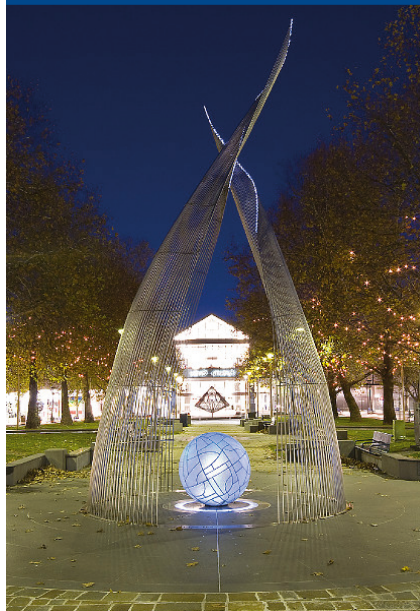


# Australian Capital Territory in Focus 2007





# **Australian Capital Territory in Focus**

**2007**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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1. ACT Memorial, Ainslie Avenue, 10 June 2007
2. Canberra Balloon Festival, 22 April 2006

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## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Rhonda de Vos on Canberra (02) 6252 8909.



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**PREFACE** .....

Welcome to the 2007 edition of *Australian Capital Territory in Focus*.

This publication is designed to provide a contemporary and comprehensive description of the social, demographic and economic structure of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). It also includes analyses relating to the physical environment, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing. A chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is also included, covering a range of socio-economic statistics for the region.

Information used for *Australian Capital Territory in Focus* has not been restricted to ABS output. A wide range of data from other agencies, including Territory and Commonwealth agencies, have been used to give as broad a picture of the ACT as possible.

The statistics contained in this publication were the most recent available at the time of its preparation. In some cases, the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> and the web sites of other organisations, can provide access to more recent and detailed statistics.

The ABS welcomes readers suggestions about *Australian Capital Territory in Focus* and I encourage you to write to me with any comments that you may have. The content and structure of this publication is currently under review, and this is likely to be the final issue of this publication produced as a hard-copy product. Future issues will only be available from the ABS web site as HTML documents or PDF files..

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations that have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and the ABS staff involved in its preparation.

Karen Macdonald  
Regional Director, Australian Capital Territory

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS .....

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Chapter 1. History	Blundell's Cottage	10 June 2007
Chapter 2. Physical Environment	Cooleman Ridge	24 February 2006
Chapter 3. Government	ACT Legislative Assembly	14 May 2006
Chapter 4. Economy	Westfield Woden	9 May 2006
Chapter 5. People	Westfield Woden	9 May 2006
Chapter 6. Education and Training	John Curtin School of Medical Research	18 June 2006
Chapter 7. Health	Canberra Hospital	18 June 2006
Chapter 8. Welfare and Community Services	Salvation Army collection bins	18 June 2006
Chapter 9. Crime and Justice	ACT Law Courts	14 May 2006
Chapter 10. Labour Market	ANU Careers Centre	18 June 2006
Chapter 11. Business and Industry	Brindabella Business Park	14 May 2006
Chapter 12. Housing and Construction	Civic	10 June 2007
Chapter 13. Tourism, Culture and Recreation	Australian Institute of Sport	4 June 2006
Chapter 14. Transport	ACTION Bus Depot	18 June 2006
Chapter 15. Australian Capital Region	Black Mountain from Red Hill	16 February 2006

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CHAPTER **1**

**HISTORY** .....



## ABORIGINAL PERIOD

c21,000 BC

For 21,000 years the Ngunnawal people have been the inhabitants of the Canberra region. Archaeological evidence of their long occupation of the area can be found at Birrigai Rock Shelter at Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, in Namadgi National Park and in other locations throughout the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). The Gundungurra people lived to the north of Ngunnawal country, with the Ngarigo to the south, Yuin to the east and Wiradjuri to the west. The people generally travelled in small groups but would regularly come together for corroborees and feasts and to utilise seasonal foods, such as the Bogong Moth.

## PASTORAL PERIOD

1820

Governor Macquarie instructed Charles Throsby, a former naval surgeon interested in exploration, to search for the Murrumbidgee River which had been reported by Aborigines. Throsby sent Joseph Wild, an experienced bushman and explorer, with a party which included his nephew, Charles Throsby Smith and James Vaughan, to search for the Murrumbidgee. On this journey, the party camped on the plain on which Canberra now stands, and reported favourably on the district on their return. In subsequent years the country was opened up as grazing and farming land.

1824

Lieutenant Joshua John Moore became the first landowner on the Limestone Plains. He took out a formal 'ticket of occupation' in October of 1824 for 800 ha but reduced his claim to 400 ha when he applied to purchase the land in December 1826. This land took up most of what is now Canberra city, including Acton, Civic Centre and the Australian National University. He named this property 'Canberry' after hearing the local Indigenous tribes referring to it as Kamberra, which is widely agreed to mean 'meeting place'.

1825

The second station to be established in the Canberra region belonged to Robert Campbell, a wealthy merchant. He was granted 1618 ha of land adjacent to Moore's property as compensation for the loss of one of his ships, Sydney, while in government service. Campbell sent his overseer, James Ainslie, along with a flock of 700 sheep to find fertile grazing land. With assistance from local Aborigines, Ainslie settled on the south-eastern slopes of Mount Pleasant in an area that is presently Reid, Campbell and Mount Ainslie. Campbell would later establish the property of 'Duntroon' on this land, which remained an important grazing area until 1910, when it was acquired by the Commonwealth Government as the site of the Royal Military College. Campbell later expanded his property to include the area that is now Jerrabomberra, Majura and Narrabundah.

1828

While it is not known exactly how many Aboriginal people lived in the Canberra area at this time, the estimated Indigenous population was 500 at the time of European settlement in 1824. The 1828 Census showed 91 Europeans living in the area. Of these, 60 were located on the Canberry, Duntroon, Ginninderra, Jerrabomberra, Tuggeranong and Queanbeyan stations and the remaining 31 were located at Michelago and Jeir. Only five females were counted in the area, three were married and the other two were children.

1830

On 27 January, the first European child was born in the area, Helen Jane McPherson. Her father had been awarded 640 acres below Black Mountain for assisting in the capture of a bushranger.



- 1833 The 1833 Census return for the Country of Murray (which included Ginninderra and Canberra) indicated 500 non-Indigenous persons living in the area. Of these, 351 were convicts.
- 1835 By this date the best land on the Limestone Plains was being rapidly occupied by European settlers. Lanyon Homestead was constructed around this time.
- 1838 to 1842 The ever present threat of drought became reality as a severe drought commenced. The Murrumbidgee River ceased to flow in 1840, all creeks dried up and very few watering holes remained in the Molonglo. Following this came a severe financial recession which put pressure on land holders, who found it difficult to sell livestock and land, while the price of wool plummeted and crops failed.
- 1841 According to the 1841 Census, there were 557 persons in the area including Gungahlin, Lanyon and Queanbeyan, 120 of whom were female. Yarralumla had the largest population with 108 persons, followed by Duntroon (85), Queanbeyan (72), Palmerville (68) and Lanyon (59).
- The system of assignment of convicts ceased in 1841 and the number of convicts working for private individuals declined, being replaced by free labour.
- 1845 In 1841, Robert Campbell donated 100 acres of his land, along with £1,000, for the construction of the Church of St. John the Baptist, which was completed and consecrated in 1845. A school house was also built adjacent to the church and was the Canberra region's first school and remained so until 1880. The Parish Clerk was the schoolmaster and enrolments varied from 23 students in 1859 to 49 in 1865.
- 1846 Due to the often harsh treatment handed down to convict labourers, rebellion was not uncommon and many men became bushrangers. One such bushranger was John Tennant, who was caught by James Ainslie in 1828. These two have been immortalised by having local mountains named after them, Mount Tennant and Mount Ainslie.
- 1850 The discovery of gold in the 1850's led to economic recovery in Australia. The Canberra district generally benefited from the gold rush with improved living conditions as a result of the increased demand for the district's produce. The wealth from the gold fields attracted sporadic raids from local bushrangers.
- 1851 The 1851 Census showed 2,562 non-Indigenous persons living in the Queanbeyan Police District, of which 1,511 were men and 1,051 were women. Children were not counted. Only 10 of the men had more than a basic education, with five being clergymen, two being doctors, one a lawyer and the other two described as 'other educated persons'.
- A trip to Goulburn took five days and a trip to Sydney took at least three weeks.

- 1855 Stories of early Canberra include accounts of women who were abandoned and left to fend for themselves and their children. Mary Ann Brownlow was said to be an overworked heartbroken woman and was pregnant when she stabbed her husband after a quarrel. Despite much protest and local sympathy, she was tried and hanged in October.
- 1860 Blundell's cottage was constructed around this time on the Duntroon estate as one of 27 homes built for the Campbell family's employees. The first occupants were the Ginn family, who lived there until 1874. Subsequently, newlyweds George and Flora Blundell moved in and remained there for nearly 60 years. The third family to live there were the Oldfields, from 1933-1958.
- 1862 The village of Tharwa was gazetted.
- 1863 The Canberra post office was established in this year with other offices opening earlier in Ginninderra (1860) and Lanyon (1861). The post was received three times a week and took 38 hours to arrive from Sydney. Daily mail runs were established in 1881.
- 1869 The southern railway slowly progressed from Campbelltown and reached Goulburn in 1869. A coach service linked Queanbeyan to Goulburn. Roads were very rough and at first goods had to be transported by bullock wagon.
- 1876 The railway was extended to Yass in 1876, and to Queanbeyan in 1886.
- 1882 The village of Hall was gazetted.
- 1890s A general economic depression brought disaster to small landholders, with many farmers and shopkeepers going bankrupt. Few Australians remained unscathed by the bank crashes and chronic unemployment during these years.
- 1893 Rabbits appeared in Ginninderra and quickly increased to plague proportions destroying fields and crops. Regular shooting drives were organised to keep numbers down.
- 1895 On 27 March, the Tharwa bridge was opened by Mrs Elizabeth McKeahnie of Booroomba (the oldest female resident of the district). It was the first bridge in the district across the Murrumbidgee River and the second Allan truss bridge built in Australia.
- 1897 With the arrival of European settlers, the land use pattern of the local Aboriginal people and their movements across the country were disrupted. Diseases such as influenza, tuberculosis and smallpox had a large impact on Indigenous numbers, as did introduced animals that damaged food and water sources. Nellie Hamilton, the last full blooded Aborigine of the Ngunnawal people died on 1 January, 1897.
- 1899 Having settled at Lambrigg, William Farrer conducted several experiments to develop a rust resistant strain of wheat. This significant contribution to the Australian wheat industry made Farrer known worldwide. He died in 1906 and is buried on a hill above the Lambrigg homestead. His grave is marked by a monument.

1901	Federation was achieved for Australia. Queen Victoria gave the royal assent in July 1900 declaring that, on and after 1 January 1901 the Australian states should be united in the Commonwealth of Australia. A selection for the site of the National Capital was needed. The new Constitution directed that the seat of Government should occupy its own Territory in New South Wales (NSW) but not closer than 100 miles from Sydney. The site also had to contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles, therefore a 'bush capital' it was to be. In the meantime, until a site was found, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was to sit in Melbourne.
1902	Senators and Members of the Federal Parliament commenced inspections of possible sites for the National Capital.
1903	The Federal Government set up a Commission to find a site. Forty districts were proposed and twenty-three of these were inspected. However Federal Parliament couldn't agree on any of the proposed sites.
1904	Federal Parliament passed a Bill nominating Dalgety as the site. However the NSW State Government disagreed with the proposed site as it was felt that 'remote Dalgety' was too far away from Sydney. The impasse between the Federal Government and the NSW State Government continued until 1906.
1906	The NSW State Government indicated it was willing to cede a site in the Yass/Canberra district for the Federal Capital Territory
1907	John Christian Watson, Australia's third Prime Minister, said he would have voted for no other site except Canberra if he and the other Parliamentarians had seen it in May 1902 during their tour of possible sites. After rigorous travelling they had slept-in, missing their visit to the Canberra valley during the tour.
THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD	The Federal Parliament repealed the <i>Seat of Government Act 1904</i> which named Dalgety and declared that the Capital would be in the Yass/Canberra district. The NSW Government Surveyor Charles Scrivener was engaged to determine the actual site for the city.
1908	
1909	Charles Scrivener's recommendation of the broad flood plain of the Molongo River for the site of the city was accepted and was ratified by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, which made provision for an area of about 900 square miles for the Federal Capital Territory.
1910	Charles Scrivener became the first Commonwealth Director of Lands and Surveys. King O'Malley was appointed Federal Minister of Home Affairs.
1911	On 1 January 1911, the <i>Seat of Government (Administration) Bill</i> passed through Parliament and the Federal Capital Territory came into existence.  There were 1,714 persons living on farms in the district which held stock numbering 1,762 horses, 8,412 cattle and 224,764 sheep.

*1911 continued*

The Federal Capital Design Competition was announced on 30 April 1911 with entries to be submitted by 31 January 1912. A prize of £1,750 for the winning design was announced, £750 for the runner-up, and £500 for third prize. Competition material was distributed in May 1911 in Australia and around the world.

The Royal Military College at Duntroon opened its doors to cadets.

*1912*

King O'Malley extended the deadline for submissions of entries to the design competition to mid-February 1912. Judging of the 137 entries began on 4 March 1912. On 23 May 1912 the designs by three finalists were announced with Walter Burley Griffin of Chicago being declared the winner of the Federal Capital Design Competition. Eliel Saarinen of Helsinki was placed second and Alfred Agache of Paris placed third. Griffin's plan consisted of a central artificial lake and a 'parliamentary triangle', and was designed for a population of 25,000 which would be expected to grow to 75,000.

*1913*

There was dispute over the design, with some finding it too extravagant and impracticable and a Departmental Board of specialists put forward another plan. Despite the Board's recommendation, O'Malley and the Fisher Government eventually approved Griffin's plan.

On 12 March, there was a ceremony on Capital Hill to lay the foundation stones for the city and to announce its new name. At noon that day, Lady Denman, the wife of the Governor-General of Australia, announced "I name the capital city of Australia, Canberra."

Walter Burley Griffin came to Canberra and was appointed as Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction for three years.

## WORLD WAR I

*1914 to 1918*

World War I began and changes in Government and a lack of money slowed the city's progress.

It is difficult to count the number of Canberra men enlisted to war, but historian Jim Gibbney suggests around 60 men were enlisted and 6 were killed. The Royal Military College sent 158 officers on active service and of these, 42 were killed and 58 were wounded.

Despite the slow progress of the city, the first Canberra hospital was opened in Balmain Crescent, Acton, in May 1914. The hospital had eight beds and tents were used to supplement the isolation ward. Despite an increasing number of women living in Canberra, there was no obstetrics facility, and patients had to travel to Queanbeyan Hospital.

The railway was extended from Queanbeyan to the south-east corner of Canberra, a power station was built in Kingston, a brick-works was opened in Yarralumla, and in 1915, the Cotter Dam was completed.

*1918*

Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra was gazetted.

*1920*

The Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VIII, visited Canberra. His visit was commemorated with a stone laid on Capital Hill.

1920 *continued*

Walter Burley Griffin left Canberra with the framework of the plan established on the ground, but disappointed at the lack of progress and the repeated efforts to change his design.

1921 to 1927

The movement of Parliament to Canberra caused an increased urgency to develop the city. It had to be able to accommodate the public servants and politicians who would be moving there. The Federal Capital Commission, which took over from the Advisory Committee on 1 January 1925, employed 4,000 tradesmen and labourers. More than 700 houses were built, along with some hotels and guest houses.

More than 350 plans were approved for private investment. The Melbourne and Sydney buildings were built on Northbourne Avenue, and construction of the prime minister's lodge began.

Griffin had planned the city to be an attractive one. The Advisory Committee's annual report in 1924 stated that workmen had planted approximately 1,162,900 trees.

Residential accommodation provided by the government now included the Kurrajong Hotel (completed 1926) and the Hotel Ainslie (completed 1927).

1924

The original railway station building was opened on 21 April at Kingston.

The prestigious Hotel Canberra opened (originally a Government owned hostel). Gorman house was built as a hostel for commonwealth public servants.

The Mount Stromlo Observatory was established. This was 14 years after the first telescope was erected there. Dr Walter G. Duffield was appointed first director of the observatory.

1926

On 19 July, the Federal Capital Commission commenced operating Canberra's government funded bus service under the name City Bus Service. This became ACTION (Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network) buses on 14 February 1977.

Canberra's first newspaper, *The Canberra Times*, was issued on 3 September, with subscribers paying three pence for the 16 page edition. It was initially a weekly paper.

1927

The Federal Capital Territory's population was estimated at approximately 5,870 persons.

A provisional Parliament House designed by the Department of Works was opened by the Duke of York, to house the Australian Parliament until a permanent one was designed and built. An international competition for the design of a permanent Parliament House had been launched in 1914, but was withdrawn due to the war.

The Lodge and Government House were completed as residences for the Prime Minister and the Governor-General.

Ten Government departments employing 37,300 persons were transferred to Canberra. By November, 650 officers and their families had moved to Canberra and by 1928 another 142 public servants had arrived.

The Federal Capital Territory Police Force was established in October, headed by Major H.E Jones.

1927 <i>continued</i>	Records show registration of 373 cars, 60 trucks, and 55 motorcycles, and 520 persons were licensed to drive.
1928	<p>Albert Hall on Commonwealth Avenue was opened by Prime Minister Stanley Bruce on 10 March.</p> <p>Brick houses were being built for £90 per square. Public servants could purchase a home with £100 deposit and a 25 to 30 year loan. Cottages could be rented at £1/4s to £3/10s a week.</p> <p>Prohibition, which had been enforced since 1912, was abolished allowing the sale of alcohol on licensed premises. Hotels were permitted to serve alcohol until 6pm. Rough and ready cafes were set up to sell only alcohol and no food. It wasn't until the 1960s that women were allowed to drink in hotels, although they were allowed to drink at the cafes.</p>
THE GREAT DEPRESSION 1929 to 1933	<p>The Wall Street stock market crashed in October 1929 and Canberra started feeling the effects of the Depression.</p> <p>The construction of many projects had to stop including the Australian War Memorial, the rail link to the Civic Centre and the artificial lakes in Walter Burley Griffin's plans. Many private building projects also came to a halt. This led to workers being laid off. The body responsible for developing the city, the Federal Capital Commission, was abolished.</p> <p>The Government cancelled plans to transfer more public servants from Melbourne, which had an adverse effect on many businesses in Canberra.</p> <p>There were a variety of Government relief schemes in Canberra during the Depression. In July 1932, the Canberra employment office reported 655 single men and 17 couples on rations.</p> <p>By 1933, the worst of the Depression in Canberra was over.</p>
1929	In November, Canberra's Coat of Arms were granted, with the motto being 'For the King, the Law, and the People'.
1930	<p>The Australian Institute of Anatomy was completed, housing a collection of preserved specimens of Australian fauna. Included in the collection was the heart of Phar Lap.</p> <p>In December 1930, the Federal Government transferred the Royal Military College from Duntroon to Sydney in an attempt to save money. Some 70 jobs were lost.</p> <p>The population of Canberra in 1930 was around 8,000.</p>
1931	<p>Manuka Pool opened in January.</p> <p>The Federal Highway linking Canberra to Collector and Goulburn was completed.</p> <p>Albert Ryan, an Australian Infantry Forces veteran, opened a shop for the sale and repair of electrical appliances. He built his own radio transmitter and after securing a license began the radio station 2CA, which operated from a back room of Ryan's shop and officially opened on 14 November.</p>

1936	<p>Work on the Australian War Memorial resumed.</p> <p>Regular air services to and from Canberra commenced.</p>
1938	The Federal Capital Territory officially became the Australian Capital Territory.
WORLD WAR II	The population of ACT was around 10,000 persons.
1939	<p>On the evening of 3 September, the Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, announced that Australia was again at war. The bulk of the war administration agencies were still located in Melbourne as there was insufficient office or housing accommodation in Canberra. As a result, Australia conducted the war from Canberra, Melbourne and Sydney. The War Cabinet met in Canberra which meant a lot of travelling by ministers.</p>
1940	<p>On 13 August, an air force flight carrying three Federal Ministers and the Chief of General Staff crashed behind Mount Ainslie. The plane burst into flames on impact, killing all ten on board. The Canberra Aerodrome was later named Fairbairn in memory of the Minister for Air, James Fairbairn, who was one of the victims.</p>
1941 to 1943	<p>The building of the new Canberra Hospital began. In 1942, the United States Army Medical Corps took over construction and commissioned it as an American military hospital. This only lasted five months, and in February 1943, the hospital was handed over to the Canberra Hospital Board. The hospital was known as the Canberra Community Hospital until 1979 when it became The Royal Canberra Hospital.</p> <p>Fears of invasion grew after Japan's entry into the war in 1941. A blackout was imposed on the city in 1942. Windows had to be blacked out, cars could only use one heavily hooded headlight, and even torches were not allowed. Evacuation trenches and air raid shelters were built, which fortunately proved to be unnecessary. Other than for practice, air raid sirens only sounded twice, in February 1942 and March 1943.</p>
1941	<p>Despite the war, the Australian War Memorial was completed and opened on 11 November. Before the completion of the building it had been decided to expand the original building to be able to include World War II information.</p>
1942	The building of the American Embassy commenced and was completed in 1943 (the first embassy built in Canberra).
1945	<p>The Second World War ended.</p> <p>There is no comprehensive list of how many Canberrans died in the war. The Honour Roll for the Royal Military College at Duntroon lists 59 former cadets killed in the war. The Canberra High School Honour Roll lists 43 ex-students who died, and the Canberra Grammar School Honour Roll includes three people who died.</p>
1946	The Australian National University (ANU) was founded by an Act of the Federal Parliament on 1 August.

- 1948 The Government endorsed the transfer of thousands of public servants to Canberra. However, four years after the endorsement, there were almost 3,000 outstanding applications for housing and some married public servants were spending years in a hostel before they could bring their families to Canberra.
- 1949 The ACT gained a seat in the House of Representatives.
- 1954 The population of Canberra had grown to around 31,000 persons. Twenty per cent of the population was made up of migrants from sixty different countries.
- Queen Elizabeth II visited Canberra, on a Royal tour, and opened the third session of the Twentieth Parliament.
- An Australian-American Memorial was erected and opened by the Queen on 16 February. The tall column with a large American eagle on top was the work of sculptor Paul Beadle.
- 1957 The Federal Government, under Robert Menzies, established the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC). It was responsible for the planning, development, and construction of Canberra as the national capital of the Commonwealth. John Overall, a twice decorated ex-army officer, was chosen as its first commissioner.
- 1959 The population of ACT reached 50,000 persons.
- The NCDC's budget submission asked for £1,000,000 to build the man-made lake that Walter Burley Griffin had in his plans.
- 1960 The ANU conducted its first intake of undergraduates.
- The Russell Offices opened.
- 1961 The first television station (CTC7) opened. It began broadcasting the big city programs to ACT viewers.
- 1962 Kings Avenue bridge becomes the first permanent crossing over the future lake.
- 1963 By 1963, the first houses were built in Hughes, and within 12 months 3,000 residents were living in the area.
- On 20 September, the valves of Scrivener Dam were closed to begin filling the man-made lake.
- Commonwealth Avenue Bridge was opened.
- 1964 The man-made lake was filled and named after Walter Burley Griffin. On 17 October, it was officially opened with Prime Minister Menzies conducting the inauguration. It was 9 km long, with six islands and 41 km of landscaped foreshore.
- When the NCDC began operation there were around 8,000 houses in Canberra, and by the end of its first seven-year term in June 1964, there were nearly 17,000. Each neighbourhood was provided with a small shopping centre, a school and a park.



1964 *continued*

The growth in Canberra's population was averaging approximately 12% a year by the mid-1960s.

The first of a series of new towns was opened at Woden on 9 May. Weston Creek was later added.

1965

The Royal Australian Mint was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh on 22 February. He started a machine that produced one-cent coins.

Anzac Parade officially opened on 25 April, to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landing at Gallipoli.

The Canberra Theatre opened in June.

1966

A new railway passenger terminal building was constructed at Kingston.

The second of the new towns designed to accommodate around 100,000 persons was inaugurated at Belconnen on 23 June.

1967

The population of the ACT reached 100,000 persons.

1968

The National Library was opened on 15 August by Prime Minister John Gorton. It contained a two-level podium which could house up to 2.5 million books and be expanded in three directions to take up to 11 million books.

1969

The first courses were offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education with students commencing in 1970.

1970

Queen Elizabeth II officially opened the Captain Cook water jet. The water jet ejects water 147 m into the air and is located in Lake Burley Griffin, in front of the National Capital Exhibition at Regatta Point.

The National Botanical Gardens, devoted entirely to Australian flora, and the Carillon were also opened.

1971

A disastrous flood in Woden in January claimed seven lives. The flood was caused by a 'one in a 100 year' pattern of rainfall over the Woden Valley. A 200 m wide torrent of water, 1.5 m deep swept away cars on the causeway at the intersection of Yarra Glen and Melrose and Yamba Drives. The causeway was replaced one year later by a 'flood-free interchange'.

The first nature reserve in the ACT was declared (Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve).

1972

Canberra's population had passed 155,000 persons.

On Australia Day, the Aboriginal Tent Embassy was established on the front lawns of Old Parliament House.

The Woden Plaza opened.

- 1973 The third of the new towns was inaugurated at Tuggeranong on 21 February and was planned to house approximately 100,000 persons.
- The first patients were admitted to The Woden Valley Hospital.
- 1974 The ACT and the Northern Territory were each allocated two Senate seats on 5 August.
- Federal Parliament decided that Capital Hill would be the new site for the permanent Parliament House.
- The ACT Advisory Council, established in 1930, became an elected Legislative Assembly, advising the Department of the Capital Territory.
- Lake Ginninderra, Canberra's second man-made lake, was built in Belconnen.
- The first residents moved to Tuggeranong, the southernmost town centre of Canberra located in a valley of the Brindabella Ranges. Cave paintings and Aboriginal artifacts discovered in the area indicate that the Tuggeranong region has been occupied for over 21,000 years.
- 1975 The ACT population reached 200,000 persons.
- Gungahlin, the fourth new town was begun. It initially only included the Mitchell Industrial Estate, but was designed to have a population of around 85,000 persons.
- 1977 The National Athletics Stadium, known today as Canberra Stadium, was completed.
- 1978 The Belconnen Mall opened.
- A referendum on 25 November resulted in ACT residents rejecting a proposal for self-government, with 63% of Canberrans voting for no change to the then arrangements.
- 1979 The 1974 Legislative Assembly became a House of Assembly.
- The Australian Federal Police force was formed by combining the Commonwealth Police, the ACT Police, and the Federal Narcotics Bureau.
- The Canberra Cannons basketball team played their first game in the National Basketball League.
- 1980 A large telecommunications tower (now known as Telstra Tower) was built on Black Mountain, complete with viewing platforms and a revolving restaurant. The construction of the tower had caused many arguments and protests, particularly when the Postmaster-General's Department proposed to crown Black Mountain with a 195 m concrete structure.
- The High Court of Australia opened on 26 May.
- 1981 The Australian Defence Force Academy had been approved, and building began on a site adjacent to the Duntroon Military College.

*1981 continued*

On January 26, the Australian Institute of Sport was officially opened by the Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser. The original eight sports housed were basketball, gymnastics, netball, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field, and weight-lifting.

1982

The Canberra Raiders played their first game in the National Rugby League competition. Their first win was against the Newtown Jets, 1981 grand finalists, on 18 April. The Raiders won their first grand final in 1989.

1984

Namadgi National Park was formally declared. The Park covers more than 106,000 ha and about half of the ACT.

1985

ACT's population reached 250,000 persons.

1986

The ACT House of Assembly was dissolved.

1987

The Tuggeranong Hyperdome was built.

1988

The new Parliament House was opened by Queen Elizabeth II in May. It was designed by the American firm Mitchell Giurgola in partnership with Australian born architect Richard Thorp. The design was selected from 329 entrants in a worldwide competition.

*The Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* established a Legislative Assembly with full powers to make laws for the ACT.

# SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

1989

The ACT Legislative Assembly met for the first time in May 1989.

The NCDC was abolished and its responsibilities transferred to the National Capital Planning Authority and the ACT Government.

1990

The Canberra College of Advanced Education became the University of Canberra.

Work began on the residential suburbs of Gungahlin. The name Gungahlin is taken from the Aboriginal word 'Goongarline' meaning "little rocky hill".

The Canberra Centre retail complex opened.

1991

The Royal Canberra Hospital was closed in November and amalgamated with the Woden Valley Hospital. The amalgamated service became known as the Canberra Hospital from July 1996.

1992

A referendum was passed to change the electoral system to the Hare-Clark system (proportional representation).

Casino Canberra opened.

1994

ACT's population reached 300,000 persons. The population in Central Canberra was 59,500, Woden Valley was 33,400, Weston Creek was 25,800, Belconnen was 87,600, Tuggeranong was 87,000 and the remainder of ACT 7,700.

- p.....
- 1995 The Australian International Hotel School was opened.
- 1996 The ACT Brumbies became part of the first Super 12 rugby tournament. They won their first championship in 2001.
- 1997 The Royal Canberra Hospital was demolished.
- 1998 The Snowy Hydro SouthCare Helicopter Service was established in October, offering Canberra and the region aero-medical and rescue helicopter services.
- The Canberra Museum and Gallery opened.
- 1999 The ACT celebrated 10 years of self-government.
- The Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation signed an agreement with the Australian Vee Eight Supercar Company, the governing body of the Shell Championship Series for V8 Supercars, to stage an annual street race in Canberra for five years. The first three races of the series were held on the June long weekends in 2000, 2001 and 2002. Following a General Auditor's report in July 2002, the race was withdrawn from the Canberra circuit.
- Grevillea Park, on the Lake Burley Griffin foreshore, was the selected site for the new Canberra Hospice. It was later completed in 2001.
- The International Flag Display was opened in Canberra. At the time, the flag display was one of the largest continuous and permanent displays of national flags in the world and consisted of flags from 78 countries and two international organisations. It is located between the High Court and the National Library of Australia, on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin.
- 2000 Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip began their national tour in Canberra.
- The Australian National Korean War Memorial was unveiled on Anzac Parade in April.
- 2001 The National Museum of Australia was opened on 8 March on the site previously occupied by The Royal Canberra Hospital.
- On the eve of ANZAC day, the New Zealand Memorial on Anzac Parade was officially dedicated.
- Two major bush fires on Christmas Eve and three on Christmas Day ravaged areas in and around Canberra.
- An inquiry began into the 35 km clearing through Namadgi National Park by an electricity infrastructure supplier. It was labelled by the National Parks Association as "the worst environmental vandalism ever seen in the ACT".
- 2002 Work began on the Kingston Foreshore redevelopment.
- The ACT Chief Minister, Jon Stanhope, announced Stage 1 mandatory temporary water restrictions as of midnight 16 December. Water levels had dropped to 56% of capacity, for the first time in 30 years.

2003

On 18 January, a state of emergency was declared as bush fires from Namadgi National Park moved into Canberra's south-west and northern suburbs. Four lives were lost, more than 500 buildings and houses were destroyed, and thousands of hectares of forest and parkland were burnt out.

The Mount Stromlo Observatory buildings were also destroyed by the bush fires.

In March, Canberra celebrated its 90th birthday since the implementation of Walter Burley Griffin's city design.

ACT became the first jurisdiction in Australia to introduce a plan to phase out smoking in clubs, pubs and licensed venues.

The United States President, George Bush, visited Canberra.

The Chinese President, Hu Jintao, visited Canberra to hold international trade talks with the Prime Minister, John Howard.

2004

On 9 January, the ACT Government gave the go ahead for the establishment of a correctional facility in the ACT with estimated capital costs of \$103m.

The ACT Legislative Assembly became the first jurisdiction in Australia to introduce a bill of rights (*Human Rights Act 2000*) to help to protect freedom of expression, religion and movement.

The Mount Stromlo Observatory, which was devastated by the 2003 Canberra bush fires, officially reopened to the public on 30 October.

2005

In April, work began to implement the Cotter Googong Bulk Transfer program, a way of utilising existing infrastructure to increase ACT's water supply.

In November, the ACT Chief Minister, Jon Stanhope, opened a five-star energy rated building at the Brindabella Business Park. The building was the first in Australia to be awarded a five-star rating under the Green Star scheme developed by the Green Building Council of Australia.

On 8 December, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) celebrated its Centenary. The Federal Treasurer, Peter Costello, announced that the content of the ABS web site would be accessible free of charge from Monday 12 December.

2006

On 18 January, the Bushfire Memorial was dedicated as a tribute to the individuals who lost their homes and to the community spirit displayed by Canberrans during the devastating fires that engulfed the region on this date in 2003.

On 25 February, Canberra welcomed the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Queen's Baton.

On 28 February, restoration work on Canberra's oldest European graves was completed. The graves, located in Kowen Forest, are those of Elizabeth and Margaret Colverwell, who drowned in the Glen Burn Creek in December 1837, aged six and five. The graves have been nominated for the ACT Heritage Register.

2006 *continued*

On 14 March, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip visited Canberra. During the visit the Queen and Prince Philip met with representatives from the ACT Fire Brigade, ACT Ambulance Service, ACT Rural Fire Service, ACT State Emergency Service and the Australian Federal Police. This event was arranged so that the Queen and Prince Philip could personally thank those involved with fighting the 2003 bushfires.

On 31 March, Permanent Water Conservation Measures became mandatory for the ACT and Queanbeyan at all other times when Temporary Water Restrictions are not in force.

On 1 August, a \$12.1m ACT Government funded ANU Medical School building was opened. The building brings the ACT Health Library, the Canberra Clinical School and the Academic Units of Internal Medicine, Surgery, General Practice and Psychological Medicine under the one roof.

The first memorial to officially recognise the service of Canberra men and women in wars, conflicts and peacekeeping missions was formally dedicated in a ceremony in Civic on 10 August.

On 19 September, the heritage listed Tharwa Bridge was closed due to safety concerns. The bridge is the oldest remaining Allan truss bridge in Australia.

On 30 October, ACT Territory and Municipal Services Minister, John Hargreaves declared the ACT to be officially in drought. Drought was last declared in the ACT between 20 November 2002 and 20 October 2005.

On 27 November, a commemorative site, incorporating the original 1940s foundation stone, was unveiled by the Chief Minister Jon Stanhope to keep alive memories of the Royal Canberra Hospital on Acton Peninsula.

On 1 December, Canberra pubs and clubs became smoke-free environments as the *Smoking (Prohibition in Enclosed Public Places) Act 2003* came into effect.

## 2007

On 24 January, a purpose-built event pavilion capable of hosting national and international events was opened at the new Stromlo Forest Park. It incorporates a criterium cycling circuit, grass cross-country running track and mountain bike tracks.

On 29 January, Stage 1 of the \$30m National Convention Centre Upgrade Project was completed.

On 23 February, ACT Planning Minister, Simon Corbell unveiled the new Childers Street arts precinct in City West to foster community participation and cultural life in the city centre of Canberra.

On 27 February, Canberra was hit by a severe hail storm caused by a supercell which struck with little warning. The hail storm damaged houses, businesses and roads in an arc from Civic, with emergency services fielding more than 175 calls for help. The Civic Office of the ABS was one of many offices closed due to storm damage.

On 16 March, the Anchor Memorial was formally dedicated by the Chief Minister Jon Stanhope at a ceremony in Eddison Park, Woden. The ACT Memorial honours men and women who have an association with the ACT and served in conflicts, peacekeeping missions and related service throughout the world.

*2007 continued*

On 25 May, Chief Minister and Minister for Arts Jon Stanhope opened the Canberra Glassworks, located in the historic Kingston Powerhouse. The Powerhouse was designed by John Smith Murdoch (Chief (Commonwealth) Architect and designer of Parliament House) and constructed during 1913–1915.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL  
TERRITORY CHIEF  
MINISTERS TIMELINE

1989 to 1989 – Rosemary Follett

1989 to 1991 – Trevor Kane

1991 to 1995 – Rosemary Follett

1995 to 2000 – Kate Carnell

2000 to 2001 – Gary Humphries

2001 to present – Jon Stanhope

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CHAPTER **2**      **PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT** .....



## PHYSICAL FEATURES

*Location*

The ACT lies at a latitude of between 35 degrees and 36 degrees south of the equator. Elevations range from 450 m above sea level to 1,911 m at the top of Mount Bimberi in the south. These features, plus the territory's distance of about 130 km from the coastline, are the principal determinants of the area's climate.

*Topography*

The total area of the ACT is 2,351.6 km<sup>2</sup> (about 235,000 ha), of which 60% is hilly or mountainous. The highest peak in the ACT is Mount Bimberi in the south (1,911 m). The ACT's main physical features are timbered mountains (located in the south and west), and plains and hill country (in the north).

The ACT is situated within the upper Murrumbidgee River catchment, in the Murray-Darling Basin. The Murrumbidgee flows through the Territory from the south, and its tributary, the Molonglo, from the east. Other tributaries of the Murrumbidgee include the Cotter, Paddys, Naas and Gudgenby Rivers. The Molonglo River was dammed in 1964 to form Lake Burley Griffin.

The Palaeozoic Lachlan Fold Belt stretches from central New South Wales (NSW) to Victoria. The ACT is sited on the belt and underlain by sandstone, limestone, siltstone and shale, all of which were formed from sediments deposited 460 million years ago, when the area was under sea. The ACT does not have any mineral-bearing rocks of economic significance, though deposits of base metals and gold are known to occur. A number of quarries provide materials such as crushed granite, gravel and sand for building.

*Landscapes*

The landscapes of the ACT reflect geological events, the long-term effects of weather and climate, and the influences of human settlement. The ACT has three broad landscape types: uplands, rolling or undulating country, and plains.

Uplands are areas at altitudes above 800 m. They occur mainly west of the Murrumbidgee River and consist of a series of north-south parallel ridges, separated by stream valleys. The uplands lie mainly on erosion-resistant, ancient, sedimentary rocks and granites.

Rolling or undulating country occupies the north-eastern area of the ACT and the eastern parts of the Murrumbidgee Corridor to the south. These areas are formed across moderately weathered rocks at varying elevations, generally 600-900 m above sea level.

Plains occur at elevations of 550-650 m along many of the streams in the north of the ACT. The plains formed on top of readily weathered rocks and on stream sediment. They surround isolated hills and ridges of erosion-resistant rock, such as Black Mountain and Mount Ainslie.

*Soils*

The soils of the ACT are highly variable and generally infertile. The ACT has three principal types of soils: lithosols, gradational soils and texture contrast soils.

Lithosols are soils which are nutritionally poor and, on the steeper slopes, they are subject to erosion should native vegetation be removed. They occur mostly in the south and west of the ACT.

*Soils continued*

Gradational soils are deep, relatively fertile soils which are the principal soil types under the Limestone Plains of Canberra. Gradational soils occurring on the north-east plain are relatively resistant to erosion, however in the western ranges, where slope is a factor, they will erode if the land is cleared. They are characterised by a gradual increase in clay content with depth.

Texture contrast (or duplex) soils dominate the ACT and its settled areas. They are particularly vulnerable to erosion on the slopes in the south of the ACT and in areas of urban development, where native vegetation has been cleared leaving the surface unprotected. The surface structure of these soils is fragile and becomes relatively impermeable and hard setting if they are cultivated or overgrazed. Much of the turbidity of Canberra's lakes after heavy rain is caused by erosion of these soils.

**PARKS AND RESERVES***Canberra Nature Park*

Canberra is often called 'The Bush Capital' and the Canberra Nature Park encourages this name. Canberra Nature Park comprises 30 separate areas, which range from bushland hills to lowland native grasslands, and includes many of the hills and ridges around Canberra, as well as parts of the Murrumbidgee Corridor.

The Canberra Nature Park reserves also contain Yellow Box-Red Gum Grassy Woodland; an endangered ecological community in Australia. The reserves are habitats for a number of threatened species including the Hooded Robin, Striped Legless Lizard and the Button Wrinklewort. Canberra Nature Park is used by the ACT's residents for recreational activities.

*Googong Foreshores*

Googong Foreshores is situated 10 km south of Queanbeyan. It is a managed water catchment area, recreation area, and a significant wildlife refuge for native plants and animals, including a number of threatened species.

The Queanbeyan River, within Googong, is home to one of the few remaining wild populations of the threatened Macquarie Perch. The Pink-tailed Worm Lizard, listed as vulnerable in NSW, inhabits Googong's native grasslands. Also listed as vulnerable in NSW, Rosenberg's Monitor is a Googong resident, laying its eggs in termite mounds. The Hooded Robin, Diamond Firetail, Brown Treecreeper and Speckled Warbler are all listed as vulnerable in NSW and are also found at Googong. A number of endangered plant species, such as the Silky Swainson-pea are also found here.

*Jerrabomberra Wetlands*

Located right in the centre of Canberra on the edge of Lake Burley Griffin, the Jerrabomberra Wetlands are the largest wetlands in the ACT. They are home to a large range of waterbirds, particularly when inland Australia is in drought. Some of these birds found here migrate from as far away as Japan and China. The wetlands are also home to a variety of other animals, including platypus and water rats.

