product manufacturing	92	934	25	157
Printing, publishing and recorded media manufacturing	108	1 983	60	213
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated manufacturing	13	69	2	7
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	55	435	16	139
Metal product manufacturing	112	876	n.p	n.p
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	90	884	n.p	n.p
Other manufacturing	86	615	14	84
Total manufacturing	647	8 177	219	1 097

Source: *Regional Statistics, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 1304.1); *Retailing in New South Wales* (Cat. no. 8623.1)

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The construction industry includes the construction of all aspects of the built environment including commercial and residential developments, engineering work such as roads and bridges and major projects (for further detail see Chapter 10).

During 1995-96 there were 3,396 residential dwelling units approved in the ACR, a decrease of 1,758 (34.1%) from 1994-95 (table 14.11). The majority of this decline occurred in the sub-region where residential dwelling unit approvals declined by 729 (22.2%) to 2,552 in 1995-96.

The value of building approvals in the ACR was \$963.4 million in 1995-96, down \$9.8 million or 1.0% from the previous year. This decline was predominantly due to the decline in residential building approvals, as the value of non-residential buildings in the ACR increased by \$178.3 million to \$545.7 million over the 12 months to June 1996.

During 1995-96 there were 3,532 building commencements in the ACR, with 66.1% coming from new house commencements. Building commencements fell by 25.5% (1,211) from 1994-95 and 52.9% (3,888) from the peak in 1992-93.

The downturn in building activity in the ACR can be attributed to a number of factors outlined in Chapter 10, with the slump in the ACT building and construction industry being a major cause.

14.11 BUILDING APPROVALS AND COMMENCEMENTS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION AND SUB-REGION

	Building approvals					Building commencements		
	Dwelling units approved	New residential	Alterations and additions	Non-residential building	Value of building approved	New houses	Other	Total
	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	no.	no.	no.
SUB-REGION								
1990-91	2 741	256.3	44.6	296.5	597.4	1 499	1 191	2 690
1991-92	4 660	411.2	59.9	227.8	698.9	2 539	1 772	4 311
1992-93	5 378	441.3	62.9	223.2	693.5	3 026	2 243	5 269
1993-94	4 894	457.6	72.6	298.7	828.9	2 382	2 614	4 996
1994-95	3 281	335.1	69.6	297.4	702.1	2 125	1 350	3 475
1995-96	2 552	264.8	63.3	509.3	837.4	1 629	1 070	2 699
ACR								
1990-91	4 805	420.3	64.5	363.3	848.2	2 819	1 671	4 490
1991-92	7 156	617.7	82.7	270.9	671.3	4 163	2 369	6 532
1992-93	7 993	676.2	84.2	256.3	982.9	4 687	2 733	7 420
1993-94	7 051	659.6	95.9	329.4	1 085.0	4 157	3 123	7 280
1994-95	5 154	510.6	95.1	367.4	973.2	3 115	1 628	4 743
1995-96	3 396	341.1	76.6	545.7	963.4	2 335	1 197	3 532

Source: ABS, Building Approvals Section, unpublished data.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agricultural Census figures at 31 March 1995 show that there were 4,554 farming establishments operating in the ACR, covering a total area of 2.8 million hectares (table 14.12). This compares to 1,258 farming establishments operating in the sub-region, covering a total area of 835,727 hectares.

The ACR provides an ideal climate, terrain and vegetation for breeding and grazing of livestock. At 31 March 1995, sheep grazing and fine wool production continued to be the main livestock activity in the ACR. The ACR's flock number stood at 6.7 million sheep, compared to 2.1 million sheep in the sub-region. Beef cattle is the second largest livestock activity in the ACR, with the herd size of 492,000 at 31 March 1995. The sub-region had a herd size of 119,000. Dairying, which is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the ACR, and pig raising are also clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry in the ACR and the sub-region. In 1995, milk production was worth \$47.5 million in the ACR with 84.2% (\$40 million) of this in the Bega Valley Shire. There were 42,000 cattle for dairy production in the ACR with 33,600 of these in the Bega Valley Shire.

Wheat is the principal cereal grown in the ACR. Due to record low rainfalls in August and September 1994, the area sown to wheat for grain at 31 March 1995 fell by 11.0% to 35,915 hectares. Poor seasonal growing conditions produced a 73.8% fall in yield to 34,890 tonnes. Other cereal crops for grain in the ACR were oats, triticale and barley, having a combined production of 30,073 tonnes. Oats is the principal cereal grown in the sub-region. While the total area sown to oats at 31 March 1995 increased by 25.2% to 4,029 hectares, grain harvested fell by 41.5% to 2,744 tonnes in the sub-region.

The major fruit crops in the ACR are citrus, pome and stone fruit. At 31 March 1995 total production of orchard trees in the ACR amounted to 7,279 tonnes, a decrease of 36.4% on the previous 12 months. This compares to an increase in production of 180.0% in the sub-region, the increase partly attributable to a 17.5% increase in land utilisation.

At 31 March 1995 the area sown to vegetables in the ACR decreased by 13.8% to 362 hectares, while total production increased by 14.1% on the previous season. The sub-region experienced a similar trend to the ACR.

The wine industry is growing in importance, with around 32 vineyards and 17 wineries throughout the region, particularly around Murrumbateman and Young. The total production of grapes in the ACR region is 661 tonnes with 190 hectares under cultivation.

There were 17.5 hectares of cut flower production in the ACR in 1995. The cut flowers industry is a growing industry in the region with about 30 growers in Eurobodalla and Bega Valley Shires.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK *continued*

The ACR has a significant fishing industry along the South Coast of NSW and in the Snowy Mountains area. The fishing industries supply exports to Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra markets. According to NSW Fisheries, the commercial fishing operations based at Batemans Bay, Moruya, Narooma, Bermagui, Tathra, Merimbula and Eden generated 5,232.8 tonnes of seafood products worth \$17.5 million in 1995-96. This represents a decline in fish caught (7,502.7 tonnes or 43.4%) and value of seafood products (\$8.9 million or 33.7%) from the previous year, and a decline of 4,885.3 tonnes (48.3%) and \$22.6 million (56.4%) from the year 1993-94. Products of commercial significance include trout from the commercial trout hatcheries and trout farms, abalone, squid, tuna, school prawns, oysters and mussels.

14.12

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION AND SUB-REGION AT 31 MARCH

	Unit	1994		1995	
		Sub-region	ACR	Sub-region	ACR
Establishments	no.	1 236	4 550	1 258	4 554
Total area of establishments	ha	818 152	2 763 960	835 727	2 767 253
Land utilisation					
Crops (excl. pastures and grasses)	ha	7 898	108 845	8 719	109 551
Hay	ha	4 967	21 643	2 566	10 647
Cereals for grain					
Barley	ha	132	2 729	117	2 472
Oats	ha	3 014	23 472	4 029	25 311
Triticale	ha	298	6 975	431	8 177
Wheat	ha	839	40 370	950	35 915
Vegetables	ha	82	419	78	362
Orchard trees	ha	40	3 086	47	3 007
Grapes	ha	33	180	35	190
Production					
Hay	tonne	20 735	85 305	8 612	30 957
Cereals for grain					
Barley	tonne	320	6 320	69	2 158
Oats	tonne	4 693	42 275	2 744	17 435
Triticale	tonne	298	18 838	676	10 480
Wheat	tonne	1 036	133 292	941	34 890
Vegetables	tonne	319	4 704	344	5 164
Orchard trees	tonne	80	11 455	224	7 279
Grapes	tonne	61	684	126	661
Livestock					
Sheep and lambs	no.	2 134 863	7 354 539	2 077 274	6 736 866
Cattle for meat	no.	135 240	536 748	119 186	491 723
Cattle for milk	no.	626	41 042	636	42 042
Pigs	no.	13 784	64 442	12 892	65 648
Wool (sheep and lambs shorn)	tonne	7 685	35 207	n.a.	n.a.
Gross value of agricultural production	\$'000	86 182	428 065	n.a.	n.a.

Source: ABS, Agriculture Section, unpublished data.

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Retailing in New South Wales (Cat. no. 8623.1)

CHAPTER 15

ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

Item	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Aust.	ACT percentage
Area	sq. kms	6 August 1996	2 352.0	7 682 300.0	0.0
Demography					
Estimated resident population(a)	'000	June Qtr 1996	308.0	18 312.0	1.7
Estimated resident households(a)	'000	1996p	112.6	6 898	1.6
Rate of population growth(a)	%	Year to June 1996	1.1	1.4	..
Births registered(b)	no.	1995	4415	256 190	1.7
Deaths registered(c)	no.	1995	1114	125 133	0.9
Marriages registered(d)	no.	1995	1753	109 386	1.6
Divorces(d)	no.	1995	1787	49 666	3.6
Permanent settlers(e)	no.	1995-96	1021	99 139	1.0
Household size					
1 adult (no children)(a)	%	1996	23.3	24.1	..
2 adults (no children)(a)	%	1996	28.2	32.0	..
1 adult (1 child)(a)	%	1996	2.6	1.7	..
2 adults (1 child)(a)	%	1996	6.5	6.5	..
1 adult (2 children)(a)	%	1996	1.1	1.5	..
2 adults (2 children)(a)	%	1996	9.9	8.1	..
Dwellings					
Occupied private dwellings(f)	no.	6 August 1996	106 686	6 496 072	1.6
Unoccupied private dwellings(f)	no.	6 August 1996	7 698	679 165	1.1
Non-private dwelling(f)	no.	6 August 1996	184	19 873	0.9
Total	no.	6 August 1996	114 568	7 195 110	1.6
Employment and wages					
Labour force — annual average(g)	'000	1995-96	170.4	9 068.9	1.9
Employed persons — annual average(g)	'000	1995-96	157.6	8 302.2	1.9
Unemployed persons — annual average(g)	'000	1995-96	12.8	766.7	1.7
Unemployment rate(g)	%	1995-96	7.6	8.5	..
Participation rate(g)	%	1995-96	73.7	63.7	..
Employed wage and salary earners(h)					
Private	'000	March 1995	55.9	4 428.8	1.3
Public	'000	March 1995	74.1	1 583.3	4.7
Mean weekly earnings in all jobs(i)					
Males	\$	November 1996	770.0	680.0	..
Females	\$	November 1996	562.0	447.0	..
Industrial disputes(j)					
Working days lost	'000	1996	21.0	924.5	2.3
Trade union membership(k)	'000	30 June 1996	45.7	2 450.4	1.9
Social					
Age pensioners(l)	'000	30 June 1996	12.0	1 603.0	0.7
Disability support pensioners(l)	'000	30 June 1996	4.3	499.2	0.9
Sole parents pensioners(l)	'000	30 June 1996	4.8	342.3	1.4
Basic family payments(l)	'000	30 June 1996	52.3	3 497.5	1.5
Persons on Jobsearch/Newstart(l)	'000	30 June 1996	10.1	812.4	1.2
Nursing homes(m)					
Government	beds	1 Jan 1997	86	10 308	0.8
Private	beds	1 Jan 1997	433	63 877	0.7
Total residents	no.	1 Jan 1997	513	71 489	0.7
Hostels (incl. respite)(m)	beds	1 Jan 1997	789	63 139	1.2
Medicare services(m)					
General practitioner	'000	1995-96	1 429.0	102 144.5	1.4
Specialist and other	'000	1995-96	237.0	18 049.0	1.3

For footnotes see end of table.

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15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA — *continued*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date or period</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT percentage</i>
Education					
Student enrolment					
Government(n)	'000	1996	39.9	2 222.0	1.8
Non-government schools(n)	'000	1996	21.4	921.0	2.3
Technical and further education(o)	'000	1995	18.8	1 220.0	1.0
Higher education(q)	'000	1996	20.0	634.0	3.3
Manufacturing(s)					
Persons employed	'000	1995-96	3.9	923.1	0.4
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1995-96	122.0	29 902.0	0.4
Recreation services(t)					
Businesses	no.	1994-95	16	666	2.4
Persons employed	no.	1994-95	136.0	10 138	1.0
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1994-95	1.9	156.8	1.2
Gross income	\$m	1994-95	3.8	610.1	0.6
Sports industries(u)					
Businesses	no.	1994-95	94	5 066	1.9
Persons employed	no.	1994-95	1 050	58 414	0.2
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1994-95	12.2	603.3	2.0
Gross income	\$m	1994-95	48.1	2 517.0	1.9
Private medical services(v)					
Businesses	no.	1994-95	312	22 298	1.4
Persons employed	no.	1994-95	1 363	106 134	1.3
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1994-95	39.5	2 649.4	1.5
Total medical and operating income	\$m	1994-95	108.8	7 168.6	1.5
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars(w)					
Businesses	no.	1994-95	87.0	7 609	2.0
Persons employed	no.	1994-95	2 134	133 973	1.6
wages and salaries paid	\$m	1994-95	35.0	2 207.8	1.6
Gross income	\$m	1994-95	172.5	11 119.5	1.6
Building(x)					
New residential building — dwelling units					
Commenced	no.	1995-96	2 265	124 550	1.8
Completed	no.	1995-96	2 366	137 927	1.7
Value of all buildings					
Commenced	\$m	1995-96	620	25 579	2.4
Completed	\$m	1995-96	494	27 532	1.8
Transport					
Motor vehicles on register(y)(z)	'000	May 1995	208	10 651	2.0
New motor vehicles registered(z)(aa)	'000	1995-96	12.1	637	1.9
Road fatalities(ab)	no.	1996	23	1 979	1.2
Retail trade					
Retail turnover(ac)	\$m	1995-96	2 250.3	120 770.1	1.9
Tourist accommodation(ad)					
Licensed hotels, motels, etc. with facilities					
Number of establishments	no.	June 1996	45	4 904	0.9
Guest rooms available	no.	June 1996	3 733	172 372	2.2
Room occupancy rate	%	1995-96	62.7	58.7	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1995-96	76.4	3 434.5	2.2
Holiday flat and units					
Letting entities	no.	June 1996	18	1 647	1.1
Units occupancy rate	%	1995-96	70.0	53.1	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1995-96	18.0	521.5	3.5
Caravan parks					
Establishments	no.	June 1996	5	2 706	0.2
Site occupancy rate	%	1995-96	39.2	43.9	..
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1995-96	2.6	473.6	0.5

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

15.1

ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA — continued

Item	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Aust.	ACT percentage
Economy and Finance					
Business locations(ae)	no.	June 1996	13 345	1 028 734	1.3
Gross domestic product(af)	\$m	1995-96	10 472	486 054	2.2
GDP per capita(af)	\$	1995-96	34 233	26 864	..
Private final consumption expenditure(af)	\$m	1994-95	5 371	284 256	1.9
Private gross fixed capital expenditure(af)	\$m	1994-95	953	76 636	1.2
Average weekly household expenditure(ag)	\$	1993-94	1 071	812	..
Lending commitments					
Housing finance(ah)(ai)	\$m	1995-96	1 006.2	43 620	2.3
Personal finance(aj)	\$m	1995-96	604.6	32 369	1.9
Commercial finance(ak)	\$m	1995-96	1 173.9	108 692	1.1
Lease finance(al)	\$m	1995-96	86.0	7 405	1.2
Agriculture					
Cattle and calves(am)	'000	1994-95	12.8	8 269.3	0.15
Sheep and lamb(am)	'000	1994-95	77.7	31 509.9	0.25
Value of production(an)					
Crops	\$m	1994-95	3.7	10 786.7	0.03
Livestock	\$m	1994-95	2.0	6 271.4	0.03
Livestock products (incl. wool and milk)	\$m	1994-95	6.2	6 109.6	0.1

(a) Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

(b) Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0).

