

1307.8



# Australian Capital Territory in Focus

2004





# **Australian Capital Territory in Focus**

## **2004**

Tracy Stewart  
Regional Director  
ACT Regional Office

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 6 SEP 2004

ABS Catalogue No. 1307.8  
ISSN 1039-6594

© Commonwealth of Australia 2004

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission from the Commonwealth. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights in this publication should be addressed to The Manager, Intermediary Management, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Locked Bag 10, Belconnen ACT 2616, by telephone (02) 6252 6998, fax (02) 6252 7102, or email <intermediary.management@abs.gov.au>.

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

## INQUIRIES

- For further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Carol Jennings on (02) 6207 0446. For information about other ABS statistics and services relating to the ACT, please refer to the back page of this publication.

## CONTENTS

Page

	Preface	ix
	Symbols, abbreviations and other usages	x
	Photograph credits	xii
HISTORY		
	Chronological table	xiv
	Information sources	xxvi
CHAPTER 1		
	Physical Environment	1
	Physical features	2
	Climate	2
	Land use and biodiversity	4
	Water	9
	Waste management	12
	Energy	14
	Information sources	14
CHAPTER 2		
	Government	17
	Historical development	18
	Structure of the Legislative Assembly	19
	Structure of the ACT Public Service	20
	Government finance statistics	21
	Taxation revenue	23
	Cash flow statement	25
	Balance sheet	26
	Information sources	27
CHAPTER 3		
	Economy	29
	Gross state product	30
	State final demand	32
	Gross household disposable income	35
	International trade	35
	Trade in service	37
	Lending activity	39
	Consumer price index (CPI)	40
	Average retail prices	41
	Information sources	42

CHAPTER 4		
	People	43
	Population and growth	44
	Age and sex	45
	Births	47
	Confinements	48
	Deaths	49
	Marriages	50
	Migration	52
	Information sources	53
CHAPTER 5		
	Education and Training	55
	Schools	56
	School teaching staff	59
	Vocational education and training	59
	Higher education	60
	Student assistance	62
	Household use of information technology	63
	Information sources	63
CHAPTER 6		
	Health	65
	Summary of ACT health characteristics	66
	Health professionals	68
	Hospitalisation	68
	Access to elective surgery	69
	Non-admitted patient care and occasions of service	70
	Average medicare usage and benefits	70
	Private health insurance	71
	Australian organ donor register	71
	Principle drug use	72
	Pharmacotherapy – Registered doctors and client registration	73
	Notifiable diseases for the ACT	73
	Notifiable diseases nationally	75
	Serious injuries	76
	Suicide	76
	Breast cancer	78
	Information sources	81

## CHAPTER 7

Welfare and Community Services	83
Income support	84
Child care	85
Adoptions	85
Child protection	87
Supported assistance accommodation program (SAAP)	89
Home and community care (HACC)	90
Information sources	91

## CHAPTER 8

Crime and Justice	93
Police	94
Staffing	94
Reported offences and offenders	95
Victims	96
Drugs	97
Persons Arrested	98
Prisoners	98
Community-based correction	99
Periodic detention	100
Courts	101
Information sources	102

## CHAPTER 9

The labour Market	103
Labour force	104
Teenage labour market	105
Industry	106
Occupation	106
Persons not in labour force	107
Job vacancies	107
Wage cost index	108
Average weekly earnings	109
Gross household disposable income	109
Labour costs	110
Trade union membership	110
Industrial disputes	110
Information sources	111

## CHAPTER 10

Business and Industry	113
Small business operators	114
Consultant engineering services	115
Private medical practices	115
Bankruptcies	115
Retail trade	117
Wholesale trade	118
Agriculture	118
Tourist accommodation	118
Employment services	118
Business use of technology	119
Information sources	120

## CHAPTER 11

Housing and Construction	121
House prices	122
Finance	123
Affordability	123
Homelessness	124
Rental properties	125
Residential building	126
Engineering Construction	127
Information Sources	128

## CHAPTER 12

Tourism, Culture and Recreation	129
Visitors	130
Tourist accommodation	133
Participation in social activities	134
Attendance at cultural venues and events	134
Children's participation in organised leisure and cultural activities	136
Involvement in organised sport and physical activities	137
Sport participation	138
Sports attendance	139
Sports industries	140
Information sources	141

## CHAPTER 13

Transport	143
Roads and licences	144
Transport finances	145
Public transport	147
Motor vehicles	150
Road traffic incidents	152
Information sources	154

## CHAPTER 14

The Australian Capital Region	155
Geographical area	156
Resident population	157
Demographics	158
Small business	160
Labour force	161
Citizenship	162
Birthplace	162
Tourism	164
Information sources	165



## PREFACE

The 2004 edition of *Australian Capital Territory In Focus* provides a detailed statistical review of social, economic, environmental and demographic characteristics of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). Furthermore, it presents a qualitative analysis on topics such as climate, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing. A chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is also included which contains a comprehensive range of statistics on the region's socioeconomic situation including income support data.