*Namadgi National Park*

Named after the Aboriginal word for the mountains to the south-west of Canberra, Namadgi National Park was declared in 1984 and covers 105,900 ha.

Namadgi is the most northern part of the Australian Alps national parks. Alpine environments are rare in Australia and cover only 0.15% of the Australian continent. Fed by melting snow from Australia's highest mountains, the continent's major rivers are born. Plants and animals found in Namadgi are found nowhere else in Australia.

*Namadgi National Park*  
*continued*

There is much variety in the park, with habitats ranging from grassy plains to snowgum woodlands and alpine meadows on the mountain peaks distinguished by their bold outcrops of granite.

Namadgi also has a rich heritage of human history. Evidence of local Indigenous people, including quarry sites where stone was gathered for tool making, ceremonial stone arrangements on the high peaks, campsites and rock art all feature in the park. Aboriginal people retain a strong link with Namadgi.

Pastoralists settled in the southern end of the park in the 1830s and the remains of fences, huts, their homesteads and yards can still be found.

During the early 1960s to the early 1980s space tracking stations operated at Honeysuckle Creek and Orroral Valley. They were instrumental in monitoring the Apollo space program; the Honeysuckle Creek station providing the first pictures of man walking on the moon.

There are many recreational opportunities in Namadgi National Park. These include bushwalking, camping, cycling, rock climbing and abseiling. Namadgi also supplies up to 95% of Canberra's and Queanbeyan's water.

*Murrumbidgee River*  
*Corridor*

The Murrumbidgee River flows for 1600 km from its headwaters in Kosciuszko National Park to its junction with the Murray River near Balranald in NSW. The river and its catchment – part of the Murray-Darling Basin – supplies water for people, agriculture and wildlife.

Some 66 km of the river lies in the ACT, from Angle Crossing in the south to Uriarra Crossing in the north. The river and a narrow strip of land on either side are managed as the Murrumbidgee River Corridor (MRC), which includes several nature reserves, recreation reserves, a European heritage conservation zone and rural leases. The MRC also provides easily accessible opportunities for nature-based recreation close to Canberra.

*Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve*

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, located between the Tidbinbilla and Gibraltar Ranges, is a 40 minute drive from the Canberra city centre along Tourist Drive 5. The Reserve borders Namadgi National Park in the south east of the ACT and covers an area of approximately 5,500 ha, and comprises a large valley floor, the Tidbinbilla mountain range and the Gibraltar range. The lower slopes and partly cleared valley floor reflect the history of Aboriginal and European use of the area, whereas ecosystems on the heavily forested and steep sides of the Tidbinbilla Valley are relatively undisturbed.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve and Namadgi National Park adjoin the northern section of Kosciuszko National Park in NSW, and together these parks and reserves form the northern part of the Australian Alps national parks. Tidbinbilla also has boundaries with ACT forests, rural leases and the Birrigai Outdoor Education Centre.

Tidbinbilla provides a habitat for a wide range of native flora and fauna including 164 bird species, a variety of reptiles, fish and amphibians, and a diverse range of mammals, including several bat species. Broad habitats include wetlands, dry forests, wet forests and sub-alpine. Tidbinbilla also includes a site that serves as a shelter, or staging site, for the Bogong Moth in October and November.

*Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve*  
*continued*

Tidbinbilla is recognised as a highly significant Aboriginal place with the highest density of artefacts found in the ACT. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation in Tidbinbilla includes open artefact scatters, prehistoric rock shelters and other sites of significance. The most important sites are Birrigai Rock Shelter, Bogong Cave and Tidbinbilla Mountain.

PLACES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Australia recognises the special features of natural, Indigenous and historic environments by placing them on the Register of the National Estate. The Register is compiled by the Australian Heritage Council. Once a site is listed, the actions of the Australian Government are constrained in that it must consider the heritage value of a site before undertaking actions which could have potentially significant adverse affects.

The ACT (including Jarvis Bay) has 30 natural places registered. These range from large areas, such as the Murrumbidgee River Corridor (approximately 10,000 ha) to much smaller sites, such as the Pine Island Agglomerate (approximately 0.3 ha).

There are 30 Indigenous sites listed on the Register for the ACT (including Jarvis Bay). Once again, these are a diverse group of places and range from large places such as the Jarvis Bay nature reserve, to single trees, such as Murumbeeja Scarred Red Box No 1, located in Gilmore.

In addition, the ACT (including Jarvis Bay) has 292 (indicative/registered) historic places listed on the Register of the National Estate. Some of these are well-known landmarks, for example the Australian War Memorial. Others are less easily identified, for example the Cork Oak Tree, located in Duntroon.

CLIMATE

Canberra's climate is essentially continental, with hot summers and cold winters. Rainfall is evenly spread throughout the year, although it tends to be gentler during winter. Much of the rain that occurs during the summer months occurs with storms.

According to the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) 2006 broke many climate records in Canberra. Canberra had its hottest and fifth driest year on record. There was a record amount of sunshine with an average 8.5 hours per day. Both October and November had record number of consecutive days of above 30°C.

*Thunderstorms*

According to the BOM, Canberra recorded 22 days of thunderstorms in 2006, just more than the average of 20 days a year. In summer 2006–07, Canberra experienced 20 thunderstorms, much higher than the summer average of 11. Of these, two were particularly notable: the first on 31 December 2006 in the Tuggeranong area and the second on 27 February 2007 in central Canberra and Belconnen. Both of these storms produced hail stones with diameters of up to 5 cm, causing considerable damage in the affected areas.

*Temperature*

Canberra experienced its hottest year on the BOM record. The average annual daytime maximum temperature of 21.7°C was above the long-term average of 19.6°C. The average annual minimum temperature was 7°C, also above the average (6.4°C). The warmest month was February, with an average maximum daily temperature of 30.4°C, and the coldest month was June, with an average maximum daily temperature of 11.9°C.

*Temperature continued*

There were 64 days on which the temperature reached 30.0°C or more during 2006. This was more than double the long-term average of 30 days. There were 13 days on which the temperature reached 35.0°C or more which is more than three times the long-term average of 4 days. The highest temperature recorded for 2006 was 39.9°C bringing in the New Year on 1 January. The lowest minimum temperature recorded in 2006 was –6.0°C, recorded on 8 August.

## 2.1 SUMMARY, Air temperature—ACT—2006

	AIR TEMPERATURE DAILY READINGS		LONG-TERM AVERAGE AIR TEMPERATURE(a)	
	<i>Mean max.</i>	<i>Mean min.</i>	<i>Mean max</i>	<i>Mean min.</i>
<i>Month</i>	°C	°C	°C	°C
January	30.4	16.5	27.7	13.0
February	30.5	14.8	27.3	13.0
March	26.9	12.3	24.5	10.8
April	19.7	4.8	19.9	6.8
May	16.2	2.6	15.3	3.3
June	11.9	–0.2	12.2	0.7
July	12.7	1.8	11.2	–0.4
August	15.3	0.1	12.9	1.0
September	19.4	3.9	15.9	3.2
October	24.2	5.5	19.4	6.1
November	25.5	10.0	22.6	8.8
December	27.7	12.5	25.9	11.3

(a) Long-term temperature averages are based on the 30 year period 1961–1990.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Airport Regional Office, Data available on request.

*Frosts and Fogs*

There were 117 frosts recorded in Canberra during 2006. This was 22 more than the BOM yearly average. Fifty four of these frosts were recorded outside of the winter months. The first frost for 2006 occurred on 12 April with the last of the year occurring on 17 November.

There were only 26 days where fogs were recorded in Canberra in 2006, well below the yearly average of 41 days. The foggiest months were June and July, each of which had eight days where fogs were recorded.



## Frosts and Fogs *continued*

### **2.2** SUMMARY, Frosts and Fogs—ACT—2006

	<i>Frost days</i>	<i>Average frost days(a)</i>	<i>Fog days</i>	<i>Average fog days(a)</i>
<i>Month</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
January	—	—	—	1
February	—	—	—	1
March	—	—	1	2
April	11	5	—	4
May	16	13	4	7
June	21	18	8	8
July	16	21	8	7
August	26	18	2	4
September	14	13	2	3
October	10	6	1	2
November	3	2	—	1
December	—	—	—	1
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Averages are based on all years on record.

(b) The monthly figures may not necessarily sum to the total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Airport Regional Office, Data available on request.

## Wind

Wind run is the total distance travelled by the wind in a given period of time. It is measured by the BOM on a daily (24 hour) basis using a cup anemometer at two metres above the ground.

The average daily wind run for 2006 was 183 km per day, slightly below the long-term average of 190 km per day. The windiest month was April, with a wind run of 238 km per day, a significant change from 2005 where April was the calmest month with a wind run of 137 km per day. The average April wind run is 148 km per day. June was the least windy month in 2006 with a wind run of 99 km per day. There were 32 strong wind days in Canberra in 2006, with seven occurring in October.

## Sunshine and evaporation

In 2006 there was an average of 8.5 hours of sunshine per day of the year, above the long-term average of 7.6 hours per day. October was the month with the most sunshine at 10.9 hours per day. Both January and December recorded below average sunshine for these months with 8.4 and 9 hours per day respectively.

The amount of evaporation recorded in 2006 was 1,990 mm, above the yearly average of 1,693.1 mm. November recorded the highest monthly evaporation in 2006 with 249.6 mm, which was well above the recorded average of 193.2 mm.

## Rainfall

Rainfall in Canberra dropped from 648.6 mm in 2005 to 360.6 mm in 2006 over 69 rain days. This is well below the long-term average of 622.8 mm over 103 days. The wettest month was January, in which 79 mm was recorded. January and June were the only two months to exceed their recorded averages. The driest month was October in which only 4 mm was recorded, significantly lower than the 64.4 mm recorded average.

*Rainfall continued***2.3** SUMMARY, Rainfall—ACT—2006

	Total rainfall	Average total rainfall(a)	Rain days	Average rain days(a)
Month	mm	mm	no.	no.
January	79.0	59.9	8	8
February	23.8	55.8	3	7
March	30.8	51.6	3	7
April	14.8	47.1	4	7
May	9.4	45.7	3	8
June	74.0	39.7	10	9
July	36.4	41.7	15	9
August	11.6	47.6	2	10
September	18.2	52.7	6	10
October	4.0	64.4	3	10
November	41.8	64.1	7	10
December	16.8	52.0	5	8
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>360.6</b>	<b>622.8</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>103</b>

(a) Averages are based on all years of record.

(b) The monthly figures may not necessarily sum to the total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Airport Regional Office, Data available on request.

## WATER STORAGE AND USE

There are two catchments supplying water to the ACT; the Cotter River catchment (located wholly within Namadgi National Park in the ACT), and the Googong catchment (located on the Queanbeyan River in NSW).

The Cotter River Catchment has three dams. The Cotter Dam was constructed in 1912, Bendora Dam was completed in 1961, and Corin Dam was completed in 1968. The Googong catchment has only one dam, Googong Dam, which was completed in 1979. The total storage capacity of the four dams combined is 212 GL.

According to ACTEW Corporation Limited (ACTEW), at 16 February 2007 the combined volume of water in these dams was down to 35.17% of capacity which was almost half the volume a year prior. The total water storage in service reservoirs around Canberra was 561.5 ML on 19 February 2007.

*Recent water storage*

ACTEW announced in May 2007 that they were commencing abstraction of water from the Murrumbidgee River. This was prompted by the continual low inflows to ACT reservoirs.

The Murrumbidgee Pumping Station will have the ability to abstract up to 75 ML per day. The actual volume abstracted will be dependant on the flows in the Murrumbidgee, which must meet requirements determined by the ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services.

The Cotter Pumping Station pumps water from the Murrumbidgee River to the Stromlo Water Treatment Plant for treatment. The plant at Stromlo meets treatment recommendations of the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines produced by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

### The drought and water usage

In December 2006, Stage 3 Water Restrictions were introduced, and may increase further in the future. The proposed July 2007 introduction of Stage 4 restrictions was postponed due to some wet weather in June 2007. Stage 4 restrictions would effectively ban all garden watering as well as imposing other residential, industry and business restrictions. According to ACTEW, these increases are due to record low inflows into Canberra dams, predictions of continued hot and dry weather, and higher than expected water consumption in the ACT.

The recent severe drought conditions which have affected the ACT worsened during 2006, with below average rainfall falling during most months of the year. This resulted in a decrease in water storage levels across the ACT.

Between 2004–05 and 2005–06, the average consumption per person per annum increased by 3.5% to 149 kL. Maximum daily demand increased by 15.7% for the same period, from 267 ML to 309 ML. Total annual consumption of water also increased between 2004–05 and 2005–06 from 51,717 ML to 54,340 ML.

## 2.4 SUMMARY, Water supply and usage—ACT

		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Customers	no.	131 893	134 020	136 890
Maximum daily demand	ML	323	267	309
Total consumption	ML	52 262	51 719	54 340
Consumption per person per annum	kL	(a) 156	144	149
Rainfall	mm	463	594	629
Length of mains	km	2 985	3 013	3 057

(a) Figures adjusted to account for combined ACT and Queanbeyan population.

Source: ACTEW Corporation Limited, 2005–06 Annual Report.

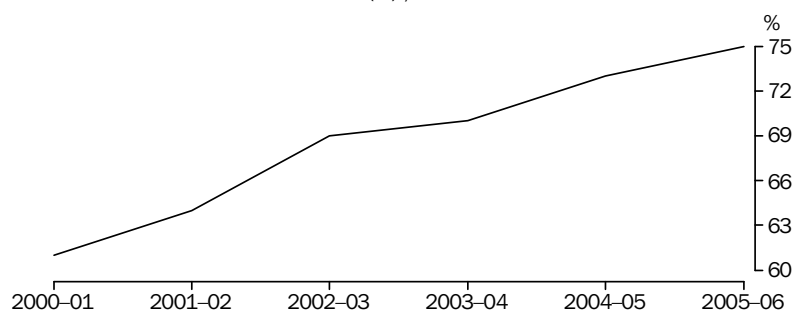
## WASTE MANAGEMENT

The ACT Government initiated the 'No Waste by 2010' strategy in 1996 as its way of managing waste in the ACT. This strategy aims to utilise all unwanted material as a resource rather than sending it to landfill sites, and target prevention, reduction, reuse and recycling as ways of minimising waste.

The ACT Government operates three waste management sites within the ACT. Parkwood Road Recycling Estate at Macgregor is specifically for recyclable goods and does not accept garbage, while Mitchell Resource Management Centre and Mugga Lane Resource Management Centre accept both recyclables and garbage. The Hume Resource Recovery Estate is currently being developed in stages adjacent to the Mugga Lane Resource Management Centre. The Hume estate is to house recovery, reprocessing and resale of materials, lessening the number which end up in landfill. There are also a series of regional recycling centres.

According to ACT Resource Recovery industries 75% of ACT waste was recovered while 25% went to landfill. This means that 192,313 tonnes of waste went to landfill in 2005–06. Recovery has increased every year for the last 6 years from 61% in 2000–01.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

*continued***2.5** RESOURCE RECOVERY (a), ACT

(a) Waste data derived from landfill database. Recycling compiled from data provided by ACT Resource Recovery industries. Not all recycling data are received and care should be taken with use and interpretation of results.

Source: ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services, *Progress towards No Waste by 2010, How much is being reused and recycled?*

The amount of paper resource recovered increased from 46,923 tonnes in 2004-05 to 54,576 tonnes in 2005-06. Demolition waste was the only waste type to decrease in the amount recovered from 2004-05 to 2005-06, from 241,956 tonnes to 221,836 tonnes. Building and demolition waste going to landfill also dropped from 29,737 tonnes to 22,320 tonnes.

**2.6** RESOURCE RECOVERY, ACT

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	t	t	t
Paper	42 624	46 923	54 576
Glass	6 872	10 195	12 087
Plastic containers	1 395	1 373	1 427
Aluminium	418	811	1 323
Steel cans	753	775	867
Garden waste/compost	181 639	197 748	208 606
Demolition waste	232 507	241 956	221 836
Metals (ferrous)	17 689	20 464	28 461
Cooking oil & fat	725	850	1 803
Clothing	4 580	4 238	4 455
Motor Oil	3 014	1 747	2 017
Other	12 224	27 856	41 980
<b>Total</b>	<b>504 440</b>	<b>554 936</b>	<b>579 438</b>

Source: ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services, *Progress towards No Waste by 2010, How much is being reused and recycled?*

## WASTEWATER AND SEWAGE

Most of the wastewater and sewage generated in Canberra is treated at the Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre (LMWQCC). The centre, which is the largest in inland Australia, typically processes between 80-100 million litres of wastewater every day. It currently serves a population of 310,000 persons. During Stage 3 Water Restrictions the LMWQCC also became a site where recycled water was made available on a restricted basis through arrangements with ACTEW.

## WASTEWATER AND SEWAGE *continued*

The Fyshwick Sewage Treatment Plant partially treats some of the wastewater generated at Fyshwick and surrounding suburbs. After partial treatment, the wastewater is returned to the sewer for full treatment at the LMWQCC.

The LMWQCC is located on the Molonglo river, 1 km upstream from the junction with the Murrumbidgee River. After physical, chemical and biological treatment, the water is discharged into the Molonglo River.

Water quality in the river is extensively monitored and ecological monitoring such as the Fish Monitoring Program, plus counts of macroinvertebrates, provides information on the river's health. Platypus are often seen near where the treated water re-enters the Molonglo River.

Solid material removed from the sewage during treatment is incinerated at high temperatures. The 'agri-ash' which is created during this process is sold to farmers as a soil conditioner. Additionally, the LMWQCC uses treated effluent for irrigation for ovals and golf courses.

Between 2004–05 and 2005–06 the number of sewage customers increased by 2.2 percentage points from 130,355 to 133,217. Over the same period, the amount of sewage treated increased by 6.3 percentage points, from 27,293 ML to 29,019 ML. The amount of sewage treated per person per year increased by 5.4 percentage points, from 83.5 kL to 88 kL.

### **2.7** SELECTED SEWAGE STATISTICS, ACT

		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Customers	no.	123 641	125 784	128 446	130 355	133 217
Quantity of sewage treated	ML	30 645	28 313	27 959	27 293	29 019
Sewage treated per person per annum	kL	97.6	89.2	86.6	83.5	88.0
Length of mains	km	2 875	2 897	2 921	2 948	2 985

Source: ACTEW Corporation Limited, 2005–06 Annual Report.

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CHAPTER **3**                      **GOVERNMENT** .....



HISTORICAL  
DEVELOPMENT

The site for the Australian seat of government, then called the Federal Capital Territory, was chosen in 1908. On 1 January 1911, New South Wales (NSW) ceded its government authority over this area and parliamentary power of the Territory was vested in the Commonwealth. In 1938, the Federal Capital Territory officially became the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

Until 1989 the ACT was administered by the Federal Government, through the Federal Minister for Territories.

*Self-government*

In 1988, the Federal Government legislated for self-governance within the ACT through the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity. With the introduction of self-government on 11 May 1989, most Ordinances (subordinate legislation under Acts that provide for the Commonwealth to administer Territories) in force at that time became Acts.

However, the Commonwealth has reserved some Ordinances in areas such as national land and the Corporations Law. Under Section 122 of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament still retains full legislative capacity with respect to the ACT, although these could be seen as reserve powers to be used only in special or unusual circumstances. Furthermore, under Section 34 of the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988*, the Governor-General (in Council) may make Ordinances in certain areas of ACT law.

The ACT is currently represented in the Commonwealth Parliament by two Members in the House of Representatives and two Senators, Ms Annette Ellis (member for Canberra), Mr Bob McMullen (Member for Fraser), Mr Gary Humphries and Ms Kate Lundy. Unlike the states and the Northern Territory (NT), the ACT does not have a Governor/Administrator.

The *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* provided for the establishment of the ACT's Legislative Assembly and Executive. The first two Legislative Assembly elections (1989 and 1992) were held using a modified version of the d'Hondt system. Since then, the proportional representation Hare-Clarke system has been used. The *Electoral (Amendment) Act 1997* changed the date of Assembly elections from February to October.

**3.1** ACT ELECTION DATES

	Date
First Assembly	4 March 1989
Second Assembly	15 February 1992
Third Assembly	18 February 1995
Fourth Assembly	21 February 1998
Fifth Assembly	20 October 2001
Sixth Assembly	16 October 2004

Source: Elections ACT, *Election results*.



### Self-government continued

The *Electoral Act 1992* requires a redistribution of electoral boundaries before each general election for the ACT Legislative Assembly. The election for the Seventh Assembly is due to be held on 18 October 2008. The ACT Legislative Assembly electoral boundaries for the 2008 election were announced on 11 September 2007.

Seventeen members are elected into the ACT Legislative Assembly – five members each from Brindabella and Ginninderra, and seven members from Molonglo. The names of each electorate are all derived from Aboriginal words:

- "Brindabella", named after the mountain range to the south of Canberra, is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning "two kangaroo rats".
- "Ginninderra" is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning "sparkling like the stars". This name was first given to a creek flowing through the middle of Belconnen, which was later dammed to form Lake Ginninderra (on which the Belconnen Town Centre is sited)
- "Molonglo" is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning "like the sound of thunder". It is also the name of the river flowing through this central electorate, which was dammed to form Lake Burley Griffin, one of the focal points of Canberra.

## 3.2 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES FOR THE ACT—11 September 2007

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>
Brindabella(a)	Tuggeranong (excluding Hume) Southern remainder of the ACT (including Tharwa)
Ginninderra(b)	Belconnen
Molonglo(c)	Gungahlin Canberra Central Weston Creek Woden Valley Jerrabomberra (including Hume)

- (a) Includes Chifley, Farrer, Pearce & Torrens from the Woden Valley SSD and the southern remainder of the ACT.
- (b) Includes Hall and Nicholls from the Gungahlin-Hall SSD.
- (c) Excludes Chifley, Farrer, Pearce & Torrens from the Woden Valley SSD and Hall & Nicholls from the Gungahlin-Hall SSD. Includes Kowen, Majura and Stromlo.

Source: Elections ACT, *List of Localities*.

### GOVERNANCE IN THE ACT

There are three arms of governance within the ACT: the Legislature (consisting of the 17 elected members of the Legislative Assembly), the Executive (consisting of the Chief Minister and up to four Ministers appointed by the Chief Minister), and the Judiciary (consisting of the ACT Supreme Court and ACT Magistrates Court).

#### The Legislature

The ACT Legislative Assembly is a unicameral parliament, that is, it has no equivalent Senate or Legislative Council. It is also unique among Australian parliaments because it performs both state/territory and municipal functions. The Assembly will therefore act at a state level in some matters (e.g. education, health, policing and industrial relations),

*The Legislature continued*

but will act at what is usually a local council level in others (e.g. waste management and road maintenance). As a result the ACT is sometimes referred to as a 'city state'.

The Assembly is also unusual in that the Crown does not play a direct part in the legislation process. In the Federal Parliament the Governor-General signs each Bill as the last stage of creating an Act. If a Bill is passed by the ACT Assembly, it is gazetted (i.e. a notice is placed in the Gazette) by the Chief Minister and it becomes an Act, that is, part of the law of the ACT.

The ACT Legislative Assembly is made up of 17 full-time members who serve a fixed four-year term. They are referred to as Members of the Legislative Assembly, or MLA's and represent the citizens of the ACT from each of the three electorates, Brindabella (five members), Ginninderra (five members) and Molonglo (seven members). The MLA's have power to: elect a Chief Minister who forms a government to administer the ACT; make laws; investigate and debate matters of public importance; review the actions of the Government; and oversee the financial matters of the Government. The Chief Minister appoints ministers from the Assembly, with the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* limiting the number of ministers to five. The Speaker is elected by and represents the Assembly in all contact with outside bodies.

### 3.3 ELECTED MEMBERS IN THE ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—30 June 2007

	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Position</i>
Barr, Mr Andrew	Molonglo	ALP	Minister for Education and Training; Minister for Industrial Relations; Minister for Planning; Minister for Tourism, Sport and Recreation
Berry, Mr Wayne	Ginninderra	ALP	Speaker
Burke, Mrs Jacqui	Molonglo	Liberal	Deputy Leader of the Opposition; Shadow Minister for Health and Disability; Shadow Minister for Housing
Corbell, Mr Simon	Molonglo	ALP	Minister for Police and Emergency Services; Attorney General
Dunne, Mrs Vicki	Ginninderra	Liberal	Shadow Minister for Family and Community Services; Shadow Minister for Women; Shadow Minister for Education
Foskey, Dr Deb	Molonglo	ACT Greens	Crossbench Member
Gallagher, Ms Katy	Molonglo	ALP	Deputy Chief Minister; Minister for Health; Minister for Women; Minister for Disability and Community Services; Minister for Children and Young People
Gentleman, Mr Mick	Brindabella	ALP	Back Bench Member
Hargreaves, Mr John	Brindabella	ALP	Minister for Multicultural Affairs; Minister for the Territory and Municipal Services; Minister for Housing
MacDonald, Ms Karin	Brindabella	ALP	Government member
Mulcahy, Mr Richard	Molonglo	Liberal	Shadow Minister for Heritage and the Arts; Shadow Minister for Ageing; Shadow Minister for Industrial Relations; Shadow Treasurer
Porter AM, Ms Mary	Ginninderra	ALP	Back Bench Member
Pratt, Mr Steve	Brindabella	Liberal	Deputy Speaker; Shadow Minister for Emergency Services; Shadow Minister for Urban Services; Shadow Minister for Transport; Shadow Minister for Multicultural Affairs
Seselja, Mr Zed	Molonglo	Liberal	Chair of the Legal Affairs Committee; Shadow Minister for Corrective Services; Shadow Minister for Planning and Infrastructure; Shadow Minister for Young People; Shadow Minister for Illicit Drugs Policy
Smyth, Mr Brendan	Brindabella	Liberal	Opposition Whip; Manager of Opposition Business; Shadow Minister for Gaming and Racing; Shadow Minister for Indigenous Affairs; Shadow Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism; Shadow Minister for Business and Economic Development, Employment and Training; Shadow Minister for Housing Affordability
Stanhope, Mr Jon	Ginninderra	ALP	Chief Minister; Minister for the Arts; Minister for Business and Economic Development; Treasurer; Minister for the Environment, Water and Climate Change; Minister for Indigenous Affairs
Stefaniak, Mr Bill	Ginninderra	Liberal	Leader of the Opposition; Shadow Attorney General; Shadow Minister for the Environment, Water and Climate Change; Shadow Minister for Police, Justice and Community Safety, Whole-of-Government, Public Service

Source: Legislative Assembly of the ACT, *Members*; Legislative Assembly of the ACT, *Ministerial responsibilities*.

#### *The Executive*

As the ACT has no Governor or Administrator, there is no Executive Council as in the other states and the NT. Instead, the Chief Minister and up to four Ministers appointed by the Chief Minister form the ACT Executive, or Cabinet. The Cabinet's functions are to: collectively govern and administer the Territory; implement all Territory law; and develop and manage the budget. Such power is similar to that accorded to the legislatures of the states and is the most broad-ranging power that can be conferred.

The Chief Minister allocates to each minister the responsibility to administer certain functions. These include education, roads and transport, health, policing, the environment and employment. The Chief Minister fulfils the roles of both State Premier and Mayor.

#### *The Judiciary*

In April 1992, the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* was amended to expressly establish and recognise the third arm of Government within the Territory: the Judiciary. Following this, the *Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court (Transfer) Act 1992* came into effect on 1 July 1992, relinquishing the Commonwealth's direct responsibility for the administration of justice in the ACT.

*The Judiciary continued*

While the Assembly makes laws for the ACT, the Judiciary is responsible for dispensing justice and ensuring the rule of law. Judges within the Supreme Court, and Magistrates within the Magistrates Court, interpret laws and apply them to individual cases. The cases may be civil, criminal or administrative actions. Judges and magistrates are appointed in accordance with law and can only be removed in exceptional circumstances.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT  
PUBLIC SERVICE

The ACT Public Service (ACTPS) was created on 1 July 1994 from the Commonwealth Public Service, of which it had previously been a part. Staff are employed within ACT government departments, statutory authorities and territory-owned corporations, with the majority employed in the government departments and statutory authorities (collectively termed agencies)

Since there are a variety of human resource systems used throughout the ACT public service, staffing statistics presented in this publication are based on figures collated from a number of different data sources. Statistics presented in this issue include all staff in ACT government agencies and are not directly comparable with those presented in previous issues (which were limited to staff employed by agencies using the 'Perspect' Human Resource Management System).

At 30 June 2006 there were a total 18,799 staff in ACT government agencies. This represented a slight decrease (0.8%) on the comparable figure as at 30 June 2005 (18,944 persons). Two-thirds of all staff employed in ACT government agencies in June 2006 (66%, or 12,374 persons) were female.

Employees within ACT government agencies may be permanent, temporary (i.e. on fixed-term contracts) or casual, and may be employed on a full-time or part-time basis. A little over two-thirds (68%) of ACTPS staff are employed on a full-time basis, with proportionately more men employed full-time than women (81% compared with 61%).

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT  
PUBLIC SERVICE*continued***3.4** ACT PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF(a), By employment status and sex—30 June 2006

	Males	Females	Total persons
Permanent			
Full-time	4 481	6 525	11 006
Part-time	443	2 792	3 235
Total	4 924	9 317	14 241
Temporary			
Full-time	702	991	1 693
Part-time	112	519	631
Total	814	1 510	2 324
Casual	687	1 547	2 234
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 425</b>	<b>12 374</b>	<b>18 799</b>

(a) Excludes staff on leave without pay, board members, contractors (e.g. cleaners and some information technology staff) and staff on secondment to other jurisdictions (e.g. doctors on secondment to regional hospitals).

Source: ACT Government Workforce Profile, 2005–06.

*Occupation*

The following table shows occupation groups within ACT government agencies, classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations* (ANZSCO). A little under half (45% of all staff, or 8,485 persons) are PROFESSIONALS, with a further quarter (26%) being CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS.

Three-quarters of staff employed within the CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKER occupations (75%) are female. Occupations with the highest proportions of male staff are MACHINERY OPERATORS AND DRIVERS (87%), SALES WORKERS (73%), LABOURERS (72%) and TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS (68%).

**3.5** ACT PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF(a), By occupation and sex—30 June 2006

	Males	Females	Persons
	psns	psns	psns
Managers	890	899	1 789
Professionals	2 072	6 413	8 485
Technicians and trades workers	493	234	727
Community and personal service workers	705	822	1 527
Clerical and administrative workers	1 237	3 732	4 969
Sales workers	8	3	11
Machinery operators and drivers	555	86	641
Labourers	465	185	650
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 425</b>	<b>12 374</b>	<b>18 799</b>

(a) Excludes staff on leave without pay, board members, contractors (e.g. cleaners and some information technology staff) and staff on secondment to other jurisdictions (e.g. doctors on secondment to regional hospitals).

Source: ACT Government Workforce Profile, 2005–06.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE  
STATISTICS*Operating statement*

In the ACT in 2005–06, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) operating revenue totalled \$2,694m, with 41% (\$1,118m) from current grants and subsidies, and a further 29% (\$782m) from taxation revenue. With expenses totalling \$2,828m in the year, the ACT Government net operating balance (NOB) was –\$134m and net lending was –\$167m.

GFS NOB is a summary measure of the ongoing sustainability of government operations. It is the difference between GFS revenue and GFS expenses that reflects the change in net worth due to transactions. A positive NOB indicates an increase in the net worth of government and a negative NOB indicates a decrease in net worth.

**3.6** ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>GFS Revenue</b>			
Taxation revenue	753	712	782
Current grants and subsidies	1 033	1 076	1 118
Sales of goods and services	260	274	310
Interest income	99	86	111
Other	218	243	373
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 363</i>	<i>2 391</i>	<i>2 694</i>
<b>GFS Expenses</b>			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	134	151	158
Employee expenses	1 020	1 110	1 209
Other operating expenses	752	765	716
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 907</i>	<i>2 027</i>	<i>2 083</i>
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	97	105	144
Other interest expenses	54	54	59
Other property expenses	—	—	—
Current transfers			
Grant expenses	342	381	399
Subsidy expenses	117	74	85
Other current transfers	—	—	—
Capital transfers			
Grants to local governments	—	—	—
Other capital transfers	49	48	60
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 565</i>	<i>2 687</i>	<i>2 828</i>
<b>equals</b>			
<b>GFS Net Operating Balance</b>	<b>–202</b>	<b>–297</b>	<b>–134</b>
<b>less</b>			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Gross fixed capital formation	163	176	237
less Depreciation	134	151	158
plus Change in inventories	—	—	—
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	–204	–158	–46
<i>Total</i>	<i>–175</i>	<i>–134</i>	<i>33</i>
<b>equals</b>			
<b>GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)</b>	<b>–27</b>	<b>–163</b>	<b>–167</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 5512.0), Time series spreadsheets.

*Expenses by purpose*

Health and education remain the key purposes for which ACT government funds are used. In 2005–06, these purposes comprised 24% and 22%, respectively, of total ACT general government expenditure.

### 3.7 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES, By purpose

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	402	368	462
Defence	—	—	—
Public order and safety	219	211	226
Education			
Primary and secondary	450	471	483
University	32	40	21
Technical and further education	72	72	74
Other tertiary	—	—	—
Other	25	31	45
Total	579	613	623
Health			
Acute care institutions	322	359	400
Other health institutions	4	3	5
Community health services	98	113	133
Pharmaceutical	9	7	9
Other	91	108	108
Total	523	590	655
Social security and welfare			
Social security	—	—	—
Welfare services	137	183	180
Other	—	—	—
Total	137	183	180
Housing and community amenities			
Housing and community development	148	128	92
Water supply	9	—	1
Sanitation and protection of the environment	12	14	26
Other community amenities	3	4	38
Total	172	146	156
Recreation and culture			
Recreational facilities and services	69	65	29
Cultural facilities and services	18	23	22
Broadcasting and film production	—	—	—
Other recreation and culture	8	7	1
Total	95	95	51
Fuel and energy	—	—	—
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	1	3
Mining, manufacturing and construction	—	—	—
Transport and communications			
Road transport	155	144	152
Water transport	—	—	—
Rail transport	—	—	—
Air transport	—	—	—
Communications and other transport	5	12	12
Total	161	156	164
Other economic affairs	33	42	48
Nominal interest on superannuation	97	105	144
Public debt transactions	54	54	60
Other	91	124	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 565</b>	<b>2 687</b>	<b>2 828</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 5512.0), Time series spreadsheets.

*Taxation revenue*

TAXES ON PROPERTY were the source of 51% (\$399m) of the ACT Government's taxation revenue in 2005–06. A further 26% (\$204m) came from TAXES ON EMPLOYERS' PAYROLL AND LABOUR FORCE.

Overall total taxation revenue dropped by 10% (\$70m) between 2004–05 and 2005–06. The biggest increase occurred in STAMP DUTIES ON CONVEYANCING, up \$33m (22%), while the biggest decrease occurred in FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TRANSACTIONS TAXES, down \$14m (82%).



*Taxation revenue*  
*continued*

**3.8** ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Taxes on employers payroll and labour force			
Employers payroll taxes	177	185	204
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property			
Land taxes	49	56	59
Municipal taxes	119	124	142
Other	9	5	12
<i>Total</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>213</i>
Taxes on financial and capital transactions			
Financial institutions transactions taxes	17	17	3
Government borrowing guarantee levies	—	—	—
Stamp duties on conveyancing	192	148	181
Other stamp duties	18	6	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>187</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>399</i>
Taxes on the provision of goods and services			
Excises and levies			
Agricultural production taxes	—	—	—
Levies on statutory corporations	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Taxes on gambling			
Taxes on government lotteries	6	6	6
Taxes on private lotteries	7	7	7
Taxes on gambling machines	33	31	31
Casino taxes	2	2	2
Race betting taxes	1	1	1
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>47</i>
Taxes on insurance			
Insurance companies contributions to fire brigades	—	—	—
Third party insurance taxes	—	—	—
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	38	38	41
<i>Total</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>88</i>
Taxes on the use of goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes			
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	24	24	24
Other	59	61	66
<i>Total</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>90</i>
Franchise taxes			
Gas taxes	—	—	—
Petroleum products taxes	—	—	—
Tobacco taxes	—	—	—
Liquor taxes	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Other	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>90</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>782</b>
Taxes received from public corporations	15	17	25
Taxes received from other levels of government	5	5	5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 5506.0).

*Taxation revenue*  
*continued*

In 2005–06, the ACT Government charged residents an average of \$2,386 a year in property taxes, stamp duty, gambling taxes, payroll and other taxes. Across states and territories, Western Australia recorded the highest taxation per capita (\$3,015) and Tasmania recorded the lowest (\$1,860). All states and territories recorded an increase in taxation per capita between 2004–05 and 2005–06.

**3.9** TAXATION PER CAPITA(a)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
<i>Level of government</i>	\$	\$	\$
<b>State and Local</b>			
Australian Capital Territory	2 331	2 195	2 386
New South Wales	2 601	2 647	2 721
Victoria	2 458	2 539	2 651
Queensland	2 127	2 187	2 287
South Australia	2 281	2 394	2 433
Western Australia	2 506	2 600	3 015
Tasmania	1 697	1 818	1 860
Northern Territory	1 595	1 783	2 137
Average	2 404	2 471	2 594
<b>Commonwealth Government</b>	<b>10 487</b>	<b>11 340</b>	<b>11 976</b>
<b>All levels of government</b>	<b>12 874</b>	<b>13 792</b>	<b>14 551</b>

(a) Population estimates used to calculate taxation per capita are the estimated resident population (ERP) at 31 December each year, as published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 5506.0).

*Cash flow statement*

The GFS Surplus/Deficit is a broad indicator of cash flow requirements. When this measure is positive (in surplus), it reflects the extent to which cash is available to the government to either increase its financial assets or decrease its liabilities (assuming no revaluations or other changes occur). When this measure is negative (in deficit), it reflects the extent to which the government requires cash, by running down its financial assets, or by drawing on the cash reserves of the domestic economy, or by borrowing from overseas.

In 2005–06, the ACT Government recorded a surplus of \$76m. This represented an increase of 177% over that recorded for the previous year.

### 3.10 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>CASH FLOW STATEMENT</b>			
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	750	723	782
Receipts from sales of goods and services	284	318	338
Grants and subsidies received	1 063	1 117	1 184
Other receipts	417	422	439
Total	2 514	2 580	2 743
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	-1 471	-1 708	-1 648
Grants and subsidies paid	-463	-494	-534
Interest paid	-54	-55	-60
Other payments	-267	-261	-260
Total	-2 255	-2 518	-2 502
Net cash flows from operating activities	259	63	241
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Sales of non-financial assets	208	161	51
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-167	-189	-217
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	—
Total	41	-28	-165
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	-26	12	9
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-95	-127	48
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	-11	-11	-11
Borrowings (net)	-56	-63	-16
Deposits received (net)	—	—	—
Other financing (net)	-3	17	-31
Total	-70	-57	-58
<b>Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Cash Held</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>-137</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT (-)</b>			
Net cash flows from operating activities, net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets and distributions paid	299	35	76
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	—	—	—
<b>Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>76</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Note: Negative figures denote outflows.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5512.0), Time series spreadsheets.

#### Balance sheet

GFS net worth reflects the contribution of the ACT Government to the wealth of the ACT. The net worth as at 30 June 2006 was \$9,445m, an increase of 2% from \$9,265m recorded a year earlier.

The most significant assets held by the ACT Government were

LAND AND FIXED ASSETS of \$6,192m, followed by EQUITY of \$4,219m. The most significant liabilities were UNFUNDED SUPERANNUATION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE LIABILITIES of \$3,156m, followed by BORROWING of \$699m.

*Balance sheet continued***3.11** ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET, AS AT 30 JUNE

	2004	2005	2006
	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Assets</b>			
Financial assets			
Cash and deposits	64	65	73
Advances paid	502	506	511
Investments, loans and placements	2 254	2 362	2 657
Other non-equity assets	258	146	170
Equity	3 895	4 010	4 219
Total	6 972	7 089	7 630
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	5 656	6 084	6 192
Other non-financial assets	352	123	103
Total	6 008	6 207	6 295
Total	12 980	13 296	13 925
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Deposits held	56	23	74
Advances received	262	251	240
Borrowing	633	667	699
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	2 338	2 789	3 156
Other provisions	22	8	28
Other non-equity liabilities	289	293	283
Total	3 600	4 031	4 480
<b>GFS Net Worth</b>	<b>9 380</b>	<b>9 265</b>	<b>9 445</b>
Net debt	-1 869	-1 993	-2 228
Net financial worth	3 372	3 058	3 150

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5512.0),  
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## GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Gross State Product (GSP) is the state/territory equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Australia. It represents the total market value of goods and services produced within a state or territory within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

In current prices, the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) GSP was \$19,477m in 2005–06, an increase of 5% over 2004–05. GSP increased by 3%, from \$18,473m to \$19,098m in chain volume terms over the same period. In comparison, Australia's GDP increased by 8% in current prices and 3% in chain volume terms between 2004–05 and 2005–06.