(c) Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0).

(d) Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0).

(e) Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0).

(f) Unpublished Census data, August 1996.

(g) Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

(h) Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (Cat. no. 6248.0).

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

(j) Industrial Disputes, Australia (Cat. no. 6321.0).

(k) Trade Union Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 6323.0.40.001).

(l) Statistical Overview of DSS Clients, 1996, Department of Social Security.

(m) Department of Human Services and Health.

(n) A Data File on ACT Students, ACT Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau.

(o) Selected Vocational Statistics, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

(q) Selected Higher Education Statistics, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

(s) Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8201.0).

(t) Recreation Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8688.0).

(u) Sports Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 8686.0).

(v) Private Medical Practice Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8685.0).

(w) Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia (Cat. no. 8687.0).

(x) Building Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8752.0.40.001).

(y) Motor Vehicles, Australia (Cat. no. 9311.0).

(z) Excludes motor cycles and other vehicles.

(aa) New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 9301.0).

(ab) Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety.

(ac) Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0).

(ad) Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8635.8), Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Cat. no. 8635.0).

(ae) Business Register, ABS.

(af) Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5242.0).

(ag) Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories (Cat. no. 6533.0).

(ah) Housing finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (Cat. no. 5609.0).

(ai) Excludes alterations and additions.

(aj) Personal Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5642.0.40.002).

(ak) Commercial Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5643.0.40.002).

(al) Lease Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5644.0.40.002).

(am) Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0).

(an) Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 7501.0).

16.1 SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

Year	Lending activity — all lenders(a)				
	Bank deposits	Housing for owner occupation	Personal	Commercial	Lease
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1985-86	..	..	351	979	84
1986-87	..	..	351	665	73
1987-88	..	..	383	1 604	86
1988-89	..	..	368	969	123
1989-90	2 231	400	348	1 025	161
1990-91	2 831	542	368	1 008	67
1991-92	2 757	775	418	1 057	88
1992-93	3 233	1 099	454	979	74
1993-94	3 246	1 315	506	1 129	114
1994-95	4 197	1 025	498	1 009	97
1995-96	4 442	1 006	605	1 174	86

(a) Lending activity refers to loans approved in the ACT, it does not necessarily refer to finances used in the ACT.

16.2 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCE STATISTICS

	Total outlays	Total revenue	Total financing	Total deficit	Net financing requirement
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1989-90	993	1 010	-17	-65	-23
1990-91	1 202	1 153	48	-6	25
1991-92	1 188	1 199	-11	-60	39
1992-93	1 240	1 224	16	-30	-5
1993-94	1 221	1 178	43	-8	4
1994-95	1 278	1 191	87	34	48
1995-96	1 259	1 184	75	24	30
1996-97	1 303	1 235	69	13	33

16.3 SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

	At 4 April	At 30 June								At 6 August		
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966(a)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Persons	2 572	8 947	16 905	30 315	58 828	96 013	144 063	197 622	221 609	249 407	279 396	299 243
Males	1 567	4 805	9 092	16 229	30 858	49 977	73 589	100 103	110 415	125 134	138 789	147 831
Females	1 005	4 142	7 813	14 086	27 970	46 036	70 474	97 519	111 194	124 273	140 607	151 412
Male to female ratio(b)	155.9	116.0	116.37	115.21	110.33	108.56	104.42	102.65	99.3	100.69	98.71	97.63
Age distribution(c) (years)												
0-9	619	1 922	3 106	7 335	14 662	22 724	32 375	43 006	43 474	42 060	44 275	43 898
10-19	494	1 593	2 757	3 999	10 341	18 627	27 554	36 980	41 092	46 668	49 612	48 299
20-29	460	1 478	3 377	5 857	9 400	16 954	29 785	40 633	39 291	44 568	49 487	51 827
30-39	432	1 634	2 751	5 527	10 608	14 279	20 460	31 436	40 859	46 591	47 452	49 061
40-49	274	1 276	2 152	3 616	7 163	12 474	17 352	20 574	24 127	31 083	41 883	47 013
50-59	159	640	1 679	2 288	3 714	6 465	9 852	14 745	17 754	18 363	21 797	27 810
60-69	106	294	677	1 230	1 957	2 862	4 260	6 545	9 470	12 259	14 316	15 222
70 and over	36	110	276	463	983	1 628	2 425	3 701	5 542	7 815	10 574	14 044
Unspecified	n.a.	n.a.	130	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Religion												
Christian												
Anglican	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54 867	60 627	58 807
Baptist	9	114	185	298	687	1 146	1 645	1 873	2 058	2 312	3 559	4 105
Catholic	700	2 214	4 404	9 337	18 647	31 295	46 456	58 084	67 591	75 021	85 897	88 672
Churches of Christ(d)	2	31	49	108	393	652	807	799	735	690	783	768
Church of England	1 373	3 785	7 091	11 579	20 307	31 157	41 198	48 926	52 934	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Christian Scientist	1	20	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Congregational	11	34	72	185	270	431	516	588	161	141	n.a.	n.a.
Methodist	159	678	1 356	1 807	3 380	5 233	7 577	8 167	4 282	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Presbyterian(e)	262	1 013	1 944	3 006	5 384	8 604	11 202	11 974	9 418	8 957	11 225	10 386
Protestant (undefined)	3	68	69	190	343	577	1 622	1 930	2 563	2 295	n.a.	n.a.
Salvation Army	2	32	26	56	121	236	428	486	807	933	891	962
Uniting Church	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8 214	13 195	16 169	15 297
Other	7	37	88	1 047	3 022	5 381	8 965	13 427	15 534	20 984	18 427	20 377
Total	2 529	8 026	15 318	27 613	52 554	84 712	120 416	146 256	164 297	177 100	197 578	199 374
Non-christian	7	9	27	88	303	389	735	1 437	2 812	4 960	7 309	10 125
Indefinite	8	13	39	33	77	258	376	869	904	997	773	921
No religion(f)	1	21	143	221	536	3 066	13 763	23 318	30 681	39 193	45 511	59 579
Not stated	2	878	1 378	2 360	5 358	7 588	8 773	25 742	22 915	27 024	28 225	27 176

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

16.3 SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS — *continued*

	At 4 April								At 30 June		At 6 August	
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966(a)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Marital status												
Never married												
Under 15 years of age	n.a.	2 776	4 267	9 530	20 651	31 808	46 702	61 932	65 172	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
15 years and over	n.a.	2 134	4 292	5 613	10 264	19 044	26 621	35 684	43 641	57 772	71 996	81 398
Total	1 559	4 910	8 559	15 143	30 915	50 852	73 323	97 616	108 813	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Married	(g)957	(g)3 739	(g)7 637	13 880	25 570	41 323	64 945	79 493	96 192	104 074	113 800	117 695
Separated not divorced	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	276	511	847	1 194	2 692	4 194	n.a.	6 295	7 833
Divorced	1	21	119	221	384	741	1 245	3 274	6 486	n.a.	11 757	15 376
Widowed	54	227	554	794	1 448	2 253	3 356	4 547	5 924	n.a.	8 164	9 219
Not stated	1	40	68	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Birthplace												
Australia	2 112	7 546	14 941	23 848	43 133	70 588	107 429	151 196	167 900	188 115	208 280	222 477
New Zealand	27	98	181	237	449	775	1 232	1 704	2 336	2 982	3 498	3 554
United Kingdom and Ireland	385	1 160	1 542	2 627	5 662	9 829	14 320	17 846	18 853	19 437	19 910	19 045
Netherlands	—	—	2	377	1 161	1 470	1 679	1 804	1 714	1 620	1 639	1 428
Germany	7	4	13	31	1 512	2 051	2 421	2 785	2 698	2 809	2 749	2 568
Italy	—	16	26	66	1 276	1 876	2 470	2 697	2 772	2 721	2 727	2 580
Other Europe	12	51	93	2 716	4 375	6 889	9 960	11 946	12 114	12 593	12 896	12 553
Asia	16	21	32	208	650	1 181	2 245	3 975	6 379	9 781	13 466	15 740
Other	13	51	77	205	610	1 354	2 307	3 664	4 825	6 197	13 596	12 832
Not stated	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 012	3 152	5 421	7 952

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are not included in the figures prior to the 1971 Census.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

(c) Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages 'not stated'.

(d) Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational'.

(e) Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'.

(f) Includes 'Humanist/Materialist'.

(g) From 1911 to 1947, includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	Census 6 August		ERP 30 June			
			Average change over 5 years			
	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
NORTH CANBERRA SUB-DIVISION						
Acton	2 330	1 748	1 796	1 467	26.7	-18.3
Ainslie	4 634	4 444	4 825	4 691	-1.6	-2.8
Braddon	2 430	3 093	2 034	2 510	-10.6	23.4
Campbell	3 253	3 024	3 394	3 277	0.4	-3.4
City	297	574	156	152	-61.4	-2.6
Dickson	2 056	2 037	2 063	1 968	-6.2	-4.6
Downer	3 523	3 247	3 702	3 397	-5.3	-8.2
Duntroon	1 889	1 906	1 959	1 954	35.7	-0.3
Hackett	3 050	2 907	3 225	3 098	-5.0	-3.9
Kowen	50	16	47	-68	49.0	16.0
Lyneham	4 245	4 097	4 248	4 155	67.2	-2.2
Majura	349	340	349	357	2.9	2.3
O'Connor	4 875	4 916	4 999	4 836	-2.9	-3.3
Reid	1 604	1 581	1 576	1 636	-4.8	3.8
Russell	6	—	5	—	-66.7	-100.0
Turner	2 087	1 848	2 156	1 976	8.0	-8.3
Watson	3 836	3 748	3 712	3 338	-2.5	-10.1
Total	40 464	39 526	40 249	38 828	3.6	-3.5
SOUTH CANBERRA SUB-DIVISION						
Barton	862	712	666	617	-18.5	-7.4
Deakin	2 633	2 577	2 715	2 641	-0.5	-2.7
Forrest	1 375	1 365	1 307	1 218	4.9	-6.8
Fyshwick	61	68	78	83	-4.3	6.4
Griffith	3 372	3 796	3 236	3 684	4.1	13.8
Harman	359	227	375	189	7.1	-49.6
Hume	12	10	13	10	-27.8	-23.1
Jerrabomberra	30	22	34	25	—	-26.5
Kingston	1 386	1 600	1 306	1 614	22.6	23.6
Narrabundah	5 273	5 629	5 326	5 419	-3.3	1.7
Oaks Estate	302	312	325	330	6.9	1.5
Parkes	9	9	27	13	145.5	-51.9
Pialligo	103	107	123	112	-27.2	-8.9
Red Hill	3 056	3 104	3 295	3 290	3.3	-0.2
Symonston	628	710	468	456	-5.6	-2.6
Yarralumla	2 911	2 892	3 077	3 024	-0.5	-1.7
Total	22 372	23 140	22 371	22 725	0.7	1.6

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS .. continued

ERP 30 June

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	Census 6 August		Average change over 5 years			
	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
BELCONNEN SUB-DIVISION						
Aranda	2 657	2 519	2 871	2 663	-6.3	-7.2
Belconnen Town Centre	2 141	2 695	2 233	2 763	65.5	23.7
Bruce	2 045	2 525	1 858	2 356	96.8	26.8
Charnwood	3 643	3 313	3 761	3 432	0.3	-8.7
Cook	3 058	2 814	3 251	3 021	-3.8	-7.1
Dunlop	—	706	—	726	—	—
Evatt	6 360	5 969	6 699	6 254	1.7	-6.6
Florey	5 440	5 430	5 657	5 709	155.6	0.9
Flynn	4 143	3 760	4 337	3 904	-4.3	-10.0
Fraser	2 584	2 307	2 705	2 386	-1.1	-11.8
Giralang	4 031	3 730	4 209	3 863	3.1	-8.2
Hawker	3 274	2 890	3 423	3 074	4.5	-10.2
Higgins	3 628	3 239	3 819	3 410	-4.1	-10.7
Holt	4 349	4 427	4 604	4 587	-1.5	-0.4
Kaleen	8 690	8 197	9 132	8 576	7.9	-6.1
Latham	4 310	3 925	4 497	4 073	-3.0	-9.4
McKellar	2 973	2 912	3 083	3 086	12.4	0.1
Macgregor	4 271	3 745	4 470	3 964	-2.3	-11.3
Macquarie	2 633	2 433	2 797	2 530	9.9	-9.5
Melba	3 422	3 392	3 598	3 565	-19.6	-0.9
Page	2 582	2 547	2 728	2 691	2.2	-1.4
Scullin	3 167	2 930	3 311	3 078	-3.7	-7.0
Spence	3 082	2 882	3 257	3 021	-3.3	-7.2
Weetangera	2 940	2 611	3 143	2 800	-5.0	-10.9
Belconnen SSD balance	74	55	76	53	-7.3	-30.3
Total	85 497	81 953	89 519	85 476	5.5	-4.5
WODEN VALLEY SUB-DIVISION						
Chifley	2 539	2 210	2 646	2 363	-7.4	-10.7
Curtin	5 402	5 004	5 701	5 334	-5.7	-6.4
Farrer	3 701	3 379	3 914	3 585	-3.1	-8.4
Garran	3 370	3 277	3 191	2 890	-4.8	-9.4
Hughes	2 921	2 939	3 111	3 093	-3.9	-0.6
Isaacs	2 426	2 545	2 511	2 720	—	8.3
Lyons	2 842	2 618	2 998	2 795	-6.3	-6.8
Mawson	2 901	2 669	3 011	2 826	-0.2	-6.1
O'Malley	535	733	535	772	212.9	44.3
Pearce	2 510	2 437	2 674	2 609	-8.0	-2.4
Phillip	1 066	1 691	1 082	1 728	171.9	59.7
Torrens	2 398	2 182	2 547	2 311	-2.3	-9.3
Total	32 611	31 684	33 921	33 026	6.6	-2.6
WESTON CREEK SUB-DIVISION						
Chapman	3 135	2 859	3 339	3 049	-3.3	-8.7
Duffy	3 549	3 312	3 762	3 498	-4.2	-7.0
Fisher	3 286	3 040	3 487	3 197	-3.4	-8.3
Holder	3 078	2 793	3 223	2 920	-6.7	-9.4
Rivett	3 729	3 296	3 933	3 486	-6.6	-11.4
Stirling	2 331	2 175	2 444	2 276	11.1	-6.9
Stromlo	233	98	114	40	-2.6	21.1
Waramanga	2 926	2 637	3 089	2 778	-2.0	10.1
Weston	3 648	3 298	3 841	3 543	-3.2	-7.8
Weston Creek SSD balance	34	28	83	26	-56.6	-27.8
Total	25 949	23 536	28 177	24 863	-3.2	-8.4

For footnotes see end of table.