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

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

The ABS welcomes readers suggestions about *ACT in Focus* and I would encourage you to write to me with any comments that you may have.

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

Tracy Stewart  
Regional Director  
ACT Regional Office

Australian Bureau of Statistics  
September 2004

## SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER USAGES

SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER USAGES	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	ACR	Australian Capital Region
	ACTEW	Australian Capital Territory Electricity and Water
	ACTION	Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network
	ADFA	Australian Defence Force Academy
	AGL	Australian Gas Light
	AFP	Australian Federal Police
	ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
	AWOTE	adult weekly ordinary time earnings
	CPI	consumer price index
	ERP	estimated resident population
	FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
	FOB	free on board
	FTE	full-time equivalent
	g	gram(s)
	GDP	gross domestic product
	GFS	government finance statistics
	GP	General Practitioner
	GSP	gross state product
	GVM	gross vehicle mass
	ha	hectare(s)
	HACC	Home and Community Care
	HRH	Her/His Royal Highness
	ISP	Internet service provider
	kg	kilogram(s)
	kL	kilolitre(s)
	km	kilometre(s)
	km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre(s)
	l	litre(s)
	m	metre(s)
	MB	Megabyte(s)
	MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
	ml	millilitre
	ML	megalitre(s)
	MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly
	mm	millimetres
	na	not available
	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
	n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
	n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
	n.f.d	not further defined
	NMVR	New Motor Vehicle Registrations
	no.	number
	np	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise stated
	p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
	pH	potential of Hydrogen ions
	pkt	packet

r	figure or series revised since previous issue
REIA	Real Estate Institute of Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
LGA	Local Government Area
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TFI	total factor income
TFR	total fertility rate
VET	Vocational Education and Training
'000	thousand(s)
\$b	billion dollars
\$m	million dollars
°C	degrees Celsius
. .	not applicable
*	subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%. Caution should be exercised when using this data
**	subject to sampling variability of 50% and over which is too high for most practical purposes
^	subject to sampling variability between 10% and 25%
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

#### OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: NSW (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld (Queensland), SA (South Australia), WA (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), NT (Northern Territory), ACT (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods ending 31 December are shown as a single number, e.g. 2000. Yearly periods ending 30 June are specified as the years spanned, e.g. 1998–99. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data are presented in metric terms.

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

## PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS

ACT In Focus Cover	Courtesy of Australian Capital Tourism
History	Courtesy of Blundells Cottage, National Capital Authority
Chapter 1 Physical Environment	Courtesy of ACT Heritage Library, <i>Reflections of Canberra</i>
Chapter 2 Government	Courtesy of Australian Capital Tourism
Chapter 3 The Economy	Courtesy of the Canberra Centre
Chapter 4 People	Courtesy of ACT Heritage Library, <i>Reflections of Canberra</i>
Chapter 5 Education and training	ACT Regional Office
Chapter 6 Health	Courtesy of The Canberra Hospital
Chapter 7 Welfare & Community Services	Courtesy of the Australian Federal Police
Chapter 8 Crime and justice	ACT Regional Office
Chapter 9 The Labour Market	Courtesy of Department of Urban Services
Chapter 10 Business and Industry	Courtesy of Canberra International Airport
Chapter 11 Housing and Construction	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Chapter 12 Tourism Culture and Recreation	ACT Regional Office
Chapter 13 Transport	Courtesy of ACTION
Chapter 14 ACR	Courtesy of Australian Capital Tourism



# History

## HISTORY

### CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

#### ABORIGINAL PERIOD

c21,000 BC    Earliest known Aboriginal settlement in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). Archaeological remains indicate that Aborigines have lived in this area since at least that time, and there is speculation their tenure is much older than this. The large number of artefact scatters and rock shelters with Aboriginal paintings provide evidence of the activities of the Wolgal, Ngarigo and Ngunnawal people throughout the history of the area.