#### 4.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, ACT

	Current prices.....		Chain volume measures (a).....	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2000–01	13 999	5.3	17 083	1.8
2001–02	14 830	5.9	17 443	2.1
2002–03	16 307	10.0	18 028	3.3
2003–04	17 500	7.3	18 108	0.4
2004–05	18 473	5.6	18 473	2.0
2005–06	19 477	5.4	19 098	3.4

(a) Experimental series. Users are cautioned these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator. Reference year for chain volume estimates is 2004–05.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005–06* (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's GSP per capita was \$59,454 in current prices in 2005–06, an increase of 4% over 2004–05 and 26% higher than GDP per capita for Australia overall (\$47,181).

In chain volume terms, GSP for the ACT was \$58,297 per capita, which was 1% higher than in 2004–05 (\$56,963). GDP per capita for Australia was \$45,021 in 2005–06, 2% higher than in 2004–05 (\$44,376). GSP for the ACT was 29% higher than Australia's GDP per capita in 2005–06, and the highest of all states and territories.



## GROSS STATE PRODUCT

*continued***4.2** GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, ACT and Australia: **Per capita**

	IN CURRENT PRICES				CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (a)			
	ACT		Australia		ACT		Australia	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
2000–01	44 187	4.2	35 769	5.6	53 920	0.7	40 686	0.7
2001–02	46 315	4.8	37 677	5.3	54 476	1.0	41 663	2.4
2002–03	50 582	9.2	39 574	5.0	55 919	2.6	42 486	2.0
2003–04	54 152	7.1	42 057	6.3	56 032	0.2	43 704	2.9
2004–05	56 963	5.2	44 376	5.5	56 963	1.7	44 376	1.5
2005–06	59 454	4.4	47 181	6.3	58 297	2.3	45 021	1.5

(a) Experimental series. Users are cautioned these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator. Reference year for chain volume estimates is 2004–05.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005–06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Total Factor Income (TFI) is gross state product less taxes plus subsidies and production and imports and comprises of compensation of employees and gross operating surplus. In 2005–06, GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE was the largest contributing industry to the ACT's TFI – in current prices it made up 27% of TFI. The PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry was next (13%), followed by OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS (9%) and CONSTRUCTION (8%). The GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE industry has consistently been the largest contributor to TFI for the ACT since 1989–90, when the ABS State Accounts series commenced.

In contrast, the PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry contributed most to TFI for Australia (13%). This was followed by MANUFACTURING (11%), then MINING, FINANCE AND INSURANCE and OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS (all contributing 8%).

## GROSS STATE PRODUCT

*continued***4.3** TOTAL FACTOR INCOME BY INDUSTRY, ACT and Australia:  
Current prices—2005–06

	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture	8	—	26 256	3.1
Mining	2	—	65 940	7.7
Manufacturing	363	2.0	94 638	11.0
Electricity, gas and water	441	2.4	21 034	2.4
Construction	1 388	7.7	60 784	7.1
Wholesale trade	332	1.8	42 492	4.9
Retail trade	871	4.8	52 293	6.1
Accommodation, and restaurants	356	2.0	19 210	2.2
Transport and storage	410	2.3	36 221	4.2
Communication services	454	2.5	22 754	2.7
Finance and insurance	649	3.6	66 408	7.7
Property and business services	2 290	12.7	107 894	12.6
Government administration and defence	4 811	26.7	31 990	3.7
Education	1 028	5.7	38 691	4.5
Health and community services	1 134	6.3	56 242	6.6
Cultural and recreational services	462	2.6	12 387	1.4
Personal and other services	485	2.7	16 261	1.9
Ownership of dwellings	1 563	8.7	70 489	8.2
General government(a)	966	5.4	16 591	1.9
<b>All industries(b)</b>	<b>18 012</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>858 574</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) This item for Australia represents the gross operating surplus of all general government operations in all industries. For the ACT this item represents the gross operating surplus of all general government operations for the Territory. Data are not available to provide state by industry details of general government gross operating surplus.

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005–06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES continued to represent over 61% (\$11,912m in current prices) of GSP for the ACT in 2005–06. Over the last few years this component has been the major income component of GSP. The income components GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS AND GROSS MIXED INCOME, and TAXES LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS have contributed approximately 31% and 7% respectively of GSP.

In comparison, COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES contributed 48% of Australia's GDP in 2005–06. GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS AND GROSS MIXED INCOME contributed 41% and TAXES LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS 11%.

#### 4.4 INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT, ACT—Current prices

	Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	GSP(a)	GSP(a)
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2000–01	8 685	62.0	4 244	30.3	1 070	7.6	13 999	100.0
2001–02	9 158	61.8	4 638	31.3	1 034	7.0	14 830	100.0
2002–03	9 964	61.1	5 103	31.3	1 240	7.6	16 307	100.0
2003–04	10 670	61.0	5 524	31.6	1 306	7.5	17 500	100.0
2004–05	11 289	61.1	5 899	31.9	1 285	7.0	18 473	100.0
2005–06	11 912	61.2	6 100	31.3	1 438	7.4	19 477	100.0

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005–06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

#### STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand (SFD) for the individual states and territories is conceptually equivalent to domestic final demand for Australia as a whole. It represents the sum of household and general government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation.

In chain volume terms, SFD for the ACT was \$31b in 2005–06, an increase of 5% over 2004–05. This compares with a 4% increase in domestic final demand for Australia.

In current price terms, SFD for the ACT was nearly \$32b in 2005–06, an increase of 8% over 2004–05. Domestic final demand for Australia increased by 7% over the same period.

#### 4.5 STATE FINAL DEMAND, ACT and Australia

	ACT				AUSTRALIA			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures		Current prices		Chain volume measures	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2000–01	20 938	6.7	23 709	1.9	686 558	4.6	747 329	0.1
2001–02	22 628	8.1	24 958	5.3	734 712	7.0	780 448	4.4
2002–03	25 468	12.6	27 120	8.7	796 200	8.4	826 448	5.9
2003–04	27 344	7.4	28 259	4.2	855 682	7.4	874 205	5.8
2004–05	29 539	8.0	29 539	4.5	914 690	6.9	914 692	4.6
2005–06	31 803	7.7	31 001	4.9	979 574	7.1	952 796	4.2

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005–06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

By splitting final demand into components, the structural differences between the ACT and Australia can be highlighted. In current prices, general government final consumption expenditure (GFCE) represented 52% (\$16b) of total final demand in the ACT in 2005–06, versus 18% nationally.

In contrast, household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) represented 34% (\$11b) of total final demand in the ACT, versus 56% nationally.

## STATE FINAL DEMAND

*continued*

There was also a significant difference in expenditure on private gross fixed capital formation. It was proportionately lower in the ACT than for Australia as a whole in 2005–06, accounting for 10% of SFD, versus 22% nationally.

#### 4.6 FINAL DEMAND, ACT and Australia: Current prices—2005–06

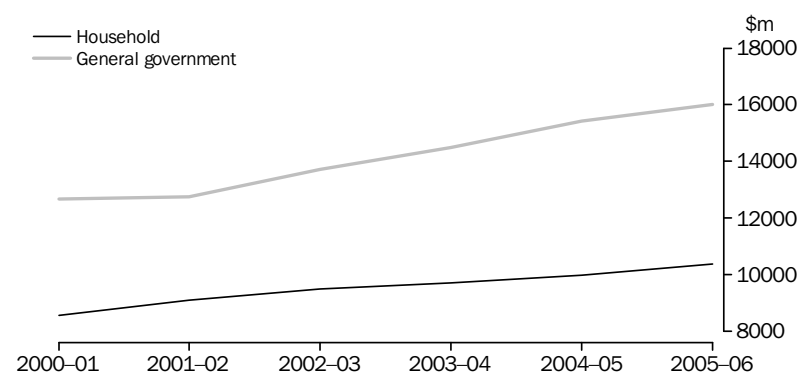
	ACT		AUSTRALIA	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	16 423	51.6	176 240	18.0
Household	10 645	33.5	547 138	55.9
Gross fixed capital formation				
Private				
Dwellings	870	2.7	60 290	6.2
Non-dwelling construction	976	3.1	55 191	5.6
Machinery and equipment	839	2.6	72 130	7.4
Livestock	—	—	2 733	0.3
Intangible fixed assets	255	0.8	12 012	1.2
Ownership transfer costs	257	0.8	15 904	1.6
Total private	3 197	10.1	218 261	22.3
Public	1 539	4.8	37 935	3.9
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>31 803</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>979 574</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005–06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

In chain volume terms, HFCE accounted for 39% of total final consumption expenditure in the ACT in 2005–06, with general government accounting for 61%. These proportions have remained relatively constant over time.

#### 4.7 FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, ACT: Chain volume measures



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005–06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

In 2005–06 those components of HFCE which took up the largest proportions of total expenditure were consistent between ACT households and households across Australia as a whole: RENT AND OTHER DWELLING SERVICES was the single largest expenditure item (18% for the ACT versus 17% nationally), followed by MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES (15% and 13%), then RECREATION AND CULTURE (13% and 12%).

## STATE FINAL DEMAND

*continued*

Expenditure on ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS took up the lowest proportion of HFCE in 2005–06, for the ACT and for Australia as a whole. In the ACT it accounted for approximately 3% of the total, while at the national level it accounted for approximately 2% of the total.

#### 4.8 HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: Current prices—2005–06

	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	1 152	10.8	59 854	10.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	429	4.0	21 583	3.9
Clothing and footwear	430	4.0	20 101	3.7
Rent and other dwelling services	1 926	18.1	95 236	17.4
Electricity, gas and other fuels	288	2.7	11 225	2.1
Furnishings and other household equipment	694	6.5	30 300	5.5
Health	389	3.7	27 775	5.1
Transport	1 089	10.2	65 143	11.9
Communications	295	2.8	15 691	2.9
Recreation and culture	1 382	13.0	66 585	12.2
Education services	333	3.1	18 617	3.4
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	717	6.7	41 735	7.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 629	15.3	73 293	13.4
Net expenditure interstate	-107	-1.0	..	..
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>10 645</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>547 138</b>	<b>100.0</b>

.. not applicable

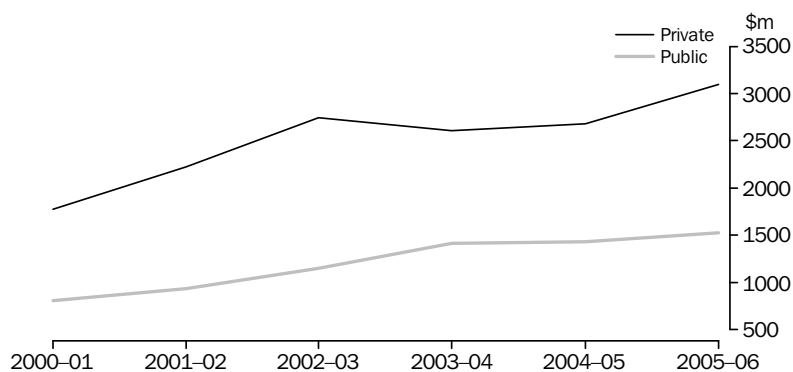
(a) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005–06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's expenditure on private fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$3.1b in 2005–06, up 15% on the \$2.7b spent in 2004–05.

Expenditure on public fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$1.5b, up nearly \$100m (7%) on 2004–05.

#### 4.9 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, ACT: Chain volume measures



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005–06 (cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS HOUSEHOLD  
DISPOSABLE INCOME

Gross state product per capita does not measure income received by residents of a particular state or territory because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other states/territories or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other states/territories or from overseas). A measure that takes these interstate or overseas flows into account is gross household disposable income per capita.

Households in the ACT recorded the highest level of gross household disposable income per capita of all states and territories in 2005–06, in current price terms. At \$45,382 per capita, this was nearly \$15,000 more than the next highest jurisdiction, the Northern Territory (\$30,458) and more than \$16,000 higher than for Australia as a whole. Tasmania recorded the lowest gross household disposable income per capita in 2005–06 (\$25,003).

Differences between the states and territories are driven by a number of factors: average wage levels; proportion of the population in employment; the age distribution of the population and differences in the level of dwelling rent, including that imputed to owner occupiers. For example, one reason for the high level recorded in the ACT is the territory's high labour force participation rate – in June 2006 the trend participation rate for the ACT was 73%, versus 65% for Australia as a whole.

**4.10** GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA, By  
state and territory: **Current prices—2005–06**

	\$
Australian Capital Territory	45 382
New South Wales	30 229
Victoria	30 008
Queensland	26 704
South Australia	27 237
Western Australia	29 017
Tasmania	25 003
Northern Territory	30 458
<b>Australia</b>	<b>29 257</b>

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005–06* (cat. no. 5220.0).

INTERNATIONAL  
MERCHANDISE TRADE

Merchandise imports to the ACT are those imports that are released from customs control in the ACT. Merchandise exports represent those commodities for which the final stage of production occurred in the ACT.

Generally the level of both imports to, and exports from, the ACT are minor in the context of Australia's overall level of imports and exports. Furthermore, imports in particular can be quite volatile due to the impact of the importation of large capital items. In 2006–07, imports to the ACT totalled \$317m.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN  
SERVICES

In original terms, between 2004–05 and 2005–06 exports of services from the ACT (i.e. international trade in services credits) increased by \$49m (6%) to \$903m and imports of services to the ACT (i.e. international trade in services debits) increased by \$72m (7%) to \$1,154m. At the national level, exports of services increased by 6% (to \$42b) and imports of services increased by 5% (to \$41b).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN  
SERVICES *continued*

GOVERNMENT SERVICES NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE (N.I.E.) accounted for the largest proportion of international trade in services for the ACT, for both credits and debits. For credits, GOVERNMENT SERVICES N.I.E. accounted for \$500m in 2005–06, or 55% of the total. For debits, the expenditure on this component was even more pronounced: \$801m or 69% of the total.

At the national level, in contrast, TRAVEL accounted for the largest proportion of expenditure on international trade in services. In 2005–06 travel credits totalled \$23b or 54% of the total. Travel debits totalled \$15b or 37% of total debits. The most notable difference was in terms of education-related travel, where credits totalled nearly \$10b and debits totalled \$740m.

The importance of education-related travel to the ACT is highlighted in Table 4.11 below. In 2005–06 the ACT exported \$183m worth of education-related travel services, an increase of \$11m over 2004–05. Furthermore, exports of education-related travel accounted for 58% of total travel credits. In comparison, at the national level, education related travel accounted for 43% of total travel credits in 2005–06. Although still significant this is 15 percentage points less than for the ACT.

**4.11** INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, ACT and Australia:  
Credits

	2004–05		2005–06	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	1	8 002	—	8 293
Travel				
Business	48	1 725	32	2 085
Personal				
Education-related	172	8 767	183	9 813
Other	88	10 948	101	10 794
Total personal	260	19 715	284	20 607
Communication(a)	15	831	np	829
Construction services	—	106	—	135
Insurance services	—	684	—	704
Financial services	—	998	—	1 002
Computer & information services	—	1 251	np	1 168
Royalties & licence fees	np	706	17	765
Other business services	37	4 263	46	4 828
Personal, cultural & recreational services	np	547	4	659
Government services n.i.e.	473	867	500	874
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>39 695</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>41 949</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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

(b) Total includes confidential items.

Source: *International Trade In Goods and Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Financial Year, 2005–06* (cat. no. 5368.0.55.003), Data cubes.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN  
SERVICES *continued***4.12** INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, ACT and Australia:  
Debits

	2004–05		2005–06	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	-1	-13 796	—	-14 509
Travel				
Business	-63	-2 472	-68	-2 521
Personal				
Education-related	-22	-702	-31	-741
Other	-206	-11 333	-219	-11 892
Total personal	-228	-12 035	-250	-12 633
Communication(a)	np	-842	-14	-829
Construction services	—	—	—	—
Insurance services	—	-872	—	-900
Financial services	—	-527	—	-581
Computer & information services	-1	-1 095	-5	-1 067
Royalties & licence fees	-2	-2 482	-2	-2 733
Other business services	np	-3 314	-14	-3 467
Personal, cultural & recreational services	—	-1 120	—	-1 080
Government services n.i.e.	-760	-760	-801	-801
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>-1 082</b>	<b>-39 315</b>	<b>-1 154</b>	<b>-41 121</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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

(b) Total includes confidential items.

Source: *International Trade In Goods and Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Financial Year, 2005–06*, (cat. no. 5368.0.55.003), Data cubes.

## LENDING ACTIVITY

Housing finance commitments for owner occupation (excluding refinancing) totalled \$1,918m in 2006–07, an increase of \$472m (33%) over 2005–06. The main driving force behind the increase from 2005–06 to 2006–07 was finance for the purpose of PURCHASE OF ESTABLISHED DWELLINGS, which continued to be the largest component of finance commitments at \$2,103m. Finance commitments for CONSTRUCTION, and for PURCHASE OF NEW DWELLINGS, also exhibited strong growth between the two years (22% and 21% respectively).

REFINANCING commitments increased by \$54m (13%) from \$402m to \$456m between 2005–06 and 2006–07. This followed similar growth (\$49m or 14%) between 2004–05 and 2005–06. Relative to five years earlier, in 2001–02, refinancing commitments were 103% higher in 2006–07.



## LENDING ACTIVITY

*continued***4.13** HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, All lenders—ACT

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
<i>Purpose of commitment</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Purchase of established dwellings	1 245	1 558	1 580	1 449	1 625	2 103
Construction	(a) 96	135	122	103	105	128
Purchase of new dwellings	(a) 74	93	111	112	118	143
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 415</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>1 813</b>	<b>1 664</b>	<b>1 848</b>	<b>2 374</b>
Refinancing	225	292	353	353	402	456
<b>Total excluding refinancing</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>1 459</b>	<b>1 311</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>1 918</b>

(a) Data for February and March 2002 for Construction and Purchase of new dwellings are confidential. The combined value of these two categories for each month are included in the sub-total and total.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia, Jun 2007* (cat. no. 5609.0), Time series spreadsheets.

Personal finance, other than secured housing finance for owner occupation, is finance provided to individuals for their personal, non-business use. Both fixed loans and revolving credit finance are included.

Fixed personal finance commitments rose by \$101m (22%) between 2005–06 and 2006–07, to \$550m. The amount committed for refinancing was \$161m in 2006–07, an increase of \$23m (17%) over 2005–06. Refinancing accounted for 29% of all fixed personal finance commitments in 2006–07.

The year-end total credit limits associated with revolving credit facilities rose \$192m (5%) to \$3,942m in 2006–07. Over the five years 2001–02 to 2006–07, these credit limits increased by \$1,605m (69%).

**4.14** PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, All lenders—ACT

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Fixed loan commitments</b>						
Motor vehicles	142	137	136	140	132	144
Household goods	16	22	21	22	18	20
Individual residential blocks of land, owner occupied housing (unsecured)	16	45	46	34	38	41
Debt consolidation	35	44	43	53	47	58
Refinancing	63	106	119	121	138	161
Other(a)	55	76	88	78	75	126
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>Revolving credit facilities</b>						
New and increased credit limits	524	590	704	546	648	559
Total credit limits (at end of year)	2 337	2 762	3 350	3 553	3 750	3 942
Credit used (at end of year)	1 000	1 251	1 549	1 669	1 718	1 717

(a) Includes boats, caravans and trailers, and travel and holidays.

(b) Due to rounding, totals shown in this table may not equal the sum of components.

Source: *Lending Finance, Australia, Jun 2007* (cat. no. 5671.0), Time series spreadsheets.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a widely used economic indicator, that provides a general measure of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by Australian households. Prices are measured in each of the eight state and territory capital cities. The CPI is split into 11 major groups, each representing a specific set of commodities as follows: FOOD; ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO; CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR; HOUSING; HOUSEHOLD CONTENTS AND SERVICES; HEALTH; TRANSPORTATION; COMMUNICATION; RECREATION; EDUCATION; and FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES.

Between 2005–06 and 2006–07 the All Groups CPI for Canberra rose by 3.0%, from 151.9 to 156.4. Across the eight capital cities in Australia, the weighted average All Groups CPI rose by 2.9%, from 151.7 to 156.1.

Over the period 2001–02 to 2006–07, the All Groups CPI in Canberra rose from 135.2 to 156.4 (15.7%) while across the eight capital cities, the rise was from 136.0 to 156.1 (14.8%).

**4.15****CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, All groups index(a)(b)—Canberra and Australia(c)**

	<u>Canberra</u>		<u>Australia(c)</u>	
	Index	% change from previous period	Index	% change from previous period
2001–02	135	2.5	136	2.9
2002–03	140	3.3	140	3.1
2003–04	143	2.6	144	2.4
2004–05	147	2.3	147	2.4
2005–06	152	3.5	152	3.2
2006–07	156	3.0	156	2.9

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

(b) Index numbers for financial years are calculated as the simple arithmetic averages of the quarterly index numbers.

(c) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia, June quarter 2007* (cat. no. 6401.0), Time series spreadsheets.

At the individual group level, all groups except CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR recorded increases between 2005–06 and 2006–07, for both Canberra and the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

The FOOD group recorded the largest increase (up 5.2%) in Canberra, between 2005–06 and 2006–07, followed by HOUSING (up 4.7%) and HEALTH (up 3.8%). In comparison, for the weighted average of the eight capital cities, the FOOD group also recorded the highest increase between 2005–06 and 2006–07 (up 6.2%), HEALTH was next (up 4.7%) followed by EDUCATION (up 4.5%).

# **4.16** CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Percentage change from previous period—Canberra and Australia(a)

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Canberra</b>						
Food	5.9	3.4	3.4	1.8	4.4	5.2
Alcohol and tobacco	3.6	2.5	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.5
Clothing and footwear	1.2	1.6	-1.2	-2.2	0.4	-1.4
Housing	4.4	4.4	7.3	3.1	3.9	4.7
Household contents and services	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.6	3.2	1.9
Health	4.1	7.0	7.6	5.3	5.2	3.8
Transportation	-1.6	2.0	0.3	2.6	6.8	1.1
Communication	-0.2	3.1	1.4	0.9	-1.4	1.2
Recreation	2.6	3.5	-1.9	1.3	1.3	1.9
Education	3.3	3.6	4.9	6.1	6.4	3.0
Financial and insurance services(b)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2.0
<b>Australia(a)</b>						
Food	5.3	3.6	3.0	1.6	4.8	6.2
Alcohol and tobacco	4.3	2.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.2
Clothing and footwear	-0.1	0.8	-0.6	-1.7	-1.4	-0.7
Housing	2.9	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.4
Household contents and services	2.1	1.0	0.1	-0.3	1.2	1.9
Health	3.4	6.8	6.8	5.4	4.5	4.7
Transportation	0.2	2.4	1.0	3.4	5.9	1.6
Communication	0.5	3.1	1.4	1.0	-1.4	1.2
Recreation	3.3	2.6	-1.4	0.5	1.0	1.3
Education	4.5	5.0	6.3	6.9	6.1	4.5
Financial and insurance services(b)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.8

. . not applicable

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

(b) Introduced as part of the 15th series CPI in Sept 2005. Hence annual percentage change information for this series is available from 2006-07.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, June quarter 2007 (cat. no. 6401.0), Time series spreadsheets.

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## CHAPTER 5 PEOPLE .....



POPULATION AND  
GROWTH*Estimated resident  
population*

At 30 June 2006, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) had an estimated resident population (ERP) of 334,200 persons, with 333,900 being in the Canberra Statistical Division. The Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District, with a population of 381,400 persons at June 2006 (1.8% of Australia's total population), is the eighth largest major population centre in Australia and larger than the capital cities of Hobart and Darwin.

**5.1** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Major population  
regions(b)—30 June 2006

	Population no.	Proportion of total Australian population %
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS		
Sydney	4 284 379	20.7
Melbourne	3 744 373	18.1
Brisbane	1 820 400	8.8
Adelaide	1 146 119	5.5
Perth	1 519 510	7.3
Hobart	205 566	1.0
Darwin	114 368	0.6
Canberra	333 940	1.6
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS		
Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	565 256	2.7
Newcastle (NSW)	517 496	2.5
Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	381 397	1.8
Wollongong (NSW)	227 972	1.1
Sunshine Coast (QLD)	224 127	1.1
Geelong (VIC)	167 802	0.8
Townsville (QLD)	152 954	0.7
Cairns (QLD)	131 564	0.6
Toowoomba (QLD)	121 894	0.6
Launceston (TAS)	103 325	0.5
Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	100 826	0.5

(a) Estimates are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification boundaries.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2007* (cat. no. 3101.0).

*Population growth*

During 2005–06, the population of the ACT increased by nearly 4,000 people (from 330,300 at June 2005 to 334,200 at June 2006), equating to a population growth rate of 1.2%. This compares with a 2005–06 national growth rate of 1.5%.

Over the five years to June 2006, the average annual growth rate for the ACT was 0.9%, compared with an average annual growth rate of 1.3% at the national level.

Population growth  
continued



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2007 (cat. no. 3101.0).

Statistical Subdivision  
(SSD) population growth  
in the ACT

Between June 2001 and June 2006, more than half (55%) of all population growth in the ACT occurred in suburban fringe statistical subdivision (SSD) of Gungahlin-Hall, which increased by 8,200 people (equating to an average annual growth rate of 5.9%). However, population growth in this region has slowed compared with the five years to June 2001, when the average annual growth rate was 14.0%.

Smaller levels of population growth were recorded in the SSDs of North Canberra (up 5,200 people since June 2001), Belconnen (up 1,600 people), South Canberra (up 1,300 people) and Woden Valley (up 760 people).

The largest decrease in population between June 2001 and June 2006 occurred in the SSD of Tuggeranong, located in Canberra's south, down 1,200 people (or an average of 0.3% per year). The Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD recorded a smaller population decrease, down 780 people in the five years to June 2006.

Statistical Local Area  
(SLA) population growth in  
the ACT

Residential development in the new statistical local area (SLA) of Gungahlin has led to an increase of 3,900 people in the five years to June 2006. Dunlop, located in the north-western fringe of the Belconnen SSD, recorded the second largest population increase (up 3,200 people in the five years to June 2006). Amaroo, located in the north of the Gungahlin-Hall SSD, recorded the third largest population increase (up 2,300 people).

As at June 2006, the most populous SLAs within the ACT were Kambah (16,100 people), Ngunnawal (9,200 people) and Wanniasa (8,200 people). Since 2001, Gordon has replaced Kaleen as the fourth most populous SLA (with 8,100 people as at June 2006), while Kaleen is now the fifth most populous SLA (7,900 people at June 2006).

During the five years to June 2006, more than half of all SLAs in the ACT experienced population decreases. The three SLAs in the ACT with the largest decreases were all part of the Tuggeranong SSD. Kambah recorded the largest decrease (down 930 people), followed by Wanniasa (down 510 people) and Chisholm (down 390 people).

Statistical Local Area  
(SLA) population growth in  
the ACT continued

### 5.3 STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA) GROWTH AND DECLINE(a), Selected ACT SLAs—2001 to 2006

	Change 2001-2006(a)	
	psns	%
<b>Largest growth</b>		
Gungahlin	3 914	na
Dunlop	3 244	17.0
Amaroo	2 337	11.2
Turner	1 270	11.0
Banks	1 249	5.9
<b>Largest decline</b>		
Kambah	-934	-1.1
Wanniassa	-508	-1.2
Chisholm	-392	-1.4
Evatt	-388	-1.3
Kaleen	-363	-0.9

na not available

(a) Preliminary estimates based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. SLAs are based on the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006 Edition*.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996-2006* (cat. no. 3218.0).

## AGE AND SEX

There were 168,800 females (50.5%) and 165,500 males (49.5%) in the ACT at June 2006. The five-year age group bracket with the largest proportion of the ACT population was 20–24 year olds, with 29,700 people (9%) in this age group at June 2006. This is associated with tertiary students studying within the ACT, as well as other young adults coming to the ACT to take up employment opportunities. The next largest age group was 25–29 year olds (27,300), followed by 30–34 year olds (26,300).

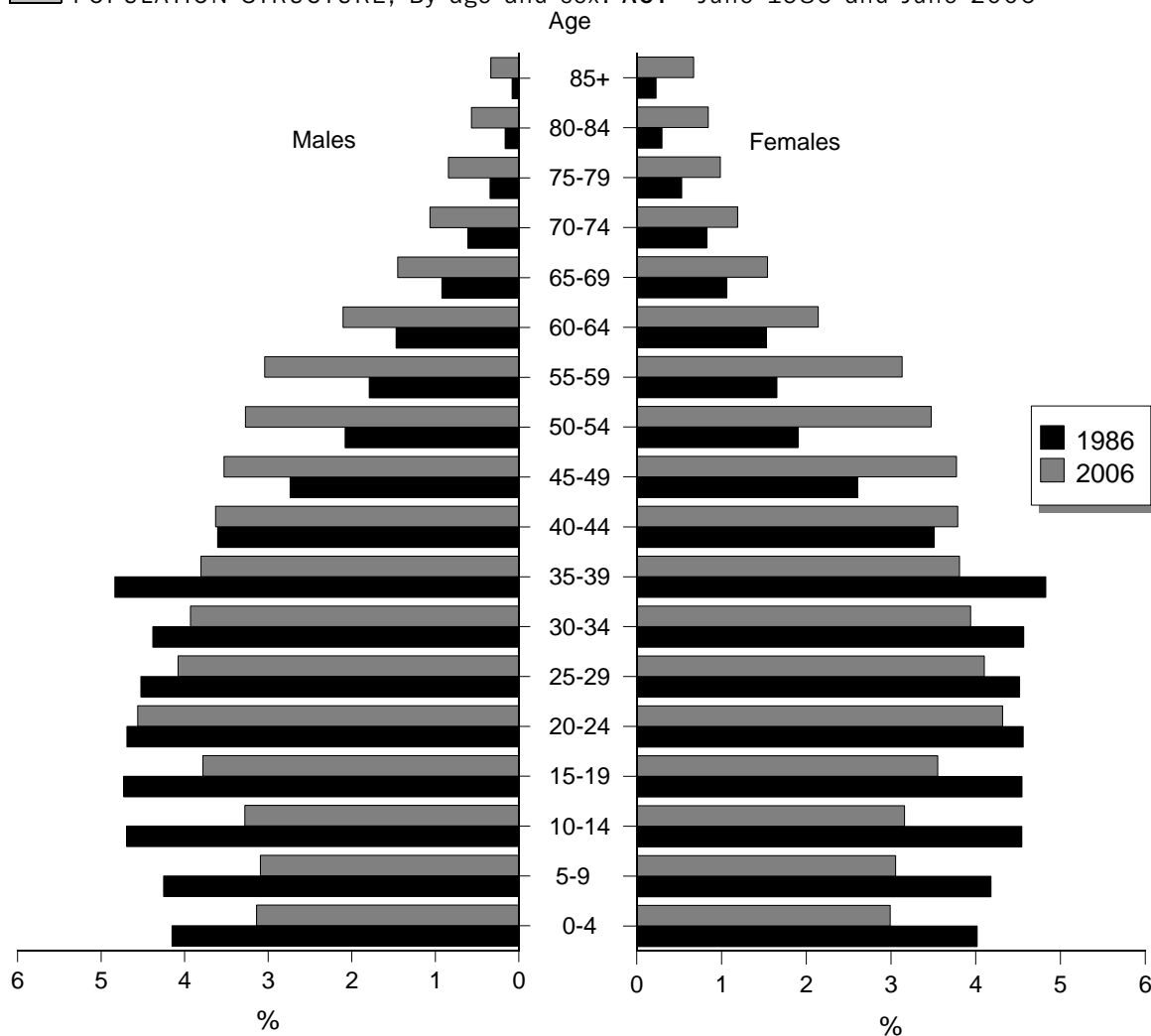
At June 2006, the median age of the ACT population was 34.4 years, 2.2 years younger than the median age of Australia's population (36.6 years). The ACT had the second lowest median age of all states and territories, behind the Northern Territory at 30.9 years.

The median age of males in the ACT at June 2006 was 33.6 years, and the median age of females was 35.1 years. Nationally, median ages for males and females were 35.9 years and 37.4 years, respectively.

Figure 5.4 below shows the age structure of the ACT population in 1986 and 2006. In 1986, nearly three quarters of the ACT population (72%) were aged under 40 years, and more than a quarter (26%) were aged under 15 years. In 2006, 59% of the ACT population were aged under 40 years, with a just under one in five (19%) aged under 15 years.



**5.4** POPULATION STRUCTURE, By age and sex: ACT—June 1986 and June 2006



#### BIRTHS

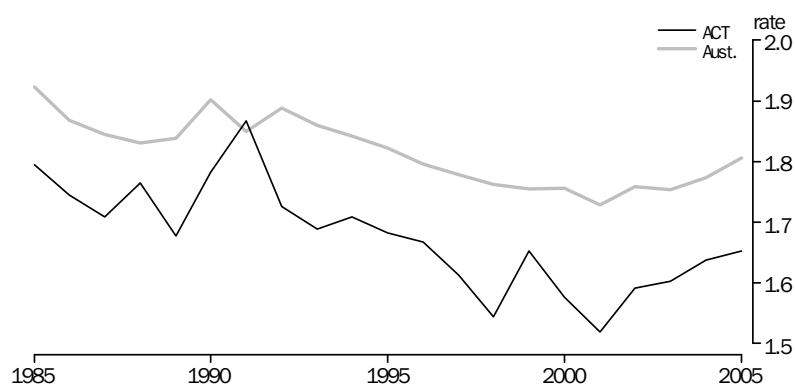
There were 4,210 births registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT during 2005. Of these, 2,130 were boys (51%) and 2,080 were girls (49%).

The most popular girls names in 2006 were Charlotte, Ella, Emily and Sophie. For boys, the most popular names were William, Lachlan, Thomas and Jack.

#### FERTILITY

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

The TFR in the ACT for 2005 was 1.65 babies per woman. This was below the national figure of 1.81 and was the lowest for any state or territory. Over the decade to 2005 the ACT recorded the lowest fertility rate of any state or territory every year except 1999, when it was second lowest behind Victoria.

FERTILITY *continued***5.5** TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (a), ACT and Australia

(a) Births per woman.

Source: *Births, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3301.0).*Age-specific fertility*

Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female population of the same age at 30 June.

In 2005, the ACT recorded the lowest age specific fertility rates of all states and territories for women aged 15–19 years (9.5 births per 1,000 women), 20–24 years (33.7), and 25–29 years (85.0). In comparison, national age-specific fertility rates for these age groups were 16.0, 52.9 and 103.0, respectively.

However, the ACT recorded the highest rates for women aged 30–34 (122.6), 35–39 years (67.4) and 40–44 years (12.1). The national age-specific fertility rates for these three age groups were 117.5, 60.6 and 10.9 respectively.

Age-specific fertility  
continued

**5.6** SUMMARY, Births statistics—2000-2005

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
BIRTHS							
<b>Registered births,</b>							
<b>ACT(a)</b>							
Male	no.	2 074	1 995	2 082	2 128	2 156	2 127
Female	no.	1 991	1 943	2 030	2 000	2 018	2 079
Total	no.	4 065	3 938	4 112	4 128	4 174	4 206
<b>Exnuptial births,</b>							
<b>ACT(a)</b>							
Proportion of total births	%	25.5	27.1	26.8	27.3	28.0	28.0
FERTILITY							
<b>Age-specific fertility rate, ACT(b)</b>							
15-19 years(c)	rate	10.6	9.8	11.3	8.8	8.1	9.5
20-24 years	rate	39.5	37.1	36.5	36.0	30.0	33.7
25-29 years	rate	98.6	96.0	93.7	90.1	81.5	85.0
30-34 years	rate	108.0	101.8	111.4	118.0	120.3	122.6
35-39 years	rate	51.2	51.5	53.5	55.8	70.7	67.4
40-44 years	rate	8.0	8.1	11.8	10.8	15.4	12.1
45-49 years(d)	rate	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.5
<b>Total fertility rate(e)</b>							
ACT	rate	1.576	1.519	1.591	1.603	1.637	1.652
Aust.	rate	1.756	1.729	1.759	1.754	1.774	1.806
<b>Net reproduction rate(f)</b>							
ACT	rate	0.764	0.743	0.778	0.769	0.779	0.800
Aust.	rate	0.844	0.833	0.848	0.842	0.853	0.865
<b>Crude birth rate(g)</b>							
ACT	rate	12.9	12.3	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9
Aust.	rate	13.0	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.8

(a) Based on state/territory of usual residence of mother.

(b) Births per 1,000 women.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

(d) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(e) Births per woman.

(f) Daughters surviving to reproductive age per woman.

(g) Per 1,000 population at 30 June.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat.no. 3301.0).

## CONFINEMENTS

A confinement is a pregnancy which results in at least one live birth. During 2005 there were 4,140 confinements in the ACT.

### Median age of parents

The median age of mothers for all confinements in the ACT during 2005 was 31.4 years. The median age for nuptial confinements (31.9 years) was higher than for exnuptial confinements (28.7 years).

For fathers in the ACT during 2005, the median age for all confinements was 33.4 years. The median age for fathers of nuptial confinements was 33.9 years, higher than for fathers of exnuptial confinements where paternity was acknowledged (31.1 years).

*Nuptial and exnuptial confinements*

In the ACT during 2005, 73% (3,000) of all confinements occurred in a registered marriage. Of these 44% (1,300) were the first confinement of the marriage. Nationally, 68% of all confinements occurred in a registered marriage and 43% of these were first confinements.

Of the 1,100 exnuptial confinements in the ACT during 2005, paternity was acknowledged in 91% (1,000) of cases. This was similar to the national proportion of 90%.

## DEATHS

There were 1,500 deaths registered of people usually resident in the ACT registered during 2006. Of these deaths, 740 were male and 750 were female, giving a sex ratio of 99.3 male deaths per 100 female deaths.

*Age*

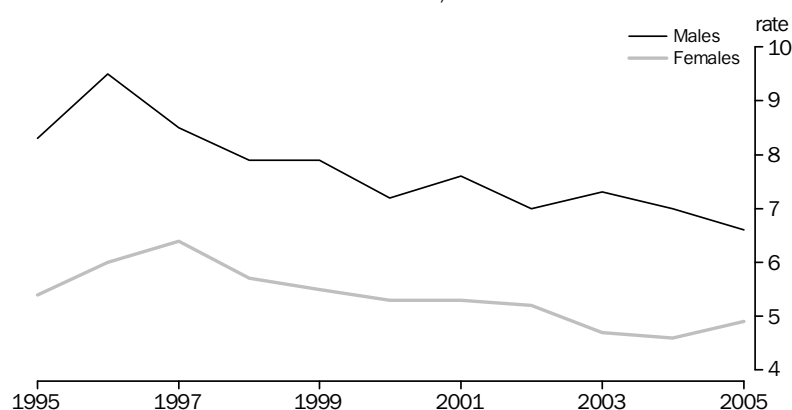
In 2005, the median age at death in the ACT was 75.3 years for males and 82.0 years for females. This represented an increase of 4.8 years for males and 6.1 years for females when compared with 1995. The median age at death for both males and females in the ACT was lower than the national median ages of 76.8 and 82.9 years respectively.

*Standardised death rate*

The standardised death rate (SDR) eliminates the effect of the changing age structure of the population over time by relating them to a standard population.

In 2005, the SDR for the ACT was 5.6 deaths per 1,000 population, down by 13.8 % from 1995 (6.5 per 1,000). The ACT experienced the lowest SDR of all states and territories in 2005, continuing the trend of past decades.

Nationally, the SDR was 6.0 deaths per 1,000 population in 2005, compared with 7.8 in 1995 (down 23%).

**5.7** STANDARDISED DEATH RATE, ACT

Source: Deaths, Australia, 2005 (cat. no. 3302.0).

*Infant deaths*

There were 23 infant deaths (deaths of children less than one year of age) recorded in the ACT during 2005, an increase from the 12 recorded in 2001. The infant mortality rate for the ACT in 2005 was 5.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

## Infant deaths continued

**5.8** SUMMARY, Deaths statistics—2000–2005

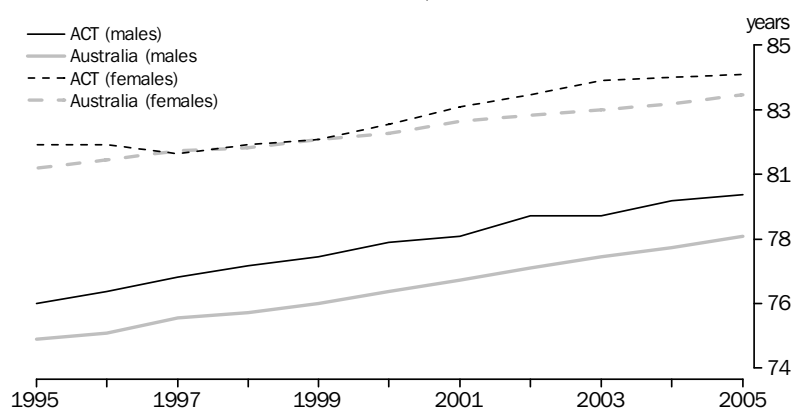
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Registered deaths,</b>							
<b>ACT</b>							
Male	no.	642	729	661	751	739	743
Female	no.	658	690	712	663	684	748
Total	no.	1 300	1 419	1 373	1 414	1 423	1 491
<b>Standardised death</b>							
<b>rates<sup>(a)</sup></b>							
ACT	rate	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6
Aust.	rate	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.0
<b>Infant deaths<sup>(b)</sup></b>							
ACT	no.	17	12	14	24	29	23
Aust.	no.	1 290	1 309	1 264	1 199	1 184	1 302
<b>Infant mortality</b>							
<b>rate<sup>(c)</sup></b>							
ACT	rate	4.2	3.0	3.4	5.8	6.9	5.5
Aust.	rate	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.0
<b>Life expectancy at</b>							
<b>birth, ACT<sup>(d)</sup></b>							
Male	years	78.3	78.5	79.2	79.2	79.7	79.9
Female	years	82.3	82.9	83.3	83.8	83.9	84.0

- (a) Deaths per 1,000 population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.
- (b) Death of children less than one year of age.
- (c) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- (d) Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime.