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16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS — continued

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	Census 6 August		ERP 30 June			
	1991	1996	1991	1996	Average change over 5 years	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	1991	1996
					%	%
TUGGERANONG SUB-DIVISION						
Banks(a)	—	3 440	..	3 433	—	—
Bonython	2 317	3 430	2 414	3 522	—	45.9
Calwell	5 349	5 932	5 406	6 243	900.0	15.5
Chisholm	6 071	5 805	6 373	6 009	32.7	-5.7
Conder(a)	—	3 365	..	3 432	—	—
Fadden	3 317	3 463	3 501	3 589	13.3	2.5
Gillmore	3 158	3 111	3 278	3 222	323.5	-1.7
Gordon	713	6 498	713	6 711	—	841.2
Gowrie	3 789	3 485	3 907	3 632	-0.1	-7.0
Greenway	401	937	417	986	—	136.5
Isabella Plains	4 283	4 346	4 410	4 545	501.6	3.1
Kambah	17 590	17 056	18 438	17 810	2.6	-3.4
Macarthur	1 453	1 688	1 550	1 784	13.6	15.1
Monash	4 009	5 740	4 189	5 978	18.8	42.7
Oxley	2 123	1 908	2 187	1 959	37.2	-10.4
Richardson	3 509	3 585	3 685	3 713	1.6	0.8
Theodore	3 653	4 093	3 689	4 233	—	14.7
Wanniassa	9 745	8 722	10 132	9 117	1.0	-10.0
Tuggeranong SSD balance	109	62	123	64	92.2	-48.0
Total	71 589	86 666	74 412	89 598	44.5	20.4
GUNGALIN-HALL SUB-DIVISION						
Amaroo	—	620	..	610	—	—
Gungahlin balance	77	45	94	47	28.8	-50.0
Hall	306	320	356	385	12.7	8.1
Mitchell	6	—	5	11	—	120.0
Ngunnawal	—	4 409	..	4 529	—	—
Nicholls	—	1 788	..	1 836	—	—
Palmerston	..	5 157	..	5 299	—	—
Total	389	12 342	455	12 717	2.5	2 694.9
Remainder of ACT(b)	418	396	391	333	-1.6	-14.8
Total ACT(b)	279 322	299 243	288 586	307 920	11.7	6.7

(a) Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992.

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 3207.8); 1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 2730.8).

16.5

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

Year	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June			
	Persons	Males	Females	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase	Rate of growth
	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	%(b)	no.(c)	%(d)
1911	1 777	1 011	766	..	..	..	..
1912	2 056	1 112	944	..	..	..	15.70
1913	2 545	1 570	975	..	..	..	23.78
1914	2 780	1 740	1 040	..	..	..	9.23
1915	2 586	1 572	1 014	..	..	..	-6.98
1916	2 730	1 596	1 134	..	..	..	5.57
1917	2 556	1 427	1 129	..	..	..	-6.37
1918	2 473	1 356	1 117	..	..	..	-3.25
1919	2 357	1 298	1 059	..	..	..	-4.69
1920	2 222	1 237	985	..	..	..	-5.73
1921	2 583	1 547	1 036	..	..	..	16.25
1922	2 938	1 780	1 158	..	..	..	13.74
1923	3 506	2 243	1 263	..	..	..	19.33
1924	4 120	2 706	1 414	..	..	..	17.51
1925	5 058	3 371	1 741	..	..	..	22.77
1926	6 550	4 311	2 239	..	..	..	29.50
1927	7 685	4 840	2 845	..	..	..	17.33
1928	8 153	4 616	3 537	..	..	..	6.09
1929	8 494	4 781	3 713	..	..	..	4.18
1930	9 013	4 940	4 073	..	..	..	6.11
1931	8 643	4 708	3 935	..	..	..	-4.11
1932	8 581	4 576	4 005	..	..	..	-0.72
1933(e)	8 947	4 805	4 132	..	..	..	4.27
1934	9 470	5 102	4 368	..	..	..	5.85
1935	9 639	5 176	4 463	..	..	..	1.78
1936	10 308	5 578	4 730	..	..	..	6.94
1937	10 981	5 977	5 004	..	..	..	6.53
1938	11 562	6 286	5 276	..	..	..	5.29
1939	12 567	6 901	5 666	..	..	..	8.69
1940	13 753	7 655	6 098	..	..	..	9.44
1941	15 022	8 374	6 648	..	..	..	9.23
1942	14 389	7 845	6 544	..	..	..	-4.21
1943	13 387	7 148	6 239	..	..	..	-6.96
1944	14 205	7 595	6 610	..	..	..	6.11
1945	15 012	8 044	6 968	..	..	..	5.68
1946	15 867	8 531	7 336	..	..	..	5.70
1947(e)	16 905	9 092	7 813	..	..	..	6.54
1948	19 791	11 371	8 420	..	..	..	17.07
1949	21 386	12 268	9 118	..	..	..	8.06
1950	23 824	13 398	10 426	(f)32.03	68.0	2 438	11.40
1951	24 892	13 826	11 066	(f)77.90	22.1	1 068	4.48
1952	26 360	14 375	11 985	(f)64.24	35.8	1 468	5.90
1953	28 645	15 374	13 271	35.1	64.9	2 285	8.67
1954(e)	30 315	16 229	14 086	41.0	59.0	1 670	5.83
1955	32 750	17 089	15 661	29.4	70.6	2 435	8.03
1956	35 135	18 542	16 593	35.4	64.6	2 385	7.28
1957	37 865	20 102	17 763	34.1	65.9	2 730	7.77
1958	41 167	22 046	19 121	30.2	69.8	3 302	8.72
1959	46 070	24 410	21 660	23.0	77.0	4 903	11.91
1960	52 368	27 690	24 678	20.7	79.3	6 298	13.67

For footnotes see end of table.

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16.5

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS — continued

Year	Population at 30 June			Natural increase	Net migration	Year ended 30 June	
	Persons	Males	Females			Total increase	Rate of growth
	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	%(b)	no.(c)	%(d)
1961(e)	58 828	30 858	27 970	22.2	77.8	6 460	12.34
1962	65 692	31 243	34 449	22.2	77.8	6 864	12.49
1963	73 453	38 446	35 007	21.2	78.8	7 761	10.92
1964	80 413	41 820	38 593	24.4	75.6	6 960	9.45
1965	88 571	46 145	42 426	20.4	79.6	8 158	10.12
1966	96 032	49 991	46 041	24.6	75.4	7 461	8.55
1967	103 592	53 514	50 078	26.2	73.8	7 560	7.75
1968	112 779	58 307	54 472	24.3	75.7	9 187	8.33
1969	122 005	62 813	59 192	24.3	75.7	9 226	8.53
1970	133 050	68 704	64 346	27.1	72.9	11 045	8.06
1971	151 200	77 100	74 000	26.0	74.0	12 600	9.58
1972	159 800	81 500	78 300	44.2	55.8	8 600	5.70
1973	173 300	88 500	84 800	26.1	73.9	13 500	8.46
1974	186 200	95 000	91 200	29.4	70.6	12 900	7.46
1975	199 000	101 300	97 700	30.0	70.0	12 800	6.85
1976(e)	207 700	105 600	102 100	46.7	53.3	8 700	4.39
1977	213 700	108 300	105 300	61.4	38.6	5 900	2.86
1978	218 000	110 200	107 800	84.9	15.1	4 300	2.01
1979	220 800	111 200	109 600	127.9	-27.9	2 800	1.29
1980	224 300	112 400	111 900	101.1	-1.1	3 500	1.58
1981	227 600	113 600	114 000	106.5	-6.5	3 300	1.47
1982	233 000	116 400	116 700	75.6	24.4	5 500	2.40
1983	239 000	119 400	119 500	67.8	32.2	5 900	2.55
1984	245 100	122 500	122 700	67.0	33.0	6 100	2.56
1985	251 400	122 500	125 800	63.5	36.5	6 300	2.56
1986	258 900	129 600	129 300	49.2	50.8	7 500	2.99
1987	265 500	132 700	132 800	46.4	53.6	6 600	2.54
1988	272 100	135 900	136 200	47.5	52.5	6 700	2.51
1989(g)	276 400	138 000	138 400	77.4	22.6	4 300	1.58
1990	282 200	141 100	141 200	59.0	41.0	5 800	2.09
1991	289 300	144 600	144 700	54.2	45.8	7 100	2.52
1992	294 600	147 100	147 500	67.3	32.7	5 300	1.82
1993	299 200	149 200	150 000	67.8	32.2	4 600	1.56
1994	301 300	149 900	151 400	104.8	-4.8	2 100	0.70
1995	304 600	151 300	153 200	105.8	-5.8	3 300	1.09
1996	308 000	152 800	155 200	116.5	-16.5	3 400	1.14

(a) Natural increases (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of total increase.

(b) Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of total increase. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures; in addition it includes disclosed by the various censuses. From 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term. From 30 June 1976 net overseas migration also includes an adjustment for category jumping, i.e. the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorisation of movements.

(c) The sum of natural increase and net migration. From 30 June 1971 onwards the total increase includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy.

(d) The rate represents the increase during the period expressed as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.

(e) Census.

(f) Includes a high proportion of births to mothers whose usual residence was Queanbeyan (NSW) due to lack of maternity facilities in those years.

(g) Figures prior to 1989 include Jervis Bay Territory.

16.6 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS

Year	Number				Rate per 1 000 mean population(a)				Deaths under 1 year of age	
	Births(b)	Deaths(b)	Marriages	Divorces absolute (c)	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	no.(b)(d)	Rate per 1 000 live births
1961	1 734	196	419	36	29.5	3.3	7.1	..	27	15.6
1962	1 819	217	480	44	27.7	3.3	7.3	..	32	17.6
1963	1 995	317	529	41	27.2	4.3	7.2	..	38	19.1
1964	1 955	363	569	93	24.2	4.5	7.1	..	41	21.0
1965	2 158	355	670	134	24.4	4.0	7.6	..	34	15.8
1966	2 318	441	747	101	24.0	4.6	7.7	..	46	19.8
1967	2 401	376	883	97	23.1	3.6	8.5	..	44	18.3
1968	2 643	488	965	149	23.4	4.3	8.6	..	45	17.0
1969	3 079	588	1 118	141	25.2	4.8	9.1	..	58	18.8
1970	3 475	594	1 200	194	26.4	4.5	9.1	..	61	17.6
1971	4 040	598	1 397	192	28.0	4.2	9.7	..	80	19.8
1972	4 066	669	1 372	225	25.9	4.3	8.7	..	67	16.5
1973	4 096	665	1 469	270	24.2	3.9	8.7	1.6	63	15.4
1974	4 216	715	1 355	369	22.6	4.2	7.6	2.1	61	14.5
1975	4 370	736	1 462	460	22.9	3.9	7.7	2.4	62	14.2
1976(e)(f)	4 482	853	1 586	1 706	21.6	4.1	7.7	8.2	76	17.0
1977	4 638	788	1 491	1 352	51.9	3.7	7.1	6.4	59	12.7
1978	4 433	912	1 517	1 270	20.6	4.2	7.0	5.9	62	14.0
1979	4 247	723	1 565	1 346	19.2	3.9	7.1	6.1	48	11.3
1980	4 466	892	1 642	1 524	20.2	4.0	7.4	6.9	39	8.7
1981	4 469	962	1 676	1 516	19.6	4.2	7.4	6.7	45	10.1
1982	4 479	1 010	1 756	1 546	19.4	4.4	7.6	6.7	49	10.9
1983	4 144	832	1 757	1 382	17.5	3.5	7.4	(g)5.8	41	9.9
1984	4 109	930	1 749	1 671	16.8	3.8	7.1	(g)6.8	41	10.2
1985	4 107	896	1 833	1 730	16.2	3.5	7.2	(g)6.8	32	7.8
1986	4 102	1 028	1 856	1 641	15.5	3.9	7.2	(g)6.2	35	8.5
1987	4 108	998	1 762	1 600	15.4	3.7	6.6	(g)6.0	37	9.0
1988(h)	4 335	1 016	1 944	1 697	15.8	3.7	7.1	(i)	35	8.1
1989	4 137	980	1 760	1 731	15.0	3.7	6.4	6.3	27	6.5
1990	4 457	1 102	1 730	1 804	15.8	3.8	6.1	6.4	42	9.4
1991	4 756	1 096	1 886	1 970	16.5	3.9	6.5	6.8	36	7.6
1992	4 447	1 074	1 791	1 875	15.1	3.6	6.1	6.4	28	6.3
1993	4 414	1 110	1 783	2 061	14.8	3.7	6.0	6.9	19	4.3
1994	4 461	1 222	1 661	2 071	14.8	4.1	5.5	6.9	21	4.7
1995	4 415	1 114	1 753	1 787	14.5	3.7	5.8	5.9	21	4.8

(a) From 1993 rate calculated per 1 000 estimated resident population.