#### PASTORAL PERIOD

- 1820    The Limestone Plains on which Canberra was built were first sighted in December 1820. Explorers Joseph Wild, James Vaughan and Charles Throsby set out from 'Throsby Park' near Moss Vale and discovered the Plains, following the discovery of Lake George earlier that year. They crossed the stony range of hills beside Lake George and soon reached a point from which they saw what is now the site of Canberra. Next morning the party climbed Black Mountain and in the afternoon followed the Molonglo River upstream to its junction with the Queanbeyan River.
- 1821    Dr. Charles Throsby, an ex-naval surgeon turned grazier and explorer, set out from Lake George to search for the Murrumbidgee River, which had been described by local Aborigines. Twenty-five miles from Lake George he found vast quantities of limestone. Travelling south from the Molonglo River he discovered the Murrumbidgee, which ran strongly to the west.
- 1823    The national capital got its name from the first white settlement in the area, Lieutenant Joshua John Moore, who named his settlement 'Canberry' after hearing local Aborigines using the word 'Kamberra' in their conversations. The word 'Kamberra' was used by the Aborigines living on the Limestone Plains and meant 'a meeting place' either of rivers, or of tribes joining together to feast on Bogong moths in the mountains to the south. Slab huts were built on the ridge above the bend in the Molonglo River near the site of the National Museum of Australia. Near the site of the original huts, Moore later built a pleasant cottage looking over the wide valley towards Duntroon, which, after a varied career of over 100 years as a homestead, rectory and courthouse, was pulled down to make way for the Canberra Hospital in 1941.
- 1825    Robert Campbell, a wealthy Sydney merchant, sent his overseer James Ainslie to collect 700 sheep from the government flocks at Bathurst and to go southward looking for suitable pasture. The land was to be compensation for the loss of his ship 'Sydney' wrecked while under charter to the government to bring food from India. Aided by Aborigines, Ainslie reached Limestone Plains and built huts on the slopes above the Molonglo River where the Royal Military College now stands. Campbell applied for and received his grant, naming it 'Duntroon' after the family castle in Scotland.

- 1830–1843 Large estates with village settlements grew and were consolidated at Yarralumla and Duntroon. Convicts were used as labour until 1840 and were often treated harshly, those convicts who sought escape often turned to bushranging. One such bushranger was the notorious William Westwood, better known as “Jacky Jacky” who terrorised travellers along the Bungendore road and Limestone Plains area until his capture in 1841. In the years between 1838 and 1842 the ever-present threat of drought became a reality when rainfall fell far short of expected averages. Lake George dried up completely, as did the creeks with only a few waterholes remaining in the Molonglo. The Murrumbidgee River stopped flowing for two years and drinking water could only be obtained by sinking holes in stream beds. A financial depression followed during which livestock became almost unsaleable and wool prices fell sharply.
- 1845 Saint John’s Church of England was completed, following the laying of the foundation stone in 1841. The site of St. John’s, on a hill overlooking the Molonglo River and part of ‘Duntroon’, was donated by the Campbell family. An adjoining schoolhouse soon followed, the second in the Canberra region, the first being situated in Ginninderra in 1844.
- 1847 Local schooling was established.
- 1850s Goldrushes caused shortage of farm labour as workers fled their jobs in search of fortunes.
- 1858 Blundell’s farmhouse was built by the Campbells as a home for the head ploughman. The stone is the same as that used in St. John’s Church. Ploughman William Ginn and his family were the first to live in the farmhouse, for ten years. George Blundell and his family were the second residents. Blundell worked for the Campbells as their bullock-driver.
- 1859 A post office was established at Ginninderra, north of Black Mountain, following representations made by William Davis in January seeking postal facilities for the 'large population' that lived there.
- 1861 *Closer Settlement Act* brought free settlers to the area and conflicts with larger land-holders. Not only did they select land which had formerly been leased to the station owners but they also took short cuts through station properties instead of using public roads, causing severe erosion of top soils.
- 1863 The Canberra Post Office was established with local school teacher Andrew Wotherspoon becoming first postmaster.
- 1869 The southern railway slowly progresses from Campbelltown and reaches Goulburn. Passengers could now avoid the long coach trip to Sydney. Due to white settlement the only full blooded Aborigines left in the district were Bobby Hamilton, the well known cricketer, and his family.
- 1876 Railway extends to Yass.