Source: *Deaths, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3302.0).

## Life expectancy

According to the 2003–05 life tables, ACT residents have a higher life expectancy at birth than residents of other states and territories. A boy born in the ACT in 2005 could expect to live to 79.9 years, compared with 78.5 years nationally. A girl born in the ACT in 2005 could expect to live to 84.0 years, 0.7 years more than the national average (83.3). Nationally, in the decade to 2005, life expectancy rose by 3.5 years for males and by 2.5 years for females.

**5.9** LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, ACT and Australia

Source: *Deaths, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3302.0).

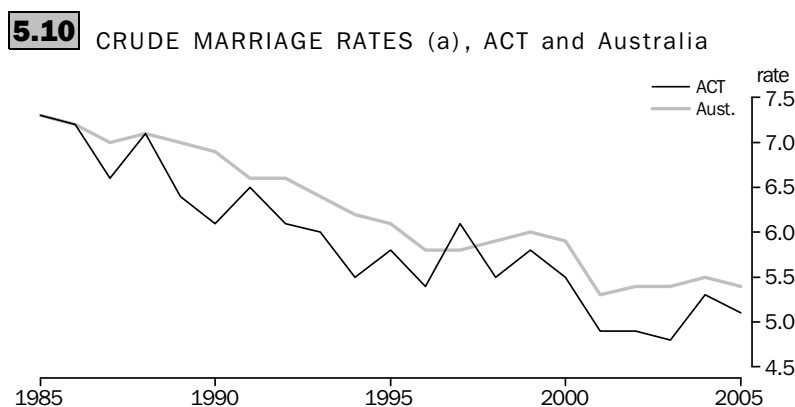
### Life expectancy *continued*

The 2003–05 life tables also show that a male aged 21 years could expect to live another 59.7 years. In comparison, a female aged 21 years in 2005 could expect to live for another 63.8 years. ACT residents aged 55 years in 2005 could expect to live for another 27.5 years if male, or 30.9 years if female.

### MARRIAGES

There were 1,655 marriages registered in the ACT in 2005, a decrease of 3.7% from the previous year, and a decrease of 5.6 from the number of marriages registered in 1995. The crude marriage rate in the ACT decreased between 2004 and 2005, from 5.3 marriages per 1,000 population, to 5.1 marriages per 1,000 population.

The ACT crude marriage rate has been below the Australian rate in recent years, with the exception of 1997. In 2005, the Australian crude marriage rate was 5.4 marriages per 1,000 population, while the ACT recorded a rate of 5.1 marriages per 1,000 population.



(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: *Marriages, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001); *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2006* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

### Previous marital status

Marriages in which neither party had been previously married accounted for 69% of registered marriages in the ACT in 2005, similar to the proportion recorded the previous year. There were 307 marriages (19%) in which one party had been married previously and 209 (13%) in which both parties were remarrying.

### Age at marriage

The trend towards older age at marriage continued in the ACT in 2005. When looking back across the decades an increasing change in median age is evident, with the median age for males increasing from 27.8 years in 1985, to 29.2 years in 1995 and up to 32.0 years in 2005. Similarly, in the past 20 years the median age of females marrying has increased from 25.4 years in 1985, to 26.7 years in 1995 and up to 29.7 years in 2005.

In the ACT during 2005, the median age at marriage for grooms who had never been married was 30.0 years, while for brides it was 27.9 years. Nationally, the median ages were 30.0 years for grooms and 28.0 years for brides.

Divorcees who remarried in the ACT in 2005 had median ages of 45.7 years for grooms and 42.3 years for brides. These were comparable with the national figures of 44.9 years for grooms and 41.6 years for brides.

**Premarital cohabitation**

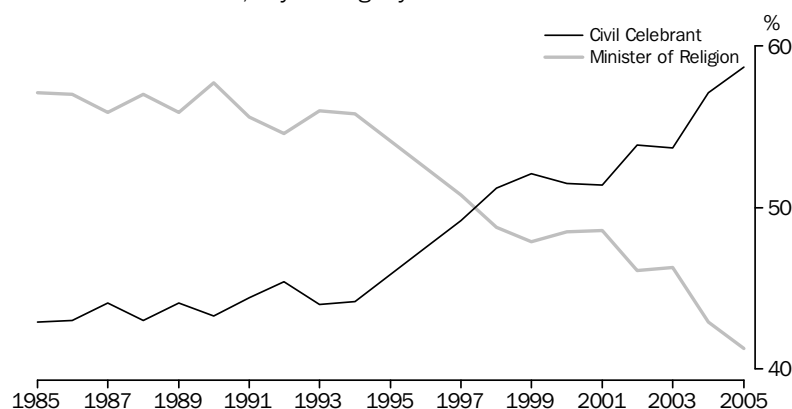
Of the 1,655 couples who registered a marriage in the ACT in 2005, 78.4% indicated that they had cohabited prior to registering their marriage. This proportion was higher than the national figure which indicated that 75.9% of couples cohabited prior to marriage Australia-wide.

**Category of celebrant**

In 2005, 971 (59%) marriages in the ACT were performed by civil celebrants, while 684 (41%) were performed by ministers of religion. This reflects an increasing trend towards civil ceremonies over recent decades. Civil celebrants performed for 43% of all ACT marriages in 1985 and overtook ministers of religion as the preferred officiate in 1998. Nationally, civil celebrants performed 59.6% of marriages in 2005, while ministers of religion performed 40.4%.

Of the 684 marriages performed by ministers of religion in 2005, the most common rites used were Catholic (40%), followed by Anglican (26%).

**5.11** MARRIAGES, By category of celebrant: ACT—1985–2005



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2006 (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

**DIVORCES**

A large number of divorces granted in the ACT are to people usually resident in another state, and therefore numbers shown for the ACT are not representative of divorce in the ACT population.

There were 1,582 divorces registered in the ACT in 2005, down 0.8% from the number registered in 2004 (1,595).

**Age at divorce**

The median age at divorce has continued to increase in the ACT, as it has Australia-wide. In 2005, the median age at divorce increased to 43.7 years for men and 41.3 years for women, an increase of 3.8 and 4 years, respectively, from 1995.

Nationally in 2005, the median age at divorce was 43.5 years for men and 40.8 years for women. This is an increase of 3.6 years for males and 3.7 years for females since 1995.

**Median duration of marriage to divorce**

For couples divorcing in the ACT in 2005, the median duration of marriage to divorce was 13.2 years, compared with a national median duration of 12.6 years. The median duration of marriage to separation was also higher in the ACT (9.5 years) than nationally (8.8 years).

*Application for divorce*

In 2005 36.7% of all divorces applied for in the ACT were initiated by wives, while husbands accounted for 30.4%. Nationally, 30.6% of applications for a divorce were made by husbands and 40.8% by wives. Joint applications accounted for 32.8% of ACT divorces in 2005, compared with 28.5% nationally.

### 5.12 SUMMARY, Marriages and divorces statistics—2000-2005

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>MARRIAGES</b>							
<b>Marriages registered</b>							
ACT	no.	1 735	1 572	1 583	1 558	1 719	1 655
Aust.	no.	113 429	103 130	105 435	106 394	110 958	109 323
<b>Crude marriage rate<sup>(a)</sup></b>							
ACT	rate	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.1
Aust.	rate	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4
<b>Previous marriage status, ACT</b>							
First marriage both partners	no.	1 172	1 060	1 060	1 037	1 166	1 139
First marriage one partner	no.	313	278	282	296	308	307
Remarriage both partners	no.	250	234	241	225	245	209
<b>Proportion of marriages performed by ministers of religion</b>							
ACT	%	48.5	48.6	46.1	46.3	42.9	41.3
Aust.	%	47.2	46.9	45.0	43.4	41.3	40.4
<b>Proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants</b>							
ACT	%	51.5	51.4	53.9	53.7	57.1	58.7
Aust.	%	52.8	53.1	55.0	56.6	58.7	59.6
<b>DIVORCES</b>							
<b>Divorces granted</b>							
ACT <sup>(b)</sup>	no.	1 561	1 684	1 577	1 652	1 595	1 582
Aust.	no.	49 906	55 330	54 004	53 145	52 747	52 399
<b>Median duration of marriage</b>							
ACT <sup>(b)</sup>	years	12.3	12.3	13.0	12.8	13.1	13.2
Aust.	years	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.6
<b>Proportion of divorces involving children<sup>(c)</sup></b>							
ACT <sup>(b)</sup>	%	58.0	53.1	51.9	54.0	45.6	52.2
Aust.	%	52.7	51.2	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.8

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

(b) Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT to persons usually resident in another state or territory, the numbers shown for the ACT are not representative of divorce in the ACT population.

(c) Unmarried children of the marriage, aged under 18 years.

Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2006* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); *Marriages, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001); *Divorces, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001).

**MIGRATION***Interstate migration*

Net interstate migration for the ACT tends to be quite volatile, which can be attributed to its highly mobile and relatively small population. During 2006, the ACT population increased by 540 persons due to net interstate migration from other states and territories. This represents the second consecutive annual gain for the ACT from net interstate migration, after annual losses in 2002, 2003 and 2004.



Interstate migration  
continued

**5.13** NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, ACT—Years ended 31 December



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2007 (cat. no. 3101.0).

Overseas migration

In 2006, there were 7,500 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals to the ACT and 6,800 permanent and long-term overseas departures, resulting in a net overseas migration gain of 460 persons.

**5.14** MIGRATION, ACT—Years ended 31 December

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(a)(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Interstate migration</b>						
Arrivals	19 923	19 988	18 720	17 835	18 796	18 441
Departures	19 575	20 379	20 546	18 978	18 287	17 901
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>-391</b>	<b>-1 826</b>	<b>-1 143</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>540</b>
<b>Overseas migration</b>						
Arrivals	6 576	7 137	7 484	8 116	8 463	7 480
Departures	5 628	6 421	6 508	6 803	7 308	6 776
<b>Net overseas migration(c)</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>464</b>

(a) Net overseas migration (NOM) estimates from September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods.

(b) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

(c) Includes migration adjustments.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2007 (cat. no. 3101.0); ABS data available on request.

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*Marriages, Australia, 2005*, cat. no. 3306.0.55.001.

*Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996-2006*, cat. no. 3218.0.

### NON-ABS

ACT Registrar-General's Office, Births Deaths and Marriages Unit, *Top Ten Given Names by Year*, last viewed 28 March 2007, <<http://www.rgo.act.gov.au/bdm4.shtml>>.

CHAPTER **6**      **EDUCATION AND TRAINING** .....



**SCHOOLS**

At February 2007, there were 59,970 students attending ACT schools. Of these, 35,020 (58.4%) were attending the 88 government schools (including one primary school operating in Jervis Bay Territory). The remaining 24,950 (41.6%) were attending the 44 non-government schools.

The number of students attending schools in the ACT has declined by 0.5% (305 students) since 2005, with primary school enrolments declining the most (down 1.1% since 2005). This reflects the ageing of the ACT population. In contrast, the number of college students has increased slightly (up 0.9%, or 88 students).

Consistent with the structure of the ACT population, there tend to be slightly more males than females in each of the school education sectors (primary, high, college and special), in both government and non-government schools.

*Preschools*

At February 2007, there were 3,499 children enrolled at 79 ACT government mainstream preschools and five Koori preschools. Since some Indigenous children attend more than one preschool, this equates to 3,520 enrolments, an increase of 4.5% (151 enrolments) on February 2006

*School sectors*

At February 2007, just over half (51%) of all school students attended primary school, comprising 15,562 males and 15,106 females. In comparison, 32% of students attended high school (9,948 males and 9,499 females) and 16% attended a college (4,801 males and 4,716 females).

Special school enrolments refer to students with intellectual and physical disabilities, or students who require additional emotional and/or behavioural assistance who are attending special schools. They do not include special students who are attending other schools. In February 2007, there were 338 students attending special schools, comprising 222 males and 116 females.

*Government and non-government schools*

More students attended government schools than non-government schools at every level of school education. At February 2007, 61% of primary school students and 63% of college students attended government schools or colleges. The high school sector was more evenly split, with 51% of all high school students attending government schools.

Government and  
non-government schools  
*continued*

**6.1** SCHOOL STUDENTS ENROLLED, by sector and category of school, ACT—as at February

	Primary school(a)	High school	College	Special school(b)	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Government</b>					
2005	19 241	10 237	5 903	340	35 721
2006	19 033	10 095	6 013	322	35 463
2007	18 686	9 998	5 998	338	35 020
<b>Non-government</b>					
2005	11 754	9 274	3 526	—	24 554
2006	11 815	9 342	3 522	—	24 679
2007	11 982	9 449	3 519	—	24 950
<b>Total</b>					
2005	30 995	19 511	9 429	340	60 275
2006	30 848	19 437	9 535	322	60 142
2007	30 668	19 447	9 517	338	59 970

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes the Jervis Bay School.

(b) Only includes students in special schools.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training: *ACT Schools Census, February 2007*, *Government School Census Bulletin, February 2005 and February 2006*, *Non-Government Schools Census, February 2005 and February 2006*.

*Apparent retention rate*

The apparent retention rate for full-time school students is the percentage of full-time students in a designated year/level of education who continue to a particular year/level of education. It provides an indication of the proportion of students who continue on at school.

To calculate the 2006 apparent retention rate of full-time students at the Australia level, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 in 2006 is divided by the number of full-time students in the base year (Year 7 in NSW, Vic. and Tas and the ACT in 2001, and Year 8 in Qld, SA, WA and the NT in 2002). The base year represents the year of commencement of the secondary school systems in the respective state or territory.

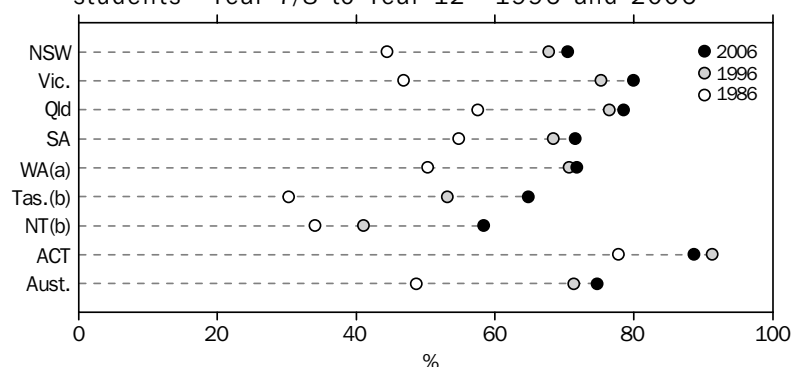
Care should be exercised in the interpretation of apparent retention rates as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors. At the Australia level these include students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes to the school population. At lower levels of disaggregation, additional factors affecting the data, such as enrolment policies (which contribute to different age/grade structures between states and territories), inter-sector transfer and interstate movements of students have not been taken into account. These and other factors affecting the interpretation of apparent retention rates are being addressed, where possible, in an ABS review of apparent retention rates.

The latest findings of the review were released in a research paper *Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education from the National Schools Statistics Collection* (cat. no. 1351.0.55.016), published in December 2006.

The ACT continues to record the highest apparent retention rates of any state or territory. At August 2006, the apparent retention rate of ACT full-time secondary students from Year 7/8 to Year 12 was 88.7%, 2.6 percentage points lower than that in 1996 (91.3%).

## Apparent retention rate

continued

**6.2** APPARENT RETENTION RATES (a), Full-time secondary students—Year 7/8 to Year 12—1996 and 2006

(a) The number of school students in year 12 expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group at the commencement of secondary schooling.

(b) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time.

(c) Relatively small changes in student numbers in smaller jurisdictions can create apparently significant movements in retention rates.

Source: *Schools, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4221.0).

## SCHOOL TEACHING STAFF

In 2006, there were 4,399 full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff in the ACT, of which 2,070 taught at primary schools and 2,329 taught at secondary schools. Between 2001 and 2006, the number of teaching staff in primary schools increased by 12%, and a 3% increase for secondary school teachers over the same period.

For primary schools in the ACT, the ratio of students to teachers was 15.0, which was lower than the national ratio of 16.0. For government primary schools in the ACT, the ratio was 13.8 compared with 17.5 for non-government schools.

The ratio of secondary school students to secondary school teachers in the ACT was 12.3 in 2006, which was similar to the national ratio (12.2). In the ACT, the ratio for government secondary schools (11.9) was lower than non-government schools (12.8).

**6.3** STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF(a), ACT

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Primary schools</b>							
Teaching staff (FTE)(b)	FTE	1 853	1 932	1 980	2 050	2 077	2 070
Student/teaching staff ratio(c)	ratio	17.6	16.7	16.1	15.4	15.0	15.0
<b>Secondary schools</b>							
Teaching staff (FTE)(b)	FTE	2 256	2 291	2 321	2 323	2 323	2 329
Student/teaching staff ratio(c)	ratio	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.3

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

(b) Full-time Equivalent.

(c) FTE student/teaching staff ratios are calculated by dividing the number of FTE students by the number of FTE teaching staff. Student/teaching staff ratios should not be used as a measure of class size. They do not take account of teacher aides and other non-teaching staff who may also assist in the delivery of school education.

Source: *Schools, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4221.0).

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The ACT Accreditation and Registration Council (ARC) is responsible for registering training organisation and accreditation of courses in the ACT vocational education and training (VET) sector. The ARC also accredits courses in the non-university higher education sector.

At October 2007, there were 111 registered training organisations in the ACT, with 175 accredited courses offered by these organisations. The largest provider of VET in the ACT is the Canberra Institute of Technology.

In 2006 there were 23,600 students undertaking VET courses in the ACT, compared with 23,000 in 2005. Since 2003, more females have been undertaking vocational education and training in the ACT than males. In 2006, there were 12,200 female VET students compared with 11,300 male students.

### 6.4 STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, ACT

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Males	11.0	10.0	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.3
Females	9.7	9.8	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd:

*Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2005; Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2005.*

In 2006, the most popular fields of education for VET students in the ACT were MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE (7,700 enrolments), SOCIETY AND CULTURE (6,100 enrolments) and ENGINEERING AND RELATED TECHNOLOGIES (3,700 enrolments).

### 6.5 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COURSE ENROLMENTS, By field of education—ACT—2006

	Enrolments
	'000
Natural and physical sciences	0.5
Information technology	1.7
Engineering and related technologies	3.7
Architecture and building	1.5
Agriculture, environment and related studies	1.1
Health	1.2
Education	0.8
Management and commerce	7.7
Society and culture	6.1
Creative arts	1.1
Food, hospitality and personal services	2.4
Mixed field programs	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.8</b>

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, National VET Provider Collection, 2006, Data available on request.

## APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

The number of apprentices and trainees in training within the ACT has grown in recent years, from 3,700 at 31 December 2001 to 6,000 at 31 December 2006. Occupation groups with the largest numbers of apprentices and trainees in training at 31 December 2006 were TRADES AND RELATED WORKERS (2,600 persons), INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (1,400 persons) and ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (800 persons).

### 6.6 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES, In-training by occupation—ACT—As at 31 December

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(a)	2006(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Managers, administrators and professionals	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
Associate professionals	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8
Trades and related workers	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Labourers and related workers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimated figures, based on a sample.

(b) Includes 'Unknown' responses.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research,  
*Australian Vocational Education and Training  
 Statistics: Apprentices and trainees - December  
 quarter 2006, Summary, State and territory tables.*

## HIGHER EDUCATION

In 2005, there were 28,630 students enrolled in the five ACT higher education institutions. The majority (64%, or 18,254 students) were completing a Bachelor degree. The second largest proportion (25% or 7,224) were completing a Higher degree, followed by other postgraduate studies (11% or 2,553). Most students (69%) were attending higher education institutions full-time. The proportions of male students and female students were similar with 14,354 males and 14,276 females enrolled.

The two largest higher education institutions in the ACT accounted for 90% of enrolments in 2005. Fifty per cent of students (14,317) studied at the Australian National University and 40% (11,498) studied at the University of Canberra. Ten per cent of higher education students studied at the Australian Defence Force Academy, the Australian International Hotel School or the Australian Catholic University.



## 6.7 STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION, By broad level of course—ACT—2005(a)

	POSTGRADUATE		UNDERGRADUATE		OTHER		Total
	Higher degree(b)	Other post-graduate	Bachelor	Other under-graduate	Enabling courses	Non-award courses	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	739	291	987	—	—	62	2 079
Australian International Hotel School	—	—	17	—	—	—	17
Australian National University	4 210	1 030	8 754	65	—	258	14 317
University of Canberra	2 159	1 108	8 028	4	19	180	11 498
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	116	124	468	—	—	11	719
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 224</b>	<b>2 553</b>	<b>18 254</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>28 630</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Enrolments for the Australian Catholic University are as at 30 June 2005. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year 2005.

(b) Comprises Doctorate by Research, Doctorate by Coursework, Master's by Research and Master's by Coursework.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, 2005 *Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics*; Australian Catholic University Limited, Data available on request.

## 6.8 STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION, By mode of attendance, type of attendance and gender—2005(a)

	INTERNAL(b)		EXTERNAL AND MULTI-MODAL(c)(d)		Males	Females	Persons
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	1 037	766	11	265	1 694	385	2 079
Australian International Hotel School	1	15	—	1	7	10	17
Australian National University	10 575	3 655	29	58	7 022	7 295	14 317
University of Canberra	2	6	7 752	3 738	5 096	6 402	11 498
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	349	350	—	20	535	184	719
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 964</b>	<b>4 792</b>	<b>7 792</b>	<b>4 082</b>	<b>14 354</b>	<b>14 276</b>	<b>28 630</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Enrolments for the Australian Catholic University are as at 30 June 2005. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year 2005.

(b) Under an internal mode of attendance, all units of study for which the student is enrolled are undertaken through attendance at the institution on a regular basis; or, where the student is undertaking a higher degree course for which regular attendance is not required, the student attends the institution on an agreed schedule for the purposes of supervision and/or instruction.

(c) Under an external mode of attendance, all units of study for which the student is enrolled involve special arrangements whereby lesson materials, assignments etc. are delivered to the student, and any associated attendance at the institution is of an incidental, special or voluntary nature.

(d) Under a multi-modal mode of attendance, at least one unit of study is undertaken on an internal mode of attendance and at least one unit of study is undertaken on an external mode of attendance.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, *Students 2005: Selected Higher Education Statistics*; Australian Catholic University Limited, Statistics Unit, Data available on request.

### Indigenous students

There were 197 Indigenous students attending higher education institutions in the ACT during 2005 compared with 216 in 2004 and 200 in 2003.

Indigenous persons comprised 0.7% of all ACT higher education students during 2005. The majority of Indigenous higher education students were enrolled at the University of Canberra (93 persons or 47%) and the Australian National University (90 persons or 46%).

*Indigenous students*  
*continued*

**6.9** INDIGENOUS STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION,  
ACT(a)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
NUMBER (no.)					
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	1	19	27	28	11
Australian International Hotel School	..	..	..	..	—
Australian National University	67	75	70	88	90
University of Canberra	67	101	98	97	93
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	7	7	5	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>197</b>
PROPORTION (b) (%)					
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.5
Australian International Hotel School	..	..	..	..	—
Australian National University	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
University of Canberra	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Enrolments at the Australian Catholic University are as at 30 June for 2005 and as at 31 March for previous years. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year.

(b) Proportion of all students attending institution.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, *Students 2005: Selected Higher Education Statistics*; Australian Catholic University Limited, Statistics Unit, Data available on request.

*Overseas students*

Overseas higher education students are those who are *not* one of the following:

- Australian citizen (including Australian citizen with dual citizenship); or
- New Zealand citizen or a diplomatic or consular representative of New Zealand, a member of the staff of such a representative, or the spouse or dependent relative of such a representative (excluding those with Australian citizenship); or
- students with permanent residence status (excluding those who have New Zealand citizenship).

In 2005, there were 5,724 overseas students studying at ACT higher education institutions. Of these, 3,218 (56%) were male and 2,506 (44%) were female. Twenty-two per cent of these students (1,231 persons) were located offshore whilst undertaking their studies.

The two largest tertiary institutions in the ACT, the Australian National University and the University of Canberra account for the majority of overseas tertiary students. In 2005, 21% of enrolments (3,036 students) at the Australian National University and 22% of enrolments at the University of Canberra (2,573 persons) were for overseas students.

# **6.10** OVERSEAS HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By gender and onshore/offshore status—ACT—2005(a)

	GENDER		ONSHORE/OFFSHORE STATUS		Total overseas students	Overseas proportion of all students
	Males	Females	Onshore(b)	Offshore(c)		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	95	13	108	—	108	5.2
Australian International Hotel School	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australian National University	1 721	1 315	3 036	—	3 036	21.2
University of Canberra	1 402	1 171	1 342	1 231	2 573	22.4
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	—	7	7	—	7	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 218</b>	<b>2 506</b>	<b>4 493</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>5 724</b>	<b>20.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Enrolments at the Australian Catholic University are as at 30 June for 2005 and as at 31 March for previous years. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year.

(b) Students undertaking programmes of study conducted in Australia by Australian universities.

(c) Students residing overseas for the term/semester who are undertaking programmes of study conducted by off-shore campuses of Australian universities.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, Students

2005: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University Limited, Statistics Unit, Data available on request.

## STUDENT ASSISTANCE

Austudy is provided to students aged 25 years and over, while the Youth Allowance is provided to students under 25 years. Both Austudy and Youth Allowance are designed to aid full-time students with living costs while they are studying.

At July 2006, 5,210 students at educational institutions in the ACT were receiving financial assistance. Austudy assistance went to 446 students (9%), while 4,540 were receiving Youth Allowance (87%). The number of students receiving Austudy in July 2006 was down 13% on July 2005 while the number receiving Youth Allowance was down by 9%.

ABStudy provides a means-tested living allowance and other supplementary benefits to eligible Indigenous secondary and tertiary students. Primary students living at home and aged 14 years or more on 1 January in the year of study may also be eligible for assistance.

At July 2006, there were 224 students receiving ABStudy in the ACT (4% of all students receiving assistance). This was the same proportion as in July 2005.

## STUDENT ASSISTANCE

*continued***6.11** STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION (a), ACT Federal Electorates (b)—As at 1 July

	2004	2005	2006
	no.	no.	no.
Austudy	679	506	446
Youth Allowance	5 292	4 936	4 540
ABStudy	389	222	224
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 360</b>	<b>5 664</b>	<b>5 210</b>

(a) These data relate to snapshots of Centrelink customers at a specific point in time.

Customer details are associated with Federal Electorate Areas based on address details provided to Centrelink. Since a small proportion (approximately 2%) of addresses are unable to be mapped to specific electorates, customer numbers for Electorates may be slightly under-counted and cannot be compared directly with other Centrelink data.

(b) For the purposes of this table, comprises the Federal Electorates of Canberra and Fraser.

Source: Department of Human Services, Electorate Data, Centrelink, Financial Year 2005–06

HOUSEHOLD USE OF  
INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY

*Household home computer  
or Internet access*

Household access to home Internet has experienced considerable growth in recent years, increasing from 27% of ACT households in 1998 to 72% of ACT households in 2005–06. At the national level, the proportion of households with home Internet access increased from 16% to 60%.

Access to home computers has also increased in recent years, although not at the rate as home Internet access. In the ACT the proportion of households with access to a home computer increased from 64% in 1998 to 82% in 2005–06. At the national level, 44% of households had access to a home computer in 1998, compared with 70% in 2005–06.

Household home computer  
or Internet access  
*continued*

**6.12** PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME  
COMPUTER OR HOME INTERNET, Selected years

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004-05	2005-06
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER								
NSW	44	45	52	59	61	65	67	69
Vic.	46	50	56	61	62	68	68	69
Qld	43	44	50	55	57	65	67	72
SA	41	45	49	56	58	62	64	67
WA	44	50	55	58	63	67	69	71
Tas.	36	40	45	50	51	57	61	60
NT(a)	42	55	54	52	62	np	71	70
ACT	64	66	70	77	78	80	79	82
Aust.	44	47	53	58	61	66	67	70
ACCESS TO HOME INTERNET								
NSW	18	22	32	45	48	54	56	60
Vic.	15	23	34	43	46	54	57	59
Qld	15	20	31	40	42	52	56	61
SA	12	19	29	37	43	48	50	56
WA	15	22	34	41	48	53	58	62
Tas.	10	18	25	31	35	41	48	49
NT(a)	16	30	35	38	48	np	61	60
ACT	27	34	46	60	60	66	67	72
Aust.	16	22	32	42	46	53	56	60

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Northern Territory estimates for 2003 are included in totals but cannot be shown separately.

Source: *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 8146.0).

Occupied private dwellings  
with Internet access

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing showed that almost three-quarters (74%) of occupied private dwellings in the ACT had an Internet connection, compared with 61% nationally. More than half (52%) of occupied private dwellings in the ACT had access to broadband, while 21% had access to dial-up. Nationally, 39% of occupied private dwellings had broadband access, while 22% had dial-up access.

Occupied private dwellings  
with Internet access  
continued

**6.13** OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS(a), By type of Internet connection(b)—2006

		TYPE OF INTERNET CONNECTION				<i>Internet connection not stated</i>	
<i>No Internet connection</i>		<i>Broadband</i>	<i>Dial-up</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS ('000)							
NSW	817.3	943.5	472.6	14.7	1 430.9	80.1	2 328.2
Vic.	635.4	716.8	360.4	9.7	1 086.9	59.3	1 781.7
Qld	475.3	558.0	307.7	7.8	873.5	42.8	1 391.6
SA	236.6	169.6	155.7	3.7	329.0	18.3	584.0
WA	237.0	284.4	155.5	4.4	444.3	21.9	703.2
Tas.	79.3	50.3	45.2	1.2	96.7	5.9	181.9
NT	21.3	18.1	13.5	0.5	32.1	2.6	55.9
ACT	28.5	61.2	24.2	0.7	86.2	2.3	116.9
Aust.	2 531.0	2 802.2	1 535.0	42.7	4 379.9	233.1	7 144.1
PROPORTION OF ALL OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (%)							
NSW	35.1	40.5	20.3	0.6	61.5	3.4	100.0
Vic.	35.7	40.2	20.2	0.5	61.0	3.3	100.0
Qld	34.2	40.1	22.1	0.6	62.8	3.1	100.0
SA	40.5	29.1	26.7	0.6	56.3	3.1	100.0
WA	33.7	40.4	22.1	0.6	63.2	3.1	100.0
Tas.	43.6	27.7	24.8	0.7	53.2	3.2	100.0
NT	38.0	32.4	24.1	0.9	57.4	4.6	100.0
ACT	24.4	52.4	20.7	0.6	73.7	1.9	100.0
Aust.	35.4	39.2	21.5	0.6	61.3	3.3	100.0

(a) Excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other not classifiable' households

(b) Where a dwelling has more than one type of Internet connection, only one is recorded

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Data available on request.

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## HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Health statistics provide information about people's health and the provision of health services. The World Health Organisation has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This definition of health is reflected in changing attitudes towards health care, where emphasis is now placed on preventative measures to protect health. Preventative measures involve the identification and avoidance of health risk factors and the greater involvement of communities in the management and organisation of health services.

Health services in the ACT are provided by the Commonwealth, the ACT Government, private individuals, companies and voluntary organisations. Health care is available from public and private hospitals, medical practitioners and a broad range of community health services concerned with both the treatment and prevention of ill health. All health professionals are required, under statutory authority, to register annually with the board established for each profession.

At 30 June 2006, there were 9,500 registered health professionals in the ACT, up 300 practitioners from in 2005 (9,200). Seventy-six per cent of this increase was due to REGISTERED NURSES (up 200 practitioners).

REGISTERED NURSES recorded the highest number of registered health professionals in the ACT in 2006 (4,500), more than double that of the next largest occupation, MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS (2,000).

The numbers of persons employed as DENTAL HYGIENISTS, OPTOMETRISTS OR PHARMACISTS declined between 2005 and 2006.

### 7.1 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, By occupation: ACT—30 June 2006

	2004	2005	2006
	no.	no.	no.
Chiropractors	49	53	59
Dental hygienists	41	45	41
Dental specialists	38	38	43
Dental technicians	82	82	84
Dentists	250	250	264
Enrolled nurses	782	804	826
Medical practitioners	1 945	2 046	2 056
Optometrists	94	96	83
Osteopaths	33	36	36
Pharmacists	365	396	387
Physiotherapists	354	365	382
Podiatrists	46	40	45
Psychologists	660	706	719
Registered nurses	3 902	4 256	4 469
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 641</b>	<b>9 213</b>	<b>9 494</b>

Source: ACT Health, *Annual Report 2005–2006*.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

Between 2001 and 2005, DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM remained the main underlying cause of death in the ACT. In 2005, deaths from DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM accounted for 188.5 deaths per 100,000 population, or 34% of all deaths. MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS remained the second highest underlying cause of death

## CAUSES OF DEATH

*continued*

between 2001 and 2005 in the ACT. In 2005 this cause accounted for 161 deaths per 100,000 population, or 29% of all deaths.

**7.2** STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, By underlying cause of death:  
ACT—As at 30 June

	2003(a)	2004(b)	2005(b)
	rate	rate	rate
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)			
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	28.4	24.9	23.2
<i>Total malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)</i>	<i>164.8</i>	<i>157.1</i>	<i>161.0</i>
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	15.4	17.7	17.8
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	22.3	17.2	16.0
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	24.7	28.6	22.1
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)			
Ischaemic heart disease (I20-I25)			
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	43.5	31.8	27.7
Total ischaemic heart disease (I20-I25)	99.0	86.1	79.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	50.9	61.1	51.6
Diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70-I79)	18.2	10.7	14.1
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	<i>213.2</i>	<i>192.5</i>	<i>188.5</i>
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)			
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	10.4	12.1	14.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	26.0	24.8	16.9
<i>Total diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>37.4</i>
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	19.5	20.5	24.9
Accidents (V01-V99)			
Transport accidents (V01-V99)	4.2	5.4	8.7
<i>Total accidents (V01-V99)</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>24.0</i>
Intentional self-harm (X60-X84)	10.2	7.8	10.6
<b>All causes</b>	<b>582.7</b>	<b>562.3</b>	<b>562.5</b>

(a) Standardised death rate per 100,000 of the mid-year 2001 population.

(b) Standardised death rate per 100,000 of the mid-year 2002 population.

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 3303.0); *Causes of Death, Australia, 2004* (cat. no. 3303.0); *Causes of Death, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3303.0).

NON-ADMITTED PATIENT  
CARE AND OCCASION OF  
SERVICE

In 2004–05, there were total of 487,400 individual occasions of service for non-admitted patients in ACT public hospitals, an increase of 11% from 2003–04 (437,600). The highest serviced areas were OTHER MEDICAL/SURGICAL/OBSTETRIC (215,000 occasions), ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY (93,700), and RADIOLOGY AND ORGAN IMAGING (65,900).

# NON-ADMITTED PATIENT CARE AND OCCASION OF SERVICE *continued*

## 7.3 NON-ADMITTED PATIENTS, ACT—2004–05

	<i>Non-admitted patient care</i>
	no.
Accident and emergency	93 716
Dialysis	—
Pathology	35 737
Radiology and organ imaging	65 914
Endoscopy and related procedures	—
Other medical/surgical/obstetric	215 066
Mental health	4 555
Alcohol and drug	—
Dental	—
Pharmacy	717
Allied health	43 416
Community health	10 070
District nursing	—
Other outreach	18 234
<b>Total individual occasions of service</b>	<b>487 425</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05* (AIHW cat. no. HSE41).

# ACCESS TO ELECTIVE SURGERY

Access to elective surgery is based on a clinical assessment of the need for surgery. For December 2006, the mean and median waiting times were:

- Mean waiting times for December 2006:
  - Category 1 (Admission within 30 days desirable) 16 days
  - Category 2 (Admission within 90 days desirable) 102 days
  - Category 3 (Admission at some time in the future) 273 days.
- Median waiting times for December 2006:
  - Category 1 (Admission within 30 days desirable) 15 days
  - Category 2 (Admission within 90 days desirable) 74 days
  - Category 3 (Admission at some time in the future) 176 days.

There were a number of additions to and removals from the waiting list in December 2006.

## 7.4 ELECTIVE SURGERY WAITING LIST, Additions and removals

	<i>December 2006</i>	<i>Year to December 2006</i>
	no.	no.
Additions to	706	5 515
All removals	646	5 407

Source: ACT Health, Health Performance Unit, Clinical Operations, Data available on request.

## ACCESS TO ELECTIVE SURGERY *continued*

Removals include: those who have been admitted for surgery; those who have been treated elsewhere; those who are not contactable; those who no longer require or have declined surgery; and those who have transferred to another waiting list.

## AVERAGE MEDICARE USE AND BENEFITS

Medicare covers people who are normally resident in Australia, except for foreign diplomats and their dependents. Other people are also covered in certain circumstances, for example, visitors from countries with which Australia has reciprocal health care agreements. Public patients in public hospitals are not charged for medical services or hospital accommodation costs. Funding for these services comes from both the Australian Federal Government as well as State and Territory Governments.

Medicare provides rebates for medical services, including some optometrical and dental services, rendered on a 'fee-for-service' basis. Rebates are paid by the Health Insurance Commission (HIC) for items listed in the Medicare Benefits Schedule. They exclude services to public patients in hospital, services to Veterans' Affairs patients and some compensation cases.

In 2005–06, the HIC paid Medicare benefits of \$141.3m to people enrolled in Medicare with an ACT address. The average value of benefits paid that year was \$430 per person, an increase of about \$35 per person from 2004–05. Nationally in 2005–06, the average value of benefits paid was higher, at \$533 per person. The national average value of benefits paid was \$442 per male, while in the ACT the figure was \$335 per male. The national average value of benefits paid was \$622 per female, while in the ACT the figure was \$523 per female.

Of all states and territories, the ACT maintained the second lowest average value of benefits per person, after the Northern Territory at \$213 per person.

### **7.5** AVERAGE MEDICARE SERVICES AND BENEFITS, Per person—2005–06

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF SERVICES .....		AVERAGE VALUE OF BENEFITS .....	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	no.	no.	\$	\$
Males	10	12	335	442
Females	12	14	523	622
Persons	10	12	430	533

Source: Department of Health and Ageing, *Medicare Statistics*,  
December quarter 2006.

## PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE

At 31 December 2006, there were 178,500 people covered by private health insurance in the ACT. This was an increase of 7,400 people from 31 December 2005 (171,100).

The ACT continued to maintain a higher proportion of the population with private health insurance than any other state or territory. At 31 December 2006, 54% of the ACT population was covered by private health insurance, which was higher than the national proportion of 43%.

PRIVATE HEALTH  
INSURANCE *continued*

Most private health cover was taken out by people in the age group of 45–49 years (15,500 people) in the ACT, followed by people aged 50–54 years (15,400 people) and 55–59 years (14,800 people).

**7.6** TOTAL HOSPITAL MEMBERSHIPS, ACT—at 31 December

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of hospital memberships						
Males	no.	80 756	80 810	81 265	82 190	85 704
Females	no.	86 919	87 015	87 548	88 913	92 751
<b>Persons</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>167 675</b>	<b>167 825</b>	<b>168 813</b>	<b>171 103</b>	<b>178 455</b>
Percentage of population	%	51.6	51.9	52.0	52.5	54.0

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council, *Annual Coverage Survey – 31 December*.

AUSTRALIAN ORGAN  
DONOR REGISTER

The Australian Organ Donor Register is administered by Medicare Australia on behalf of the Australian Government and provides a simple way for people to record their consent (or objection) to becoming an organ and/or tissue donor for transplantation.

At 31 August 2007, more than 16,900 people in the ACT (6,700 males and 10,300 females) had registered on the Australian Organ Donor Register.

The 25–34 year age group had the highest number of registrations for ACT females (2,400), while the highest number of registrations for ACT males was in the 35–44 year age group (1,400). Nationally, 971,687 people (576,000 females and 395,700 males) have registered their consent (or objection) as organ and tissue donors.