(b) Numbers registered during the year. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines prior to January 1967.

(c) Decrees absolute. Excludes nullities of marriage and judicial separations.

(d) Included in deaths.

(e) The large increase in the number of divorces coincides with the introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975* in January 1976.

(f) Rates have been revised in the light of calendar year mean population on a usual residence basis.

(g) Many divorces registered in the ACT involved applicants normally resident outside the ACT. The ACT rate is not an accurate reflection of the extent of divorce amongst ACT residents.

(h) Includes marriages and divorces of persons resident in Jervis Bay Territory.

(i) The crude divorce rate for the ACT is not presented because it is not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents. In 1990, only 35% of divorces granted in the ACT were to applicants normally resident in the ACT. The corresponding figures for 1988 and 1989 were 40% and 39% respectively.

16.7 SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Year	Schools(a)	Primary and secondary full-time students(a)	Higher education students enrolled
	no.	no.	no.
1957	23	8 786	491
1958	24	9 639	574
1959	27	11 106	725
1960	31	12 786	(b)999
1961	33	14 429	1 178
1962	37	16 110	1 623
1963	39	17 929	1 951
1964	42	19 691	2 423
1965	45	21 902	2 978
1966	50	23 901	3 284
1967	53	26 403	3 528
1968	59	28 943	4 066
1969	61	31 543	4 606
1970	69	34 234	5 598
1971	72	36 597	6 437
1972	79	39 130	7 151
1973	83	41 724	7 741
1974	88	44 734	8 902
1975	94	47 347	10 126
1976	102	50 515	10 647
1977	109	52 735	10 600
1978	117	(c)54 348	10 890
1979	121	54 914	11 090
1980	125	55 634	11 470
1981	128	56 272	11 260
1982	131	56 786	11 080
1983	130	58 162	12 085
1984	130	58 764	12 076
1985	133	59 611	13 069
1986	132	60 005	13 284
1987	133	60 883	(d)14 182
1988	134	61 430	15 215
1989	132	61 366	15 277
1990	(e)134	(e)61 039	17 151
1991	(f)132	(f)61 747	19 174
1992	133	61 909	(g)20 320
1993	134	61 352	21 254
1994	137	61 203	20 875
1995	138	61 134	20 585
1996	140	61 384	20 559
1997	140	61 739	n.a

(a): At the annual School Census in August.

(b): Up to 30 September 1960 there were two separate institutions, the Australian National University and the Canberra University College. From 30 September 1960 the Canberra University College ceased to exist as a separate institution. The figures still include details relating to the Canberra University College.

(c): Excludes 84 part-time students enrolled at secondary colleges.

(d): From 1985 figures include enrolments from the Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra Institute of the Arts, and the Signadou College of Education.

(e): Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

(f): Includes one government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 135 students in 1991; 88 students in 1992; and 79 students in 1993.

(g): The Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University on 1 January 1992 and statistics relating to the Institute of the Arts are no longer available.

16.8 SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	<i>Pensioners at 30 June</i>				<i>Public hospitals</i>	
	Age	Invalid	Staff	Average available beds	Inpatients treated	Expenditure
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$'000
1956-57	..	..	(a)242	..	4 884	330
1957-58	601	92	(a)252	..	6 507	415
1958-59	655	108	(a)283	..	7 267	493
1959-60	682	128	(a)304	..	8 063	549
1960-61	748	154	(b)(c)464	305	8 687	1 750
1961-62	832	181	(c)500	318	9 736	1 988
1962-63	899	232	(c)548	343	10 180	3 112
1963-64	973	247	(c)664	427	11 605	3 925
1964-65	986	251	(c)837	454	12 851	2 030
1965-66	1 042	267	1 048	463	14 275	2 680
1966-67	1 183	307	(d)1 126	(d)499	(d)16 138	(d)3 507
1967-68	1 707	289	(d)1 248	(d)576	(d)17 929	(d)4 163
1968-69	1 882	289	(d)1 404	(d)611	(d)20 020	(d)4 642
1969-70	2 225	350	(d)1 490	(d)643	(d)21 016	(d)5 442
1970-71	2 431	360	(d)1 476	(d)660	(d)21 614	(d)6 799
1971-72	2 635	400	(d)1 515	(d)683	(d)24 884	(d)8 090
1972-73	(e)3 313	(e)497	(d)1 653	(d)699	(d)26 177	(d)9 265
1973-74	3 905	546	(f)2 388	(f)908	(f)31 105	(f)15 841
1974-75	(g)4 562	(g)685	(h)2 786	(h)972	(h)33 837	(h)24 050
1975-76	5 190	743	(i)2 942	(i)976	(i)37 214	(i)30 406
1976-77	5 772	912	2 818	(j)906	38 661	37 255
1977-78	6 332	1 038	2 857	885	39 520	40 926

For footnotes see end of table.

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16.8 SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS — continued

Year	Pensioners at 30 June				Public hospitals	
	Age	Invalid	Staff	Average available beds	Inpatients accommodated(i)	Expenditure
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$'000
1978-79	6 878	1 245	(k)2 505	(k)850	(k)39 184	(k)48 469
1979-80	7 526	1 450	n.a.	909	39 663	50 365
1980-81	8 006	1 513	n.a.	903	42 332	n.a.
1981-82	8 540	1 633	n.a.	899	43 603	n.a.
1982-83	9 018	1 793	n.a.	895	44 285	n.a.
1983-84	8 661	2 063	n.a.	(l)860	(m)43 393	n.a.
1984-85	8 667	2 176	n.a.	900	42 665	n.a.
1985-86	8 629	2 143	n.a.	932	38 973	n.a.
1986-87	8 672	2 197	n.a.	932	39 231	n.a.
1987-88	8 873	2 339	n.a.	(n)881	(n)38 666	n.a.
1988-89	9 200	2 440	n.a.	881	39 792	n.a.
1989-90	9 456	2 773	n.a.	(o)853	(o)(q)45 287	n.a.
1990-91	9 770	2 902	n.a.	843	46 634	n.a.
1991-92	10 345	3 548	n.a.	778	47 297	n.a.
1992-93	11 040	3 890	n.a.	736	49 785	n.a.
1993-94	11 850	4 332	n.a.	754	47 566	n.a.
1994-95	12 250	4 781	n.a.	753	n.a.	n.a.
1995-96	12 020	4 998	n.a.	769	55 891	n.a.

(a) From 1956-57 to 1959-60 includes only honorary and salaried medical staff and nursing staff.

(b) Includes paid medical, paramedical, dental, nursing, nursing aides, nursing orderlies, administrative and clerical and other staff.

(c) As at 31 December.

(d) Source: ACT Health Services Branch, Department of Health.

(e) Source: Department of Social Security.

(f) Source: ACT Health Services Commission and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home.

(g) From 1974-75 includes wives' pensions.

(h) Includes Royal Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home.

(i) Source: Capital Territory Health Commission.

(j) From 1976-77 available beds and cots for geriatric patients not included. Geriatric patients have been transferred to public nursing homes.

(k) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital, Calvary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. Calvary Hospital opened April 1979.

(l) Qualified babies at Woden Valley Hospital are excluded. Qualified babies are babies who remained in hospital after their mothers were discharged or second and subsequent babies of multiple births.

(m) Source: ACT Community and Health Service.

(n) Source: ACT Board of Health.

(o) For 1989-90 definitions for reporting hospital activity statistics were revised in line with the requirements of the National Minimum Data Set for Institutional Care. Data for 1989-90 are not directly comparable with those for previous years.

(q) Average number of available beds over the year.

16.9 SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

<i>Civilian labour force at August(a)</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Employed persons</i>	<i>Unemployed persons</i>	<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</i>	<i>Unemployment rate(b)</i>	<i>Participation rate(c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1973(d)	83.5	1.2	84.7	114.9	1.4	73.7
1974	90.7	0.3	91.0	122.5	0.3	74.3
1975	93.0	1.3	94.4	128.4	1.4	73.5
1976	91.7	5.9	97.6	136.5	6.0	71.5
1977	93.5	6.0	99.5	139.5	6.1	71.8
1978(e)	97.1	6.2	103.3	144.8	6.0	71.3
1979	95.4	6.4	101.9	147.6	6.3	69.0
1980	99.8	5.6	105.4	151.1	5.3	69.8
1981	102.6	6.1	108.7	155.9	5.6	69.7
1982	99.0	7.0	106.1	159.7	6.6	66.4
1983	107.9	7.1	115.0	164.3	6.2	70.0
1984	114.4	5.0	119.4	173.0	4.2	69.0
1985	120.3	5.0	125.2	179.8	4.0	69.7
1986	129.1	5.0	134.0	187.0	3.7	71.7
1987	130.6	7.7	138.2	193.7	5.5	71.3
1988	138.1	6.9	145.0	200.8	4.8	72.2
1989(f)	141.4	6.4	147.8	202.4	4.3	72.9
1990	142.7	7.0	149.8	208.6	4.7	71.8
1991	143.9	9.1	153.0	214.2	5.9	71.4
1992	143.8	12.3	156.0	219.1	7.9	71.2
1993	151.1	11.3	162.3	224.4	6.9	72.3
1994	154.1	10.6	164.7	228.4	6.4	72.1
1995	158.4	12.1	170.5	230.7	7.1	73.9
1996	154.7	13.9	168.6	232.8	8.2	72.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

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

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

(d) Series based on 1976 Census.

(e) Series based on 1986 Census.

(f) Series based on 1991 Census.

16.10

SUMMARY OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index (base year 1989-90 = 100.0)									
Year	All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education
1949-50	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	12.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964-65	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969-70	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970-71	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-72	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972-73	20.7	21.5	21.7	19.8	23.0	18.9	19.2	18.8	..
1973-74	23.4	25.8	24.6	21.6	24.8	20.8	20.8	20.9	..
1974-75	27.0	28.1	29.7	25.2	28.9	24.8	24.2	25.4	..
1975-76	30.7	31.5	34.6	29.9	33.2	29.4	28.9	21.0	..
1976-77	34.9	35.0	40.1	34.5	36.7	32.3	31.7	35.2	..
1977-78	38.1	38.5	43.8	37.1	39.8	35.3	33.3	42.3	..
1978-79	41.2	43.2	47.0	38.6	42.6	38.3	38.0	41.6	..
1979-80	45.6	49.3	50.2	40.5	47.0	43.8	41.5	45.9	..
1980-81	50.0	54.3	53.9	43.6	52.7	48.3	44.6	50.8	..
1981-82	55.3	58.4	57.9	49.0	57.7	54.3	48.4	61.2	..
1982-83	61.9	63.7	61.6	54.1	65.5	61.9	55.1	77.9	61.9
1983-84	66.1	69.0	65.3	59.3	69.8	66.4	60.9	72.5	66.1
1984-85	69.3	72.5	69.8	65.7	72.3	70.6	66.5	60.8	69.1
1985-86	75.3	77.3	75.1	72.6	78.0	77.0	74.5	66.2	74.8
1986-87	81.6	81.5	82.5	76.9	82.9	85.3	82.7	77.4	81.0
1987-88	87.3	85.4	88.8	79.1	89.2	91.7	89.2	87.0	88.3
1988-89	93.1	93.3	94.7	86.9	94.5	94.2	93.3	93.9	94.7
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	105.1	103.2	105.0	103.8	105.5	106.9	106.9	107.6	104.4
1991-92	107.8	106.6	106.7	101.6	107.4	110.8	112.9	118.6	106.3
1992-93	109.5	108.4	107.2	99.6	107.8	114.3	122.6	122.3	108.3
1993-94	111.4	111.1	106.7	99.3	107.8	117.8	132.2	129.0	112.0
1994-95	115.1	116.7	107.1	110.7	110.4	122.1	143.3	134.5	114.1
1995-96	120.3	118.7	107.0	112.0	112.3	127.8	152.4	138.7	114.4

16.11 SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Year	Livestock at end of year(a)				Year	Production	
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (all purposes)		Beef and veal	Wool (greasy)
	no.	no.	no.	no.		tonnes(c)	tonnes
1912	8 412	244 180	393	..	..	..	..
1913	7 108	207 414	203	..	..	..	..
1914	7 627	163 407	194	..	..	..	..
1915	4 961	150 554	226	..	..	..	..
1916	5 666	114 933	289	..	..	..	..
1917	8 230	121 990	259	..	..	..	..
1918	13 408	152 736	518	..	..	..	..
1919	8 894	155 794	310	..	..	..	..
1920	8 378	194 642	572	..	..	..	..
1921	7 387	178 413	286	..	..	..	..
1922	8 290	167 568	343	..	1921-22	22	..
1923	6 275	154 609	274	..	1922-23	32	..
1924	6 085	146 157	434	..	1923-24	26	..
1925	5 058	165 790	291	..	1924-25	33	..
1926	5 312	172 251	343	..	1925-26	110	..
1927	5 509	224 077	94	..	1926-27	658	..
1928	6 188	213 659	69	..	1927-28	650	..
1929	5 269	207 211	51	..	1928-29	461	..
1930	4 760	240 445	124	..	1929-30	474	..
1931	4 240	183 077	37	..	1930-31	299	..
1932	5 395	194 391	108	..	1931-32	296	..
1933	4 643	214 355	58	..	1932-33	328	739
1934	6 790	231 742	464	..	1933-34	357	799
1935	8 433	219 343	649	..	1934-35	403	860
1936	10 186	228 317	629	..	1935-36	374	805
1937	9 856	244 378	454	..	1936-37	523	798
1938	8 325	263 616	417	..	1937-38	584	815
1939	7 057	245 540	573	..	1938-39	572	866
1940	5 879	259 408	601	..	1939-40	594	1 013
1941	6 636	281 791	593	..	1940-41	666	965
1942	7 432	262 563	854	..	1941-42	654	999
1943	6 967	250 344	779	..	1942-43	829	864
1944	8 083	274 642	657	..	1943-44	514	868
1945	9 320	250 778	689	..	1944-45	311	800
1946	7 867	224 680	619	..	1945-46	377	889
1947	9 169	227 994	627	..	1946-47	543	924
1948	8 748	215 227	566	..	1947-48	710	802
1949	10 071	238 110	468	..	1948-49	1 035	897
1950	11 161	253 546	423	..	1949-50	1 312	963
1951	11 477	256 800	642	..	1950-51	1 716	1 028
1952	10 293	243 059	249	..	1951-52	1 806	801
1953	9 705	246 800	180	..	1952-53	1 464	1 018
1954	9 394	251 666	276	..	1953-54	1 656	1 032
1955	8 500	245 500	104	..	1954-55	1 616	1 012
1956	9 399	257 901	115	..	1955-56	1 795	1 056
1957	10 596	266 896	139	..	1956-57	1 906	1 114
1958	9 532	255 600	167	..	1957-58	2 165	968
1959	9 408	271 892	175	..	1958-59	1 968	1 144
1960	10 716	299 086	151	..	1959-60	1 827	1 315
1961	12 520	278 216	109	..	1960-61	1 217	1 121
1962	14 169	286 214	184	..	1961-62	1 637	1 200
1963	14 155	279 206	92	..	1962-63	2 113	1 063
1964	14 399	289 104	121	..	1963-64	2 193	1 158