- 1880s William Farrer settles at 'Lambrigg' near Tharwa and carries out experiments to produce varieties of wheat resistant to drought and rust. His work puts Australia on its way to becoming one of the greatest wheat producing nations of the world.
- 1881 'Yarralumla', today the official residence of the Governor-General, was purchased by Frederick Campbell, grandson of Robert Campbell of 'Duntroon', and it soon became one of the finest properties in New South Wales.
- 1887 The railway was extended from Goulburn to reach Queanbeyan. The line passed through rugged terrain and involved the construction of two tunnels and many cuttings. Queanbeyan had long been the business centre for the whole region and with the advent of the railway, an even greater proportion of supplies from Sydney came through the town.
- 1890s General depression and drought brought disaster to small land-holders with many farmers going bankrupt along with shopkeepers and even some banks being forced to close. The lack of employment was heightened by the trend towards farm mechanisation which had occurred in the past twenty years with most farms now employing the use of reapers and binders and steam operated machinery for threshing and cutting. The region was also plagued with pests which had been introduced in earlier years. The rabbit appeared in Ginninderra in 1893 and quickly increased in number to plague proportions where they were responsible for destroying whole fields of young crops. Regular shooting drives were organised to keep the numbers down.
- 1899 New South Wales Royal Commission headed by Alexander Oliver appointed to report on sites for the national capital. Oliver was given a tour of the Yass/Canberra district and expressed his approval of its suitability but he personally favoured the site of Bombala for the Nation's capital.
- 1901 Australia became a federated nation. The selection of a site for the National Capital for the new nation was not to be easy. The new Constitution directed that the seat of government should occupy its own Territory in New South Wales but not be closer than 100 miles (160 km) from Sydney. In the meantime, until a site was found, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was to sit in Melbourne. The colonial premiers had proposed this solution after the delegates to the 1898 Federal Convention accepted the need for a new Federal Capital but could not agree on a site.
- 1902–1906 Senators and Members of the Federal Parliament began inspections of possible sites. The following year the Government set up a Commission to find a site but even the Commissioners could not agree on which one was best. On general suitability, however, they recommended Albury first, then Tumut and Orange. Parliament couldn't agree on any of them. The House of Representatives chose Tumut but the Senate selected Bombala in south-east New South Wales.

1902–1906 *continued* To break the deadlock, the Senators and Members began to look at other sites in southern New South Wales which resulted in Dalgety coming into favour. In 1904, the Parliament passed a Bill nominating Dalgety, as the site. The NSW state government disagreed because the proposed site would be nine times larger than the area for the capital specified in the Constitution.

The impasse between the Federal Government and the NSW state government continued until 1906 when the state government indicated it was willing to cede a site in the Yass/Canberra district for the Federal Capital Territory. As a result, Senators and Members undertook a tour of inspection and became enthusiastic about the area. They made a partial ascent of Mount Ainslie and gained an excellent view of the proposed site, expressing favourable comments about what they saw.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

1908 It was not until 1908 that the Federal Parliament repealed the 1904 *Seat of Government Act* which named Dalgety and declared that the Capital would be in the Yass/Canberra district, that it would contain an area of not less than 900 square miles and would have access to the sea.

1909 The NSW Government Surveyor Charles Scrivener was engaged to determine the actual site for the city. To assist him, the Federal Minister for Home Affairs, Hugh Mahon, said: "the Federal Capital should be a beautiful city, occupying a commanding position, with extensive views and embracing distinctive features which will lend themselves to a design worthy of the object, not only for the present, but for all time". Scrivener selected the Canberra site and wrote: "The Capital would properly lie in an amphitheatre of hills with an outlook towards the north and north-east, well sheltered from both southerly and westerly winds". He also indicated that the flood plain of the Molonglo River could form an ornamental lake in the centre of the city site.

Scrivener's recommendation was accepted and was ratified by the *Seat of Government Acceptance Act* which made provision for an area of about 900 square miles.

1910 King O'Malley was appointed Minister for Home Affairs, and stated that the new capital would be "the finest capital city in the world".

1911 On 1 January, the *Seat of Government (Administration) Bill* passed through Parliament and the Federal Capital Territory of 910 square miles came into existence. There were 1,714 persons living on farms in the area, slightly less than the number of horses (1,762) and vastly outnumbered by the 224,764 sheep grazing in the district.

The Federal Capital Design Competition was launched on 24 May. Some 137 entries were received and placed on display in the ballroom of Government House, Melbourne.

1912 First prize for the Federal Capital Design Competition, was awarded to Walter Burley-Griffin of Chicago, USA. Initially, there was some dispute about Griffin's plan as being too extravagant. Work on the city water supply began with the commencement of the Cotter dam.