AUSTRALIAN ORGAN  
DONOR REGISTER*continued***7.7** ORGAN DONOR REGISTRATIONS(a)(b), By age group and sex—at  
31 August 2007

	16–17 years	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Males</b>								
ACT	18	640	1 191	1 413	1 237	1 207	975	6 681
NSW	104	5 770	10 997	17 364	18 105	21 124	27 147	100 611
Vic.	162	7 461	15 095	19 329	17 802	16 703	16 659	93 211
Qld	147	5 824	11 234	15 872	16 630	17 828	18 041	85 576
SA	4 345	4 037	3 958	5 534	5 948	6 716	8 577	39 115
WA	100	4 937	8 562	11 485	11 479	11 092	10 717	58 372
Tas.	22	698	1 342	1 762	1 941	2 110	1 944	9 819
NT	5	145	451	541	502	414	227	2 285
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 903</b>	<b>29 512</b>	<b>52 830</b>	<b>73 300</b>	<b>73 644</b>	<b>77 194</b>	<b>84 287</b>	<b>395 670</b>
<b>Females</b>								
ACT	64	1 314	2 398	2 013	1 797	1 522	1 142	10 250
NSW	234	9 830	21 122	26 300	25 324	27 609	29 221	139 640
Vic.	495	16 406	27 937	29 110	24 922	21 972	19 069	139 911
Qld	455	12 733	22 410	24 655	24 019	22 421	18 495	125 188
SA	4 376	6 664	7 375	8 509	8 299	9 088	9 567	53 878
WA	243	10 996	17 174	17 822	16 487	14 108	11 499	88 329
Tas.	70	1 655	2 687	2 927	2 951	2 750	2 137	15 177
NT	27	461	945	880	704	429	198	3 644
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 964</b>	<b>60 059</b>	<b>102 048</b>	<b>112 216</b>	<b>104 503</b>	<b>99 899</b>	<b>91 328</b>	<b>576 017</b>

(a) Legally valid consent registrations (including intent registrations of 16 and 17 year olds).

(b) Includes registrants who have registered their objection to donate – 18 years &amp; above = 9,203 and 16–17 years = 23.

Source: Medicare Australia, *Australian Organ Donor Register, Legally Valid Consent Registrations (including Intent Registrations of 16 and 17 year olds) as at 31 August 2007*.ILLICIT DRUG, ALCOHOL  
AND TOBACCO USE

In the ACT during 2004–05, there were 378 arrests for either consuming or providing illicit drugs. This represented a decrease of 8% (413 arrests) from 2003–04. The largest proportion of these (60%, or 228 arrests) were for CANNABIS. This was followed by AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS (25%, or 94 arrests), and HEROIN AND OTHER OPIOIDS (9%, or 35 arrests). Males accounted for 85% (323) of the total arrests related to illicit drugs in the ACT in 2004–05.

**7.8** ILLICIT DRUG USE ARRESTS, ACT—2004–05

	CONSUMER			PROVIDER			TOTAL(a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Cannabis	156	22	178	40	10	50	196	32	228
Cocaine	2	1	3	4	—	4	6	1	7
Steroids	3	1	4	2	—	2	5	1	6
Heroin and other opioids	18	4	22	13	—	13	31	4	35
Amphetamine-type stimulants	51	7	58	27	9	36	78	16	94
Other and unknown drugs	3	1	4	1	—	1	4	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>378</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.

Source: Australian Crime Commission, *Illicit Drug Data Report, 2004–05*.

**Closed treatments**

Closed treatments are defined as a period of contact between a client and a treatment agency, with defined dates of commencement and cessation.

During 2004–05, nine government-funded alcohol and other drug treatment agencies supplied data for the ACT. During this period, these service providers registered a total of 4,200 clients for closed treatments. The number of closed treatments was highest for clients aged 20–29 years (1,600 treatments). The most common principal drugs that clients were treated for were ALCOHOL (43%), HEROIN (27%), and CANNABIS (19%).

### 7.9 CLOSED TREATMENT (A)(a), Principal drug of concern by age group—ACT and Australia—2004–05

	ACT							Australia	
	10–19 years	20–29 years	30–39 years	40–49 years	50–59 years	60 years and over	Total(b)	%	no.
Principal drug (%)									
Alcohol	20.8	27.9	45.5	65.6	83.9	85.5	42.7	37.2	50 324
Amphetamines	11.9	9.7	9.1	4.2	2.4	—	8.2	10.9	1 478
Benzodiazepines	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	4.8	1.0	1.9	2 538
Cannabis	51.7	19.5	13.8	9.2	5.5	9.6	18.6	23.0	31 044
Cocaine	0.7	0.1	0.2	—	0.4	—	0.2	0.3	400
Ecstasy	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.4	580
Heroin	13.3	39.7	27.9	18.0	6.3	—	27.4	17.2	23 193
Methadone	—	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.4	—	1.2	1.8	2 454
Nicotine	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	1.8	2 478
Morphine	0.5	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	0.2	1.0	1 389
Other(c)	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	3.7	5 033
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>. .</b>
<b>Total (no.)(d)</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1 607</b>	<b>1 115</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>4 206</b>	<b>. .</b>	<b>135 202</b>

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes treatment episodes for clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Includes not stated for age.

(c) Includes balance of principal drugs of concern coded according to *Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern*.

(d) Includes not stated for principal drug of concern.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in the Australian Capital Territory: Findings from the National Minimum Data Set, 2004–05*.

**SERIOUS INJURIES**

During 2005–06, emergency departments in the ACT treated 99,600 people, an increase of 6% from 2004–05, when 93,700 people were treated. Over the same period, there was a 21% decrease in the demand for RESUSCITATION treatment, an 18% decrease in the demand for NON-URGENT treatment, and a 9% decrease for EMERGENCY treatment. The demand for URGENT treatment rose by 17%, and the demand for SEMI-URGENT treatment rose by 12%.



## 7.10 PUBLIC HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PRESENTATION, ACT

	<i>Resuscitate(a)</i>	<i>Emergency(b)</i>	<i>Urgent(c)</i>	<i>Semi-urgent(d)</i>	<i>Non-urgent(e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000–01	812	3 025	19 181	36 550	33 169	92 737
2001–02	1 000	3 638	18 918	35 055	36 514	95 126
2002–03	1 021	3 831	19 709	35 261	36 326	96 148
2003–04	1 073	6 802	22 207	39 573	26 998	96 653
2004–05	1 045	6 976	26 599	43 316	15 774	93 710
2005–06	827	6 383	31 186	48 336	12 884	99 616

(a) Resuscitation – treatment required immediately.

(b) Emergency – treatment is required within 10 minutes.

(c) Urgent – treatment is required within 30 minutes.

(d) Semi-urgent – treatment is required within 60 minutes.

(e) Non-urgent – treatment is required within 120 minutes.

Source: ACT Health, *Annual Report 2005–2006*.

### HOSPITALISATION

#### *Separations*

Separation refers to the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by either being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital, or changing type of care (for example, from having an acute illness to rehabilitation).

Public in-patient hospital services in the ACT are provided at The Canberra Hospital and Calvary Public Hospital. In-patient hospital services for private patients in the ACT are provided by Calvary Private Hospital, John James Memorial Hospital and the National Capital Private Hospital.

According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), there were 72,136 public hospital separations in the ACT during 2005–06. This was an increase of 8,498 separations (13%) from 2004–05 (63,600). Nationally, there were 4.5 million public hospital separations during 2005–06, an increase of 4% (190,000 separations) compared with 2004–05.

#### *Same day separations*

Some patients are admitted into hospital and separated on the same day. During 2005–06, there were 39,500 public hospital patients who had same day separations (55% of separations).

Over the last four years, same day separations in ACT public hospitals have steadily increased.

#### *Average length of stay*

The average length of stay for patients admitted to ACT public hospitals was 3.4 days during 2005–06, a decline from 3.6 days in 2004–05.

During 2005–06 for the ACT, the average length of stay, excluding same day separations, was 6.3 days, compared with 6.5 days in 2004–05. The national average length of stay in 2005–06, excluding same day separations, was 6.6 days.

*Average length of stay*  
*continued*

**7.11** HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, Public hospitals: ACT

		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Separations	no.	63 743	69 029	63 638	72 136
Same day separations	no.	36 145	39 024	33 781	39 467
Average length of stay	days	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4
Average length of stay, excluding same day separations	days	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3
Separations per 1,000 population	no.	219.7	235.6	214.4	238.4
Patient days	no.	219 493	235 195	224 060	244 309

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Australian Hospital Statistics, 2002-03* (AIHW cat. no. HSE32), *Australian Hospital Statistics, 2003-04* (AIHW cat. no. HSE37), *Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05* (AIHW cat. no. HSE41), *Australian Hospital Statistics, 2005-06* (AIHW cat. no. HSE50).

## SUICIDE

Suicide continues to be a major public health issue. Although death by suicide is a relatively uncommon event (nationally, occurring at a rate of about 1 per 10,000 population per year), the human and economic costs are substantial. Apart from the loss of human life, the health care costs associated with attempted suicide and the circumstances surrounding the death can be very difficult for family and friends to deal with.

Suicide can be defined as the deliberate taking of one's life. To be classified as a suicide, a death must be recognised as being due to other than natural causes. It must also be established by coronial enquiry that the death resulted from a deliberate act of the deceased with the intention of ending his or her own life.

In 2005, there were 35 suicides registered in the ACT, an increase of 9 suicides (26%) from 2004. The national suicide figure in 2005 was 2,100 people. Fluctuations in suicide numbers from year to year, especially in smaller jurisdictions such as the ACT, are to be expected because of the small numbers involved.

SUICIDE *continued***7.12** SUICIDES, By sex and state/territory

	ACT	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Males</b>									
2000	25	588	382	421	161	206	40	37	1 860
2001	34	613	412	406	168	212	51	39	1 935
2002	22	552	386	431	140	188	54	44	1 817
2003	np	510	409	371	154	167	54	np	1 736
2004	19	464	396	371	141	156	70	44	1 661
2005	26	438	393	360	182	169	52	37	1 657
<b>Females</b>									
2000	4	142	129	120	38	55	10	5	503
2001	12	172	129	93	39	57	13	4	519
2002	4	140	142	106	30	54	16	11	503
2003	np	130	131	95	39	59	15	np	477
2004	7	123	125	82	37	38	18	7	437
2005	9	111	112	99	49	34	22	8	444
<b>Persons</b>									
2000	29	730	511	541	199	261	50	42	2 363
2001	46	785	541	499	207	269	64	43	2 454
2002	26	692	528	537	170	242	70	55	2 320
2003	35	640	540	466	193	226	69	44	2 213
2004	26	587	521	453	178	194	88	51	2 098
2005	35	549	505	459	231	203	74	45	2 101

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

Source: *Suicides, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3309.0).

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## INCOME SUPPORT

The Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA) is responsible for providing income support, via Centrelink, to:

- the aged;
- people with a disability;
- carers;
- youth and students;
- families with children;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- the homeless; and
- people living in rural and remote areas.

Of ACT Centrelink clients receiving income support at 1 July 2006, the highest number (39,295 people) were receiving some form of FAMILY TAX BENEFIT. This was followed by the AGE PENSION (18,468 people) and RENT ASSISTANCE (8,154 people).

## INCOME SUPPORT

*continued***8.1** CENTRELINK CLIENTS—Financial year 2005-06(a)(b)(c)

	ACT clients	Australian clients	ACT clients as proportion of Australian clients
	no.	no.	%
<b>Support for the aged</b>			
Age pension(d)	18 468	1 917 454	1.0
Wife pension (age)(e)	91	16 051	0.6
<b>Support for people with a disability</b>			
Disability support pension	7 281	712 205	1.0
Wife pension (DSP)(f)	112	24 360	0.5
Sickness allowance(g)	91	7 499	1.2
<b>Support for carers</b>			
Carer payment	670	105 876	0.6
Carer allowance(h)	3 984	384 932	1.0
<b>Labour market assistance</b>			
Newstart allowance(g)	4 009	436 257	0.9
Newstart mature age allowance(g)(i)	48	11 608	0.4
Rent assistance(f)	8 154	1 014 504	0.8
Parenting payment single(f)	4 661	432 958	1.1
Parenting payment partnered(f)	1 043	158 815	0.7
Partner allowance(g)	254	59 815	0.4
Widow allowance(g)(j)	329	44 426	0.7
<b>Youth and student support</b>			
Austudy(f)	446	27 714	1.6
Youth allowance full-time(f)	4 540	267 580	1.7
Youth allowance other(f)	726	76 751	0.9
<b>Family Assistance(d)</b>			
Family tax benefit A(k)(l)	22 402	1 811 818	1.2
Family tax benefit B(k)(l)	16 893	1 372 685	1.2

- (a) The above data represents a specific point in time (or snapshot) as at the date identified.
- (b) Customer details are associated with Federal Electorate areas based on the address information provided to Centrelink. Approximately 2% of the total addresses are unable to be mapped to specific Federal Electorates. Because of this, customer numbers for Electorates may be slightly under-counted and cannot be compared directly with other Centrelink data.
- (c) Current and suspended customers are included.
- (d) Does not include Age Pensioners paid by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.
- (e) From 1 July 1995 there have been no new grants of Wife Pension (Age). Current and suspended recipients (wife of a person receiving an Age Pension) may continue to receive this payment.
- (f) Only current customers are included.
- (g) Only current customers are included. Customers that did not receive a payment due to their own income and/or that of their partner, or parents (where applicable), are excluded.
- (h) Health Care Card Only customers are included.
- (i) Payment can no longer be claimed. No new claims for Newstart Mature Age Allowance from 20 September 2003. Figures represent current customers who claimed prior to 20 September 2003.
- (j) No new claims after 1 July 2005 unless the woman was born on or before 1 July 1955.
- (k) The above table provides information about FTB(A) and FTB(B) customers who receive their entitlement via fortnightly instalments through Centrelink. It does not include customers who claim FTB via lump sum through the ATO or Centrelink. These customers represent, approximately, an additional 10% of the population shown above.
- (l) Some customers may be in receipt of both FTB(A) and FTB(B) in the above figures.
- Source: Centrelink, Data available on request.

## CHILD CARE

At August 2007, SCHOOL AGE CARE and LONG DAY CARE were the most used child care services in the ACT, with 6,092 and 6,078 places respectively. In comparison, in March 2006 there were 6,158 SCHOOL AGE CARE places, and 5,659 LONG DAY CARE places.

The total number of places in the ACT increased from 14,435 in March 2006 to 14,789 in August 2007. The total number of licences remained similar; 229 licences in August 2007, compared with 228 in March 2006.

## 8.2 CHILD CARE SERVICES, ACT—August 2007

	<i>Current licences</i>	<i>Places</i>
	no.	no.
Family day care(a)	5	1 788
Independent preschools	8	410
Long day care	104	6 078
Play School	20	421
School age care	92	6 092
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>14 789</b>

(a) Family day care licences are issued to schemes and not individual places. Therefore each scheme can coordinate multiple places.

Source: ACT Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services, Office for Children, Youth and Family Support, Children's Services Unit, Data available on request.

## ADOPTIONS

Each state and territory has responsibility for all aspects of child adoption within its own jurisdiction, and each has its own legislation regarding adoption. In the ACT, legislation governing adoption operates under the *Adoption Act 1993*.

There are several categories of adoption used:

- ✦ PLACEMENT ADOPTIONS are those where the child generally has had no previous contact or relationship with the adoptive parent(s). Placement adoptions may be LOCAL or INTERCOUNTRY. Local placement adoptions are adoptions of children who were born in Australia, or were permanent residents before the adoption. Intercountry placement adoptions are adoptions of children from countries other than Australia.
- ✦ KNOWN CHILD ADOPTIONS are adoptions of children who have a pre-existing relationship with the adoptive parent(s). These include adoptions by step-parents, other relatives and carers.

In the ACT, there was a total of 30 adoptions in 2005–06, an increase of 10 adoptions since 2004–05. Of the total adoptions in 2004–05, 21 (70%) were categorised as PLACEMENT ADOPTIONS. Within this adoption group, one was LOCAL and 20 were INTERCOUNTRY. The 9 remaining adoptions were KNOWN CHILD ADOPTIONS.



ADOPTIONS *continued***8.3** ADOPTIONS, By category—ACT

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Placement adoptions						
Local	2	3	1	2	3	1
Intercountry	18	9	15	26	12	20
Total	20	12	16	28	15	21
Known child adoptions	7	11	9	5	5	9
<b>Total adoptions</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Adoptions, Australia, 2005-06*  
(AIHW cat. no. CWS27).

*Access to information*

All states and territories have established adoption information services, or information and contact registers. Under the ACT adoption legislation (*Adoption Act 1993*), once an adopted person turns 18 years of age, they may apply to access identifying information about their adoption. This information consists of a copy of (or an extract from) an entry in a register of births relating to the adopted person, or can be information that may identify a birth parent, birth relative or adopted child (but excludes the address of a place of residence). Birth parents, adoptive parents and birth relatives are also permitted to apply for access to identifying information about the adoption.

The *Adoption Act 1993* also allows the registration of contact vetoes, making it an offence for a person who receives identifying information regarding an adoption to try to make contact with the person who imposed the contact veto. Once an adopted person is over the age of 17 years 6 months they have the right to lodge a contact veto. Birth parents, adult birth relatives, adoptive parents, adoptive relatives and certain other relatives also have the right to lodge a contact veto.

Access to information  
continued

**8.4** INFORMATION APPLICATIONS AND CONTACT VETOES LODGED (a),  
By applicant type—ACT—2005–06

	Information applications lodged	Contact vetoed lodged	Contact vetoed in place as at 30 June 2006
	no.	no.	no.
Adopted person	31	2	43
Adoptive mother	1	—	17
Adoptive father	—	—	15
Birth mother	8	1	23
Birth father	3	—	1
Other birth relative(s)	2	—	1
Other adoptive relative(s)	—	—	2
Child of adopted person	—	..	na
Unknown	—	..	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>102</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) In the Australian Capital Territory, the release of identifying information cannot be vetoed.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Adoptions, Australia, 2005–06* (AIHW cat. no. CWS 27).

## CHILD PROTECTION

In August 2005, in response to the *Territory as Parent – Review of the Safety of Children in Care in the ACT and of ACT Child Protection Management* recommendation for consolidation of care and protection, an Office for Children, Youth and Family Support (OCYFS) was established.

Notifications of abuse

In the ACT, any person mandated under section 159 (1) of the *Children and Young People Act 1999* that suspects a child has suffered physical, sexual, emotional abuse or neglect, must, under section 159 (2), make a report. Any report made "in good faith" is free from any civil liability, however failure to report suspected abuse is a criminal offence, that may result in fines and/or imprisonment. Any member of the public may also make a report regarding a child who may be in need of care and protection under section 158 (voluntary reporting).

A child protection report is recorded in the ACT when a contact regarding concern for a child is received. The number of child protection notifications in the ACT increased from 7,275 in 2004–05 to 8,064 in 2005–06, up 789 cases. Of the total notifications recorded in 2005–06, 3,292 (41%) were investigated. Of these investigations, 2,497 (76%) had been finalised by the end of the period and a further 795 were ongoing.

School personnel were the source of notification for 17% of the 2,497 finalised investigations. Other sources included non-government organisations (16%) and police (15%). Parents/guardians and health personnel (hospitals/health centres, medical practitioners and other health personnel) each accounted for 10%. Other relatives and friends/neighbours each accounted for 8%.

### Notifications of abuse continued

Forty-nine per cent of finalised investigations were substantiated. Of the 1,277 substantiated cases of neglect and abuse in the ACT, most (71%) were for EMOTIONAL ABUSE. This was followed by NEGLECT (18%), PHYSICAL ABUSE (9%) and SEXUAL ABUSE (2%).

## 8.5 CHILD ABUSE SUBSTANTIATIONS, ACT

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04(a)	2004-05	2005-06
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Physical abuse	56	64	74	95	145	113
Sexual abuse	14	14	21	46	54	31
Emotional abuse	92	86	123	319	665	907
Neglect	60	56	92	170	349	226
<b>Total substantiations</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1 213</b>	<b>1 277</b>

(a) The increase in substantiations in 2003–04 relates to the increase in notifications in the ACT due to changed arrangements for recording reports of concern about children and young people. Recent publicity from the inquiries conducted by the Commissioner for Public Administration has also increased public awareness of child abuse.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Child Protection, Australia*, 2000–01, 2001–02, 2002–03, 2003–04, 2004–05 and 2005–06.

### Child protection orders

A child may be admitted to a care and protection order under the *Children and Young People Act 1999* for a range of reasons including:

- when the child has been the subject of a child protection substantiation
- where there was an irretrievable breakdown in the relationship between the child and the parents
- where the parents are unwilling or unable to adequately care for the child.

In 2005–06, 256 children were admitted to child protection orders. Sixty-five percent (166) of these were being admitted for the first time. There were 211 children discharged from protection orders in 2005–06.

### SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) funds a range of non-government community organisations which provide transitional accommodation and support services for homeless people in crisis.

The focus of SAAP services is on providing individual support and accommodation to meet the needs of homeless people and to facilitate their transition to independent living.

The number of people receiving support has increased in the ACT between 2004–05 and 2005–06, rising from 1,550 people up to 1,950 people.

## 8.6 SAAP SUPPORT PERIODS AND CLIENTS, ACT

		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Support periods	no.	2 950	2 650	2 550	3 050	2 350	2 800
Clients	no.	2 150	1 900	1 750	1 650	1 550	1 950
Mean number of support periods per clients	no.	1.38	1.37	1.41	1.81	1.47	1.40
Clients per 10,000 population aged 10 years and over(a)	rate	78	69	63	59	55	67

(a) 'Per 10,000 population aged 10 years and over' shows how many people out of every 10,000 aged 10 years and over in the general population became SAAP clients. This rate is estimated by comparing the number of SAAP clients aged 10 years and over with the estimated resident population aged 10 years and over at 30 June just prior to the reporting period.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2005-06 Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables*, AIHW cat. no. HOU160; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *SAAP National Data Collection, Annual Report 2004-05, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables*, AIHW cat. no. HOU139.

SUPPORTED  
ACCOMMODATION  
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
*continued*

The highest proportion of SAAP clients were aged 15-19 years (23%, or 450 people), followed by those aged 20-24 years (16.7% or 300 people). In both age groups, females had a higher client rate (14.8% and 10.2% respectively) than males (8.2% and 6.5% respectively). Males have a higher client rate than females for all age groups over 24 years, making 52.8% of all SAAP clients were male and 47.2% were female.

## 8.7 SAAP CLIENTS, By age and gender—ACT—2005-06(a)

Age group (years)	PROPORTION OF ALL CLIENTS		PROPORTION OF GENDER GROUP			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Persons	Persons
	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Under 15	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.4	50.0
15-19	8.2	14.8	15.2	31.3	23.0	450.0
20-24	6.5	10.2	12.3	21.7	16.7	300.0
25-29	6.8	6.7	12.8	14.2	13.5	250.0
30-34	7.4	5.2	14.1	11.0	12.6	250.0
35-39	6.7	4.0	12.6	8.4	10.6	200.0
40-44	6.0	2.6	11.3	5.6	8.6	150.0
45-49	4.5	1.5	8.5	3.2	6.0	100.0
50-54	2.3	0.6	4.4	1.4	3.0	50.0
55-59	1.7	0.3	3.2	0.7	2.0	50.0
60-64	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.2	<25
65 and over	1.3	—	2.4	—	1.3	<25
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>. .</b>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>. .</b>	<b>1 900</b>
Median age (years)	. .	. .	32	23	. .	28

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection, Annual Report 2005-06, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables* (AIHW cat. no. HOU 160).

SUPPORTED  
ACCOMMODATION  
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
*continued*

In 2005–06 in the ACT, lone males aged 25 years and over were the largest client group (700, or 27%) seeking SAAP assistance, followed by females with children (500, or 20%). Next were lone females under 25 years of age (450, or 18%) and lone males under 25 years of age (350, or 14%). Couples with no children were the smallest client group to seek SAAP assistance (50, or 3%).

**8.8** SAAP SUPPORT PERIODS (a), By client group—ACT—2005–06

	<i>Clients</i>	
	no.	%
Male alone, under 25	350	14.2
Male alone, 25+	700	26.8
Female alone, under 25	450	18.2
Female alone, 25+	100	4.4
Couple no children	50	2.8
Couple with children	200	8.0
Male with children	100	4.8
Female with children	500	19.6
Other	50	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Figures are unweighted and have not been adjusted for agency participation and/or client non-consent.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection, Annual Report 2005–06, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables* (AIHW cat. no. HOU 160).

*Funded substitute care*

The funded substitute care program provides a range of care options for children and young people (aged 0–18 years) who are unable to live with family members. These options include foster care, residential care and various independent living alternatives.

Total average daily occupancy for foster care programs in the ACT was 178 persons in 2005–06, up 164 persons on 2004–05.

Three-year contracts for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2008 were entered into between the ACT Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services and non-government agencies for the provision of foster care. A total of 170 annualised placements were made available in 2005–2006, an increase of 24 placements from the previous year. In addition, a range of new residential care services commenced in April 2006.

Contracted residential care placements have also increased, from 21 places in 2004–05 to 41 places in 2005–06 (the capacity for 2005–06 for residential placements in the table below is 38 due to one new program, contracted in April 2006, which did not commence taking placements until after July 2006).

*Funded substitute care  
continued*

**8.9** FUNDED OUT OF HOME (SUBSTITUTE) CARE, ACT—2005–06

	Mean daily occupancy	Capacity
	persons	persons
<b>Foster care programs</b>		
Barnardo's Find-a-Family	44	51
Barnardo's Temporary Family Care	32	22
Galilee Family Placement Scheme	32	32
Life Without Barriers Foster Care(a)	5	5
Marymead Crisis Care	8	7
Marymead Foster Care	57	53
<i>Total</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>170</i>
<b>Residential Care Programs</b>		
Life Without Barriers Residential(b)	3	9
Premier Youth Works(c)	6	8
Marymead High Support Program	7	5
Richmond Special Residential(d)	2	4
Marlowe Cottage	6	6
Outreach House	6	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>38</i>
<b>Total of programs with set capacity</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Other</b>		
ATSI Program(e)	9	na
Kinship/Financial Support(f)	126	na
Special/Other arrangements(g)	42	na
<b>Total Average Occupancy</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>na</b>

na not available

(a) Life without Barriers Foster Care commenced July 2005.

(b) Life without Barriers Residential Care commenced April 2006.

(c) Premier Youth Works Residential Care commenced April 2006.

(d) Richmond Special Residential commenced April 2006.

(e) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Foster Care Program commenced February 2005 (previously included in Special Arrangements).

(f) Children in kinship placements are with relatives or persons known well to the child.

(g) Includes children placed in foster care directly funded by the office for Children, Youth and Family Support, children in specific care arrangements with particularly high needs, children in refuges where the Department has made a payment and other arrangements such as Boarding School.

Source: ACT Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services, Office for Children Youth and Family Support, Data available on request.

**HOME AND COMMUNITY  
CARE**

Home and Community Care (HACC) services are provided in the client's home or community to assist people with severe, profound or moderate disabilities and their carers. HACC provides services such as personal care, home help and maintenance, transport, respite care, community nursing, paramedical services and food services.

In 2004–05, two thirds (67%) of the 12,365 HACC clients receiving assistance in the ACT were female. Almost half (49%) of all HACC clients were aged 70–84 years, while 21% were aged 50–69 years. While these proportions remained consistent between 2003–04 and 2004–05, the total number of clients increased from 11,286 to 12,365.

HOME AND COMMUNITY  
CARE *continued***8.10** HACC CLIENTS(a), By age and sex—ACT—2004–05

	Number	Proportion of all clients
	no.	%
Sex		
Males	4 128	33.4
Females	8 237	66.6
Age group (years)		
Less than 50	1 537	12.4
50–69	2 583	20.9
70–84	6 026	48.7
85 and over	2 219	17.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 365</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) The proportion of HACC funded agencies that submitted HACC MDS data for 2004–05 differed across jurisdictions, and ranged from 65 per cent to 98 per cent. Actual client numbers will be higher than those reported here.

Source: Department of Health and Ageing,  
*Home and Community Care Program  
National Minimum Data Set 2004–05  
Annual Bulletin.*

Half of all HACC clients in the ACT in 2004–05 received the Age Pension. Eighteen per cent of ACT HACC clients received a disability support pension, while 16% did not receive any pension or benefit.

Of those persons who received HACC assistance in 2004–05, 43% lived alone, 52% lived with family and 5% lived with others. Sixty-five per cent of clients were Australian born, 16% were born in north-west Europe, and 12% were born in southern and eastern Europe. A little over 1% of HACC clients were of Indigenous origin.

The type of assistance with the highest average hours per client during 2004–05 was RESPITE CARE (147 hours). This was followed by CENTRE-BASED DAY CARE (109 hours), and PERSONAL CARE (81 hours). The average number of meals per person rose from 94 in 2003–04 to 105 in 2004–05.

HOME AND COMMUNITY  
CARE *continued***8.11** HACC SERVICES RECEIVED(a), ACT—2004–05

Assistance type		Services received	Average per client
Allied Health Care (Centre)	hours	8 570.0	3.2
Allied Health Care (Home)	hours	3 739	2.9
Assessment	hours	16 759	3.1
Case management	hours	28 975	7.7
Case planning/review	hours	11 296	7.8
Centre-based day care	hours	66 986	108.7
Counselling	hours	6 837	10.1
Domestic assistance	hours	89 587	31.4
Home maintenance	hours	12 287	8.9
Nursing care (Centre)	hours	39 343	19.3
Nursing Care (Home)	hours	17 523	10.4
Other food services	hours	—	—
Personal care	hours	55 289	80.6
Respite care	hours	54 192	147.3
Social support	hours	67 375	46.4
Formal linen service	deliveries	3 977	32.6
Meals (Centre)	meals	3 410	22.4
Meals (Home)	meals	88 739	82.3
Aids for reading	quantity	<10	—
Car modifications	quantity	—	—
Communication aids	quantity	<10	—
Medical care aids	quantity	57	5.2
Other Goods and equipment	quantity	24	1.5
Self care aids	quantity	36	1.8
Support and mobility aids	quantity	<10	—
Transport	single trips	77 007	37.2
Home modification	\$	276 709	843.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) The proportion of HACC funded agencies that submitted HACC MDS data for 2004–05 differed across jurisdictions, and ranged from 65 per cent to 98 per cent. Actual services received will be higher than those reported here.

Source: Department of Health and Ageing, *Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set 2004–05 Annual Bulletin*.



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## POLICE

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is unique among Australian states and territories in terms of its policing by the Australian Federal Police (AFP). This is done via a five year Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT Government.

The mission of ACT Policing is to keep the peace and preserve public safety within the ACT. The policing arrangement requires ACT Policing to achieve one key outcome, i.e. to work in partnership with the community to create a safer and more secure ACT through the provision of quality police services.

## Staffing

The ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2005–06* defines the ACT Policing executive structure as being comprised of:

- a Chief Police Officer;
- a Deputy Chief Police Officer - Investigations and Support;
- a Deputy Chief Police Officer - Response; and
- a Director Corporate Services.

ACT police staff consist of OPERATIONAL and NON-OPERATIONAL staff. OPERATIONAL police staff, who made up approximately 86% of ACT police staff in 2005–06, are those members of the police force whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police related services to an external customer, such as a member of the public or staff from other government departments. In 2005–06, OPERATIONAL police staff made up approximately 83% of all police staff nationally.

According to the Productivity Commission, *Report on Government Services (ROGS) for 2006 and 2007*, the number of OPERATIONAL police staff in the ACT increased by 4% between 2000–01 and 2005–06. The number of NON-OPERATIONAL police staff in the ACT increased by 15% over the same period, reflecting a recent trend towards the increased involvement of contracted external providers in some police activities.

### 9.1 OPERATIONAL AND NON-OPERATIONAL POLICE STAFF(a), ACT

	Operational staff	Non-operational staff	Total staff
	no.	no.	no.
2000–01	674	102	776
2001–02	679	102	781
2002–03	699	100	799
2003–04	729	80	809
2004–05	706	96	802
2005–06	698	117	815

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

Source: Productivity Commission, *Report on Government Services, 2006*; Productivity Commission, *Report on Government Services, 2007*.

The proportion of female police staff in the ACT has risen slightly in recent years, from 29% in 2000–01 to 32% in 2005–06. Across the states and territories, in 2005–06 the proportion of female police staff ranged from 24% in Western Australia to 34% in New South Wales. Nationally, the proportion of female police staff rose from 28% to 31% between 2000–01 and 2005–06.

Staffing continued

**9.2** POLICE STAFF, BY GENDER (a), By gender

	ACT	Australia
	%	%
<b>Males</b>		
2000–01	71.3	72.5
2001–02	69.3	71.9
2002–03	68.5	71.0
2003–04	68.4	70.4
2004–05	68.0	70.1
2005–06	68.5	69.2
<b>Females</b>		
2000–01	28.7	27.5
2001–02	30.7	28.1
2002–03	31.5	29.0
2003–04	31.6	29.6
2004–05	32.0	29.9
2005–06	31.5	30.8

(a) Comprises all FTE staff

Source: Productivity Commission,  
*Report on Government  
 Services, 2006*; and  
 Productivity Commission,  
*Report on Government  
 Services, 2007*.

OFFENCES AND  
OFFENDERS*Reported offences*

Crimes recorded by police are offences that became known to police and are recorded by them. These offences may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or may have been detected by police.

These statistics do not provide the total picture however, as ABS household-based crime and safety surveys reveal that many crimes are not reported to the police. In particular, surveys show that personal crimes such as assault and sexual assault are much less likely to be reported to police than property crimes. In addition, reporting rates can change over time.

Care should also be taken in interpreting changes in police statistics. Changes in recorded crime may reflect changes in:

- community attitudes to reporting crime;
- policing resources and strategies; and/or
- crime recording systems,

rather than changes in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

According to the ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2005–06* some 39,322 offences were reported to police during the financial year. This represents a 0.1% increase on the 39,288 reported offences shown in the ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2004–05*. The total number of offences cleared (processed) by the police during 2005–06 was 12,131, an 11% decrease from the number of offences cleared in 2004–05 (13,670). Offences cleared during a time period may not necessarily relate to those offences reported in the same time period. They could relate to offences reported in previous time periods.

Reported offences  
continued

**9.3** REPORTED OFFENCES, By offences and offenders—ACT —2005–06

	OFFENCES (a)		OFFENDERS		
	Reported (b)	Cleared (c)	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Offences against the person					
Homicide and related offences	6	5	7	1	8
Assaults (excluding sexual)	2 021	1 372	811	194	1 005
Sexual assaults/offences	344	269	108	3	111
Other offences	417	246	112	11	123
Total	2 788	1 892	1 038	209	1 247
Property damage and environmental offences					
Property damage	8 044	702	410	66	476
Environmental offences	10	8	2	1	3
Total	8 054	710	412	67	479
Robbery and extortion					
Robbery	272	105	84	35	119
Blackmail and extortion	1	—	—	—	—
Total	273	105	84	35	119
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft					
Burglary	5 047	358	365	28	393
Fraud and misappropriation	645	334	317	129	446
Handling stolen goods	164	165	252	56	308
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 719	230	272	33	305
Other theft	12 016	1 537	843	445	1 288
Total	20 591	2 624	2 049	691	2 740
Offences against good order	2 822	2 410	2 656	567	3 223
Drug offences	415	437	440	73	513
Other offences not elsewhere classified	4 379	3 953	3 349	537	3 886
<b>All offences</b>	<b>39 322</b>	<b>12 131</b>	<b>10 028</b>	<b>2 179</b>	<b>12 207</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Offences classifications are based on the *Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO)* (1985).

(b) Excludes offences reported in the Jervis Bay Territory

(c) Offences cleared do not necessarily relate to those offences reported in the time period

Source: ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2005–06*.

In 2005–06 the highest number of offences were recorded in: OTHER THEFT (12,016), PROPERTY DAMAGE (8,044), BURGLARY (5,047) and OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (4,379).

Offenders

There were a total of 12,207 offenders recorded in the ACT in 2005–06, an increase of 7% on the number recorded in 2004–05 (11,373).

Of the offenders recorded in 2005–06, 10,028 (82%) were male and 2,179 (18%) were female. The number of male offenders recorded in 2005–06 increased by 6% (from 9,467 in 2004–05), while the number of female offenders increased by 14% (from 1,906 in 2004–05).

*Offenders continued*

The offence category with the highest number of male offenders during 2005–06 was OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (3,349 or 33% of male offenders), followed by OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER (2,656 or 26%) and then OTHER THEFT (843 or 8%).

The offence category with the highest number of female offenders during 2005–06 was OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER (567 or 26% of female offenders), followed by OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (537 or 25%) and then OTHER THEFT (445 or 20%).

**DRUGS**

There were 415 drug related offences reported in the ACT during 2005–06, a 34% decrease from the number reported in 2004–05 (628). Over three-quarters of offences reported in 2005–06 were for POSSESSION OR USE OF DRUGS (76% or 316 offences), followed by DEAL AND TRAFFIC IN DRUGS (15% or 61 offences) and MANUFACTURE AND GROW DRUGS (7% or 28 offences).

**9.4** DRUG OFFENCES (a), ACT

	2003–04	2004–05(b)	2005–06	Change from 2004–05 to 2005–06
	no.	no.	no.	%
Possession or use of drugs	395	421	316	–25
Deal and traffic in drugs	100	131	61	–53
Manufacture and grow drugs	122	70	28	–60
Other drug offences	29	6	10	67
<b>Total offences</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>–34</b>

(a) Drug offences reported or becoming known to police.

(b) The data for 2004–05 are revised data from the ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2005–06*.

Source: ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2004–05*; and ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2005–06*.

There was a slight decrease in the total number of drug seizures in the ACT between 2004–05 (1,091 seizures) and 2005–06 (1,074 seizures). The drug seized most often in 2005–06 was CANNABIS (473 seizures, or 44% of total drug seizures), followed by AMPHETAMINES (207 seizures, or 19%).

DRUGS *continued***9.5** DRUG SEIZURES IN THE ACT(a)(b)(c)

Drug Type	2003–04		2004–05(d)		2005–06	
	Seizures	Weight	Seizures	Weight	Seizures	Weight
	no.	grams	no.	grams	no.	grams
Amphetamine	164	585	190	284	207	1 195
Cannabis	659	842 868	570	565 754	473	451 922
Cocaine	9	5	9	589	13	27
Heroin	96	268	51	84	41	40
Ketamine(e)	..	..	..	..	9	85
LSD(f)	—	—	2	..	1	4
MDMA(g)	49	78	48	124	125	708
Other	203	1 438	195	13 270	189	5 556
Steroids(h)	14	394	26	178	16	..
Total	1 194	..	1 091	..	1 074	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes seizures awaiting analysis to confirm both weights and the presence of the illegal substance.

(b) Recorded weights and drug types may differ from those previously recorded. Net weight confirmed has been used where available, otherwise net weight estimated has been used. The weight value indicated may also include packaging.

(c) ACT Policing Drug Registry figures differ from those prepared for the Australian Federal Police as a whole. The ACT Drug Registry counts each individual drug package seized, whereas the national figures combine like drugs together.

(d) The 2004–05 data are revised data from the ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2005–06.

(e) Seizures of ketamine were first recorded in ACT Policing's drug statistics in 2005–06

(f) Lysergic Acid Diethylamide. Not all LSD samples are weighed as the drug may be impregnated in another medium, e.g. paper

(g) Methylenedioxymethamphetamine, an amphetamine analogue generally known as 'ecstasy'

(h) Not all steroids are weighed due to the majority of steroids being suspended in liquid

Source: ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2004–05*; and ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2005–06*.

## PERSONS ARRESTED

A total of 4,778 persons were arrested in the ACT during 2005–06, an increase from 3,898 in 2004–05. Of those persons arrested in 2005–06, 85% were male (4,049 persons) and 15% (729 persons) were female.

Adults (persons aged 18 years or over) made up 89% of all persons arrested in the ACT (4,236 arrests) in 2005–06. Ten percent of adults arrested in the ACT (431 arrests) were Indigenous.

Juveniles (persons aged between 10 and 17 years) accounted for the remaining 11% of persons arrested in the ACT in 2005–06 (542 arrests). Almost a quarter of juveniles arrested (24% or 130 persons) were Indigenous.



## PERSONS ARRESTED

*continued***9.6** NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED, ACT

	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile									
Indigenous	73	34	107	72	25	97	103	27	130
Non-Indigenous	239	103	342	202	86	288	304	108	412
Total	312	137	449	274	111	385	407	135	542
Adult									
Indigenous	188	91	279	282	86	368	328	103	431
Non-Indigenous	1 809	534	2 343	2 722	423	3 145	3 314	491	3 805
Total	1 997	625	2 622	3 004	509	3 513	3 642	594	4 236
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 309</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>3 071</b>	<b>3 278</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>3 898</b>	<b>4 049</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>4 778</b>

Source: ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2004–05*; and ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2005–06*.

## PRISONERS

The ACT has two remand centres for unsentenced prisoners and a periodic detention centre. Periodic detention is a sentencing option, which, at the time of the 30 June 2006 National Prisoner Census, was available only to NSW and ACT courts. Persons given periodic detention are in custody for two consecutive days in a week (periodic detainee week) and remain at liberty during the rest of the week. With the exception of some sentenced 'fine default only' prisoners, persons sentenced to full-time custody by ACT criminal courts are held in NSW prisons.