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

16.11 SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS — continued

Year	Livestock at end of year(a)				Production	
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (all purposes)	Beef and veal	Wool (greasy)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	Year	tonnes(c)
1965	14 049	289 826	n.a.	..	1964-65	2 214
1966	13 361	258 179	n.a.	..	1965-66	1 823
1967	13 902	280 609	n.a.	..	1966-67	1 737
1968	12 548	267 078	n.a.	..	1967-68	1 719
1969	13 845	245 884	n.a.	..	1968-69	1 922
1970	15 320	244 277	n.a.	..	1969-70	2 677
1971	17 910	251 187	121	..	1970-71	3 179
1972	20 252	191 560	127	..	1971-72	3 295
1973	19 456	142 968	112	63 885	1972-73	4 021
1974	19 049	125 800	43	155 459	1973-74	4 244
1975	18 363	117 214	36	164 485	1974-75	5 434
1976	23 050	148 207	22	132 826	1975-76	5 571
1977	19 349	124 164	16	172 282	1976-77	5 359
1978	15 808	119 048	n.a.	149 614	1977-78	6 333
1979	14 236	117 294	n.a.	235 612	1978-79	6 071
1980	13 559	98 359	n.a.	170 580	1979-80	6 182
1981	12 500	98 821	n.a.	183 116	1980-81	6 789
1982	12 889	100 724	n.a.	183 540	1981-82	7 900
1983	10 222	104 167	n.a.	178 074	1982-83	3 286
1984	9 944	108 696	n.a.	181 030	1983-84	6 017
1985	11 084	118 068	n.a.	173 320	1984-85	4 712
1986	11 486	116 852	n.a.	198 190	1985-86	5 510
1986-87	11 792	100 464	n.a.	245 779	1986-87	5 685
1987-88	10 792	97 300	n.a.	225 730	1987-88	6 275
1988-89	10 225	100 258	n.a.	218 806	1988-89	6 310
1989-90	12 085	121 938	n.a.	221 609	1989-90	6 733
1990-91	11 158	118 288	n.a.	197 678	1990-91	6 317
1991-92	10 823	110 170	n.a.	199 543	1991-92	6 107
1992-93	12 231	101 243	n.a.	216 989	1992-93	6 336
1993-94	13 368	97 239	n.a.	200 960	1993-94	7 415
1994-95	12 780	77 741	n.a.	269 875	1994-95	1 052

(a) Number.

(b) Carcass weight.

(c) From 1986-87 the scope of the Agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20 000 or more. This change in Census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

16.12

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Season	Wheat for grain		Oats for grain		Crops for hay		Apple trees bearing		Total area under crop
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
	acres	bushels	acres	bushels	acres	bushels	acres	bushels	acres
1960-61	1 061	30 219	529	11 058	2 932	8 355	43	1 331	7 632
1961-62	1 414	32 100	866	16 212	2 442	5 325	44	3 925	6 688
1962-63	2 406	70 413	663	16 974	2 518	5 981	38	3 864	7 512
1963-64	2 824	69 384	1 132	22 446	2 582	4 421	40	3 322	8 147
1964-65	2 094	57 792	1 487	32 100	3 469	6 903	43	3 664	8 815
1965-66	1 342	27 855	1 458	37 338	3 737	5 832	31	2 768	7 584
1966-67	2 666	86 577	1 797	47 004	3 983	8 516	26	3 358	10 247
1967-68	2 337	41 602	584	11 852	2 475	2 952	26	575	7 009
1968-69	4 158	83 674	1 200	26 858	4 385	7 003	24	3 446	11 215
1969-70	2 693	72 794	895	25 118	3 243	6 518	24	6 596	8 620
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	number	tonnes	hectares
1970-71	485	764	235	250	159	629	n.a.	115	1 172
1971-72	414	723	101	86	186	326	n.a.	90	1 088
1972-73	289	359	128	66	209	311	4 611	105	1 410
1973-74	320	335	254	300	75	392	4 643	88	1 040
1974-75	204	248	130	154	8	23	5 380	48	616
1975-76	408	471	165	187	73	170	4 580	36	986
1976-77	361	524	143	174	55	186	4 111	105	962
1977-78	295	398	56	34	34	94	3 892	47	790
1978-79	148	349	117	146	54	394	4 025	144	641
1979-80	524	962	127	99	44	168	2 955	43	1 278
1980-81	n.a.	n.a.	119	82	122	256	3 813	n.a.	650
1981-82	88	127	269	395	82	252	3 801	n.a.	807
1982-83	65	19	97	27	73	30	3 058	n.a.	717
1983-84	270	463	495	338	234	642	3 061	n.a.	1 485
1984-85	111	82	4	6	22	134	2 781	n.a.	494
1985-86	138	281	156	273	25	60	n.a.	n.a.	685
1986-87(a)	n.a.	n.a.	123	197	42	120	n.a.	n.a.	459
1987-88	n.a.	n.a.	168	158	28	21	1 010	n.a.	1 025
1988-89	n.a.	n.a.	46	58	61	50	1 010	n.a.	376
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	42	18	24	36	1 140	n.a.	185
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	53	41	113	18	416	n.a.	290
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	38	15	35	35	955	n.a.	383
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	73	175	241	136	1 499	n.a.	514
1993-94	n.a.	n.a.	24	60	111	119	2 603	n.a.	353
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	95	—	30	51	2 662	n.a.	322

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

16.13 SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>As at 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1969	112	2 653	9.4	31.2
1970	111	2 960	11.2	37.0
1971	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1972	135	3 333	14.7	50.1
1973	132	3 458	16.5	60.5
1974	135	3 729	22.4	75.6
1975	104	3 672	27.0	94.6
1976	106	3 534	29.1	95.7
1977	105	3 435	31.2	102.8
1978	92	3 021	30.2	101.1
1979	117	3 073	33.7	118.8
1980	112	3 132	37.2	127.5
1981	117	3 316	44.9	162.9
1982	126	3 451	49.4	187.7
1983	150	3 228	54.6	217.5
1984	148	3 247	58.8	263.1
1985	143	(a)	64.4	298.9
1986	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1987	131	4 132	89.6	370.4
1988	168	4 170	91.4	375.4
1989	191	4 099	101.0	438.0
1990	205	3 734	105.0	424.0
1991	224	3 584	105.0	463.0
1992	272	3 752	105.0	479.0
1993	242	3 752	104.0	466.0
1994	281	4 200	125.0	553.0
1995	n.a.	4 200	128.0	554.0
1996	n.a.	3 900	122.0	534.0

(a) An annual Manufacturing Census was not conducted in this financial year.

16.14 SUMMARY OF RETAIL TRADE

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>As at 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1974	1 197	9 542	30.6	..
1980	1 452	10 660	65.4	..
1983	..	..	..	827.3
1984	..	..	..	932.9
1985	..	..	..	1 004.0
1986	1 504	11 328	97.5	1 130.5
1987	..	..	..	1 241.5
1988	..	..	..	1 379.3
1989	..	..	..	1 476.4
1990	..	..	..	1 566.2
1991	..	..	..	1 705.4
1992	1 701	14 428	169.0	1 901.6
1993	..	..	..	2 000.9
1994	..	..	..	2 066.0
1995	..	..	..	2 135.0
1996	..	..	..	2 250.3

NOTE: Retail Censuses are only conducted at five-yearly intervals.

16.15**SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, ACT(a)(b)**

	<i>Passenger motor vehicle</i>	<i>Trucks(c)</i>	<i>Buses(c)</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1955	6 613	2 366	—	480	9 459
1962	17 999	3 694	—	296	21 989
1965	28 724	4 916	—	432	34 072
1966	32 272	5 311	—	547	38 130
1967	36 231	5 659	—	805	42 695
1968	40 990	6 115	—	1 111	48 216
1969	45 755	6 648	—	1 539	53 942
1970	48 600	6 700	—	1 800	57 100
1971	55 700	7 600	—	2 600	65 800
1972	57 400	7 900	—	2 600	67 900
1973	62 100	8 800	—	2 700	73 600
1974	67 000	9 800	—	2 900	79 700
1975	71 800	10 300	700	3 100	85 900
1976	76 600	11 200	800	3 500	92 300
1977	81 300	12 800	900	3 700	98 700
1978	79 900	13 200	900	3 000	97 000
1979	88 600	13 900	900	3 100	106 500
1980	88 400	13 000	800	3 400	105 500
1981	91 400	13 400	900	3 900	109 600
1982	93 100	13 400	900	4 400	112 000
1983	97 200	13 600	1 000	4 600	116 200
1984	103 500	14 400	1 000	4 700	123 600
1985	107 900	4 900	1 100	4 300	128 200
1986	111 100	15 500	1 100	3 900	131 600
1987	113 900	15 800	1 200	3 500	134 400
1988	118 200	16 100	1 200	3 600	139 100
1989	124 000	17 200	1 200	3 800	146 200
1990	134 200	18 500	1 000	4 400	158 100
1991	131 800	18 900	1 400	4 600	156 700
1992	145 200	13 900	1 300	4 800	165 200
1993	146 800	20 300	1 300	4 800	173 100
1994	155 000	21 400	1 500	4 900	182 800
1995	156 573	21 276	921	4 985	183 755

(a) Figures up to 1971 are for 12 months ended December. From 1972 onwards figures are for 12 months ended June.

(b) Includes Commonwealth owned vehicles in the ACT except those belonging to the Defence services.

(c) Trucks (including commercial vehicles) and buses were combined up until 1975. Also includes panel vans and utilities. From 1985 onwards figures are not comparable to previous figures due to a change in the body type classifications.

16.16 SUMMARY OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, ACT(a)

	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Persons receiving medical treatment</i>	<i>Persons admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1979	249	562	153	17
1980	232	260	141	23
1981	265	473	163	21
1982	229	502	139	16
1983	203	478	125	13
1984	250	376	158	21
1985	230	343	187	32
1986	245	295	229	32
1987	403	263	184	36
1988	449	362	186	31
1989	574	524	214	32
1990	583	529	214	28
1991	590	520	211	19
1992	547	491	175	21
1993	588	576	157	12
1994	518	445	186	17
1995	511	481	172	15
1996	541	479	245	23

(a) On-road casualties only.

A

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, 37
 - population growth rate, 37
- ABS Business Register, 111
- access to amenities, 134
- access to work and services, 134
- Advance Bank, bank deposits repayable, 25
- Aerial Taxi Cabs Co-operative Society Ltd, 155
- age-specific fertility rates, 41
- age specific death rates, 42
- age-specific marriage rates, 44
- agriculture, 2, 116
 - land use 2
 - crops, 116
 - livestock and livestock products, 116
 - statistics, 117
- air protection, environmental protection, 7
- air transport, aircraft movements, 163
 - Canberra Airport, 163
 - revenue passengers, 163
- ambulance service, 64
- average retail prices, selected items, 31
- average weekly earnings, 100
- average weekly hours worked, 103
- average weekly overtime hours, 105-4
- Australia, Consumer Price Index (CPI), average retail prices, 30-1
 - percentage changes, 30
 - household expenditure, 22-4
 - Household Expenditure Survey, 22-3
 - household disposable income, 22
 - household income, 22
 - life expectancy, at birth 1971-1995, 43
- Australian Capital Territory, economy, 19-33
 - foreign trade, exports, 25
 - imports, 24
 - Household Expenditure Survey, 22-3
 - household income, 22
 - life expectancy, at birth 1971-1995, 43
 - loan commitments, 26
 - representation in Commonwealth Parliament, 9
 - see also* economy, foreign trade
- Australian Capital Territory Department of Education and Training, 57
- Australian Capital Territory Government, electoral system, 10
 - components of GSP, gross operating surplus, 20-1
 - Executive, composition, 11
 - Government outlays, 7, 12, 14-5
 - by purpose, 15
 - environmental protection, 7
 - Government spending, 16
 - indirect taxes less subsidies, 20-1
 - net financial position, 16
 - powers, 11
 - Public Service, 11
 - revenue, 12-4
 - taxes, fees and fines, 12-4
 - wages, salaries and supplements, 20-1
 - see also* State/Territory Governments net financial position
- Australian Capital Territory Housing Authority, income units rented, 133
 - public housing tenants, 133
- Australian Capital Territory historical series, 190-209
- Australian Capital Territory in relation to Australia, 187-9
- Australian Capital Territory Omnibus Network (ACTION), 155
- Australian Capital Region (ACR), agriculture and livestock, 184-5
 - building construction activity, 183
 - Canberra-Queanbeyan metropolitan area, 179
 - climate, 173-4
 - demographic trends, 174
 - age profile, 175
 - estimated resident population, 175
 - geographical location, 173
 - labour force, 176-7
 - businesses employing labour, 178-9
 - employment by industry, 178
 - location of businesses, 180
 - unemployment rates, 177
 - manufacturing locations, 182
 - regional economics, 176
 - retail services census, 181
 - tourist accommodation, 181
- Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act 1988*, 10, 11
- Australian Capital Territory State of the Environment Report*, 1, 3
- Australian Catholic University-Signadou campus, 58
- Australian Defence Force Academy, 58
- Australian Federal Police (AFP), 77
- Australian Institute of Sport, 58
- Australian National University, 58
- Australian War Memorial, 140