1913 The city was formally named Canberra on 12 March. Five thousand people witnessed the ceremony. The name had been kept a closely guarded secret so an expectant hush fell over the crowd as Her Excellency Lady Denman rose to the dais and prepared to speak. In a clear voice she declaimed, "I name the capital of Australia, Canberra". Rousing cheers and booming guns met the announcement while the bands played "Advance Australia Fair" and "God Save The King".

Following over twelve months of dispute, the Government finally appointed Griffin as Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction to implement his design. And so began the construction of the capital.

1914 Royal Canberra Hospital opened on the Black Mountain side of Acton ridge with an initial capacity of eight beds. Dr John Thomson was appointed as a government medical officer and was responsible for the management of the hospital and the care of the 2,000 residents living in about 36 widely scattered settlements.

The railway was extended from Queanbeyan to the south-eastern corner of Canberra. Originally intended to be merely a light construction line, a Queanbeyan petition was successful and a substantial permanent line was built.

A power station was built in Kingston, requiring the efforts of a considerable labour force to construct its massive steel and concrete shell while brickworks opened at Yarralumla.

1915 The Cotter Dam was completed after three years of labour. The works included a tunnel to carry the main pipe from the dam to the pump-house at the junction of the Cotter and the Murrumbidgee Rivers. The pumps then forced the water to a reservoir on Mount Stromlo from which it could gravitate to another on Red Hill and then on to the city.

1918 Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra gazetted.

1922 A major flood on 16 August wrecks the bridge over the Molonglo River near Duntroon. The Molonglo River was frequently subject to flooding.

1923 The first sod was turned for Parliament House on 28 August. First permanent cottages constructed for residents.

1924 Federal Capital Commission established. The first land leases are sold on 12 December. Commonwealth Avenue Bridge completed.

Hotel Canberra opened.

1925 Molonglo River floods again on 26 May, reaching its highest point ever. Acton and Civic Centre were temporarily cut off.

1926 Canberra's first newspaper, *The Canberra Times* issued on 3 September, with subscribers paying 3 pence for the sixteen page, once per week, paper.

Canberra's first bus service launched.

Dr Walter G. Duffield lobbied for and was granted the creation of an observatory on Mount Stromlo to house the Oddie telescope and become a link in the worldwide chain of observatories devoted to solar observation. Duffield settled at Mount Stromlo in a specially designed house and was appointed the first director of the observatory.

1927 Parliament House was officially opened on a lovely autumn day in front of a huge crowd of dignitaries, military personnel, journalists and the general populace. The prime minister gave an address of welcome to the Duke and Duchess of York and then presented the Duke with a key specially designed for the ceremony. The Duke himself spoke before inserting the key and officially opening the doors of Parliament House.

The ACT Police Force was established, headed by Major H.E. Jones with ten constables enrolled shortly after.

Albert Hall, named as a tribute to the centre of musical culture in Great Britain and to the nation's recent guest, Albert Duke of York was opened and served as the principal community centre for the city for thirty years.

Airfield established on current site for Royal Australian Air Force purposes.

Civic Centre was formally opened by the Prime Minister, Stanley Bruce, on December 3.

First Canberra Show held at Hall Village Showground.

Records showed registration of 373 cars, 60 trucks and 55 motorcycles. 520 people were licensed to drive.

1929 In September, Canberra's coat of arms were granted, with the motto 'For the King, the Law, and the People'.

1927–1939 Public servants transferred to Canberra from Melbourne, in all 1,100 officials made the move. Most were unhappy with the move, which took them away from their family, friends and the comforts enjoyed in the large city of Melbourne.

Inner Canberra suburbs established 1930.