In 2006, the ACT had a total of 218 prisoners, a decrease of 21% from the number of ACT prisoners in 2005 (275 prisoners). In 2006, slightly less than half of ACT prisoners were held in the ACT (48% or 104 prisoners) with the remainder held in NSW (52% or 114 prisoners). Of those prisoners held in the ACT, 58% (60 prisoners) were SENTENCED and 42% (44 prisoners) were UNSENTENCED.

**9.7** NUMBER OF PRISONERS—2006

	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW(a)	ACT Total	Australia(b)
Males	97	106	203	23 963
Females	7	8	15	1 827
Indigenous	13	13	26	6 091
Non-Indigenous	89	99	188	19 470
Unknown(c)	2	2	4	229
Sentenced	60	114	174	20 209
Unsentenced	44	—	44	5 581
<b>All prisoners</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>25 790</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons.

(b) The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures and are not separately counted in the Australian totals.

(c) Refers to persons whose Indigenous status is unknown.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4517.0).

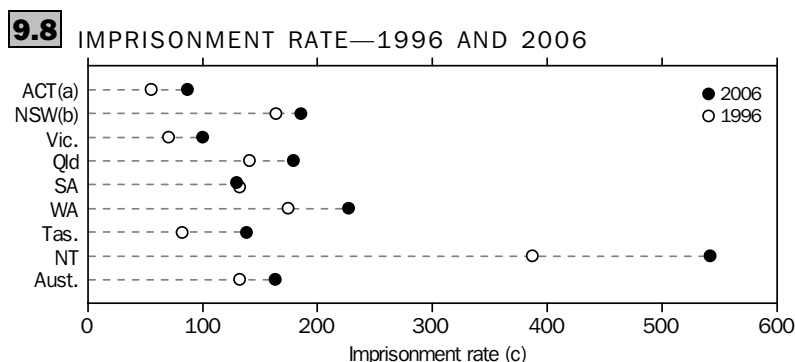
*Imprisonment rates*

In 2006, the ACT recorded the lowest IMPRISONMENT RATE of all the states and territories (86 prisoners per 100,000 adult population), slightly more than half the overall national IMPRISONMENT RATE (163 prisoners per 100,000 adult population). The ACT IMPRISONMENT RATE in 2006 was at its lowest level since 1999, when the ACT recorded an IMPRISONMENT RATE of 83 prisoners per 100,000 adult population.

Between 2005 and 2006, the ACT's IMPRISONMENT RATE fell by 22%, the largest proportional decrease of all the states and territories. However, this decrease was due largely to a change in the way the ACT counts its periodic detainees, i.e. periodic detainees who were in breach of an order for more than three months are now excluded.

Nationally, the IMPRISONMENT RATE rose by just less than 1% between 2005 and 2006, even though decreases were recorded in five of the eight states and territories.

Between 1996 and 2006, increases in IMPRISONMENT RATES were recorded in all states and territories except for SA, where there was a slight decrease. Over that period, the ACT IMPRISONMENT RATE increased by 57%, the second-largest proportional increase recorded over the period. Only Tasmania recorded a larger proportional increase in its IMPRISONMENT RATE (up by 68%). Nationally, the IMPRISONMENT RATE increased by 23% between 1996 and 2006.



(a) Data for ACT includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as prisoners held in NSW.

(b) Data for NSW excludes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(c) Rates per 100,000 adult population.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4517.0).

**COMMUNITY-BASED  
CORRECTIONS**

Community-based corrections orders are non-custodial orders under the authority of the various state and territory Corrective Services departments. They can include restricted movement, fine options, community service, parole, bail and sentenced probation.

In the ACT, the average number of persons in community-based corrections on the first day of each month for 2006 was 1,082, 46 persons (4%) fewer than for 2005 (1,128 persons). Nationally, the average number of persons in community-based corrections on the first day of each month for 2006 was 51,981, a decrease of 2% (801 persons) when compared with 2005.

COMMUNITY-BASED  
CORRECTIONS *continued*

**9.9** PERSONS IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS (a)(b)

	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER		RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION	
	ACT	Australia(c)	ACT	Australia
	no.	no.	rate	rate
MALES				
2001	1 092	45 515	940.03	627.91
2002	1 036	43 306	875.09	590.97
2003	989	41 337	826.89	556.22
2004	937	41 549	776.75	550.35
2005(d)(e)	954	43 081	783.20	563.28
2006	914	42 438	740.53	547.25
FEMALES				
2001	238	10 176	200.21	136.70
2002	194	9 632	156.72	126.82
2003	167	9 080	133.63	117.86
2004	164	9 118	130.66	116.91
2005(d)(e)	174	9 565	137.39	121.32
2006	168	9 447	130.78	118.43
PERSONS (f)				
2001	1 330	56 000	565.93	381.14
2002	1 230	53 203	508.18	356.51
2003	1 156	50 787	472.15	335.55
2004	1 102	51 049	447.09	332.60
2005(d)(e)	1 128	52 782	454.07	339.83
2006	1 082	51 981	430.05	330.41

- (a) Number on the first day of month calculated as a simple average, where the figures for each month are added and the total divided by twelve.
- (b) The number of persons in community-based corrections includes those persons with breached or suspended orders.
- (c) Prior to the September quarter 2002, some over enumeration may have occurred.
- (d) As of 1 July 2005, the definition of an adult changed in Victoria to a person aged 18 years and over.
- (e) Data movements from the June quarter 2005 may be influenced by data entry delays.
- (f) Includes persons whose sex is unknown.

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia, December quarters 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006* (cat. no. 4512.0).

Community-based correction rates in the ACT in 2006 were higher than the national rates. For persons in community-based corrections in the ACT, the rate was 430 community-based corrections per 100,000 adult population, compared with 330 persons per 100,000 adult population nationally.

The community-based correction rate for males in the ACT in 2006 was 741 community-based corrections per 100,000 adult male population, compared with 547 per 100,000 adult male population nationally. For females in the ACT there were 131 community-based corrections per 100,000 adult female population, compared with 118 females per 100,000 adult female population nationally.

**PERIODIC DETENTION**

Prisoners in periodic detention are required to be held in custody for two consecutive days each week. Periodic detention is a form of custody currently used only in NSW and ACT.

Each day during 2006, there were on average 55 prisoners in periodic detention in the ACT, down from an average of 82 prisoners in 2005 (a decrease of 33%). Over the same period, the average number of prisoners in periodic detention in NSW fell from 835 to 748, a decrease of 10%.

In 2006, the rate of imprisonment for persons in periodic detention in the ACT was 22 per 100,000 adult population, while for NSW it was 14 prisoners per 100,000 adult population. In 2005, the rates for both the ACT and NSW were higher, at 33 per 100,000 population and 16 per 100,000 population respectively.

**9.10 PERSONS IN PERIODIC DETENTION**

	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER			PRISONERS PER 100,000 ADULT POPULATION	
	NSW	ACT	Total	NSW	ACT
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate
<b>PERIODIC DETAINEES</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
2001	974	66	1 040	40.1	56.5
2002	831	66	897	33.7	55.5
2003	739	73	811	29.7	60.7
2004	687	89	775	27.3	73.7
2005	762	76	838	30.0	62.6
2006	684	52	736	26.6	42.2
<b>Females</b>					
2001	87	4	91	3.5	3.3
2002	68	4	72	2.7	3.6
2003	60	4	64	2.3	3.0
2004	62	4	66	2.4	3.3
2005	73	6	79	2.8	4.7
2006	64	3	67	2.4	2.2
<b>Persons</b>					
2001	1 061	70	1 130	21.5	29.6
2002	899	70	969	17.9	29.0
2003	799	76	875	15.8	31.1
2004	749	93	842	14.6	37.8
2005	835	82	917	16.2	33.1
2006	748	55	802	14.3	21.8

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia, December quarters 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006* (cat. no. 4512.0).

**COURTS***Criminal court system*

The ACT Supreme Court is the superior court of record in the ACT. It has unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction and exercises an appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in respect of the Magistrates Court and Tribunals. The ACT Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice, three resident Judges, twenty additional Judges (each of whose primary commission is as a Judge of the Federal Court of Australia) and a Master.

*Criminal court system  
continued*

The ACT also has a Magistrates Court which has limited jurisdiction to hear and determine civil and criminal cases across a range of disputes, including:

- offences under the criminal law;
- applications for domestic violence, personal and workplace protection orders;
- civil debt and damages, small claims, criminal injuries and worker's compensation; and
- commercial tenancies.

The Magistrates Court's jurisdiction also includes the Coroner's Court and the Children's Court. The following Tribunals operate within the framework of the Magistrates Court:

- Administrative Appeals Tribunal;
- Tenancy Tribunal;
- Credit Tribunal;
- Discrimination Tribunal;
- Guardianship & Management of Property Tribunal;
- Health Professionals Tribunal;
- Mental Health Tribunal; and
- Residential Tenancies Tribunal.

A finalised defendant is a person or organisation for whom all charges have been formally completed so that the defendant ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the court. There were 166 finalised defendants in the ACT Higher Courts during 2005–06, an increase of 15% from 2004–05. Nationally, the number of finalised defendants decreased by 4% over the same period.

### **9.11** HIGHER COURTS, Finalised defendants

	ACT	Australia
	no.	no.
2000–01	205	18 029
2001–02	171	17 997
2002–03	164	16 643
2003–04	119	17 315
2004–05	144	16 964
2005–06	166	16 319

Source: *Criminal Courts, Australia*,  
2005–06, (cat. no.  
4513.0).

Court cases can be analysed by the duration or the time elapsed. For the ACT Higher Criminal Courts, the duration period which had the highest number of defendants finalised was the 52 WEEKS AND OVER period with 42 individuals, or 25% of the total ACT defendants. The 39 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS period had the least number (24 individuals or 15% of the total).

The total number of defendants finalised in the ACT Higher Criminal Courts in 2005–06 (165) was approximately 1% of the national figure (16,318).

**9.12** HIGHER COURTS DEFENDANTS FINALISED, Method of Finalisation and Duration—2005-06

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.	Aust. derived
Acquitted										
Under 13 weeks	13	3	68	7	3	7	—	—	102	101
13 & under 26 weeks	60	27	55	6	12	11	7	3	180	181
26 & under 39 weeks	69	53	43	10	33	9	—	5	224	222
39 & under 52 weeks	42	54	25	9	61	11	5	6	213	213
52 weeks and over	75	71	44	57	257	10	8	8	530	530
Total	259	207	235	89	366	48	24	21	1 249	1 249
Guilty finding by court										
Under 13 weeks	3	—	105	9	—	13	—	—	129	130
13 & under 26 weeks	18	8	54	7	8	22	4	—	122	121
26 & under 39 weeks	63	46	44	13	28	21	3	—	220	218
39 & under 52 weeks	55	59	30	11	52	13	3	4	226	227
52 weeks and over	161	142	76	133	317	21	10	3	863	863
Total	300	255	309	173	405	90	20	7	1 560	1 559
Guilty plea by defendant										
Under 13 weeks	415	186	2 666	107	634	170	141	27	4 346	4 346
13 & under 26 weeks	803	527	1 022	147	377	63	57	19	3 015	3 015
26 & under 39 weeks	554	453	403	78	118	26	17	22	1 671	1 671
39 & under 52 weeks	298	286	171	37	103	15	11	12	933	933
52 weeks and over	463	298	207	129	213	26	25	28	1 389	1 389
Total	2 533	1 750	4 469	498	1 445	300	251	108	11 354	11 354
Non-adjudicated defendants										
Under 13 weeks	53	11	385	87	59	27	11	7	640	640
13 & under 26 weeks	71	19	250	45	66	29	8	7	495	495
26 & under 39 weeks	56	22	164	33	36	12	3	8	334	334
39 & under 52 weeks	34	15	109	17	28	10	3	3	217	219
52 weeks and over	67	24	197	47	105	20	7	3	470	470
Total	281	91	1 105	229	294	98	31	27	2 156	2 156
Defendants finalised										
Under 13 weeks	482	199	3 224	210	696	217	155	34	5 217	5 217
13 & under 26 weeks	952	581	1 381	205	463	125	76	29	3 812	3 812
26 & under 39 weeks	742	574	654	134	215	68	25	37	2 449	2 449
39 & under 52 weeks	429	414	335	74	244	49	20	24	1 589	1 589
52 weeks and over	766	535	524	366	892	77	50	42	3 252	3 252
Total	3 371	2 303	6 118	989	2 510	536	326	166	16 319	16 319

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 4513.0).

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## IMPROVED ESTIMATION METHODS FOR LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

In June 2007, the ABS introduced an improved method of estimation for the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The new method, known as composite estimation, is more efficient than the previous estimation method, achieving a given level of standard error at lower cost than the previous estimator.

The new estimation method was introduced with the release of May 2007 labour force statistics. At the same time, historical LFS statistics were revised based on the new method, back to April 2001. Labour force statistics presented in this publication have been revised to reflect the composite estimation method.

## LABOUR FORCE STATUS

### *Employed people*

In 2006–07, there were an estimated 188,100 employed people in the ACT, an increase of almost 4% on those employed during 2005–06 (181,400) and an increase of 5% on those employed during 2004–05 (178,700).

Of the employed people in the ACT during 2006–07, 52% were male and 48% were female. Of the total employed persons, 75% (141,900) worked full-time.

Eighty-five per cent of employed males in the ACT worked full-time, compared with 65% of employed females.

### **10.1** LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER), ACT—Financial year averages: **Original**

	<i>Employed full-time</i>	<i>Total employed</i>	<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
<b>Males</b>						
2004–05	78.6	92.1	3.8	3.9	76.6	125.2
2005–06	80.1	94.6	3.3	3.3	77.3	126.6
2006–07	83.1	97.5	3.2	3.1	78.4	128.4
<b>Females</b>						
2004–05	53.8	86.6	2.7	3.0	67.4	132.4
2005–06	55.2	86.8	2.8	3.2	67.2	133.4
2006–07	58.8	90.6	2.6	2.8	69.0	135.1
<b>Persons</b>						
2004–05	132.4	178.7	6.5	3.5	71.9	257.6
2005–06	135.3	181.4	6.1	3.3	72.1	260.0
2006–07	141.9	188.1	5.7	3.0	73.6	263.5

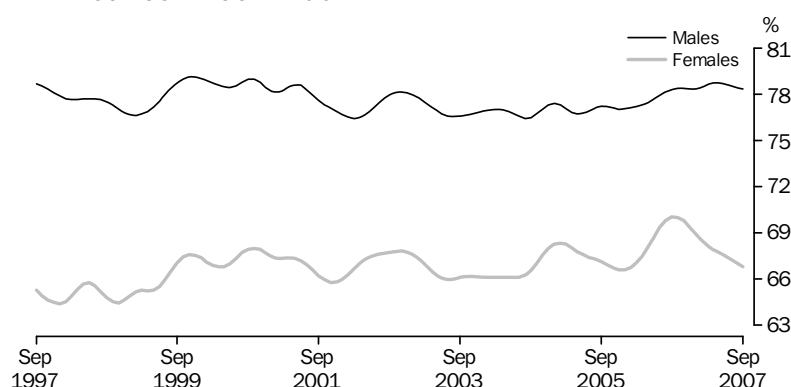
Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, Sep 2007* (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

### *Participation rates*

The ACT's trend labour force participation rate continues to be one of the highest of any Australian state or territory. At September 2007, the ACT recorded the second highest participation rate (72.5%), behind that for Northern Territory (73.5%). The national trend participation rate was 65.0%. The ACT's male trend participation rate at September 2007 was 78.4% and for females was 66.8%. While male labour force participation rates have remained relatively stable over recent years, female participation rates have fluctuated more widely.

## Participation rates

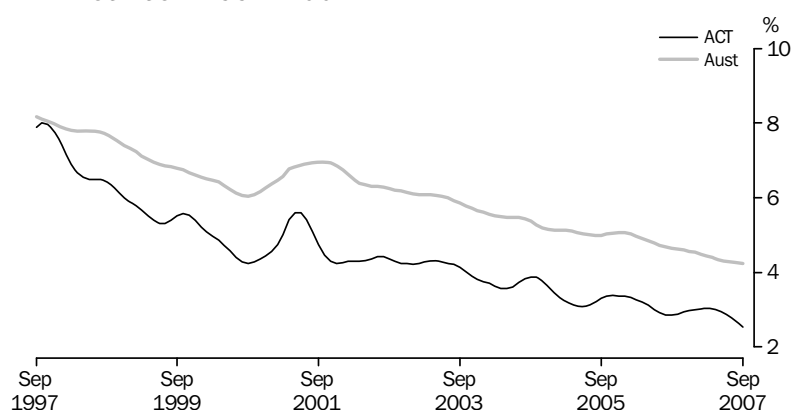
continued

**10.2** LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, By sex—ACT: Trend series—1997–2007

Source: Labour Force, Australia, September 2007,  
Time series spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

## Unemployment

The ACT's trend unemployment rate at September was 2.5%, slightly lower than those for September 2006 (2.9%) and September 2005 (3.3%). Apart from peaks around October/November 1997 (8.0%) and May/June 2001 (5.6%), the trend unemployment rate for the ACT has generally declined over the past decade. The national trend unemployment rate at September 2007 was 4.2%.

**10.3** UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, ACT and Australia: ^Trend series—1997–2007

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, September 2007 (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

At September 2007, there were an estimated 4,900 unemployed persons (trend terms) in the ACT, comprising 2,500 males and 2,400 females. This was a decrease from September 2006 (5,500 unemployed persons) and also from September 2005 (6,200 unemployed persons).

## Underutilised labour

The unemployed represent just one measure of underutilised labour, and while the unemployment rate is the key measure of available labour resources which are not being utilised in the economy, no single measure can fully capture the complexity of the labour market nor satisfy all the purposes for which data are needed.

### Underutilised labour continued

The amount of underutilisation, or spare capacity, in the labour supply is important for economic policy due to its potential to contribute to the production of goods and services. Labour underutilisation is also an important social policy issue as the lack of sufficiently paid work may have a significant impact on the financial, personal and social lives of both individuals and their families.

The ABS has a series of supplementary measures of labour underutilisation that provide a broad view of existing and potential labour resources, and the extent to which they are being utilised. These take into account, in addition to the unemployed, people who are underemployed and those with a marginal attachment to the labour force (particularly discouraged job seekers). The head count measures give an indication of the proportion of the population affected by labour underutilisation, while the volume measures may be more relevant for analysing spare capacity in the labour force.

## 10.4 MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION, ACT and Australia: **Original series**—September

	Unemployment rate(a)	Labour force underutilisation rate(b)	Extended labour force underutilisation rate(c)	Volume unemployment rate(d)(e)(f)	Volume underemployment rate(d)(g)	Volume labour force underutilisation rate(d)(h)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>						
2002	4.2	8.0	9.0	3.2	1.7	4.8
2003	3.9	8.5	9.1	3.0	1.9	4.9
2004	4.2	8.3	9.2	3.3	1.4	4.7
2005	2.9	6.2	6.8	2.1	1.2	3.3
2006	2.6	6.5	6.7	1.7	1.5	3.1
<b>Australia</b>						
2002	6.4	12.1	13.1	5.3	2.4	7.8
2003	5.9	11.5	12.5	5.0	2.4	7.4
2004	5.5	11.1	12.2	4.4	2.3	6.8
2005	5.1	10.5	11.4	4.2	2.2	6.4
2006	4.8	9.8	10.6	3.8	2.1	5.9

(a) The unemployed as a proportion of the labour force.

(b) The unemployed, plus the underemployed, as a proportion of the labour force.

(c) The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour force, as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached persons.

(d) Volume measures of labour underutilisation are experimental.

(e) The volume of potential labour in the labour force is equal to the preferred hours of unemployed persons, plus the preferred hours of underemployed workers (both utilised and unutilised), plus the hours of labour usually provided by employed persons who are not underemployed.

(f) The hours of labour sought by unemployed persons, as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.

(g) The additional hours of labour offered by underemployed workers as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.

(h) The total volume of underutilised labour in the labour force (hours sought by those in unemployment, plus additional hours offered by those in underemployment), as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.

Source: *Australian Labour Market Statistics, Labour Force Survey, Survey of Job Search Experience and Survey of Underemployed Workers*, Data available on request.

### TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET

One of the major factors affecting teenage participation in the labour market is the number of teenagers who attend educational institutions full-time. The number of people aged 15–19 years who study full-time is typically higher than for any other age group.

## TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET *continued*

The ACT civilian population aged 15–19 years in 2006–07 was 23,200 persons. Of these, 16,900 persons attended an educational institution full-time. There were 13,300 employed people aged 15–19 years, comprising 3,900 full-time workers and 9,500 part-time workers. Of these employed persons, 63% (8,400 persons) also attended education institutions on a full-time basis.

The 2006–07 annual average unemployment rate for people for ACT residents aged 15–19 years was 13.7%. This was a small increase from that recorded in 2005–06 (13.3%). The Australian unemployment rate for people aged 15–19 for 2006–07 was 13.9%.

The 2006–07 ACT labour force participation rate for people aged 15–19 years was 66.6%, compared with 59.6% for Australia.

### **10.5** PERSONS AGED 15–19 YEARS, ACT—Original series—2006–07

		Not attending full-time education	Attending full-time education	Total
Employed				
Full-time	'000	3.4	*0.4	3.9
Part-time	'000	*1.5	8.0	9.5
Total	'000	4.9	8.4	13.3
Unemployed				
Looking for full-time work	'000	*0.5	*0.1	*0.7
Total	'000	*0.7	*1.5	*2.1
Labour force	'000	5.6	9.9	15.4
Not in the labour force	'000	*0.7	7.0	7.7
Civilian population aged 15–19 years	'000	6.2	16.9	23.2
Unemployment rate				
Looking for f/t work	%	*13.6	*23.0	*14.8
Total	%	*11.8	*14.8	*13.7
Labour force participation rate	%	89.1	58.4	66.6
Unemployment to population ratio - looking for full-time work	ratio	*8.7	*0.7	*2.9

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes  
Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, Sep 2007* (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The industries with the largest numbers of employees in the ACT during 2007 were GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE (56,000 persons), PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (24,900 persons) and RETAIL TRADE (18,000 persons).

The ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY industry had the highest rate of employment growth from 2006 to 2007, with a 32% increase in the number of employed persons. The ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS industry had the second highest growth rate, increasing by 26% over the same period. The industries with the largest decreases in employment were COMMUNICATION SERVICES (down 31%) and FINANCE AND INSURANCE (down 25%).

EMPLOYMENT BY  
INDUSTRY *continued***10.6** EMPLOYED PERSONS, By industry(a)—ACT—August quarter

	2006		2007		Change 2006-2007
Industry	'000	%	'000	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*0.9	*0.5	*0.7	*0.4	-20.5
Mining	*—	*—	*—	*—	—
Manufacturing	5.4	2.8	4.2	2.2	-21.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	*1.1	*0.6	1.4	0.8	31.5
Construction	12.5	6.6	12.1	6.4	-3.9
Wholesale trade	3.8	2.0	3.4	1.8	-8.7
Retail trade	22.2	11.7	18.0	9.5	-19.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.6	4.6	10.9	5.7	25.8
Transport and storage	3.0	1.6	3.5	1.8	15.8
Communication services	3.1	1.6	2.2	1.1	-30.5
Finance and insurance	4.1	2.2	3.1	1.6	-25.0
Property and business services	25.2	13.3	24.9	13.1	-1.3
Government administration and defence	51.4	27.2	56.0	29.5	8.9
Education	16.1	8.5	16.5	8.7	2.0
Health and community services	15.8	8.3	17.2	9.1	9.2
Cultural and recreational services	7.9	4.2	6.9	3.6	-13.2
Personal and other services	8.0	4.2	8.7	4.6	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Classified according to the 1993 version of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Aug 2007* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), Data cubes.

EMPLOYMENT BY  
OCCUPATION

The occupation with the highest number of employed persons in the ACT in the August quarter 2007 was PROFESSIONALS (53,200). Of these PROFESSIONALS, 52% were female and 48% were male.

In the August quarter 2007, the occupations most frequently reported by employed males in the ACT were PROFESSIONALS (28%), followed by ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (18%), MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS (14%) and TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS (13%). For employed females, the most frequently reported occupations were PROFESSIONALS (27%), followed by INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (26%), ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (15%) and MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS (13%).

## 10.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By sex and occupation(a)—ACT—August quarter

	2006			2007		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Managers and administrators	12.7	10.0	22.7	14.2	11.3	25.5
Professionals	24.5	26.5	51.0	29.0	24.2	53.2
Associate professionals	17.1	14.0	31.1	17.6	13.8	31.4
Tradespersons and related workers	14.6	1.8	16.5	13.2	1.3	14.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	1.2	6.6	7.8	*1.0	4.2	5.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	10.7	20.6	31.3	10.1	23.3	33.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	5.7	*1.0	6.7	4.6	*0.9	5.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	6.0	10.2	16.2	5.9	8.1	13.9
Labourers and related workers	3.9	2.1	6.0	5.0	2.0	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>189.7</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Classified according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Aug 2007* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), Data cubes.

### PUBLIC SECTOR WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

Estimates of the number of wage and salary earners (employees) in the public sector are currently obtained from the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings – Public Sector (SEE). This survey is being replaced by an annual survey, commencing with the 2007–08 reference year. The final set of quarterly data from the SEE relate to May 2007. Data from the 2007–08 survey are expected to be released in January 2009.

In trend terms, there were 1,662,300 public sector employees in Australia in May 2007, 5% of whom (88,100) worked in the ACT. Nationally, the Commonwealth Government employed 230,800 persons, with 30% of these (69,400 persons) working in the ACT.

In May 2007 the SEE recorded 18,700 persons (in trend terms) who were employed in state government within the ACT. Nationally, state governments employed 1,262,000 people, while local governments employed 169,500 people.

Additional information on persons employed within the ACT public service are provided in *Chapter 3 – Government*.

### LABOUR MOBILITY

An estimated 192,600 people aged 15 years and over in the ACT had worked at some time during the year ending February 2006. At February 2006, 73% of these (140,500 people) had been with their current employer/business for one year or more, while 20% (38,200) had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months and 7% (13,900) were not employed.

Of the 178,700 people aged 15 years and over who were working at February 2006 in the ACT, 14% (24,200) had changed their employer/business in their main job in the last 12 months.

For people who had not changed employer/business during the cycle, 123,100 (88%) were employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) and 17,400 (12%) were owner managers and contributing family workers.

## PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons not in the labour force are those people in the civilian population aged 15 years or over who are neither employed nor unemployed. At September 2006, 61,600 people in the ACT were classified as not in the labour force.

Persons not in the labour force can be divided further into those who are marginally attached to the labour force and those who are not marginally attached.

Persons not in the labour force are considered to be marginally attached to the labour force if they:

- want to work and are actively looking for work, but are not available to start work in the reference week, or
- want to work and are not actively looking for work, but are available to start work within four weeks.

Persons not in the labour force are not marginally attached to the labour force if they:

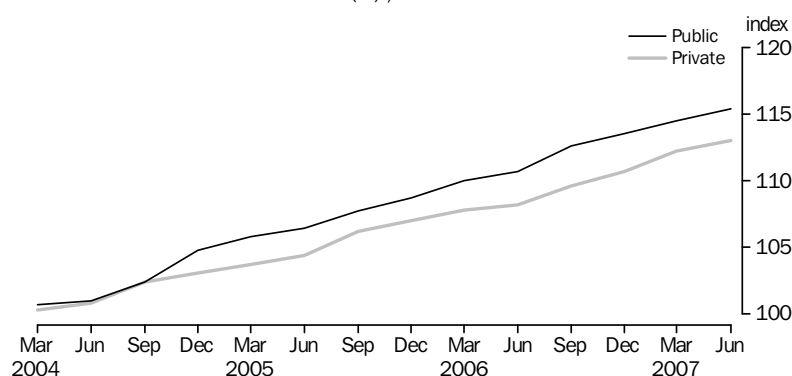
- do not want to work, or
- want to work, but are not actively looking for work, and are not available to start work within four weeks.

At September 2006, 8,500 people in the ACT had a marginal attachment to the labour force. Of the 53,100 people without a marginal attachment to the labour force, 4,000 wanted to work, but were not actively looking and were not available to start work within four weeks. A further 46,900 people did not want to work. The remaining 2,200 people not marginally attached to the labour force were permanently unable to work.

## WAGE PRICE INDEX

For June quarter 2007, the ACT Wage Price Index (for total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses) was 115.4 for the public sector and 113.0 for the private sector. There was an increase from June 2006 of 4.7 index points for the public sector (from 110.7) and an increase of 4.8 index points for the private sector (from 108.2). The wage prices in both sectors have risen steadily over the last 10 years.

**10.8** WAGE PRICE INDEX (a), ACT—2004–2007



Note: (a) Reference year for indexes is 2003–04 = 100.0.

Source: *Labour Price Index, Australia, June 2007* (cat no. 6345.0).



## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

At May 2007, the ACT average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) figure for all full-time adult employees was \$1,288, which was 18% higher than the national figure of \$1,088. The trend estimate of AWOTE for full-time adult males in the ACT was \$1,384, 20% higher than the national figure (\$1,156). For full-time adult female employees, the trend AWOTE was \$1,171, 21% higher than the national figure (\$968).

The ACT continues to have the highest AWOTE of all states and territories for full-time adult employees. Western Australia had the second highest AWOTE for males (\$1,272) and New South Wales had the second highest AWOTE for females (\$1,011).

### **10.9** AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Full-time adults(a): **Trend series—May 2007**

	Males	Females	Persons
	\$	\$	\$
Australian Capital Territory	1 383.70	1 170.70	1 287.50
New South Wales	1 199.30	1 010.90	1 128.00
Victoria	1 125.50	945.50	1 067.40
Queensland	1 082.80	920.90	1 019.90
South Australia	1 052.70	921.30	1 011.10
Western Australia	1 271.80	943.80	1 164.00
Tasmania	1 047.00	931.30	1 009.30
Northern Territory	1 112.20	958.20	1 042.40
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1 156.00</b>	<b>968.20</b>	<b>1 088.40</b>

(a) 'Adult' is defined as 21 years of age or over, or people paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, May 2007* (cat. no. 6302.0).

## COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

Compensation of employees covers wages and salaries received by employees, and employers' social contributions (pension and superannuation funds, and workers compensation).

In 2005–06, compensation of employees in the ACT totalled \$11.9b, or 61% of ACT's Gross State Product (GSP) at current prices. This is an increase of \$623m from 2004–05 (\$11.3b). Nationally, compensation of employees totalled \$460.3b, or 48% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices, up \$31.8b since 2004–05 (\$428.5b).

COMPENSATION OF  
EMPLOYEES *continued***10.10** LABOUR COSTS, ACT and Australia: **Current prices**

		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
<b>ACT</b>				
Compensation of employees(a)	\$m	10 670	11 289	11 912
Gross State Product	\$m	17 500	18 473	19 477
Proportion of GSP	%	61	61	61
<b>Australia</b>				
Compensation of employees(a)	\$m	399 334	428 549	460 318
Gross Domestic Product	\$m	840 285	896 568	965 969
Proportion of GDP	%	48	48	48

(a) Compensation of employees as a component of Gross State Product (GSP) for the ACT, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Australia, consists of the value of entitlements earned by employees from their employers for services rendered during the accounting period.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2005-06* (cat no. 5220.0).

TRADE UNION  
MEMBERSHIPS

At August 2006, an estimated 175,100 people had their main job in the ACT and, of these, 31,000 (18%) were members of a trade union in their main job. The proportion of employees who were trade union members in the ACT has steadily decreased over the years, comprising 24% of employees in 2003, 21% in 2004, 20% in 2005 and 18% in 2006.

Nationally, 1,786,000 (20%) employees were members of a trade union in their main job at August 2006, down 7% from August 2005 (1,911,900). The proportion of employees who were trade union members decreased from 23% in 2004, to 22% in 2005 and to 20% in 2006.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were 2,700 working days lost due to industrial disputes in the ACT for the year ended June 2007. This was 300 days more than the previous year, with 2,400 working days lost. Nationally, 88,400 working days were lost due to industrial disputes for the year ended June 2007, which was less than half the number lost in the previous year (188,600 days).

For the year to June 2007, there were 15.5 working days lost per thousand employees due to industrial disputes in the ACT, which compares with 14.1 working days lost per thousand employees in the year to June 2006. Nationally, working days lost per thousand employees declined from 21.6 in the year to June 2006 to 9.9 in the year to June 2007.

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## COUNTS OF BUSINESSES

The ABS uses an economic statistics units model on the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register* (ABSBR) to describe the characteristics of businesses and the structural relationships between related businesses.

Within large and diverse business groups, the units model is also used to define reporting units that can provide data to the ABS at suitable levels of detail. The units model can be used to produce counts of businesses from the ABSBR.

### 11.1 COUNTS OF BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY, ACT—June 2006

	EMPLOYMENT SIZE RANGE			Total employing	Non employing	Total
	1 - 19	20-199	200+			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	129	6	—	135	513	648
Mining	5	—	—	5	17	22
Manufacturing	340	46	5	391	470	861
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	—	—	—	16	16
Construction	1 250	71	—	1 321	3 198	4 519
Wholesale trade	260	45	—	305	289	594
Retail trade	1 267	269	9	1 545	1 008	2 553
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	413	197	9	619	186	805
Transport and storage	204	16	3	223	959	1 182
Communication services	83	13	—	96	172	268
Finance and insurance	409	22	4	435	998	1 433
Property and business services	2 898	243	15	3 156	4 554	7 710
Education	106	18	—	124	213	337
Health and community services	729	87	6	822	680	1 502
Cultural and recreational services	211	46	3	260	458	718
Personal and other services	343	30	—	373	453	826
<b>All industries</b>	<b>8 643</b>	<b>1 104</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9 804</b>	<b>14 187</b>	<b>23 994</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2003 to Jun 2006* (cat. no. 8165.0), Data cubes.

Following feedback from users of the 2005 release of business counts, the numbers of active businesses have been published rather than all entities carrying out economic activity. At June 2005 there were 23,994 ACT businesses on the ABSBR. Of those businesses, 9,804 (41%) were employing, with 14,187 (59%) non-employing. Nationally, there were 1,963,907 businesses on the ABSBR, of which 40% were employing businesses and 60% were non-employing businesses.

Of ACT employing businesses, the PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry had the greatest number of employing businesses with 3,156 (32%), followed by RETAIL TRADE with 1,545 (16%) and CONSTRUCTION with 1,321 (13%). For non-employing businesses, the greatest number of businesses were also in PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (4,554 or 32%), followed by CONSTRUCTION (3,198 or 23%) and RETAIL TRADE (1,008 or 7%).

The majority of employing businesses in the ACT (88% or 8,643 businesses) had less than twenty employees. Around one in ten (11% or 1,104 businesses) had between 20 and 199 employees, while less than 1% (57 businesses) had 200 employees or more.

## COUNTS OF BUSINESSES

*continued*

In the year to June 2006, NSW and ACT had the lowest net growth in number of businesses of any state or territory (each 0.4%). The ACT had the second lowest survival rate for businesses operating, from June 2003 to June 2006, of any state or territory (62.0%), with the Northern Territory recording the lowest survival rate (60.4%).

## BANKRUPTCIES

*Business bankruptcies*

Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia (ITSA) refer to business bankruptcy as where an individual's bankruptcy is directly related to their ownership of a business. For 2005–06 data, ITSA used the state of residence to classify bankruptcies for the first time, so these data are not comparable to previously published figures. The reason for bankruptcy is that which is reported by the bankrupt business owner.

As was the case nationally, the most frequently reported cause of business bankruptcies in the ACT during 2005–06 was ECONOMIC CONDITIONS (accounting for 42% of all ACT business bankruptcies, and 33% nationally), LACK OF BUSINESS ABILITY (12% of business bankruptcies in the ACT and nationally) and EXCESSIVE DRAWINGS (12% of ACT business bankruptcies and 10% nationally).

Ten percent of ACT business bankruptcies 2005–06 were attributed to SEASONAL CONDITIONS, in contrast to 1% nationally.

### 11.2 REPORTED CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, ACT and Australia—2005–06

	ACT		Aust.	
	no.	%	no.	%
Economic conditions	17	42	1 399	33
Lack of capital	2	5	393	9
Lack of business ability	5	12	537	12
Excessive drawings	5	12	428	10
Inability to collect debts	—	—	142	3
Excessive interest	2	5	213	5
Failure to keep proper books	3	7	195	5
Seasonal conditions	4	10	50	1
Gambling or speculation	1	2	49	1
Other reasons (incl. not stated)	1	2	347	8
Personal reasons (incl. ill health)	1	2	545	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 298</b>	<b>100</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, *Annual Report by the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy on the Operation of the Bankruptcy Act, 2005–2006*.

#### *Non-business bankruptcies*

ITSA refer to non-business bankruptcies as bankruptcies where an individual's occupation and cause of bankruptcy are not related to any ownership of a business.

There were 222 non-business bankruptcies in the ACT during 2005–06. The three most commonly reported causes of non-business bankruptcies in the ACT were the same as those reported nationally, namely UNEMPLOYMENT (40% of ACT non-business bankruptcies, and 33% nationally), EXCESSIVE USE OF CREDIT (20% of ACT non-business bankruptcies and 26% nationally) and DOMESTIC DISCORD (14% of ACT non-business bankruptcies and 13% nationally).

Non-business  
bankruptcies continued

**11.3** REPORTED CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, ACT  
and Australia—2005–06

	ACT		Aust.	
	no.	%	no.	%
Unemployment	89	40	6 074	33
Excessive use of credit	45	20	4 702	26
Domestic discord	30	14	2 274	13
Ill health	16	7	2 057	11
Adverse litigation	14	6	855	5
Gambling or speculation	7	3	673	4
Liabilities on guarantees	6	3	380	2
Other causes or not stated	15	7	1 198	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18 213</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, *Annual Report by the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy on the Operation of the Bankruptcy Act, 2005–2006*.

INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY

*Business use of IT*

Data from the ABS 2005–06 Business Use of Information Technology Survey are scheduled for release in December 2007. The following paragraphs therefore refer to the 2004–05 survey.

The sample design for the 2004–05 Business Use of Information Technology Survey combines stratification for the three smaller states and territories. This means that data for these regions are less reliable than those for the larger states and users should make comparisons between regions or time periods for these states and territories with caution.

During 2004–05, 92% of ACT businesses used computers, 84% used the Internet and 28% had a web presence. These all represent increases on 2003–04 figures, when 89% of ACT businesses used computers, 78% used the Internet and 21% had a web presence.

At the national level, 89% of businesses in 2004–05 used computers, 77% used the Internet and 27% had a web presence.

INNOVATION IN BUSINESS

The ABS 2005 Innovation Survey defined innovation as the process of developing, introducing and implementing a new or significantly improved good or service or a new or significantly improved process. Information about three types of innovative activity were collected:

- *New or significantly improved good or service* – any good or service or combination of these which is new to a business and its characteristics or intended uses differ significantly from those previously produced.
- *New or significantly improved operational process* – a significantly change for a business in its methods of producing or delivering goods or services.
- *New or significantly improved organisational/managerial process* – a significant change to the strategies, structures or routines of a business which aim to improve performance.

During 2004 and 2005 28% of the 2,435 ACT businesses surveyed reported business innovation. This was the lowest proportion of any state or territory, with the majority reporting between 30% and 35%.

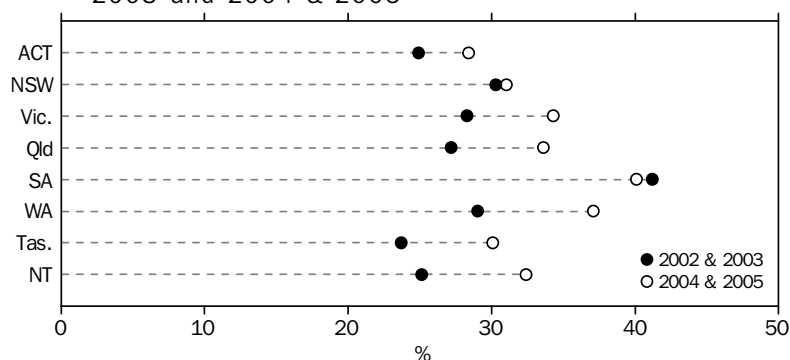


## INNOVATION IN BUSINESS

*continued*

Across all states and territories, the predominant type of innovation introduced was the introduction of new organisational/managerial processes (24% of ACT businesses and 25% nationally). One in five ACT businesses reported new or significantly improved operational processes (compared with 22% nationally), while 15% reported new or significantly improved goods or services (compared with 19% nationally).