B

- bank deposits repayable, Advance Bank, 25
 - Commonwealth Bank, 25
 - National Australia Bank, 25
- bankruptcies, 114-5
 - business bankruptcies, 114, 115
 - causes of bankruptcies, 114-5
 - deceased debtors, 114
 - non-business bankruptcies, 114, 115
- banks, deposits and loans, 26
 - loans to customers, 26
- Belconnen Remand Centre, 79
- biological diversity and landscape, environmental protection, 7
 - see also* credit unions
- birthplace of population, 46-7
- births, country of birth of parents, 42
 - births registered, 43
 - crude birth rate, 43
 - ex-nuptial births, 41, 43
 - fertility rates, 38, 41
 - median age of mothers, 41
 - sex ratio, 41
 - teen-age mothers, 42
 - see also* fertility rates; life expectancy
- breast cancer screening, 67
- Brindabella Mountains, 140
- building materials, price index, 31
- building other than house building, price index, 32-3
- business and industry, 111-25

- ABS Business Register, 111
- agriculture, 2, 116
 - crops, 116
 - land use 2
 - livestock and livestock products, 116
 - statistics, 117
- bankruptcies, 114-5
 - business bankruptcies, 114, 115
 - causes of bankruptcies, 114-5
 - deceased debtors, 114
 - non-business bankruptcies, 114, 115
- employment size, 111-2
- locations by ANZIC Division, 111
- manufacturing, 118-9
 - employment, 118
 - establishments, 117
 - industry subdivisions, 118
 - turnover, 118
- retailing, 119-22
 - convenience shopping, 120
 - employment, 119-20
 - locations, 119-20
 - major shopping, 121
 - popular times for shopping, 122
- service industries, 123-4
 - clubs, pubs, taverns and bars, 124
 - high technology activities, 124
 - private medical businesses, 124
 - sport, recreation and gambling activities, 123
- shopping preferences, 120-2
 - 1996 Survey of Shopping Preferences, 120
 - store categories, 119-20
 - turnover, 119-20
 - wages and salaries, 120
- small business, 112-3
 - Characteristics of Small Business Operator Survey, 112

C

- Calvary Hospital, 63, 64
- Canberra, archaeology, 1
- Canberra Airport, 163
- Canberra Hospital, 63, 64
- Canberra Institute of Technology, 57
 - Consumer Price Index(CPI), average retail prices, 30-1
 - percentage changes, 30
 - household expenditure, 22-4
 - price index of building materials, 31
- Canberra Nature Park, 6, 7
- child-care services, 72-3
 - formal care, 74
 - informal care, 74
 - usage, 73-4
- Canberra Tourism, 140
- Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, 140
- Characteristics of Small Business Operator Survey, 112-3
- children's immunisation, 65-6
 - fully immunised children, 66
- chronological table, xiii-xvii
- cinemas, 146
- climate, fog, 4
 - frosts, 4
 - rainfall, 3-4

- temperatures, 3, 4, 5
- thunderstorm days, 3
- winds, 3
 - commercial finance, revolving credit facilities, 28
- clubs, pubs, taverns and bars, 124
- Comcare, claims made, 108
- Commonwealth Bank, bank deposits repayable, 25
- Commonwealth Employment Service, 90
- Commonwealth Parliament, legislative capacity with respect to the Australian Capital Territory, 11
 - representation for Australian Capital Territory, 9
- construction industry, contribution to Gross State Product (GSP), 134
 - construction activity, 134, 135-6
 - office building, 136
 - private sector, 136
 - public sector, 136
 - residential building, 135, 136
 - value of building by sector, approved, 137
 - commencements, 137
 - completions, 137
 - work done during period, 137
 - value of work undertaken, 136
 - work completed, 136
- engineering construction, 134
 - private sector value, 138
 - public sector value, 138
 - value of work done, 138
- new dwellings approved, 135
 - commencements, 135
 - completed, 135
 - under construction, 135
- non-residential building, 134
- residential building, 134, 136
- trends, 134

Consumer Price Index (CPI), 29-30

- All Groups Index, 29
- percentage changes, Australia, 30
- Canberra, 30

crime, perceptions on crime/public safety, 83

- housebreaking/burglaries/theft, 83
- social issues, 7
 - see also law and order; police

cultural funding, 147

- per capita, 147

culture, 146-9

culture/leisure venues, Botanic Gardens, 146

- cinemas, 146
- libraries, 146
 - use of libraries, 147-8, 149
 - age groups, 147
 - male/female usage, 147
 - reasons for not using a library, 148
 - survey of libraries services, 149
- participation rates by age groups, 146

D

- deaths, age specific death rates, 42
 - causes, 68
 - crude death rate, 43
- firearms, 68
 - infant deaths, 42, 43
- infant mortality rates, 42, 43
- median age at death, females, 42

- males, 42
- numbers of deaths registered, 42
- sex-ratio, 42
- standardised death rate, 42
- suicide, 68
- see also* life expectancy
- Dell Review of Disability Services, 65
- deposits and loans, banks, 26
- deposit holders, 25
- disability and carers, 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 74-5
- divorce, age at divorce, 46
 - applications made, by husband, 46
 - by wife, 46
 - jointly, 46
- crude divorce rate, 45
- divorces granted, 45
- duration of marriage, 44
- Family Law Court in the Australian Capital Territory, 45
- month of separation, 46
- dwellings, private, average weekly housing costs, 130
- home ownership and renting, 127-8
- house prices, 128-9
 - annual median prices indexes, 129
 - established home indexes, 129
 - project home indexes, 129
- length of occupancy, 127
- mortgages, 128
- new dwellings approved, 135
 - commencements, 135
 - completed, 135
 - under construction, 135
- 1994 Australian Housing Survey, 127
- number, 126-7
- private dwellings stock, 126-7
- rental costs, 131
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units, 131
- tenure type, 127-8
- types of dwellings, 126-7

E

- economy, household economy, 22
 - Gross State Product (GSP), 18-21
 - see also* Gross State Product (GSP)
- education, Abstudy - Schooling, 60
 - Abstudy - Tertiary, 60
 - Assistance for Isolated Children, 60
 - Austudy - Secondary, 60
 - Austudy - Tertiary, 60
 - Enhanced School Based Management (SBM), 54
 - household expenditure on education, 60
 - student assistance, 60
 - see also* higher education: schools; transition from education to work; vocational education and training
- electoral system, 10
- employment, labour force participation rates, 59
 - student labour force participation, 59
 - students in employment, 59
- employment injuries, 108-9
 - Comcare claims, 108
 - costs of employment-related injuries, 108-9
 - private sector claims, 109

- types of injuries, 108
- workers compensation claims, 109
- energy conservation, 169
- energy consumption, 168
 - energy use, 167-8
 - electricity, 167
 - natural gas, 167
- energy sources by use: households, 168
- engineering construction, 134
 - private sector value, 138
 - public sector value, 138
 - value of work done, 138
- Enhanced School Based Management (SBM), 54
- environmental protection, Australian Capital Territory
 - Government outlays, 7
 - air protection, 7
 - biological diversity and landscape, 7
 - fresh-water pollution, 7
 - groundwater, 7
 - soil, 7
- ex-nuptial births, 41, 43
- exports, commodities, 25
 - countries exported to, 25

F

- family, household composition, 40-1
 - labour force status, 96
 - numbers of households, 40
 - numbers of members, 40
 - size of households, 40
- Family Law Court in the Australian Capital Territory, 45
- fertility rates, 38, 41
 - age-specific fertility rates, 41
- financial institutions, Advance Bank, bank deposits
 - repayable, 25
 - commercial finance, 28
 - Commonwealth Bank, bank deposits repayable, 25
 - deposit holders, 25
 - housing finance, 27
 - lease finance, 29
 - loans outstanding, 26
 - National Australia Bank, bank deposits repayable, 25
 - personal finance, 27-8
 - see also* fixed loan commitments; revolving credit facilities
- fish, 6
- fixed loan commitments, personal finance, 28
- foreign trade, exports, 25
 - imports, 24
- fresh-water pollution, environmental protection, 7
 - see also* exports; imports

G

- Ginninderra Creek, 1, 7
- Government, historical development, 9
 - National Capital Development Commission (NCDC), establishment, 9
- Government net financial position, 16
 - see also* State/Territory Governments net financial position
- Government outlays, 7, 12, 14-15
 - by purpose, 15
 - environmental protection, 7

- Government spending, 16
- gross operating surplus, 20-1
- Gross State Product (GSP), Australian GDP (I), 19
 - average 1989-90 prices, 18
 - components, 20-21
 - see also* components of GSP
 - constant prices % change, 19
 - contribution by industry sector, 19-20
 - current prices, 18
 - per capita, Australian Capital Territory and Australia, 19

H

- health, social issues, 7
- health, welfare and community services, 62-76
 - Calvary Hospital, 63, 64
 - Canberra Hospital, 63, 64
 - disability and carers, 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 74-5
 - family services, child-care services, 72-3
 - formal care, 74
 - informal care, 74
 - usage, 73-4
 - child welfare, 71
 - Children's, Youth and Family Services program, 71
 - substitute care program, 72
- health services, catchments, 65
 - children's immunisation, 65-6
 - fully immunised children, 66
 - Community Division, 65
 - Dell Review of Disability Services, 65
 - disability services, 65
 - Home and Community Care funding, 65
 - see also* income support; Medicare; 1995 National Health Survey,
- hospital patients, Australian Capital Territory public hospitals, 63
- hospitals, average length of stay, 62
 - most commonly treated diseases and disorders, 63
 - out-patient activity, 63, 64
 - patient days, 62
- private medical businesses, 124
- Queen Elizabeth II Hospital for Mothers and Babies, 64
 - inpatient babies, 64
 - outpatients, 64
 - resident mother, 64
 - same-day patients, 63
 - separations, 62
 - voluntary work, 75
 - waiting lists for elective surgery, 63
 - see also* ambulance service
- high technology activities, 124
- higher education, Australian Defence Force Academy, 58
 - Australian Institute of Sport, 58
 - Australian National University, 58
 - course types, 58
 - expenditure on R&D, 60
 - external students, 58
 - full-time students, 58
 - part-time students, 58

- Signadou campus Australian Catholic University, 58
- student enrolments, 58
- student gender, 58
- student mobility, 58
 - University of Canberra, 58
- home ownership and renting, 127-8
- house building, price index of building materials, 31
 - see also* housing and construction
- house prices, 128-9
 - annual median prices indexes, 129
 - established home indexes, 129
 - project home indexes, 129
- household expenditure, Australia, 23-4
 - Canberra, 23-4
 - expenditure on education, 60
 - New South Wales, 22
 - Northern Territory, household expenditure, 22
- Household Expenditure Survey, 22-3
 - average weekly earnings, 100
 - gross weekly income, 101
 - household disposable income, 22
 - household income, Australian Capital Territory, 22
 - Australia, 22
- households, access to amenities, 134
 - access to work and services, 134
 - household composition, 40-1
 - energy sources, 168
 - numbers of households, 40
 - numbers of members, 40
 - size of households, 40
- housing and construction, 126-39
 - access to amenities, 134
 - age of housing stock, 127
 - average weekly housing costs, 130
 - dwellings, number 126-7
 - home ownership and renting, 127-8
 - house prices, 128-9
 - annual median prices indexes, 129
 - established home indexes, 129
 - project home indexes, 129
 - rental costs, 131
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units, 131
 - length of occupancy, 127
 - mortgages, 128
 - private dwellings stock, 126-7
 - public housing, 133
 - rental costs, 131
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units, 131
 - rental investors, 132
 - rental tenants, 132
 - income units rented from Australian Capital Territory Housing Authority, 132
 - tenure type, 127-8
 - trends in construction industry, 134
 - types of dwellings, , 126-7
 - 1994 Australian Housing Survey, 127
- housing costs, average weekly housing costs, 130
 - rental costs, 131
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units, 131
- housing finance, 27, 131
 - owner occupation, 27
 - secured housing finance commitments, 131

I

- imports, commodities, 24
 - countries of origin, 24
- income support, Additional Family Payments, 70
 - Age Pension, 69
 - Basic Family Payments, 70
 - Child Disability allowance, 69, 70
 - Double Orphan's Pension, 70
 - Invalid Pension, 69
 - Sickness Pension, 69, 70
 - Special Benefit Allowances, 69, 70
 - Supporting Parent Pension, 69
 - Unemployment/Job Search/Newstart Allowance, 69, 70
- indirect taxes less subsidies, 20-1
- industry sectors, contribution to GSP, 19-20
 - employment characteristics, 98
- infant deaths, 43
- infant mortality rates, 42, 43
- interstate migration, 52-3
 - flows in the Australian Capital Territory, 53

J

- Jerrabomberra Creek, 1
- Jerrabomberra Wetlands, 7
- job vacancies, 97
- job-search experience of unemployed, 90
- registration with Commonwealth Employment Service, 90
- under-employed workers, 93-4

L

- labour market, 85-110
 - labour force, average weekly earnings, 100
 - average weekly hours worked by occupation, 103
 - average weekly hours worked by employment status, 104
 - average weekly overtime hours, 105-4
 - employment by industry, 98
 - employment injuries, 108-9
 - Comcare claims, 108
 - costs of employment-related injuries, 108-9
 - private sector claims, 109
 - types of injuries, 108
 - workers compensation claims, 109
 - gross weekly income, 101
 - growth, 85
 - industrial disputes, 107
 - see also* trade unions
 - job vacancies, 97
 - job-search experience of unemployed, 90
 - labour costs, 102
 - per employee, 102
 - labour mobility, 93
 - male/female employment, 86
 - migrants' characteristics, 95
 - occupational status, 99
 - overtime, 105-4
 - participation rates, 59, 86, 95
 - family participation rates, 96
 - part-time labour force, 86
 - persons not in the labour force, 92