- 1927–1939 *continued* Advisory Council (part-time) established to advise the Minister in relation to any matters affecting the ACT. The Council comprised:
- civic administrator
  - three elected members
  - three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works).
- 1931 Albert Ryan, Australian Infantry Forces veteran, opened a shop for the sale and repair of electrical appliances. Showing off his enterprise skills he built his own radio transmitter and after securing a license began the radio station 2CA which was officially opened from the back room of Ryan's shop on 14 November. It broadcast between 8 pm and 10 pm with live piano concerts, poem readings and official speeches, interspersed with advertising for Ryan's electrical shop.
- 1938 The area surrounding Canberra, commonly known as the Federal Capital Territory, was formally named the Australian Capital Territory.
- 1940 On 13 August, an air force flight carrying three 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.
- 1941 Australian War Memorial completed and opened to the public on the 11th of November during some of the worst days of the Second World War.
- The foundation stone for a new Canberra Hospital was laid on 28 January.
- 1945 First preschool, Reid Preschool, opened.
- 1946 Royal Canberra Hospital re-opened on Acton Peninsula.
- Australian National University established as a research school with separate departments for medicine, social sciences, Pacific studies and physical studies.
- 1946–1948 Post World War II building boom.
- 1949 ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament who was restricted to voting only on ACT matters.
- 1950 Plans for Fyshwick laid out.
- 1952 Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five, giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time.
- 1954 Australian-American Memorial completed. It was located to mark one corner of Walter Burley Griffin's plan for a parliamentary triangle. The tall column surmounted by a huge aluminium American eagle was the work of sculptor Paul Beadle.

- 1957 National Capital Development Commission was established. 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 commissioner.
- 1959 Population of the ACT reached 50,000.
- 1960s Urban areas were expanded to Woden. Instant amenities were lavished on the area to induce people to settle. The program included building a group of shopping centres, a community hall and club rooms, a preschool, a library and a school for 350 pupils – all provided ahead of time.
- 1960 First intake of under-graduates to the Australian National University.
- 1961 First television station opened (CTC7) and began conferring the big city programs to ACT viewers.
- 1962 Kings Avenue Bridge opened on 10 March by Prime Minister Menzies.
- 1963 On 20 September the valves of Scrivener Dam were closed to commence filling of Lake Burley Griffin.
- Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened. It's dual structures stretched in arcs across 310 metres of lake bed.
- 1964 Lake Burley Griffin reaches it's planned level on 29 April. On 17 October it was officially opened with Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies conducting the inauguration. It was nine kilometres long with six islands and 41 kilometres of landscaped foreshore.
- 1965 Royal Australian Mint opened by the Duke of Edinburgh by starting a machine which produced one-cent coins.
- Anzac Parade officially opened on 25 April to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the Australia and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) landing at Gallipoli.
- 1967 Population of the ACT reached 100,000.
- Belconnen development commenced.
- 1968 The National Library, on its current site, was opened on 15 August by the Prime Minister, John Gorton. It contained a two-level podium which could house 2.5 million books and could be expanded in three directions to take up to 11 million.
- 1969 First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education.
- On 31 March the eight elected members of the ACT Advisory Council resigned en masse. There were frustrated at the impotence of their positions.

- 1970 National Botanic Gardens, devoted entirely to Australian flora, opened.
- Carillion built on Aspen Island. It contained fifty-three bronze bells and was a gift from the British Government to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Canberra's founding.
- Captain Cook Memorial Jet, to commemorate the bicentenary of Captain Cook's discovery of Australia, was inaugurated by the Queen on 25 April.
- 1970s Expansion of town centres to Belconnen, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong.
- 1971 First nature reserve in Canberra declared (Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve).
- Population of the ACT reached 150,000.
- 1972 Woden Plaza opened.
- 1973 First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital.
- Tuggeranong development commenced.
- 1974 Federal Parliament decided that Capital Hill will be the site of the new permanent Parliament House and the apex of a parliamentary zone controlled by Parliament.
- ACT Schools Authority ordained as a single ACT authority for education.
- 1974–75 Federal representation increased to two for the divisions of Canberra and Fraser.
- Fully elected legislative assembly established with limited powers. The Federal Minister had discretionary powers. There were eighteen members, nine each from the federal electorates of Fraser and Canberra.
- 1975 Two ACT Senators elected to Federal Parliament.
- Capital Territory Health Commission established. It became responsible for public health services on 1 July.
- Gungahlin development commenced.
- 1976 Federal Government set up a self-government task force, with the intention of allowing the people of the ACT to have a much greater say in their affairs.
- Lake Ginninderra filled.
- Population of the ACT reached 200,000.
- 1977 National Athletics Stadium (more commonly known as Canberra Stadium) completed.