**11.4** INNOVATING BUSINESSES, By states and territories—2002 & 2003 and 2004 & 2005



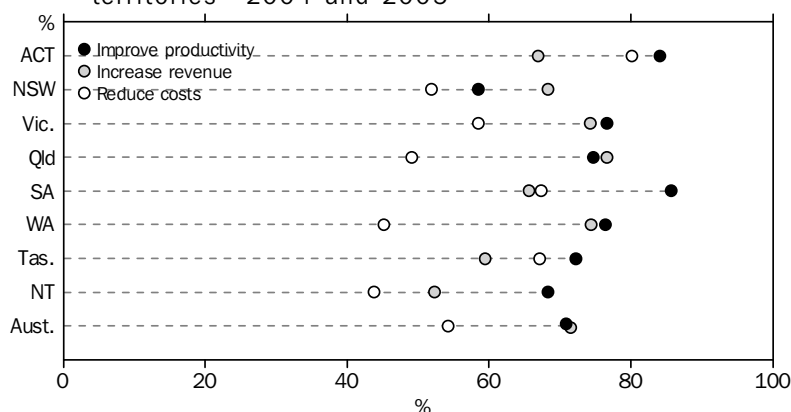
(a) For businesses with operations in more than one state or territory, any innovation was classified to the state or territory of the head office.

Source: *Innovation in Australian Business, 2005* (cat. no. 8158.0).

*Drivers of innovation*

In the 2005 Innovation Survey, drivers of innovation were split into three categories: profit related; market related; and legal related drivers. Profit related drivers were most frequently cited by ACT innovating businesses, with 84% reporting IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY, 67% reporting INCREASE REVENUE and 80% reporting REDUCE COSTS. Nationally, these drivers were reported by 71%, 72% and 54% of innovating businesses, respectively.

**11.5** PROFIT RELATED DRIVERS OF INNOVATION, By states and territories—2004 and 2005



Source: *Innovation in Australian Business, 2005* (cat. no. 8158.0).

*Drivers of innovation  
continued*

Within market related drivers, the most frequently reported driver was INCREASE RESPONSIVENESS TO CUSTOMER NEEDS, reported by 62% of ACT innovating businesses, and 65% nationally. HIGH DEGREE OF PRICE COMPETITION IN THIS BUSINESS'S PRODUCT MARKETS was the second highest market related driver for ACT innovating businesses (50%), compared with 28% nationally.

Within legal related drivers, 26% of ACT innovating businesses reported IMPROVE SAFETY OR WORKING CONDITIONS, while 15% reported BE ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE and 12% reported MEET GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS OR STANDARDS. Nationally, these drivers were reported by 37%, 19% and 34% of innovating businesses, respectively.

*Sources of ideas and  
information*

Eighty-two per cent of ACT innovating businesses sourced ideas or information for innovative activity from INTERNAL SOURCES (compared with 76% nationally), while 72% used MARKET SOURCES (70% nationally), 13% used INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES (8% nationally), and 60% used OTHER SOURCES (44% nationally).

## RETAIL TRADE

Chain volume estimates measure changes in value after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated, allowing volume changes to be observed over time. The total retail turnover in chain volume measures for the ACT in 2005–06 was \$3,851.8m. The FOOD RETAILING industry group contributed the largest amount to the total turnover with \$1,481.6m (38% of total turnover), followed by HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING (\$790.0m, or 21%) and HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES (\$464.2m, or 12%).

HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING recorded the largest dollar increase between 2004–05 and 2005–06, up \$106.9m (16%). This was nearly three times the amount of the second highest growth area, OTHER RETAILING (up \$35.9m, or 12%). The two industry groups recording the largest dollar falls over this period were FOOD RETAILING (down \$26.8m, or 2%), and HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES (down \$23.3m, or 5%).

Between 2000–01 and 2005–06, the largest dollar increases were recorded in the HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING industry group (up \$394.4m, or 99%), followed by FOOD RETAILING (up \$156.0m, or 12%). The largest dollar decreases recorded in this period were in HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES (down \$41.6m, or 8%) and RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING (down \$29.1m, or 14%).

### **11.6** RETAIL TURNOVER, By industry group(a)—ACT: Chain volume measures

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
<i>Industry group</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food retailing	1 325.5	1 455.5	1 439.3	1 446.5	1 508.4	1 481.6
Department stores	316.1	329.6	342.4	349.1	345.0	355.6
Clothing and soft good retailing	172.6	202.9	203.3	208.4	226.1	245.9
Household good retailing	395.6	471.1	554.7	655.4	683.0	790.0
Recreational good retailing	210.7	173.1	185.3	182.0	179.8	181.6
Other retailing	348.8	349.2	307.8	316.5	297.2	333.1
Hospitality and services	505.8	540.7	585.6	545.0	487.6	464.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 245.4</b>	<b>3 501.0</b>	<b>3 608.0</b>	<b>3 704.2</b>	<b>3 727.0</b>	<b>3 851.8</b>

(a) Classified according to the 1993 version of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Source: Retail Business Survey, Data available on request.

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CHAPTER **12**

**HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION** .....



FIRST HOME OWNERS  
GRANT

The First Home Owner Grant (FHOG), introduced on 1 July 2000, entitled eligible applicants to a one-off payment of \$7,000. On 9 March 2001, the Commonwealth Government announced that an additional \$7,000 grant would be available to first home owners who entered into contracts between 9 March 2001 and 31 December 2001 to build their first home, or purchase a new but previously unoccupied home.

This additional grant was later reduced from \$7,000 to \$3,000 for contracts made between 1 January 2002 and 30 June 2002 (inclusive) by applicants building a first home, or purchasing a new but previously unoccupied home.

From July 2002 onwards, the FHOG stands at the original amount of \$7,000.

In the ACT, there have been 15,158 applicants with more than \$106m paid since the introduction of the home owners grant.

**12.1** FIRST HOME OWNER GRANTS, ACT

		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Applicants	no.	3 632	2 406	1 565	2 077	2 524	2 954
Amount paid	\$	28 056 000	17 579 000	10 603 000	14 012 789	16 798 089	19 541 745

Source: ACT Department of Treasury, ACT Revenue Office, First Home Owners Grants, Data available on request

*Grants by district*

Within the ACT, there was a 18% increase in the total number of FHOG grants from 2005–06 (2,407 grants) to 2006–07 (2,833 grants). The Belconnen district had the highest number of first home owner grants during the 2006–07 financial year (771 grants, or 27% of all FHOG grants in the ACT). The next highest districts were Tuggeranong (656 grants, or 23%) and Canberra Central (594 grants, or 21%).

**12.2** FIRST HOME OWNER GRANT, By district—ACT

	2005-06	2006-07
	no.	no.
Canberra Central	473	594
Belconnen	696	771
Gungahlin	343	527
Woden Valley	140	145
Weston Creek	142	134
Jerrabomberra	1	2
Stromlo	—	4
Tuggeranong	612	656
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>2 407</b>	<b>2 833</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Totals may vary from those in Table 12.1 due to the grants in some districts being repaid

Source: ACT Department of Treasury, ACT Revenue Office, First Home Owners Grants, Data available on request.

## HOUSE PRICES

According to the Real Estate Institute of Australia (REIA), the annual median sales price for Canberra in the December quarter 2006 was \$382,000 for houses and \$304,700 for other dwellings.

Canberra had the third highest moving annual median house price of all capital cities behind Sydney (\$521,500) and Perth (\$415,000) and ahead of Melbourne (\$373,300). Canberra recorded the fourth highest moving annual median price for other dwellings behind Sydney (\$356,400), Perth (\$323,300) and Melbourne (\$315,300). Median house prices in Canberra had increased by 3.7% from the December quarter 2005 (\$368,300) and had increased by 18% in the three years from the December quarter 2003 (\$323,800).

### 12.3 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN SALES PRICES(a), Houses and other dwellings—December quarter

	HOUSES						OTHER DWELLINGS(b)					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Canberra	206.3	234.2	323.8	365.0	368.3	382.0	156.9	197.8	264.8	289.0	302.6	304.7
Sydney(c)	325.3	458.3	533.0	553.0	525.1	521.5	287.8	335.5	367.3	376.3	364.6	356.4
Melbourne	296.8	327.5	367.0	366.0	358.1	373.3	229.7	262.2	288.6	290.9	299.3	315.3
Brisbane	164.3	193.4	258.6	305.5	311.9	329.9	164.1	174.4	201.8	235.6	252.8	276.4
Adelaide	150.2	177.3	223.3	260.8	275.8	286.3	109.8	134.7	168.8	197.5	208.5	218.1
Perth	167.1	187.2	223.7	258.3	306.5	415.0	123.6	147.3	180.5	203.8	244.6	323.3
Hobart	120.6	137.2	192.0	252.0	268.5	284.9	88.5	95.6	148.6	192.1	209.0	225.1
Darwin	188.0	202.3	216.0	256.5	295.7	360.0	149.8	154.8	154.9	176.3	216.1	269.3

(a) Annual average of the quarterly figures for the past year.

(b) Other dwellings are individual flats, home units, town houses, terrace houses etc.

(c) New Sydney annual median price series adjusted for compositional change.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, *Real Estate Market Facts, December Quarter 2006*.

#### House price index

A house price index is concerned with measuring pure price change and looks at that element of price change which is not bought about by any change in the qualities of dwellings over time. In this way, the house price index provides a measure of house price movements over time, rather than house prices themselves.

The ABS produces two house price indexes, one for established house prices and another for project homes (which represents movements in the cost to construct a new house, excluding the value of the land). Both house price indexes have a reference base year of 2003–04 = 100.0.

In 2005–06, Canberra's house price index for established houses rose by 9.1% from the previous financial year. After Melbourne (116.6), Canberra's established house price index was closest to the weighted average of the eight capital cities (115.3). Sydney had an established house price index of 95.3 and Perth had an index of 194.0.

For project homes in Canberra there was a 2.8% change between 2005–06 and 2006–07. This was the fifth highest percentage change of the capital cities and was lower than the increase for the weighted average of the eight capital cities (2.7%). Sydney had a project home price index of 108.1 and Melbourne had an index of 105.9.

House price index  
continued

**12.4** HOUSE PRICE INDEXES (a)(b)

	ESTABLISHED HOUSES (c)		PROJECT HOMES (d)	
	Canberra	Weighted Average of 8 Capital Cities	Canberra	Weighted Average of 8 Capital Cities
	index	index	index	index
2004–05	99.9	101.2	102.0	106.1
2005–06	103.5	105.1	105.4	110.3
2006–07	p112.9	p115.3	p108.4	p113.3

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) Base of each index 2003–04 = 100.0.

(b) Estimates for the two most recent quarters are experimental.

(c) Price changes relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land.

(d) Price changes relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land).

Source: *House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, June quarter 2007* (cat. no. 6416.0).

## RENTAL PROPERTIES

According to the REIA, during the December quarter 2006, Canberra had the highest quarterly median weekly rent (\$330) for THREE-BEDROOM HOUSES in Australia, an increase of 3.1% from the previous quarter. Canberra had the third highest annual increase in median weekly rents for THREE BEDROOM HOUSES (up 6.5% between the December quarter 2005 and the December quarter 2006), behind Perth (17.4%) and Brisbane (8%) and equal to Adelaide (6.5%).

Between the December quarter 2005 and the December quarter 2006, the median weekly rent for TWO-BEDROOM OTHER DWELLINGS in Canberra increased by 3.4%, to \$300. This was the second highest median rent for this type of dwelling, with Sydney recording the highest (\$310).



## RENTAL PROPERTIES

*continued*

## SUMMARY OF MEDIAN WEEKLY RENTS—December quarter 2006

**12.5**

	3 BEDROOM HOUSES			2 BEDROOM OTHER DWELLINGS (a)		
	Quarterly Median \$/week	Quarterly % change	Annual % change	Quarterly Median \$/week	Quarterly % change	Annual % change
Canberra	330.0	3.1	6.5	300.0	—	3.4
Sydney	275.0	1.9	5.8	310.0	—	3.3
Melbourne	240.0	2.1	4.3	240.0	—	9.1
Brisbane	270.0	(b) 3.8	8.0	260.0	—	13.0
Adelaide	245.0	4.3	6.5	190.0	—	8.6
Perth	270.0	3.8	17.4	250.0	4.2	25.0
Hobart	260.0	4.0	4.0	200.0	—	5.3
Darwin	315.0	3.3	5.9	240.0	6.7	9.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Other dwellings are individual flats, home units, town houses, terrace house etc

(b) September 2006 median rent for Brisbane has been revised to \$260

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, *Real Estate Market Facts, December Quarter 2006*.

## FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Housing finance commitments are secured loans from significant lenders (banks, building societies, insurance companies etc) to individuals, where the purpose of the loan is the construction or purchase of owner occupied dwellings or dwellings for rent or resale (investment housing).

In trend terms, there were 8,796 housing finance commitments in the ACT during 2006, compared with 738,680 nationally. Over the past six years, housing finance commitments in the ACT have fluctuated. While the 2006 figure was a 17.7% increase from 2005 (7,474 commitments), it was a decrease of 10.7% from 2003 (9,849 commitments). Nationally, there was a 9.2% increase from 2005 to 2006 and a 9.8% increase from 2003 to 2006.

**12.6**

## HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (a) (b): Trend series

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ACT	8 973	9 763	9 849	7 263	7 474	8 796
Aust.	606 976	625 343	676 625	615 695	672 604	738 680

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(b) The number and value of owner occupied housing commitments for the construction of dwellings has been revised downward in all states and territories back to November 1995, mainly due to the incorrect inclusion of finance commitments for the purchase of individual residential blocks of land.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia, March 2007* (cat. no. 5609.0), Time series spreadsheets.

## RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

*Dwelling units approved*

There were 1,867 dwelling units approved in the ACT in 2005–06, a decrease of 18% from 2004–05 (2,279 dwelling units approved). Of the dwelling unit approvals in 2005–06, 1,044 (56%) were for houses and 823 (44%) were for other dwellings.

*Dwelling units approved  
continued*

Nationally, 150,512 dwelling units were approved in 2005–06, a 7% decrease from 2004–05 (161,799 dwelling units). Of these approvals, 69% were for houses.

*Dwelling units commenced*

In 2005–06, 1,835 dwelling units commenced in the ACT, a 25% decrease from 2004–05 (2,458 dwelling units). Of the dwelling units commenced in 2005–06, 1,033 (56%) were new houses, with a total value of \$244.2m.

Nationally, 150,656 dwelling units commenced in 2005–06, a 4% decrease from 2004–05 (157,547 dwelling units). Of the dwelling units commenced in 2005–06, 103,198 (68%) were new houses, with a total value of \$21,957.1m.

### 12.7 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, ACT: **Original series**

	Houses	New other residential building	Conversions, etc.
	no.	no.	no.
2000–01	1 007	634	1
2001–02	1 178	1 186	9
2002–03	1 778	1 361	1
2003–04	1 458	1 432	6
2004–05	955	1 500	3
2005–06	1 033	797	4

Source: *Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary, December quarter 2006* (cat. no. 8750.0).

*Dwelling units completed*

In 2005–06 there were 2,445 dwelling units completed in the ACT, a 24% increase from 2004–05 (1,967 dwelling units). Of these dwelling unit completions, 1,116 (46%) were for new houses. New houses completed in 2005–06 had a total value of \$274.3m, while alterations and additions completed over this time had a total value of \$99.3m.

Nationally, 155,766 dwelling units were completed in 2005–06, a 3% decrease from 2004–05 (160,631 dwelling units). New houses made up 66% (102,871) of dwelling units completed in 2005–06 and had a total value of \$21,407.8m.

## ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The value of engineering work done in the ACT for 2005–06 was \$269.6m.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS made up 41% (\$110.7m) of the value of work done, followed by ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND SUBDIVISIONS, which made up 21% (\$57.0m).

The largest increase in the value of work done between 2004–05 and 2005–06 was recorded in TELECOMMUNICATIONS (up \$32.4m, or 41.1%), followed by BRIDGES, RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS (up \$11.6m, or 773.3%). The largest decrease over the same period was in WATER STORAGE AND SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE (down \$21.9m, or 45.9%).

**12.8** VALUE OF WORK, ACT

	<i>Roads, highways and subdivisions</i>	<i>Bridges, railways and harbours</i>	<i>Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines</i>	<i>Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage</i>	<i>Telecomm- unications</i>	<i>Heavy industry</i>	<i>Recreation and other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Work commenced</b>								
2003–04	96.9	0.3	28.9	59.1	62.0	0.8	19.3	267.4
2004–05	56.3	3.5	40.7	37.8	77.9	0.2	18.4	234.8
2005–06	124.4	14.5	41.3	25.4	112.2	1.5	25.6	344.9
<b>Work done</b>								
2003–04	85.0	0.4	29.0	48.9	62.4	0.5	18.7	244.9
2004–05	63.5	1.5	38.8	47.7	78.3	0.2	17.3	247.3
2005–06	57.0	13.1	38.8	25.8	110.7	1.2	23.0	269.6

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, December quarter 2006*, (cat. no. 8762.0).

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CHAPTER **13**      **TOURISM, CULTURE AND RECREATION** .....



TOURIST  
ACCOMMODATION

At December 2006 there were 70 establishments offering tourist accommodation in the ACT. These establishments were comprised of a variety of accommodation types including:

- hotels, motels and serviced apartments with five or more rooms.
- caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites, cabins, flats, units and villas
- holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more self-contained units
- visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces.

The highest proportion of tourist accommodation establishments in the ACT were hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These 57 establishments accounted for 81% of all tourist accommodation establishments in the ACT.

**13.1** TOURISM ACCOMMODATION, Establishments—ACT—December quarter 2006

	<i>Establishments</i>
	no.
Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 5 or more rooms	
Hotels, motels, guests, houses with 5–14 rooms	2
Hotels, motels, guests, houses with 15 or more rooms	57
<i>Total</i>	59
Caravan parks (a)	3
Holiday flats, units and houses (b)	3
Visitor hostels (c)	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>

- (a) Comprising establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins, flats, units and villas.
- (b) The number of owners, managers or real estate agents with 15 or more self-contained units.
- (c) Comprising establishments with 25 or more bed spaces.
- Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December quarter 2006* (cat. no. 8635.0).

*Takings from  
accommodation*

In 2006, takings from ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms totalled \$171.6m. This was an increase of 12.6% from 2005 (\$152.4m). Since 2001, takings from ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms has increased by 32.5% (from \$129.5m).

*Takings from  
accommodation  
continued*

### **13.2** GUEST ARRIVALS AND TAKINGS, Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms—ACT—2001–2006

	<i>Guest arrivals</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>
	'000	\$'000
2001	881.9	129 504
2002	846.4	130 210
2003	825.7	140 322
2004	881.7	140 676
2005	859.0	152 381
2006	908.1	171 602

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December quarter 2006*  
(cat. no. 8635.0), Time series  
spreadsheets.

*Guest arrivals and length  
of stay*

During 2006, ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms welcomed 908,100 guest arrivals. These guests had an average stay of 2.4 days. In the last five years, guest arrivals to ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms has increased by 3.0% (from 881,800 in 2001).

*Average takings per room  
night occupied and  
available*

Average takings per room night occupied during a given period are calculated by dividing takings from accommodation by the total number of room nights occupied. Average takings per room night available are the takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights available.

During 2006, average takings per room night occupied for ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was \$129.88. This was an increase of 7% from 2005 (\$121.70), and an increase of 14% from 2001 (\$111.86).

Average takings per room night available for ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was \$93.97 in 2006. This was an increase of 11% from 2005 (\$84.44) and an increase of 36% from 2001.

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Attendee numbers presented in this section relate to the 2005 and 2006 calendar years, and were provided by the venues and institutions named in Table 13.3. Data on attendees refer to the total number of visits/admissions to the venue or institution. Persons who attended a venue or institution more than once during the year were counted each time they visited.

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

*continued***13.3** ATTENDEES, Selected tourist attraction venues—ACT—2005 and 2006

	2005	2006
<i>Venue</i>	no.	no.
Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) – Arena Events	74 583	44 673
Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) – Tours	117 736	124 915
Australian National Botanic Gardens	445 586	478 113
Australian War Memorial	842 725	833 245
Canberra Deep Space Communication Complex	63 315	65 467
CSIRO Discover Centre	51 934	59 428
National Archives of Australia	40 437	32 342
National Gallery of Australia	399 378	439 813
National Film and Screen Archives	(a) na	66 211
National Museum of Australia(b)	480 450	585 835
National Science & Technology Centre (Questacon)(c)	407 316	349 579
Old Parliament House(d)	296 926	235 395
Parliament House(e)	889 523	889 427

na not available

(a) Prior to July 2005, visitor statistics are only available for financial years.

(b) Includes visitors to permanent exhibitions and visitors to temporary exhibition gallery.

(c) Visitors entering galleries (excludes events).

(d) Includes front of House, Café, functions, schools and the National Portrait gallery on site.

(e) Visitor numbers include some building occupants, and some visitors who come to Parliament House for official, work or social purposes rather than as tourists.

Source: Tourist attraction venues, Data available on request.

The ACT tourist attractions reporting the largest numbers of attendees during 2006 were Parliament House (889,427), the Australian War Memorial (833,245) and the National Museum of Australia (585,835).

ATTENDANCE AT  
SELECTED CULTURAL  
VENUES AND EVENTS

The following paragraphs refer to results from the 2005–06 Multi-purpose Household Survey (MPHS) on attendance of people aged 15 years and over at selected cultural venues and events. State or territory data refer to respondent's state or territory of usual residence, rather than that of the venue or event. These data can not be compared with administrative data held by cultural venues on attendees, since details in relation to attendees under 15 years of age were not part of the survey. In addition, administrative data on attendees include multiple entrances while the MPHS provides data on how many times a respondent visited a cultural venue or event.

In the 12 months prior to interview in 2005–06, 90% of ACT residents aged 15 years and over attended at least one cultural venue or event. This was the highest attendance rate of any state or territory. During 2005–06, ACT usual residents also recorded the highest attendance rates for most of the selected cultural venues and events, with the exception of ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS, OTHER PERFORMING ARTS and LIBRARIES.

ACT residents were more likely to have attended CINEMAS than any other cultural venue or event, with 71% of the ACT population aged 15 years and over reporting that they had attended a Cinema at least once in the 12 months prior to the 2005–06 MPHS. The next most popular venue or event was MUSEUMS (with 47% of ACT residents aged 15 years and over attending at least once in the previous 12 months).



ATTENDANCE AT  
SELECTED CULTURAL  
VENUES AND EVENTS  
*continued*

**13.4** ATTENDANCE RATE(a), Selected cultural venues and events—By state/territory(b)—2005–06

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Venue	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Art galleries	20.8	23.9	22.0	24.0	22.8	24.0	25.9	39.7	22.7
Museums	21.3	20.9	21.7	26.9	22.2	30.8	38.2	47.3	22.6
Zoological parks and aquariums	33.2	37.0	33.2	37.9	43.4	31.6	36.0	41.4	35.6
Botanic gardens	28.3	36.7	37.2	36.5	33.4	32.3	38.8	44.4	33.7
Libraries	31.9	33.2	35.1	40.3	36.7	35.6	28.1	34.9	34.1
Classical music concerts	9.7	9.3	8.2	9.7	10.8	9.3	7.9	13.3	9.4
Popular music concerts	23.9	23.6	25.8	26.2	30.8	24.1	29.5	34.1	25.2
Theatre performances	16.9	17.9	15.2	17.6	16.8	19.5	12.1	25.5	17.0
Dance performances	10.9	9.9	8.7	11.2	9.7	7.5	9.6	16.6	10.2
Musicals and operas	16.6	18.4	15.4	13.0	14.8	15.3	9.4	19.1	16.3
Other performing arts	15.3	16.7	16.4	20.5	17.6	16.9	14.8	19.7	16.6
Cinemas	62.9	67.1	66.8	64.0	66.6	56.4	68.2	71.3	65.2
At least one venue or event	82.9	84.9	86.3	85.1	87.6	81.5	89.2	89.8	84.8

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

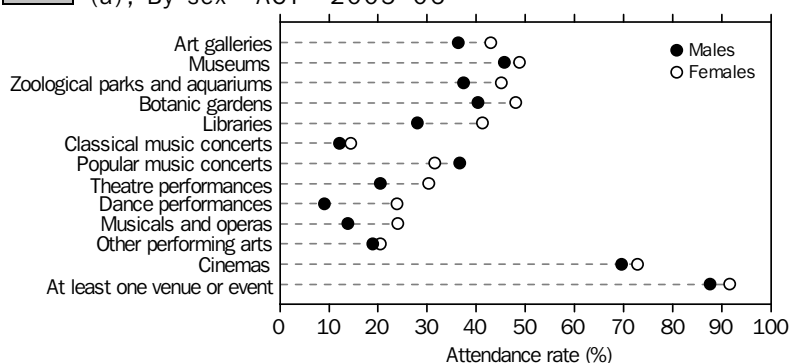
(b) Refers to the respondent's state or territory of usual residence.

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 4114.0)

Attendance by sex

Other than for POPULAR MUSIC CONCERTS, female ACT residents recorded higher attendance rates than males for all the cultural venues and events included in the 2005–06 MPHS. Overall, 92% of all female ACT residents, and 88% of male ACT residents aged 15 years and over attended at least one cultural venue or event in the previous 12 months.

**13.5** ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES AND EVENTS (a), By sex—ACT—2005–06



(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia 2005–06 (cat. no. 4114.0).

Attendance by age group

During 2005–06, all ACT residents aged 15–17 years were estimated to have attended at least one cultural venue or event (i.e. an attendance rate of 100%). The next highest attendance rates were recorded by ACT residents aged 18–24 years (95%).

CINEMAS recorded the highest attendance rates for persons aged 15–74 years, both in the ACT and across other states and territories.

## EVENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

The data presented in this section relate to the attendance and participant numbers to selected events and exhibitions held in the ACT during 2006. Data were provided by the organisers of each event. In the case of public events that were not held on an admission basis estimated figures have been provided by event organisers.

In 2006, the event recording the highest attendance numbers in the ACT was Floriade with 375,151 admissions. The Multicultural Festival, FM 104.7 Skyfire and the National Science Festival all recorded more than 100,000 admissions, as did Summernats. Summernats was also the sporting event with the highest attendance numbers.

### 13.6 ATTENDEES(a), Selected events and exhibitions—ACT—2006

<i>Event or exhibition</i>	<i>Attendees</i> no.
Anzac Day Dawn Ceremony	27 000
Anzac Day National Ceremony	16 000
Australia Day Live 06 Concert	35 000
Bass in the Place Dance Party	10 000
Canberra Balloon Fiesta	9 545
Canberra Nara Candle Festival	5 000
Celebrate in the Park (Celebrate Canberra)	30 000
Circus of the Air (Celebrate Canberra)	10 000
Floriade	375 151
FM 104.7 Skyfire	120 000
Lighting of the Canberra Christmas Tree	5 000
Multicultural Festival	135 711
National Science Festival	109 000
New Year's in the City	5 000
ParkLive (Australia Day)	3 000
Remembrance Day	2 360
Royal Canberra Show	(b) 131 000
Spring Home and Leisure show	22 000
Summer in the Capital Festival	14 126
Tropfest	17 500

(a) For events not held on an admission basis, estimates have been provided by event organisers.

(b) Estimate for 2007.

Source: Event organisers, Data available on request.

### 13.7 ATTENDEES AND PARTICIPANTS, Selected sporting events and exhibitions—ACT—2006

<i>Event or exhibition</i>	<i>Attendees(a)</i> no.	<i>Participants</i> no.
Canberra Capital Triathlon Festival	420	744
Canberra Marathon and Canberra 50km Ultra		
Marathon	4 000	1 809
Kanga Cup	159	128
National Dance Sport Championships	4 019	806
SCOTT 24 Australian Mountain Bike Championships	5 000	3 031
Sri Chinmoy Triathlon Festival	2 202	1 376
Summernats	101 400	1 425

(a) For events not held on an admission basis, estimates have been provided by event organisers.

Source: Event organisers, Data available on request.

SPORTS PARTICIPATION  
AND ATTENDANCE*Sports participation*

The data presented in this section refer to persons aged 15 years and over who participated in sport and physical recreation activities as a player, competitor or general participant. People who were involved as coaches, umpires or club officials are excluded from the data.

In the 12 months prior to the 2005–06 MPHS, ACT residents recorded higher participation rates in sport and physical recreation activities (80%) than any other state or territory, 14 percentage points above the national participation rate (66%).

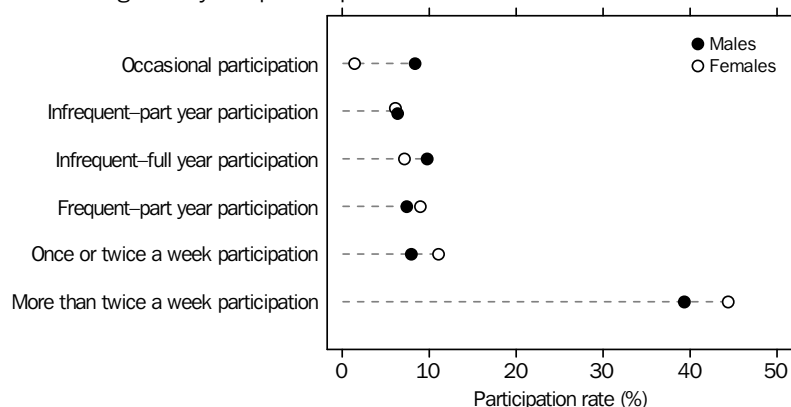
**13.8** PARTICIPANTS, Sports and physical recreation—ACT and Australia—1995–2006



Source: *Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia* 1995–96, 1996–97, 1997–98, 1998–99, 1999–2000, 2002, 2005–06 (cat. no. 4177.0).

ACT Females were more likely than ACT males to have participated in sport and physical recreation activities more than twice a week (44%, compared with 39%). There were also 24,300 ACT residents participating one or twice a week (representing 12% of participants and 10% of the population aged 15 years and over. The lowest participation rates for ACT residents were for females participating occasionally (2%).

**13.9** PARTICIPANTS IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, By regularity of participation and sex—ACT—2005–06



Source: ABS data available on request, *Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation*, 2005–06.

### Sports participation continued

ACT males and females recorded the same overall participation rates in sports and physical recreation activities (each 80%). ACT residents aged 55–64 years recorded the highest participation rates (82%), while those aged 18–24 years recorded the lowest (76%). Nationally the highest rates of participation in sport and physical recreation activities were for persons aged 25–34 years (75%).

The most common forms of sport or physical recreation recorded by ACT residents were WALKING FOR EXERCISE (36%), AEROBICS/FITNESS (18%) and CYCLING (12%).

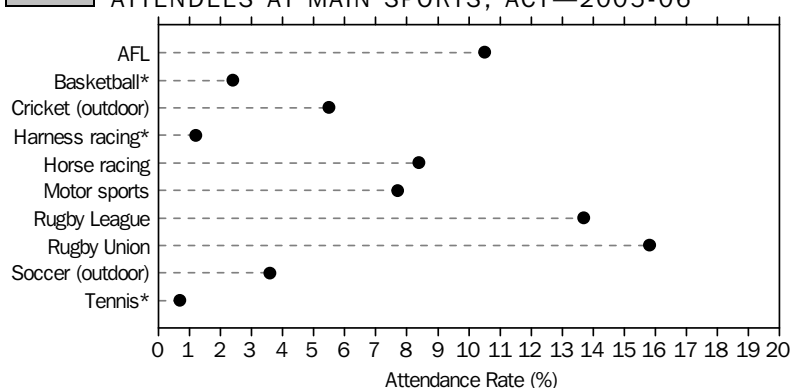
### Sports attendance

The data presented in this section refer to persons aged 15 years and over who attended at least one sporting event as spectators (excluding junior school sport) during the 12 months prior to the 2005–06 MPHS.

During this period, 48% of ACT residents attended at least one sporting event. ACT males recorded higher attendance rates than ACT females (60% compared with 36%). Attendance rates were highest for ACT residents aged 15–17 years (60%), and lowest for residents aged 65 years and over (25%).

The sports events with the three highest attendance rates for ACT residents were Rugby Union (16%), Rugby League (14%) and Australian Rules football (11%).

**13.10** ATTENDEES AT MAIN SPORTS, ACT—2005-06



\* Estimate has relative standard error of 25% to 50%

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 4174.0)

The following three paragraphs contain data from the official websites of each football code and the football clubs directly. It can not be compared with data from the 2005–06 MPHS shown in preceding paragraphs as the MPHS does not include attendees or participants under 15 years of age.

### RUGBY UNION

In 2006, 9,600 persons held Brumbies memberships. The Brumbies played seven 'home' games in the ACT during this year, with total crowd numbers of 124,816 for these seven games.

## RUGBY LEAGUE

In 2006, the Canberra Raiders played 12 'home' games within the ACT, with a total of 138,270 persons attending these games. Almost three-quarters (74%, or 102,048) of all tickets for these home games were purchased by Raiders members. There were 8504 Raiders members in 2006.

## AUSTRALIAN RULES FOOTBALL (AFL)

The North Melbourne or Kangaroos Football Club played three 'home' games in the ACT in 2006, with total crowd numbers of 34,024 for these three games.

FOOD AND  
ENTERTAINMENT

At June 2006, there were 795 ACT businesses included within the industry subdivision of ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS. Within this subdivision, and for the purposes of this publication, food and entertainment businesses have been defined as those within the industry groups of PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS and CLUBS (HOSPITALITY).

There were 690 food and entertainment businesses in the ACT at June 2006, with 83% of these (570) employing staff. Sixty per cent of ACT food and entertainment businesses had between 1 and 19 employees, while 23% had 20 employees or more.

At June 2006 there were 120 non-employing food and entertainment businesses in the ACT.

**13.11** BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY GROUP(a), By employment size range—ACT: Accommodation, cafes and restaurants—June 2006

	Non-employing businesses	EMPLOYING BUSINESSES		
		1-19	20+	Total
Industry group	no.	no.	no.	no.
Accommodation	54	21	30	105
Pubs, taverns and bars	9	36	18	63
Cafes and restaurants	99	360	123	582
Clubs (hospitality)	12	15	18	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>795</b>

(a) Classified according to the 1993 version of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Source: Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2003 to Jun 2006 (cat. no. 8165.0), Data cubes.

In the August quarter 2007, there were 10,900 persons employed in ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS, of whom 82% were employed in food and entertainment businesses.

## Cafes and restaurants

At June 2006, there were 682 CAFES AND RESTAURANTS in the ACT. These were businesses that were mainly engaged in providing meals for consumption on the premises, and exclude those retailing ready to eat food in take away containers.

In the August quarter 2007, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS employed 9,000 ACT residents, representing 71% of all ACT residents employed in food and entertainment businesses.

*Cafes and restaurants  
continued*

During 2005–06, the ABS Retail Business Survey recorded retail turnover within ACT HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES businesses (which includes food and entertainment businesses as well as other selected services) of \$464.2m in chain volume terms (see Table 11.6). Since 2000–01, retail turnover for these businesses has decreased by 8%, or \$41.6m.

*Pubs, taverns, bars and  
clubs (hospitality)*

At June 2006, there were 63 PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS, and 45 CLUBS (HOSPITALITY) operating in the ACT. Together, 87 of these businesses employed staff.

In the August quarter 2007, pubs, taverns, bars and clubs employed 2,600 ACT residents, representing 29% of ACT residents employed in food and entertainment businesses.

**13.12** EMPLOYED PERSONS, By industry group(a)—ACT:  
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants—August quarter  
2007

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Employed persons</i>
	'000
Accommodation	1.9
Pubs, taverns and bars	*0.6
Cafes and restaurants	6.4
Clubs (hospitality)	2.0
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>10.9</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Classified according to the 1993 version of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

(b) Includes Accommodation cafes and restaurants - nfd.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Aug 2007* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), Data cubes.

## WINERIES

In 2006, there were 42 wineries in the Canberra District. Three were in the ACT, with a further 39 wineries in the Murrumbateman/Yass, Bungendore and Lake George grape growing areas of NSW. During 2006, it is estimated that over 30,000 persons visited wineries in the Canberra District.

There were two wine shows and three other wine-related events held in the Canberra District during 2006, with an average of 3,000 visitors estimated for each wine show and 2,000 for each other event.

## SHOPPING

In chain volume terms, total retail turnover in the ACT increased from \$3,245.4m in 2000–01 to \$3,851.8m in 2005–06 (see Table 11.6). The largest contributors to these were businesses involved in FOOD RETAILING, HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES, and HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING, contributing 38%, 21% and 12%, respectively, of total retail turnover in the ACT during 2005–06.

In June 2006, retail turnover for FOOD RETAILING was \$131m, with the largest contributor being SUPERMARKETS AND GROCERY STORES (\$103.3m). Retail turnover for TAKEAWAY FOOD RETAILING during this month was \$13.1m.

SHOPPING *continued*

Retail turnover for HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING in June 2006 was \$75.9m, with the largest contributor being DOMESTIC APPLIANCE AND RECORDED MUSIC RETAILING (\$37.4m).

**13.13** RETAIL TURNOVER, By industry sub-group(a)—ACT:  
Original—June 2001, 2005 and 2006

	June 2001	June 2005	June 2006
<i>Industry sub-group</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food retailing			
Supermarkets and grocery stores(b)	75.7	97.0	103.3
Takeaway food retailing	10.2	^ 12.7	^ 13.1
Other retailing	^ 15.5	^ 20.8	14.7
Total	101.4	130.5	131.0
Department stores	24.2	32.6	34.2
Clothing and soft good retailing			
Clothing retailing	^ 12.0	14.4	14.9
Other clothing related retailing	4.7	5.9	6.1
Total	16.7	20.3	21.0
Household good retailing			
Furniture and floor covering retailing	^ 13.9	^ 20.6	^ 26.4
Domestic hardware and houseware retailing	8.6	^ 10.4	12.1
Domestic appliance and recorded music retailing	^ 20.6	29.7	37.4
Total	43.1	60.7	75.9
Recreational good retailing			
Newspaper, book and stationery retailing	^ 8.8	^ 8.0	^ 8.0
Other recreational goods retailing	^ 3.8	^ 5.2	^ 5.4
Total	12.5	^ 13.2	^ 13.4
Other retailing			
Pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry retailing	^ 12.2	^ 10.8	^ 11.2
Other retailing n.e.c.	^ 13.5	^ 12.0	* 15.7
Total	^ 25.7	^ 22.9	^ 26.9
Hospitality and services			
Hotels and licensed clubs	16.5	19.4	^ 25.9
Cafes and restaurants	^ 24.9	^ 19.5	^ 14.3
Selected services	^ 3.5	* 3.4	^ 6.0
Total	44.9	^ 42.3	46.2
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>268.4</b>	<b>322.4</b>	<b>348.7</b>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Classified according to the 1993 version of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

(b) Includes non-petrol sales of convenience stores of selected petrol stations.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia, September 2007* (cat. no. 8501.0), Time series spreadsheets.

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## ROADS AND LICENCES

*Roads*

Management of the planning, creation, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and replacement of roads and road related infrastructure within the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is the responsibility of Roads ACT, a section of the ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services (TAMS).

In March 2007, there were approximately 2,730 km of roads in the ACT. The majority of roads in the ACT are classed as MUNICIPAL ROADS, with 69% (1,880 km) classed as such.

### 14.1 CATEGORIES OF ROAD, ACT—at 31 March 2007

	<i>Road length</i>	<i>Lane length</i>	<i>Road area</i>
	km	km	'000 m <sup>2</sup>
National highways	20	80	288
Territorial roads	830	2 200	8 167
Municipal roads	1 880	3 700	13 000
Total	2 730	5 980	21 455

Source: ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services, Roads ACT, 2007, data available on request.

#### *Roundabouts and traffic signals*

In March 2007, there were 235 roundabouts in the ACT and 243 traffic signals. The majority of these signals were at road intersections (212, or 87%) and the remainder were at mid-block pedestrian crossings (31, or 13%).

#### *Gungahlin Drive Extension*

Construction is currently underway on the first section (Package A) of the Gungahlin Drive Extension from the Barton Highway to Aranda, the largest roadworks contract to be awarded in the ACT. The 2.3 km section of the road from the Barton Highway to Ginninderra Drive was opened to traffic in December 2006 and the 2.8 km section from Ginninderra Drive to Belconnen Way was opened to traffic in May 2007. The complete Gungahlin Drive Extension is scheduled for completion in mid-2008.

When all construction packages are complete, the Gungahlin Drive Extension will be a 9 km arterial road linking the Barton Highway to the Tuggeranong Parkway at Glenloch Interchange. It will include five bridges and five underpass structures.

#### *Licences*

At 2 January 2007, there were 287,048 current and active driver's licences in the ACT, and 6,321 suspended licences. The majority of active licences (241,810, or 84%) were classified as FULL LICENCES. A further 17,789 (6%) were PROVISIONAL LICENCES, 13,937 (5%) were NATIONAL HEAVY VEHICLE LICENCES and 12,174 (4%) were classified as LEARNER LICENCES. Together, PROBATIONARY LICENCES and RESTRICTED LICENCES accounted for less than 1% of total current ACT driver's licences.

Of the 12,174 LEARNER LICENCES, the majority (9,541, or 78%) were for cars and the remainder were for motorcycles (2,633, or 22%).