- qualifications, migrants, 95
- unemployed persons, 91
- status of workers, 87
- family and labour force status, 96
 - superannuation, 102
- teen-age labour market, 87
- average duration of unemployment, 88
- average weekly hours worked, 88
- educational attendance, 89
- labour force status, 89
- participation rates, 88
- part-time employment, 88
- unemployment rates, 88
- trade unions, membership, 106-7
- number of unions, 106-7
- proportion of female members, 106-7
 - see also* industrial disputes
- self-employment trends, 94
- transition from education to work, 90-1
- under-employed workers, 93-2
- unemployment, 85, 87
 - difficulties in finding work, 91-2
 - downsizing of public service, 85
 - duration of unemployment, 90
 - qualifications of unemployed persons, 91
 - rates, 86
 - registration with Commonwealth Employment Service, 90
 - teen-age unemployment, 87, 88
- workers compensation claims, 109
- Lake Burley Griffin, 1
- law and order, 78-84
 - Australian Federal Police (AFP), 77
 - corrective services, 79
 - Belconnen Remand Centre, 79
 - Periodic Detention Act 1995*, 79
 - Symonson Periodic Detention Centre, 79
 - Magistrates Court, 80-1
 - offences in the Australian Capital Territory, 77-9
 - Supreme Court, 80
 - victims of crime, 81-2
- land use, 2-3
 - agriculture, 2
 - plantations, 3
 - Territory Plan, 2
- languages spoken at home, 49
- lease finance, commitments, 29
 - types of goods, 29
- Legislative Assembly and executive, establishment, 10
 - members elected to Third Assembly, 10
 - structure, 10
- libraries, 146
- life expectancy, at birth 1971-1995, 43,
- loan commitments, 26
- loan commitments by type, 27-9
 - commercial finance, 28
 - housing finance, 27
 - lease finance, 29
 - personal finance, 27-8
- loans outstanding, financial institutions, 26
 - see also* fixed loan commitments; revolving credit facilities

M

- manufacturing, 118-9
 - employment, 118
 - establishments, 117
 - industry subdivisions, 118
 - turnover, 118
- marriage, age-specific marriage rates, 44, 45
 - category of celebrant, 44
 - crude marriage rate, 45
 - duration of marriage, 44
 - marriage rate, 44
 - median age at marriage, 44
 - number of marriages, 45
- Medicare, diagnostic imaging, 71
 - general practitioners, 70
 - pathology, 70
 - services, 70
 - specialist attendance, 71
- migration *see* interstate migration, overseas migration
- migrants, labour force characteristics, 95
- Molongo Gorge Nature Reserve, 7
- Molongo River, 1
- motor vehicle licences, 154
- Mt Bimberi, 1
- Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve, 7
- Murrumbidgee River catchment, 1
- Murrumbidgee River Corridor, 6

N

- Namadgi National Park, 6, 140
- National Art Gallery, 140, 145
- National Library, 145
- National Australia Bank, bank deposits repayable, 25
- National Capital Development Commission (NCDC),
 - establishment, 9
 - responsibilities, 9
- natural environment, history, 1
- New Parliament House, 140, 145
- New South Wales, household expenditure, 22
- NSW Countrylink Rail system, 156
- 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 74-5
- 1994 Australian Housing Survey, 127
- 1995 National Health Survey, accidents and injuries, 67
 - arthritis, 66
 - asthma, 66, 67
 - back problems, 67
 - breast cancer screening, 67
 - bronchitis/emphysema, 67
 - common cold, 66
 - deafness, 66
 - haemorrhoids, 67
 - hayfever, 67
 - headaches, 66
 - health condition perceptions, 66
 - heart disease, 67
 - high cholesterol, 67
 - hypertension, 66
 - hysterectomy, 67
 - sight disorders, 67
 - smoking, 67
 - ulcers, 67
- 1996 Survey of Shopping Preferences, 120
- non-residential building, 134

O

- occupational status, labour force, 99
- occupations, average weekly hours worked, 103
- office building, 136
- outlays *see* Government outlays
- overseas migration, permanent departures, 51
 - destinations of long-term departures, 51
 - permanent movement settle arrivals and departures, 52
 - permanent settlers, 50-1
 - country of birth, 50-1

P

- parks and reserves, Canberra Nature Park, 6, 7
- Jerrabomberra Wetlands, 7
 - Molongo Gorge Nature Reserve, 7
 - Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve, 7
 - Murrumbidgee River Corridor, 6
 - Namadgi National Park, 6
 - Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, 6
- pensions and allowances *see* income support
- personal finance, 27-8
 - fixed loan commitments, 28
 - revolving credit facilities, 28
- physical features, 1-2
 - Ginninderra Creek, 1
 - Jerrabomberra Creek, 1
 - Lake Burley Griffin, 1
 - Molongo River, 1
 - Mt Bimberi, 1
 - Murrumbidgee River catchment, 1
- plantations, land use, 3
- police, community satisfaction with police services, 84
 - Population Survey Monitor*, 84
- population, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
 - population, 37
 - age/sex profile, 39
 - age/sex ratio, 37-8
 - growth of Commonwealth Public Service, 38
 - inter-State/Territory migration, 38
 - median age, 38
 - migration effects, 38
 - sex ratio, 38
 - age structure, fertility rate, 38
 - impact on population growth, 38
 - younger average age, 38
 - birthplace, 46-7
 - components of ERP, 34
 - density, 36
 - distribution, 35
 - estimated resident population (ERP), 34
 - growth rate, 34, 35
 - natural increase, 34
 - urbanisation, 36
 - see also* births, deaths, divorce, marriages, languages spoken at home, religion
- Population Survey Monitor*, 84
- price index of building materials, building other than
 - house building, 32-3
 - house building, 31
- private medical businesses, 124
- public housing, 133
 - tenants, 133
- Public Service, employment numbers, 11

Q

- qualifications, migrants, 95
 - unemployed persons, 91
- Queen Elizabeth II Hospital for Mothers and Babies, 64
 - inpatient babies, 64
 - outpatients, 64
 - resident mother, 64

R

- recycling, 166-7
- religion, Christian denominations, 49
 - no religion, 49
 - non-Christian religions, 49
- rental costs, 131
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units, 131
- rental investors, 132
- rental tenants, 132
 - income units rented from Australian Capital Territory Housing Authority, 132
- research and development, higher education
 - expenditure, 60
- residential building, 134, 135, 136
- resource use and management, 165-72
 - energy conservation, 169
 - energy consumption, 168
 - energy use, 167-8
 - electricity, 167
 - natural gas, 167
 - energy sources by use: households, 168
 - recycling, 166-7
 - waste management, 165-6
 - water, conservation, 171-2
 - supply, 169
 - statistics, 170
 - usage, 170
- retailing, 119-22
 - employment, 119-20
 - locations, 119-20
 - shopping preferences, 120-2
 - 1996 Survey of Shopping Preferences, 120
 - convenience shopping, 120
 - major shopping, 121
 - popular times for shopping, 122
 - store categories, 119-20
 - turnover, 119-20, 122
 - wages and salaries, 120
- road fatalities, 162
- road traffic incidents, 161
 - breath analysis reports, 161
 - roadside RBT screening, 161
- roads and bicycle tracks, 154

S

- schools, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students, 54
 - government schools, male/female ratio, 54
 - number of schools, 54
 - student numbers, 54, 55
 - international private students, 54
 - non-government schools, male/female ratio, 54
 - number of schools, 54
 - student numbers, 54, 55

- preschools, children, 54
 - number, 54
- retention rates, 55
- school structure, 54
 - social issues, 7
 - special schools, 54
- students, primary, 54
 - high, 54
 - college, 54
- secured housing finance commitments, 131
- self-employment trends, 94
- service industries, 123-4
 - clubs, pubs, taverns and bars, 124
 - high technology activities, 124
 - private medical businesses, 124
 - sport, recreation and gambling activities, 123
- Signadou campus Australian Catholic University, 58
- small business, 112-3
 - Characteristics of Small Business Operator Survey, 112-3
- smoking, 67
- social issues, crime, 7
 - education, 7
 - health, 7
- sport and physical activities, by age by sex, 152
 - children's participation, 151
 - expenditure by participants, 151
 - involvement, 149
 - most popular sports, 150
 - participation rates, 150
 - sports attendance, 152
- sport, recreation and gambling activities, 123
- State/Territory Governments net financial position, 17
- statistical subdivisions, 2
- student assistance, 60
- Sullivan's Creek, 1
- superannuation, 102
- Symonson Periodic Detention Centre, 79

T

- taxes, fees and fines, 12-14
 - per capita, 14
- technology *see* high technology
- teen-age mothers, 42
- Telstra Tower, 145
- Territory Plan, land use, 2
- Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, 6
- tourism, 140-53
 - Canberra Tourism, 140
 - Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, 140
 - expenditure input into economy, 140
 - per visitor, 140
 - purpose of visit, 143
 - visitors, domestic, 140, 141
 - accommodation, 141
 - arrivals, 140
 - average stay, 141
 - expenditure, 141
 - number of visitors, 141
 - seasonal and annual variation in visits, 142
 - transport modes, 141
 - usual place of residence, 141
- international, 140, 141
 - accommodation, 142

- arrivals, 140
- average stay, 142
- expenditure, 141
- number of visitors, 141
- seasonal and annual variation in visits, 142
- transport modes, 142
- usual country of residence, 143
- tourist accommodation, Australian Capital Region, 181,
 - occupancy rates, 144
- tourist attractions, attractions visited, 145
 - Australian War Memorial, 140, 145
 - National Gallery, 140, 145
 - National Library, 145
 - New Parliament House, 140, 145
 - Telstra Tower, 145
 - visitor numbers, 145
- trade unions, membership, 106-7
 - number of unions, 106-7
 - proportion of female members, 106-7
 - see also* industrial disputes
- transportation, 154-64
 - air transport, aircraft movements, 163
 - Canberra Airport, 163
 - revenue passengers, 163
 - journey to work and study, 159
 - method of travel to shopping centres, 159-60
 - motor vehicle licences, 154
 - public transportation, ACTION, 155
 - number of buses, 155
 - passenger boardings, 155
 - Aerial Taxi Cabs Co-operative Society Ltd, 155
 - NSW Countrylink Rail system, 156
 - new motor vehicle registrations, 156-7
 - buses, 156
 - light commercial vehicles, 156
 - motor cycles, 156
 - passenger vehicles, 156
 - trucks, 156
 - road fatalities, 162
 - road traffic incidents, 161
 - breath analysis reports, 161
 - roadside RBT screening, 161
 - use of motor vehicles, distance travelled, 158
 - fuel consumption, 158
 - use of unleaded petrol, 158
 - roads and bicycle tracks, 154
- transition from education to work, 59
 - students in employment, 59
 - student labour force participation, 59

- student qualifications, 59
- working age persons, 90-1

U

- under-employed workers, 93-4
- unemployment, 85
 - difficulties in finding work, 91-2
 - downsizing of public service, 85
 - duration of unemployment, 90
 - job-search experience of unemployed, 90
 - migrants, 95
 - qualifications of unemployed persons, 91
 - rates, 86
 - registration with Commonwealth Employment Service, 90
- University of Canberra, 58

V

- vegetation, 6
- vocational education and training, 57-58
 - Australian Capital Territory Department of Education and Training, 57
 - Canberra Institute of Technology, 57
 - employer training practices, 61
 - fields of study, 57
 - providers, 57
 - staffing, 57
 - student enrolments, 57
- voluntary work, 75

W

- wages, salaries and supplements, 20-1
- waste management, 165-6
- water, conservation, 171-2
 - supply, 169
 - statistics, 170
 - usage, 170
- wildlife, 6
 - fish, 6

Y

- youth, employment status, 87
 - participation rates, 88
 - part-time employment, 88
 - unemployment rates, 87, 88



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- Government spending, 16
- gross operating surplus, 20-1
- Gross State Product (GSP), Australian GDP (I), 19
 - average 1989-90 prices, 18
 - components, 20-21
 - see also* components of GSP
 - constant prices % change, 19
 - contribution by industry sector, 19-20
 - current prices, 18
 - per capita, Australian Capital Territory and Australia, 19

H

- health, social issues, 7
- health, welfare and community services, 62-76
 - Calvary Hospital, 63, 64
 - Canberra Hospital, 63, 64
 - disability and carers, 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 74-5
 - family services, child-care services, 72-3
 - formal care, 74
 - informal care, 74
 - usage, 73-4
 - child welfare, 71
 - Children's, Youth and Family Services program, 71
 - substitute care program, 72
- health services, catchments, 65
 - children's immunisation, 65-6
 - fully immunised children, 66
- Community Division, 65
- Dell Review of Disability Services, 65
- disability services, 65
- Home and Community Care funding, 65
 - see also* income support; Medicare; 1995 National Health Survey,
- hospital patients, Australian Capital Territory public hospitals, 63
- hospitals, average length of stay, 62
 - most commonly treated diseases and disorders, 63
 - out-patient activity, 63, 64
 - patient days, 62
- private medical businesses, 124
- Queen Elizabeth II Hospital for Mothers and Babies, 64
 - inpatient babies, 64
 - outpatients, 64
 - resident mother, 64
 - same-day patients, 63
 - separations, 62
 - voluntary work, 75
 - waiting lists for elective surgery, 63
 - see also* ambulance service
- high technology activities, 124
- higher education, Australian Defence Force Academy, 58
 - Australian Institute of Sport, 58
 - Australian National University, 58
 - course types, 58
 - expenditure on R&D, 60
 - external students, 58
 - full-time students, 58
 - part-time students, 58

- Signadou campus Australian Catholic University, 58
- student enrolments, 58
- student gender, 58
- student mobility, 58
 - University of Canberra, 58
- home ownership and renting, 127-8
- house building, price index of building materials, 31
 - see also* housing and construction
- house prices, 128-9
 - annual median prices indexes, 129
 - established home indexes, 129
 - project home indexes, 129
- household expenditure, Australia, 23-4
 - Canberra, 23-4
 - expenditure on education, 60
 - New South Wales, 22
 - Northern Territory, household expenditure, 22
- Household Expenditure Survey, 22-3
 - average weekly earnings, 100
 - gross weekly income, 101
 - household disposable income, 22
 - household income, Australian Capital Territory, 22
 - Australia, 22
- households, access to amenities, 134
 - access to work and services, 134
- household composition, 40-1
 - energy sources, 168
 - numbers of households, 40
 - numbers of members, 40
 - size of households, 40
- housing and construction, 126-39
 - access to amenities, 134
 - age of housing stock, 127
 - average weekly housing costs, 130
 - dwellings, number 126-7
 - home ownership and renting, 127-8
 - house prices, 128-9
 - annual median prices indexes, 129
 - established home indexes, 129
 - project home indexes, 129
 - rental costs, 131
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units, 131
 - length of occupancy, 127
 - mortgages, 128
 - private dwellings stock, 126-7
 - public housing, 133
 - rental costs, 131
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units, 131
 - rental investors, 132
 - rental tenants, 132
 - income units rented from Australian Capital Territory Housing Authority, 132
 - tenure type, 127-8
 - trends in construction industry, 134
 - types of dwellings, 126-7
- 1994 Australian Housing Survey, 127
 - housing costs, average weekly housing costs, 130
 - rental costs, 131
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units, 131
- housing finance, 27, 131
 - owner occupation, 27
 - secured housing finance commitments, 131