- 1978 Referendum on 25 November in which ACT residents rejected a proposal for self-government. Sixty-three per cent of Canberrans voted for no change to the current system.
- Belconnen Mall opened.
- 1979 Legislative Assembly renamed House of Assembly. As for the Legislative Assembly, the House of Assembly consisted of eighteen members.
- Googong Dam was inaugurated by HRH Prince Charles on 27 March. Its capacity was more than the three Cotter River storages together, and it boosted the population the water supply systems could service from 225,000 to 450,000.
- First patients admitted to Calvary Hospital.
- The ACT Police was merged with the Australian Federal Police.
- 1980 Telecom Tower, the development of which had caused protests on Black Mountain, opened.
- High Court of Australia opened on 26 May. From 1903 until the new permanent home was opened, the High Court had alternated between leased premises in Sydney and Melbourne and travelling to other state capitals to hear cases.
- New York firm of Mitchell, Giurgola and Thorp win the design competition for Australia's new parliament house from four other finalists on 19 June.
- 1981 National Indoor Sports Centre officially opened on 26 January.
- 1982 Second House of Assembly election. In order to more closely align with a parliamentary style, a Speaker, Leader of the House and Minority Leader were elected.
- The royal bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gloriosa*) became the floral emblem of the ACT.
- Australian National Gallery opened. The Gallery had been envisaged since Federation, but it was not until 1965 that the Government announced the intention to establish it in Canberra.
- 1983 A second task force on self-government was established in November.
- 1984 The report of the self-government task force was submitted in May. It recommended that the governing body of the ACT should be a single-house Legislative Assembly of 15 members elected proportionally from three electorates.

1985 The Government announces a 13 member ACT Council (12 part-time members and one full-time) to administer basic municipal and territorial functions. It announced that the existing House of Assembly would lapse in June 1986, elections for the ACT Council would be held in September 1986 and the new Council would begin operations on 1 January 1987.

World Cup Athletics held in Canberra.

Population of the ACT reached 250,000.

1986 House of Assembly lapsed in June leaving the ACT as the only substantial community in Australia lacking a locally elected tier of government.

Australian Defence Force Academy commenced activities as the academic centre for the Australian Navy, Army and Air Force.

1987 Major commercial development in Civic Centre.

Tuggeranong Hyperdome opened.

1988 Legislation establishing self-government passed by both Houses of Parliament.

Following 10 years of construction, the new Parliament House was opened on 9 May by HRH Queen Elizabeth II, to mark the Bicentenary of European settlement in Australia. Federal Parliament commenced its first sitting in the new House on 22 August.

Lake Tuggeranong filled.

National Capital Development Corporation abolished and replaced by Territory Planning Authority and National Capital Planning Authority.

National Science and Technology Centre (Questacon) opened.

#### SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

1989 Self-government proclaimed.

First ACT Legislative Assembly elected in May (17 members) using modified d'Hondt system.

1990 Canberra Centre retail complex opened.

Canberra College of Advanced Education restructured as Canberra University.

1991 National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released.

1992 Referendum passed to change electoral system to Hare-Clark.

Commonwealth relinquished direct responsibility for the administration of justice.

- 1992 *continued* Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University.
- Casino Canberra opened.
- 1993 ACT Institute of Technical and Further Education was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology.
- 1994 Population of the ACT reached 300,000.
- Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened in the South Building with the first sitting 12 April.
- Public Sector Management Bill passed establishing the ACT Government service.
- Electoral (amendment) Bill 1994* passed providing a framework for a new electoral system.
- 1995 Referendum passed to entrench Hare-Clark system.
- International Hotel School opened.
- 1996 Work on Gungahlin Town Centre commenced.
- 1997 Commonwealth amends *Self-Government Act* to restrict the Assembly's power in relation to euthanasia.
- Acton Peninsula gazetted as National land.
- Kingston Foreshore gazetted as Territory land.
- Lanyon Marketplace opened in Tuggeranong.
- Royal Canberra Hospital implosion.
- 1998 Canberra Museum and Gallery opened.
- The renovated Canberra Playhouse opened.
- 1999 Completion of Bruce Stadium redevelopment.
- ACT won the bid to host 2000 Olympic Soccer Matches.
- 2000 Royal visit by HRH Queen Elizabeth II.
- Inaugural GMC 400 Supercar race.
- Olympic Games year – ACT hosted the Olympic soccer teams.
- Change in Chief Minister after motion of no confidence over the Bruce Stadium redevelopment.
- 2001 National Museum opened.
- Centenary of Federation.

2001 *continued* Two major bushfires on Christmas Eve and three on Christmas Day ravage areas in and around Canberra. One of the major fires, in Stromlo Forest, destroyed a plantation of pines planted in 1919 as part of Walter Burley Griffin's master plan for Canberra.