*Licences continued***14.2** ACT DRIVER'S LICENCE DISTRIBUTION—at 2 January

	2005	2006	2007
	no.	no.	no.
Learner licences	11 856	11 499	12 174
Provisional licences	17 686	18 155	17 789
Full licences	232 927	237 301	241 810
National heavy vehicle licences	14 364	14 220	13 937
Probationary licences	1 158	1 041	1 147
Restricted licences	192	147	191
<b>Total</b>	<b>278 183</b>	<b>282 363</b>	<b>287 048</b>

Source: ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services, Road Transport Authority, data available on request.

## TRANSPORT FINANCE

*Motor vehicle tax*

Motor vehicle taxes cover the taxes levied on the operation of motor vehicles whether paid for by households or corporations. Taxes on third party insurance are excluded.

ACT Government taxation revenue from motor vehicle taxes increased by 6% between 2004–05 and 2005–06, to \$90m. In comparison, total motor vehicle taxation revenue across all levels of government in Australia increased by 3% to \$5,566m over the same period.

Stamp duty on vehicle registration represented 27% of total motor vehicle taxation revenue in the ACT in 2005–06, down from 28% in 2004–05. Nationally, 35% of total motor vehicle taxation revenue was from stamp duty on vehicle registration in 2005–06.

**14.3** MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES, ACT and Australia

	ACT			AUST.		
	<i>Stamp duty on vehicle registration</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Stamp duty on vehicle registration</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2000–01	20	58	78	1 387	2 646	4 033
2001–02	21	49	69	1 504	2 787	4 291
2002–03	24	54	78	1 695	2 991	4 686
2003–04	24	59	83	1 886	3 240	5 126
2004–05	24	61	85	1 918	3 497	5 415
2005–06	24	66	90	1 922	3 645	5 566

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 5506.0).

*Government transport expenses*

ACT Government operating expenses on transport and communications totalled \$164m in 2005–06, \$152m of which was spent on road transport.

Nationally, and across all levels of government (Commonwealth, state/territory, local and multi-jurisdictional), operating expenses on road transport totalled \$10,378m in 2005–06, 56% of a total operating expenditure on Transport and communications of \$18,455m.

Government transport  
expenses *continued*

**14.4** GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING EXPENSES ON TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION (a), ACT and Australia

	ACT			AUSTRALIA		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Road transport	155	144	152	9 663	10 222	10 378
Water transport	—	—	—	377	430	482
Rail transport	—	—	—	4 610	3 819	4 449
Air transport	—	—	—	190	152	175
Communications and other transport	5	12	12	2 032	2 559	2 971
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>16 873</b>	<b>17 182</b>	<b>18 455</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Across all levels of government (i.e. Commonwealth, state/territory, local and multi-jurisdictional).

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06 (cat.no. 5512.0), Time series spreadsheets.

Estimated road  
construction expenditure

Road authorities in each state and territory are required to provide the National Road Transport Commission with road construction estimates each year. These data help to identify the share of bridge and road costs attributed to heavy vehicles. It is also used in the application of the annual adjustment procedure for heavy vehicle registration charges.

The total estimated expenditure on road construction and maintenance in the ACT decreased between 2004-05 and 2005-06, down by 9% or \$15m. Of the ACT's total estimated road construction and maintenance expenditure for 2005-06 (\$51m), 37% was expended on PAVEMENT IMPROVEMENTS (\$19m). Expenditure on PAVEMENT IMPROVEMENTS in 2005-06 (\$25m) was around three-quarters (76%) of that in 2004-05.

A further \$9m was expended on road SERVICING AND OPERATING COSTS in the ACT in 2005-06. This amount was similar to that for 2004-05 (\$10m), but the proportion of total expenditure on road servicing and operating costs increased slightly, from 17% in 2004-05 to 18% in 2005-06.

Nationally, the total estimated expenditure on road construction and maintenance for 2005-06 was \$6,733m, a 16% increase (\$924m) on the 2004-05 estimated expenditure of \$5,809m.

## 14.5 ESTIMATED ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE, ACT and Australia

	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Servicing and operating	10	601	10	670	9	697
Road pavement and shoulder construction						
Routine maintenance	1	375	1	372	2	409
Periodic surface maintenance	3	281	3	268	3	306
Bridge maintenance/rehabilitation	2	139	1	156	2	153
Road rehabilitation	3	447	3	436	2	415
Low-cost safety/traffic	5	253	7	329	4	392
Asset extension/improvements						
Pavement improvements	49	741	25	799	19	956
Bridge improvements	9	266	2	365	2	381
Land acquisition, earthworks, other extensions/improvements	—	1 451	—	1 460	—	2 082
Other miscellaneous activities						
Corporate services	4	216	4	237	5	230
Enforcement of heavy vehicle regulations	—	95	1	102	1	94
Vehicle registration(a)	3	301	3	307	3	318
Driver licencing	—	176	—	177	—	179
Loan servicing	—	144	—	130	—	122
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5 484</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5 809</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6 733</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Figure includes combined total of expenditure on vehicle registration and driver licencing.

Source: National Transport Commission, *Annual Reports*, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

### PUBLIC TRANSPORT

#### Buses

The Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network (ACTION) is the main provider of passenger transport in the ACT and has been in operation since 1977. ACTION became a statutory authority on 1 January 2002 and provides:

- passenger bus network and school services, with a range of express and route services to and from all suburbs
- a special needs transport service – a door-to-door service for disadvantaged people in the community
- charter bus services.

For the 2005–06 financial year, ACTION employed 712 full-time equivalent staff, operating:

- a bus fleet of 387 buses (369 passenger buses and 18 special needs buses), including 85 disability accessible buses
- depots and workshops (located in Tuggeranong and Belconnen)
- four bus interchanges (located at Belconnen, Tuggeranong, Civic and Woden)
- ACTION Authority's head office at Tuggeranong.

Total PASSENGER BOARDINGS for ACTION buses increased by approximately 688,000 between 2004–05 and 2005–06. BUS KILOMETRES travelled increased by 0.5% in 2005–06 to approximately 23.5 million km, up from 23.3 million km in 2004–05.

*Buses continued***14.6** ACTION BUS SERVICE, Selected statistics—ACT

		2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	Change 2004–05 to 2005–06
<i>Operating statistics</i>					
Passenger boardings	'000	16 305	16 240	16 928	688
Bus kilometres	'000	22 988	23 339	23 450	111
Buses in fleet	no.	388	391	387	–4
Employees (full-time equivalent)	no.	677	700	712	12

Source: ACTION Authority *Annual Report*, 2004–05 and 2005–06.

*Taxis*

Taxi dispatch services in the ACT are provided by Canberra Cabs (with a fleet of 134 taxis), Elite Taxis (Canberra) (with a fleet of 82 taxis), and Cabxpress (with a fleet of 21 taxis). Almost all of these taxis are independently owned and operated, and compete for hirings throughout the ACT. Additionally, Canberra Cabs operates 4 wheelchair accessible taxis, while Cabxpress operates 14 wheelchair accessible taxis.

A cross-border arrangement for the provision of taxi services exists between the ACT and NSW Governments. This arrangement enables Canberra and Queanbeyan taxis to operate freely within the region. Queanbeyan has a fleet of 16 taxis.

*Coach and rail services*

The numbers of rail and coach passengers into and out of Canberra decreased between 2005 and 2006, following increases between 2004 and 2005.

In 2006, 44,942 passengers boarded trains leaving Canberra, a decrease of 11% from 2005 (50,331 passengers). There were also 47,506 passengers arriving by rail into Canberra during 2006, a 9% decrease on 2005 (52,438 passengers).

For coach passengers in 2006, 19,027 passengers arrived in Canberra and 18,934 passengers departed. These numbers represent decreases of 12% and 13% respectively when compared with the coach arrivals and departures for 2005.

**14.7** COACH AND RAIL PASSENGERS, Origin or destination Canberra

	2004	2005	2006	Change 2005–06
	no.	no.	no.	% change
<b>Origin Canberra</b>				
Rail passengers	47 642	50 331	44 942	−10.7
Coach passengers	20 699	21 723	18 934	−12.8
<b>Destination Canberra</b>				
Rail passengers	49 679	52 438	47 506	−9.4
Coach passengers	20 401	21 718	19 027	−12.4

Source: CountryLink, State Rail NSW, Data available on request.



### Domestic and regional aircraft travel

Airline services into and out of the ACT are classified as either 'domestic' or 'regional' services. The domestic airlines are those performing Regular Public Transport (RPT) services primarily between capital cities and major tourist centres within Australia. The regional airlines are those performing RPT services primarily to regional centres within Australia.

The number of fare-paying (revenue) passengers for both domestic and regional travel (i.e. total traffic) through Canberra International Airport increased by 3% from 2004–05 to 2005–06. The number of domestic revenue passengers increased by 3% (an increase of 57,144 passengers), as did the number of regional revenue passengers (an increase of 16,276 passengers).

## 14.8 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, Revenue passengers—ACT

	DOMESTIC			REGIONAL			TOTAL TRAFFIC		
	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000–01	640 915	648 030	1 288 945	410 396	407 878	818 274	1 051 311	1 055 908	2 107 219
2001–02	478 545	483 775	962 320	441 134	437 848	878 982	919 679	921 623	1 841 302
2002–03	659 527	653 615	1 313 142	301 034	302 175	603 209	960 561	955 790	1 916 351
2003–04	900 367	892 305	1 792 672	251 648	259 102	510 750	1 152 015	1 151 407	2 303 422
2004–05	981 742	972 766	1 954 508	255 671	266 530	522 201	1 237 413	1 239 296	2 476 709
2005–06	1 008 934	1 002 718	2 011 652	265 580	272 897	538 477	1 274 514	1 275 615	2 550 129

Source: Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics, Aviation Statistics, *Airport Traffic Data*, 1995–96 to 2005–06.

Total passenger aircraft movements into and out of Canberra International Airport decreased slightly – by less than 1% – between 2004–05 and 2005–06. Decreases of less than 1% were recorded in both regional aircraft movements and domestic aircraft movements between 2004–05 and 2005–06.

## 14.9 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, Aircraft movements—ACT

	DOMESTIC			REGIONAL			TOTAL TRAFFIC		
	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000–01	8 378	8 376	16 754	17 484	17 629	35 113	25 862	26 005	51 867
2001–02	5 455	5 446	10 901	14 403	14 412	28 815	19 858	19 858	39 716
2002–03	7 668	7 665	15 333	10 344	10 309	20 653	18 012	17 974	35 986
2003–04	9 522	9 516	19 038	9 676	9 651	19 327	19 198	19 167	38 365
2004–05	9 491	9 477	18 968	8 940	8 938	17 878	18 431	18 415	36 846
2005–06	9 461	9 438	18 899	8 934	8 930	17 864	18 395	18 368	36 763

Source: Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics, Aviation Statistics, *Airport Traffic Data*, 1995–96 to 2005–06.

### MOTOR VEHICLES

#### Registered motor vehicles

According to the 2006 ABS Motor Vehicle Census, there were 224,076 motor vehicles registered in the ACT at 31 March 2006, representing 2% of the 14.4 million registered motor vehicles Australia-wide. PASSENGER VEHICLES comprised 86% (191,763) of all registered motor vehicles in the ACT, while LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES comprised

*Registered motor vehicles  
continued*

9%(20,188) and MOTORCYCLES comprised 4% (8,022). These proportions have remained stable over recent years.

#### **14.10** REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES, ACT

	2004	2005	2006
<i>Vehicle type</i>	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicles	185 603	188 641	191 763
Light commercial vehicles	18 876	19 472	20 188
Campervans	507	505	474
Truck			
Rigid (with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less)	629	609	627
Rigid (with greater than GVM 4.5 tonnes)	1 729	1 687	1 724
Articulated	236	238	235
Non-freight carrying	101	92	97
Buses	916	923	946
Motorcycles	7 092	7 385	8 022
<b>Total</b>	<b>215 689</b>	<b>219 552</b>	<b>224 076</b>

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, 31 March 2004, 31 March 2005 and 31 March 2006 (cat. no. 9309.0).

The estimated average age of motor vehicles registered in the ACT at 31 March 2006 was 9.5 years, compared with the average age of 10.1 years for motor vehicles registered Australia-wide. When compared with the other states and territories, the estimated average age of ACT-registered motor vehicles was the third lowest, after the Northern Territory and New South Wales (9.1 and 9.3 years, respectively).

*New motor vehicle sales*

A total of 15,594 new vehicles were sold in the ACT in 2006–07, an increase of 6% on the number sold in 2005–06 (14,741). Nationally, new motor vehicle sales increased by 3% over the same period. The majority (72%) of new vehicles sold in the ACT in 2006–07 were passenger vehicles. Total new vehicle sales in the ACT accounted for less than 2% of all new vehicle sales nationally in 2006–07.

#### **14.11** NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, ACT and Australia: **Original**

	ACT			AUST.		
	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Other Vehicles</i>	<i>Total vehicles</i>	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Other Vehicles</i>	<i>Total vehicles</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2001–02	10 260	3 453	13 713	537 610	266 961	804 571
2002–03	10 420	4 040	14 460	560 203	300 343	860 546
2003–04	10 490	4 364	14 854	594 414	345 710	940 124
2004–05	10 340	4 399	14 739	604 027	377 764	981 791
2005–06	10 283	4 458	14 741	599 360	371 991	971 351
2006–07	11 233	4 361	15 594	624 124	379 758	1 003 882

Source: *Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, August 2007* (cat. no. 9314.0).

**Motor vehicle use**

In the 12 months ended 31 October 2005, motor vehicles registered in the ACT for road use travelled a total of 3.1 billion km. PASSENGER VEHICLES accounted for 85% of the total kilometres travelled and LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES accounted for 10%.

The total distance travelled by ACT registered vehicles for business purposes (650 million km) was just over one-fifth (21%) of the total distance travelled during the 12 months ended 31 October 2005. PASSENGER VEHICLES and MOTORCYCLES travelled an estimated 344 million km for business purposes during the period, 13% of the total distance travelled by those vehicles during the period (2,686 million km). In comparison, the total distance travelled by Trucks, BUSES and LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES for business purposes (306 million km) was 73% of the total distance travelled by those vehicles during the period (419 million km).

The average distance travelled by ACT registered motor vehicles for business purposes in the 12 months ended 31 October 2005 was 9,600 km, just over two-thirds (67%) of the average distance travelled by ACT registered motor vehicles during the period (14,300 km).

### **14.12** MOTOR VEHICLE USE, By type of vehicle—ACT—2005

<i>Vehicle type</i>	<i>Total business km travelled</i>	<i>Total km travelled</i>	<i>Average business km travelled(a)</i>	<i>Average km travelled(a)</i>
	million	million	'000	'000
Passenger vehicles	^ 340	2 651	^ 6.7	14.1
Motorcycles	* 4	^ 35	* 5.3	^ 5.0
Light commercial vehicles	^ 188	299	14.5	16.1
Rigid trucks	59	61	29.2	26.6
Articulated trucks	26	26	125.1	118.8
Non-freight carrying trucks	^ 3	^ 3	^ 24.6	^ 23.3
Buses	^ 30	^ 30	^ 39.5	^ 33.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>^ 650</b>	<b>3 104</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Average distance travelled for registered vehicles which were used. Excludes registered vehicles that did not travel during the reference period.

Source: *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, 12 months ended 31 October 2005* (cat. no. 9208.0).

**ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS****Traffic infringement notices**

In 2005–06, the Australian Federal Police issued a total of 20,961 notices to drivers in the ACT. These comprised 16,988 TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES, 3,192 OFFICIAL CAUTIONS and 781 PARKING INFRINGEMENT NOTICES. Compared with 2004–05, this represented an increase of 3% in TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES and declines of 9% in OFFICIAL CAUTIONS and 17% in PARKING INFRINGEMENT NOTICES.

**14.13** TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES, ACT

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Change from 2004-05 to 2005-06
	no.	no.	no.	% change
Traffic infringement notices	19 730	16 469	16 988	3.2
Official cautions	3 861	3 494	3 192	-8.6
Parking infringement notices	1 209	936	781	-16.6

Source: Australian Federal Police, *ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2005-06*; ACT Policing, data available on request.

*Speed and red light cameras*

In 2005-06, the ACT had five mobile speed cameras and nine fixed red light/speed cameras in operation. A total of 42,752 infringement notices were issued from these cameras in 2005-06, a decrease of 8% from the number issued in 2004-05 (46,657).

Of the 42,752 infringement notices issued in 2005-06, 8,933 were from mobile speed cameras and 33,819 from fixed cameras. These represent decreases of 28% and 1% respectively from 2004-05, when 12,471 mobile camera and 34,186 fixed camera infringement notices were issued.

Of the 33,819 infringements issued from fixed cameras in 2005-06, 97% (32,640) were for speeding infringements. The remaining 1,179 infringements were issued for red light, red arrow, or combined red light and speeding infringements, with red light infringements the most frequent (1,091 infringements, or 93%).

*Random breath tests*

ACT Policing use both random breath testing and targeted breath testing, whereby police target specific locations and times of day. The number of random breath tests conducted in the ACT increased by 65% between 2004-05 and 2005-06 (from 46,898 to 77,594). Of the tests conducted in 2005-06, 1,213 (2%) resulted in positive readings. This represented an 11% increase in the number of positive readings compared with 2004-05 (1,093).

**14.14** RANDOM BREATH TESTS, ACT

		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Tests conducted	no.	48 332	46 898	77 594
Positive tests				
Number	no.	1 234	1 093	1 213
Proportion of all tests conducted	%	2.6	2.3	1.6

Source: Australian Federal Police, *ACT Policing, Annual Report 2005-06*.

*Traffic accidents*

In the ACT during 2005-06, there were 10,944 motor vehicle COLLISIONS reported to the police, a 2% reduction from 2004-05. The number of COLLISIONS WITH INJURY fell by 9%, from 1,016 in 2004-05 to 926 in 2005-06. There were 19 COLLISIONS WITH FATALITY in the ACT in 2005-06, compared with 16 COLLISIONS WITH FATALITY in 2004-05.

*Traffic accidents*  
*continued*

**14.15** TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, ACT

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Change from 2004-05 to 2005-06
	no.	no.	no.	% change
Collisions	11 530	11 209	10 944	-2.4
Collisions with injury	657	1 016	926	-8.9
Collisions with fatality	9	16	19	18.8

Source: Australian Federal Police, *ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2004-05 and 2005-06*.

*Types of collisions*

According to the *2005 Road Traffic Crashes in the ACT* report compiled by TAMS, there were 7,003 on-road motor vehicle crashes in the ACT during 2005, a 4% decrease from the number reported in 2004 (7,275 crashes). The most frequent accident type in 2005 was 'rear end collision', accounting for 48% (3,348) of all crashes. The second most frequent accident type was 'right angle collision', accounting for 15% (1,018) of all crashes.

While the number of on-road motor vehicle crashes in the ACT fell in 2005, the number of casualty crashes (those crashes involving injury or fatality) increased by 14%. There were 443 casualty crashes (418 injury crashes and 25 fatal crashes) in the ACT in 2005, 6% of all on-road crashes. In comparison, 5% of all on-road crashes in the ACT in 2004 were casualty crashes (390 crashes out of a total of 7,275).

In 2005, the majority of ACT casualty crashes (268) occurred at intersections, with 125 occurring at 'T' intersections and 103 at 'cross intersections'. Of the 418 injury crashes, 'right angle collisions' made up the highest proportion (27% or 112 injury crashes). Of the 25 fatal crashes, 'struck object' made up the highest proportion (36% or 9 fatal crashes).

More motor vehicle crashes occurred on week days than on weekends. The highest total number of ACT crashes in 2005 occurred on a Thursday (1,249 crashes, or 18%) or Friday (1,186 crashes, or 17%). The lowest total number of crashes occurred on a Sunday (601 crashes, or 9%).

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CHAPTER **15**

**THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION** .....



## GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Australian Capital Region (ACR) comprises the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), and the South Eastern Statistical Division (SD) and Tumut Shire (A) Statistical Local Area (SLA) of New South Wales (NSW).

SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. These bodies are the Local Government Councils and the geographical areas that they administer are known as Local Government Areas (LGAs).

A LGA may contain one SLA or aggregate several SLAs.

According to the 2006 edition of the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), the South Eastern SD is comprised of the following LGAs and SLAs – names followed by (C) refer to Cities, while those followed by (A) refer to other Areas:

### 15.1 SOUTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Local Government Areas and Statistical Local Areas—July 2006

LGA	LGA name	SLA	SLA name
10550	Bega Valley (A)	145150550	Bega Valley (A)
11000	Bombala (A)	145201000	Bombala (A)
11050	Boorowa (A)	145101050	Boorowa (A)
12050	Cooma-Monaro (A)	145202050	Cooma-Monaro (A)
12750	Eurobodalla (A)	145152750	Eurobodalla (A)
13310	Goulburn-Mulwaree (A)	145103311	Goulburn-Mulwarree (A) - Goulburn
		145103314	Goulburn-Mulwarree (A) Bal
13700	Harden (A)	145103700	Harden (A)
16180	Palerang (A)	145056181	Palerang (A) - Pt A
		145106184	Palerang (A) - Pt B
16470	Queanbeyan (C)	145056470	Queanbeyan (C)
17050	Snowy River (A)	145207050	Snowy River (A)
17500	Tumut Shire (A)	150107500	Tumut Shire (A)
17640	Upper Lachlan (A)	145107640	Upper Lachlan (A)
18710	Yass Valley (A)	145108710	Yass Valley (A)
18750	Young (A)	145108750	Young (A)

Source: *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)*, July 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0).

The Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District (S Dist) is an important urban planning area of the ACR. Under the 2006 ASGC, this district includes the Canberra SD, and the NSW SLAs of Palerang (A) – Pt A and Queanbeyan (C).

#### Changes from 2005 ASGC

The 2006 edition of the ASGC detailed several changes to the geographic boundaries of SLAs within the ACR. In these changes:

- Cooma-Monaro (A) was created from all of Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A and all of Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt B; and
- Yass Valley (A) was created from all of Yass Valley (A) – Pt A and all of Yass Valley (A) – Pt B.



*Changes from 2005 ASGC  
continued*

The size of the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist was also reduced from the 2005 ASGC by the transfer of Yass Valley (A) – Pt A to Yass Valley (A) and Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A to Cooma-Monaro (A).

*Area and population  
density*

At 30 June 2006, the ACR covered a total area of 58,587.5 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population density of 9.4 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

The total area for the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist was 2,341.7 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population density of 162.9 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. The Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist comprised 4% of the total area of the ACR.

Of all SLAs within the ACR, Upper Lachlan (A) covered the largest area at 7,101.5 km<sup>2</sup> (12% of the total ACR). This was followed by Bega Valley (A) (6,277.6 km<sup>2</sup>, or 11% of the ACR) and Snowy River (A) (6,029.2 km<sup>2</sup>, or 10% of the ACR). Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn had the smallest area with 55.5 km<sup>2</sup>.

Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn was the most densely populated NSW SLA within the ACR, with 379.5 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Queanbeyan (C) followed with 219.8 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Bombala (A), Boorowa (A) and Palerang (A) – Pt B were the least densely populated SLAs within the ACR, with 0.7, 0.9 and 0.9 persons per km<sup>2</sup>, respectively.

**15.2** AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION (a), Area and population density—30 June 2006

<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Estimated resident population (b)</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Population density</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>km<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>persons per km<sup>2</sup></i>
Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District (S Dist)			
Canberra Statistical Division (SD)	333 940	808	413.4
Palerang (A) – Pt A	9 572	1 362	7.0
Queanbeyan (C)	37 885	172	219.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>381 397</i>	<i>2 342</i>	<i>162.9</i>
Bega Valley (A)	32 429	6 278	5.2
Bombala (A)	2 645	3 944	0.7
Boorowa (A)	2 390	2 579	0.9
Cooma-Monaro (A)	10 166	5 229	1.9
Eurobodalla (A)	36 595	3 422	10.7
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn	21 060	56	379.8
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	6 217	3 165	2.0
Harden (A)	3 725	1 869	2.0
Palerang (A) – Pt B	3 341	3 772	0.9
Snowy River (A)	7 554	6 029	1.3
Tumut Shire (A)	11 260	4 566	2.5
Upper Lachlan (A)	7 347	7 102	1.0
Yass Valley (A)	13 747	3 999	3.4
Young (A)	12 488	2 694	4.6
<b>Total Australian Capital Region (c)</b>	<b>552 646</b>	<b>58 588</b>	<b>9.4</b>

(a) Estimates are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census.

(c) Includes the Australian Capital Territory – Bal Statistical Division.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996 to 2006* (cat. no. 3218.0), Data cubes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT  
POPULATION

At 30 June 2006, the estimated resident population of the ACR was 552,600 persons. This represented an increase of 5% over the 2001 population (523,800 persons) and 11% over the 1996 population (498,600 persons).

Within the ACR, 69% of the June 2006 population (381,400 persons) lived within the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist.

Between 2001 and 2006, the average annual growth rate for the total ACR population was 1.1%. The Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist population also experienced an annual average growth rate of 1.1%. Annual average population growth rates between 1996 and 2001 were 1.0% for the ACR and 0.9% for the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist.

Between 2001 and 2006, the populations of Boorowa (A), Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn, Harden (A) and Tumut Shire (A) declined, dropping by annual averages of 0.5%, 0.2%, 0.7% and 0.4%, respectively.

**15.3** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Australian Capital Region (a)(a)—at 30 June

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			CHANGE		ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE	
	1996(b)	2001(b)	2006(c)	1996–2001	2001–2006	1996–2001	2001–2006
<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District (S Dist)							
Canberra Statistical Division (SD)	307 917	318 939	333 940	11 022	15 001	0.7	0.9
Palerang (A) – Pt A	6 753	7 833	9 572	1 080	1 739	3.0	4.1
Queanbeyan (C)	29 300	33 765	37 885	4 465	4 120	2.9	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>343 970</i>	<i>360 537</i>	<i>381 397</i>	<i>16 567</i>	<i>20 860</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Bega Valley (A)	28 268	30 703	32 429	2 435	1 726	1.7	1.1
Bombala (A)	3 070	2 631	2 645	–439	14	–3.0	0.1
Boorowa (A)	2 484	2 455	2 390	–29	–65	–0.2	–0.5
Cooma-Monaro (A)	9 957	9 752	10 166	–205	414	–0.4	0.8
Eurobodalla (A)	30 433	33 946	36 595	3 513	2 649	2.2	1.5
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn	21 490	21 312	21 060	–178	–252	–0.2	–0.2
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	4 303	5 329	6 217	1 026	888	4.4	3.1
Harden (A)	3 902	3 860	3 725	–42	–135	–0.2	–0.7
Palerang (A) – Pt B	2 918	3 045	3 341	127	296	0.9	1.9
Snowy River (A)	6 272	7 207	7 554	935	347	2.8	0.9
Tumut Shire (A)	11 398	11 470	11 260	72	–210	0.1	–0.4
Upper Lachlan (A)	7 342	7 271	7 347	–71	76	–0.2	0.2
Yass Valley (A)	11 063	12 103	13 747	1 040	1 644	1.8	2.6
Young (A)	11 384	11 850	12 488	466	638	0.8	1.1
<b>Total Australian Capital Region(d)</b>	<b>498 588</b>	<b>523 849</b>	<b>552 646</b>	<b>25 261</b>	<b>28 797</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>

(a) Estimates are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Estimates at 30 June 1996 and 2001 are final.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census.

(d) Includes the Australian Capital Territory – Bal Statistical Division.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996 to 2006* (cat. no. 3218.0), Data cubes.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

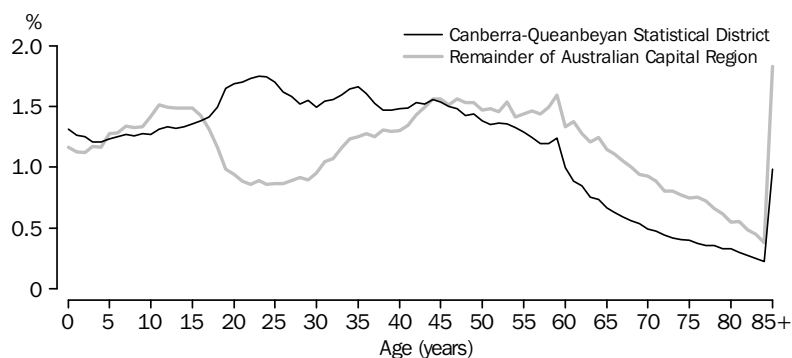
*Age structure*

There are a number of differences between the age distribution of the ACT and that of the rest of the ACR. As at 30 June 2006 the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist had proportionately fewer persons aged between 5 and 16 years or aged 44 years or over, but proportionately more persons aged between 17 and 43 years when compared with the rest of the ACR. The largest differences between the Canberra-Queanbeyan population and the rest of the ACR exist for young adults aged 19–30 years. This is associated with

*Age structure continued*

tertiary students studying within the ACT, as well as other young adults coming to the ACT to take up employment opportunities.

**15.4** AGE DISTRIBUTION, Australian Capital Region (a)—30 June 2006



(a) Preliminary rebased estimate based on the 2006 Census using 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Regional Population Unit*.

Following on from differences in age structures, the population of Canberra-Queanbeyan is, on average, younger than that of the rest of the ACR. As at 30 June 2006, the median age for the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist was 34.5 years, compared with 42.4 years for the rest of the ACR.

Age structure *continued***15.5** AGE STRUCTURE AND MEDIAN AGE, Australian Capital Region(a)—30 June

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP					
	0–14 years	15–64 years	65 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
	%	%	%	%	years
CANBERRA-QUEANBEYAN STATISTICAL DISTRICT					
1996(b)	22.1	70.6	7.3	0.5	31.4
2001(b)	20.7	70.7	8.5	0.8	33.4
2006(c)	19.1	71.5	9.4	1.0	34.5
REMAINDER OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION					
1996(b)	22.5	62.4	15.1	1.2	37.4
2001(b)	21.0	62.7	16.3	1.5	40.3
2006(c)	19.7	63.1	17.2	1.8	42.4
TOTAL AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION					
1996(b)	22.2	68.1	9.7	0.7	33.2
2001(b)	20.8	68.2	11.0	1.0	35.4
2006(c)	19.3	68.9	11.8	1.2	36.6

(a) Estimates are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Estimates at 30 June 1996 and 2001 are final.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census.

Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Population Unit.

*Births*

In 2005, there were 6,500 births registered to persons living in the ACR, similar to the number registered in 2004 (6,600 births).

Of the ACR births in 2005, almost three quarters (74%, or 4,800 births) were to mothers usually resident in the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist. There were 4,200 births (64% of all ACR births) to mothers resident in the Canberra SD, and 540 (8%) to mothers resident in Queanbeyan (C).

In the rest of the ACR, the highest numbers of births were in the SIAs of Bega Valley (A) (300 births, or 5%), Eurobodalla (A) (260 births, or 4%), and Goulburn-Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn (240 births, or 4%).

Of the babies registered in the ACR in 2005, 51% (3,300) were boys and 49% (3,200) were girls.

Mothers aged 30–34 years registered the highest proportion of births in 2005, accounting for 35% of all births to persons living in the ACR. Mothers aged 25–29 years registered the next highest proportion (26%), followed by mothers aged 35–39 years (18%).

*Deaths*

In 2005, there were 3,200 deaths registered of ACR residents. Of these, 1,700 deaths (54%) were of persons usually resident in the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist. In the remainder of the ACR, Eurobodalla (A) had the highest number of deaths (360 deaths, or 12%), followed by Bega Valley (A) (300 deaths, or 9%).

*Deaths continued*

There were 1,700 (53%) male deaths in the ACR in 2005 and 1,500 (47%) female deaths.

*Natural increase*

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in 2005 for the ACR was 3,400 persons.

Within the region, the Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist recorded population growth of 3,200 persons due to natural increase, including 2,700 persons in the Canberra SD and 360 in Queanbeyan (C). In Eurobodalla (A), there were more deaths registered than births, resulting in a loss of 100 persons due to natural decrease in population.

*Total fertility rate*

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

The TFR for the ACR in 2005 was 1.74 babies per woman, below the national level of 1.81 babies per woman for the same period.

The highest TFR within the ACR was in Young (A) at 2.38 babies per woman. This was followed by Bombala (2.29), Tumut Shire (A) (2.28), Yass Valley (A) – Pt B (2.24) and Upper Lachlan (2.20).

Total fertility rate  
continued

**15.6** DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Australian Capital Region(a)—2005

Statistical Local Area	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total fertility rate(b)(c)
	no.	no.	no.	rate
Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District (S Dist)				
Canberra Statistical Division (SD)	4 190	1 472	2 718	1.63
Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A	—	—	—	—
Palerang (A) – Pt A	98	28	70	1.85
Queanbeyan (C)	538	179	359	1.96
Yass Valley (A) – Pt A	7	3	4	1.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 833</b>	<b>1 682</b>	<b>3 151</b>	<b>(d) 1.68</b>
Bega Valley (A)	298	296	2	1.94
Bombala (A)	33	34	–1	2.29
Boorowa (A)	27	18	9	1.96
Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt B	103	77	26	2.06
Eurobodalla (A)	262	363	–101	1.95
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn	237	192	45	1.73
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	54	23	31	1.62
Harden (A)	46	35	11	2.12
Palerang (A) – Pt B	32	30	2	1.89
Snowy River (A)	93	26	67	1.67
Tumut Shire (A)	138	101	37	2.28
Upper Lachlan (A)	79	68	11	2.20
Yass Valley (A) – Pt B	163	86	77	2.24
Young (A)	142	108	34	2.38
<b>Total Australian Capital Region(e)</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>3 139</b>	<b>3 409</b>	<b>(d) 1.74</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2005.

(b) Births per woman.

(c) Unless otherwise indicated, refers to the average total fertility rate over the three years 2003 to 2005.

(d) Total fertility rate for 2005.

(e) Includes the Australian Capital Territory – Bal Statistical Division.

Source: *Births, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3301.0), Data cubes; *Deaths, Australia, 2005*

(cat. no. 3302.0), Data cubes; ABS Data available on request, Demography program.

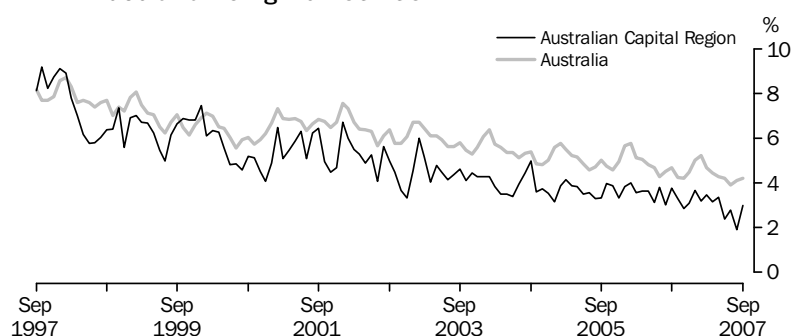
## LABOUR FORCE

For the purposes of labour force statistics, the Australian Capital Region (ACR) refers to the Australian Capital Territory and the South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

On an original basis, the unemployment rate for the ACR has declined since the mid-1990s. From 7.2% in 1996–97 and 7.8% in 1997–98, the annual average unemployment rate declined to 5.2% in 2000–01, rose slightly in 2001–02 (5.5%), and has declined in each subsequent year. In 2006–07, the annual average unemployment rate for the ACR was 3.3%.

In comparison, the annual average unemployment rate at the national level decreased from 8.3% in 1996–97 to 6.4% in 2000–01. After increasing to 6.7% in 2001–02, the annual average unemployment rate has declined to 4.5% in 2006–07.

## LABOUR FORCE

*continued***15.7** UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Australian Capital Region(a) and Australia: **Original series**

(a) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery*, September 2007 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), Time series spreadsheets.

On an original basis, there were an average 293,800 persons in the ACR labour force in 2006–07. Of these, 72% (212,200) were employed full-time, 25% (72,100) were employed part-time and 3% (9,600) were unemployed.

In 2006–07, the annual average labour force participation rate for the ACR was 69.1%.

This represented an increase of 1.9 percentage points from 2001–02 (67.2%).

**15.8** LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), Australian Capital Region(b)—Financial year averages: **Original**

	Employed full-time	Employed total	Unemployed total	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2001–02	184.0	256.6	14.8	271.3	5.5	67.2
2002–03	194.4	268.2	12.9	281.1	4.6	68.8
2003–04	195.6	269.6	11.4	281.0	4.1	68.0
2004–05	194.4	269.7	10.9	280.6	3.9	67.4
2005–06	200.4	272.8	10.2	282.9	3.6	67.4
2006–07	212.2	284.3	9.6	293.8	3.3	69.1

(a) Original series.

(b) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and the South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery*, Aug 2007 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), Data cubes.

**Occupation**

In August 2007, 24% of all employed persons in the ACR were employed as PROFESSIONALS, compared with 20% of all employed persons nationally. The ACR also had slightly higher proportions of persons employed as MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS (12%, compared with 8% nationally) and ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (16%, compared with 13% nationally). The ACR had proportionately fewer persons employed in all other occupation groups than the national average.

*Occupation continued***15.9** EMPLOYED PERSONS, By occupation(a): **Original**—August quarter

<i>Occupation</i>	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION (b)		AUSTRALIA	
	2002	2007	2002	2007
	%	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	8.6	12.2	7.5	8.5
Professionals	22.3	23.9	19.1	19.7
Associate professionals	12.5	16.3	11.6	12.7
Tradespersons and related workers	11.5	10.2	12.5	12.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	3.2	2.5	4.2	3.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	19.4	15.7	17.0	16.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	6.3	4.9	8.5	8.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	9.5	8.5	10.0	9.2
Labourers and related workers	6.7	5.9	9.6	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Classified according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).

(b) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and the South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Aug 2007* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), Data cubes.

*Industry*

The industry with the highest proportion of employed persons in August 2006 within the ACR was GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE. In August 2007, 22% of employed persons in the ACR were in this industry, compared with 5% of employed persons nationally.



*Industry continued***15.10** EMPLOYED PERSONS, By industry(a): **Original**—August quarter

<i>Industry</i>	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION (b)		AUSTRALIA	
	.....		.....	
	2002	2007	2002	2007
	%	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.7	*1.4	4.3	3.5
Mining	*—	*0.1	0.9	1.3
Manufacturing	3.9	4.0	12.1	10.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.9	*0.8	0.7	0.8
Construction	5.6	8.5	7.4	8.8
Wholesale trade	2.8	2.0	4.7	4.3
Retail trade	16.1	12.7	15.1	14.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.5	5.9	4.7	5.0
Transport and storage	2.4	2.2	4.3	4.7
Communication services	*1.6	*1.2	1.8	1.8
Finance and insurance	2.0	*1.6	3.7	3.8
Property and business services	11.8	11.4	11.8	12.3
Government administration and defence	18.0	22.2	4.4	4.6
Education	8.4	6.7	7.4	7.2
Health and community services	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.4
Cultural and recreational services	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.8
Personal and other services	4.0	5.7	4.0	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Classified according to the 1993 version of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

(b) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and the South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Aug 2007* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), Data cubes.

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## ABBREVIATIONS .....

'000	thousand
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
A	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
ACR	Australian Capital Region
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACTION	Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network
ACTPS	Australian Capital Territory Public Service
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ALP	Australian Labor Party
ANU	Australian National University
ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
Aust.	Australia
AWOTE	average weekly ordinary time earnings
C	City
CPI	consumer price index
CRB	collector record book
ERP	estimated resident population
FaCSIA	Australian Government Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FHOG	First Home Owner Grant
FTE	full-time equivalent
GDP	gross domestic product
GFCE	government final consumption expenditure
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GHDI	gross household disposable income
GL	gigalitre
GSP	gross state product
ha	hectare
HACC	Home and Community Care, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
HFCE	household final consumption expenditure
HIC	Health Insurance Commission
ITSA	Australian Government Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
LFS	Labour Force Survey

<b>LGA</b>	local government area
<b>LMWQCC</b>	Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre
<b>m</b>	metre
<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	square metre
<b>mL</b>	millilitre
<b>mm</b>	millimetre
<b>ML</b>	megalitre
<b>MLA</b>	Member of the Legislative Assembly
<b>MPHS</b>	Multi-Purpose Household Survey
<b>n.i.e.</b>	not included elsewhere
<b>no.</b>	number
<b>NCDC</b>	National Capital Development Commission
<b>NOB</b>	net operating balance
<b>NOM</b>	net overseas migration
<b>NSW</b>	New South Wales
<b>NT</b>	Northern Territory
<b>Qld</b>	Queensland
<b>REIA</b>	Real Estate Institute of Australia
<b>ROGS</b>	Report on Government Services
<b>SA</b>	South Australia
<b>SAAP</b>	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
<b>SD</b>	statistical division
<b>SDR</b>	standardised death rate
<b>SEE</b>	Survey of Employment and Earnings
<b>SFD</b>	state final demand
<b>SLA</b>	statistical local area
<b>SSD</b>	statistical subdivision
<b>t</b>	tonne
<b>Tas.</b>	Tasmania
<b>TAMS</b>	ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services
<b>TFI</b>	total factor income
<b>TFR</b>	total fertility rate
<b>TR</b>	Tourism Region
<b>VET</b>	vocational education and training
<b>Vic.</b>	Victoria
<b>WA</b>	Western Australia
<b>°C</b>	degrees Celsius

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