I

- imports, commodities, 24
 - countries of origin, 24
- income support, Additional Family Payments, 70
 - Age Pension, 69
 - Basic Family Payments, 70
 - Child Disability allowance, 69, 70
 - Double Orphan's Pension, 70
 - Invalid Pension, 69
 - Sickness Pension, 69, 70
 - Special Benefit Allowances, 69, 70
 - Supporting Parent Pension, 69
 - Unemployment/Job Search/Newstart Allowance, 69, 70
- indirect taxes less subsidies, 20-1
- industry sectors, contribution to GSP, 19-20
 - employment characteristics, 98
- infant deaths, 43
- infant mortality rates, 42, 43
- interstate migration, 52-3
 - flows in the Australian Capital Territory, 53

J

- Jerrabomberra Creek, 1
- Jerrabomberra Wetlands, 7
- job vacancies, 97
- job-search experience of unemployed, 90
- registration with Commonwealth Employment Service, 90
- under-employed workers, 93-4

L

- labour market, 85-110
 - labour force, average weekly earnings, 100
 - average weekly hours worked by occupation, 103
 - average weekly hours worked by employment status, 104
 - average weekly overtime hours, 105-4
 - employment by industry, 98
 - employment injuries, 108-9
 - Comcare claims, 108
 - costs of employment-related injuries, 108-9
 - private sector claims, 109
 - types of injuries, 108
 - workers compensation claims, 109
 - gross weekly income, 101
 - growth, 85
 - industrial disputes, 107
 - see also* trade unions
 - job vacancies, 97
 - job-search experience of unemployed, 90
 - labour costs, 102
 - per employee, 102
 - labour mobility, 93
 - male/female employment, 86
 - migrants' characteristics, 95
 - occupational status, 99
 - overtime, 105-4
 - participation rates, 59, 86, 95
 - family participation rates, 96
 - part-time labour force, 86
 - persons not in the labour force, 92

- qualifications, migrants, 95
- unemployed persons, 91
- status of workers, 87
- family and labour force status, 96
 - superannuation, 102
- teen-age labour market, 87
- average duration of unemployment, 88
- average weekly hours worked, 88
- educational attendance, 89
- labour force status, 89
- participation rates, 88
- part-time employment, 88
- unemployment rates, 88
- trade unions, membership, 106-7
- number of unions, 106-7
- proportion of female members, 106-7
 - see also* industrial disputes
- self-employment trends, 94
- transition from education to work, 90-1
- under-employed workers, 93-2
- unemployment, 85, 87
 - difficulties in finding work, 91-2
 - downsizing of public service, 85
 - duration of unemployment, 90
 - qualifications of unemployed persons, 91
 - rates, 86
 - registration with Commonwealth Employment Service, 90
 - teen-age unemployment, 87, 88
- workers compensation claims, 109
- Lake Burley Griffin, 1
- law and order, 78-84
 - Australian Federal Police (AFP), 77
 - corrective services, 79
 - Belconnen Remand Centre, 79
 - Periodic Detention Act 1995*, 79
 - Symonson Periodic Detention Centre, 79
 - Magistrates Court, 80-1
 - offences in the Australian Capital Territory, 77-9
 - Supreme Court, 80
 - victims of crime, 81-2
- land use, 2-3
 - agriculture, 2
 - plantations, 3
 - Territory Plan, 2
- languages spoken at home, 49
- lease finance, commitments, 29
 - types of goods, 29
- Legislative Assembly and executive, establishment, 10
 - members elected to Third Assembly, 10
 - structure, 10
- libraries, 146
- life expectancy, at birth 1971-1995, 43,
- loan commitments, 26
- loan commitments by type, 27-9
 - commercial finance, 28
 - housing finance, 27
 - lease finance, 29
 - personal finance, 27-8
- loans outstanding, financial institutions, 26
 - see also* fixed loan commitments; revolving credit facilities

M

- manufacturing, 118-9
 - employment, 118
 - establishments, 117
 - industry subdivisions, 118
 - turnover, 118
- marriage, age-specific marriage rates, 44, 45
 - category of celebrant, 44
 - crude marriage rate, 45
 - duration of marriage, 44
 - marriage rate, 44
 - median age at marriage, 44
 - number of marriages, 45
- Medicare, diagnostic imaging, 71
 - general practitioners, 70
 - pathology, 70
 - services, 70
 - specialist attendance, 71
- migration *see* interstate migration, overseas migration
- migrants, labour force characteristics, 95
- Molongo Gorge Nature Reserve, 7
- Molongo River, 1
- motor vehicle licences, 154
- Mt Bimberi, 1
- Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve, 7
- Murrumbidgee River catchment, 1
- Murrumbidgee River Corridor, 6

N

- Namadgi National Park, 6, 140
- National Art Gallery, 140, 145
- National Library, 145
- National Australia Bank, bank deposits repayable, 25
- National Capital Development Commission (NCDC),
 - establishment, 9
 - responsibilities, 9
- natural environment, history, 1
- New Parliament House, 140, 145
- New South Wales, household expenditure, 22
- NSW Countrylink Rail system, 156
- 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 74-5
- 1994 Australian Housing Survey, 127
- 1995 National Health Survey, accidents and injuries, 67
 - arthritis, 66
 - asthma, 66, 67
 - back problems, 67
 - breast cancer screening, 67
 - bronchitis/emphysema, 67
 - common cold, 66
 - deafness, 66
 - haemorrhoids, 67
 - hayfever, 67
 - headaches, 66
 - health condition perceptions, 66
 - heart disease, 67
 - high cholesterol, 67
 - hypertension, 66
 - hysterectomy, 67
 - sight disorders, 67
 - smoking, 67
 - ulcers, 67
- 1996 Survey of Shopping Preferences, 120
- non-residential building, 134

O

- occupational status, labour force, 99
- occupations, average weekly hours worked, 103
- office building, 136
- outlays *see* Government outlays
- overseas migration, permanent departures, 51
 - destinations of long-term departures, 51
 - permanent movement settle arrivals and departures, 52
 - permanent settlers, 50-1
 - country of birth, 50-1

P

- parks and reserves, Canberra Nature Park, 6, 7
- Jerrabomberra Wetlands, 7
 - Molongo Gorge Nature Reserve, 7
 - Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve, 7
 - Murrumbidgee River Corridor, 6
 - Namadgi National Park, 6
 - Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, 6
- pensions and allowances *see* income support
- personal finance, 27-8
 - fixed loan commitments, 28
 - revolving credit facilities, 28
- physical features, 1-2
 - Ginninderra Creek, 1
 - Jerrabomberra Creek, 1
 - Lake Burley Griffin, 1
 - Molongo River, 1
 - Mt Bimberi, 1
 - Murrumbidgee River catchment, 1
- plantations, land use, 3
- police, community satisfaction with police services, 84
 - Population Survey Monitor*, 84
- population, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
 - population, 37
 - age/sex profile, 39
 - age/sex ratio, 37-8
 - growth of Commonwealth Public Service, 38
 - inter-State/Territory migration, 38
 - median age, 38
 - migration effects, 38
 - sex ratio, 38
 - age structure, fertility rate, 38
 - impact on population growth, 38
 - younger average age, 38
 - birthplace, 46-7
 - components of ERP, 34
 - density, 36
 - distribution, 35
 - estimated resident population (ERP), 34
 - growth rate, 34, 35
 - natural increase, 34
 - urbanisation, 36
 - see also* births, deaths, divorce, marriages, languages spoken at home, religion
- Population Survey Monitor*, 84
- price index of building materials, building other than
 - house building, 32-3
 - house building, 31
- private medical businesses, 124
- public housing, 133
 - tenants, 133
- Public Service, employment numbers, 11

Q

- qualifications, migrants, 95
 - unemployed persons, 91
- Queen Elizabeth II Hospital for Mothers and Babies, 64
 - inpatient babies, 64
 - outpatients, 64
 - resident mother, 64

R

- recycling, 166-7
- religion, Christian denominations, 49
 - no religion, 49
 - non-Christian religions, 49
- rental costs, 131
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units, 131
- rental investors, 132
- rental tenants, 132
 - income units rented from Australian Capital Territory Housing Authority, 132
- research and development, higher education
 - expenditure, 60
- residential building, 134, 135, 136
- resource use and management, 165-72
 - energy conservation, 169
 - energy consumption, 168
 - energy use, 167-8
 - electricity, 167
 - natural gas, 167
 - energy sources by use: households, 168
 - recycling, 166-7
 - waste management, 165-6
 - water, conservation, 171-2
 - supply, 169
 - statistics, 170
 - usage, 170
- retailing, 119-22
 - employment, 119-20
 - locations, 119-20
 - shopping preferences, 120-2
 - 1996 Survey of Shopping Preferences, 120
 - convenience shopping, 120
 - major shopping, 121
 - popular times for shopping, 122
 - store categories, 119-20
 - turnover, 119-20, 122
 - wages and salaries, 120
- road fatalities, 162
- road traffic incidents, 161
 - breath analysis reports, 161
 - roadside RBT screening, 161
- roads and bicycle tracks, 154

S

- schools, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students, 54
 - government schools, male/female ratio, 54
 - number of schools, 54
 - student numbers, 54, 55
 - international private students, 54
 - non-government schools, male/female ratio, 54
 - number of schools, 54
 - student numbers, 54, 55

- preschools, children, 54
 - number, 54
- retention rates, 55
- school structure, 54
 - social issues, 7
 - special schools, 54
- students, primary, 54
 - high, 54
 - college, 54
- secured housing finance commitments, 131
- self-employment trends, 94
- service industries, 123-4
 - clubs, pubs, taverns and bars, 124
 - high technology activities, 124
 - private medical businesses, 124
 - sport, recreation and gambling activities, 123
- Signadou campus Australian Catholic University, 58
- small business, 112-3
 - Characteristics of Small Business Operator Survey, 112-3
- smoking, 67
- social issues, crime, 7
 - education, 7
 - health, 7
- sport and physical activities, by age by sex, 152
 - children's participation, 151
 - expenditure by participants, 151
 - involvement, 149
 - most popular sports, 150
 - participation rates, 150
 - sports attendance, 152
- sport, recreation and gambling activities, 123
- State/Territory Governments net financial position, 17
- statistical subdivisions, 2
- student assistance, 60
- Sullivan's Creek, 1
- superannuation, 102
- Symonson Periodic Detention Centre, 79

T

- taxes, fees and fines, 12-14
 - per capita, 14
- technology *see* high technology
- teen-age mothers, 42
- Telstra Tower, 145
- Territory Plan, land use, 2
- Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, 6
- tourism, 140-53
 - Canberra Tourism, 140
 - Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, 140
 - expenditure input into economy, 140
 - per visitor, 140
 - purpose of visit, 143
 - visitors, domestic, 140, 141
 - accommodation, 141
 - arrivals, 140
 - average stay, 141
 - expenditure, 141
 - number of visitors, 141
 - seasonal and annual variation in visits, 142
 - transport modes, 141
 - usual place of residence, 141
- international, 140, 141
 - accommodation, 142

- arrivals, 140
- average stay, 142
- expenditure, 141
- number of visitors, 141
- seasonal and annual variation in visits, 142
- transport modes, 142
- usual country of residence, 143
- tourist accommodation, Australian Capital Region, 181, occupancy rates, 144
- tourist attractions, attractions visited, 145
 - Australian War Memorial, 140, 145
 - National Gallery, 140, 145
 - National Library, 145
 - New Parliament House, 140, 145
 - Telstra Tower, 145
 - visitor numbers, 145
- trade unions, membership, 106-7
 - number of unions, 106-7
 - proportion of female members, 106-7
 - see also* industrial disputes
- transportation, 154-64
 - air transport, aircraft movements, 163
 - Canberra Airport, 163
 - revenue passengers, 163
 - journey to work and study, 159
 - method of travel to shopping centres, 159-60
 - motor vehicle licences, 154
 - public transportation, ACTION, 155
 - number of buses, 155
 - passenger boardings, 155
 - Aerial Taxi Cabs Co-operative Society Ltd, 155
 - NSW Countrylink Rail system, 156
 - new motor vehicle registrations, 156-7
 - buses, 156
 - light commercial vehicles, 156
 - motor cycles, 156
 - passenger vehicles, 156
 - trucks, 156
 - road fatalities, 162
 - road traffic incidents, 161
 - breath analysis reports, 161
 - roadside RBT screening, 161
 - use of motor vehicles, distance travelled, 158
 - fuel consumption, 158
 - use of unleaded petrol, 158
 - roads and bicycle tracks, 154
- transition from education to work, 59
- students in employment, 59
- student labour force participation, 59

- student qualifications, 59
- working age persons, 90-1

U

- under-employed workers, 93-4
- unemployment, 85
 - difficulties in finding work, 91-2
 - downsizing of public service, 85
 - duration of unemployment, 90
 - job-search experience of unemployed, 90
 - migrants, 95
 - qualifications of unemployed persons, 91
 - rates, 86
 - registration with Commonwealth Employment Service, 90
- University of Canberra, 58

V

- vegetation, 6
- vocational education and training, 57-58
 - Australian Capital Territory Department of Education and Training, 57
 - Canberra Institute of Technology, 57
 - employer training practices, 61
 - fields of study, 57
 - providers, 57
 - staffing, 57
 - student enrolments, 57
- voluntary work, 75

W

- wages, salaries and supplements, 20-1
- waste management, 165-6
- water, conservation, 171-2
 - supply, 169
 - statistics, 170
 - usage, 170
- wildlife, 6
 - fish, 6

Y

- youth, employment status, 87
 - participation rates, 88
 - part-time employment, 88
 - unemployment rates, 87, 88



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