2002 On Wednesday 20 November, Minister Bill Wood declared a rural drought in the ACT.

2003 In early January a helicopter engaged in bushfire water-bombing crashes into Bendora Dam. The pilot is rescued by three people present at the time, including the Chief Minister.

On Saturday January 18, bushfires which were started by lightning strikes on January 8, joined and burnt into Canberra. The fires destroyed 491 houses in the Weston Creek subdivision and parts of Kambah in the Tuggeranong subdivision, taking four lives in the process. The fires have been reported as the seventh worst disaster in Australia since 1967.

10,000 people protest at Parliament House in February against the war in Iraq.

The VIP aircraft hanger under construction at the Royal Australian Air Force Fairbairn base collapses in May.

In June the first home to be rebuilt after the January bushfires is completed.

In October, Canberra hosts games in the Rugby World Cup.

US President George W. Bush visits in October.

The ACT Government returns to land development with the commencement of the Wells Station residential estate in Gungahlin.

Fixed four-year terms are introduced for the Legislative Assembly.

In November the ACT becomes the first jurisdiction to introduce industrial manslaughter legislation and to introduce a total smoking ban. A three year phase-out is introduced for smoking in clubs.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

### Non-ABS

*Canberra, 1820–1913*, Gillespie, Lyall, AGPS, Canberra, 1991

*Canberra, 1913–1953*, Gibbney, Jim, AGPS, Canberra, 1988

*Canberra, 1954–1980*, Sparke, Eric, AGPS, 1988

# Chapter 1



# Physical Environment

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

Much of the ACT is underlain by rocks formed from sediments deposited some 460 million years ago, when the region was under sea. These sediments have become sandstone, limestone, siltstone and shale rocks that are part of the Palaeozoic Lachlan Fold belt that stretches from central New South Wales to Victoria.

The total area of the ACT is almost 2,400 square kilometres (about 236,000 ha), of which 60% is hilly or mountainous. The ACT's main features are timbered mountains, located in the south and west, and plains and hill country in the north. It is situated within the upper Murrumbidgee River catchment, in the Murray-Darling Basin. The Murrumbidgee flows through the Territory from the south, and its tributary, the Molonglo, from the east. The Molonglo River was dammed in 1964 to form Lake Burley Griffin. Other tributaries of the Murrumbidgee include the Cotter, Paddys, Naas and Gudgenby Rivers.

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

### 1.1 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS—30 JUNE 2003

	<i>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Proportion of ACT (%)</i>
North Canberra	206.7	8.8
Belconnen	129.6	5.5
Woden Valley	28.6	1.2
Weston Creek-Stromlo	104.3	4.4
Tuggeranong	159.9	6.8
South Canberra	86.4	3.7
Gungahlin-Hall	90.1	3.8
ACT Balance	1 543.8	65.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 349.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2002–03 (cat. no. 3218.0).*

## CLIMATE

**Thunderstorms** Thunderstorm activity in 2003 was above average with 35 thunderstorm days compared with the average of 23 days. Thunderstorm activity was high during February and March (15 days compared with the average five days) and from September to December (18 days compared with the average 12 days). There were more strong wind and thunderstorms days than normal in 2003 with the main single weather feature of the year being extreme weather conditions in early to mid January.

**Hail** There were nine days on which hail was recorded at the airport, above the average of four days.

Frosts and fog The overall mean minimum temperature for winter in 2003 was the highest since 1991. Despite this more frosts than usual were recorded (103 compared with the average of 99). The first frost of the year was recorded on 2 March while the last was recorded on 5 November.

There were 29 fogs during the year, below the average of 44. No fogs were recorded in January (average 1), February (average 1), September (average 4) or November (average 1). All other months recorded either average or below average number of fogs. The foggiest months were June and July with 7 fogs occurring in each month.

#### 1.2 ACT FROSTS AND FOG—2003

	<i>Frost</i>		<i>Fog</i>	
	<i>Frost days</i>	<i>Average frost days</i>	<i>Fog days</i>	<i>Average fog days</i>
January	—	—	—	1
February	—	—	—	1
March	2	—	1	2
April	4	5	2	4
May	16	13	5	8
June	14	18	7	8
July	19	21	7	8
August	20	19	5	5
September	14	13	—	4
October	11	6	1	3
November	3	2	—	1
December	—	—	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>44</b>

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

Sunshine Overall, there was an average of 7.9 hours of sunshine per day for 2003. This was above the mean of 7.6 hours per day.

Temperature The mean daily temperature for 2003 was 13.7 °C, above the long-term average of 13.0 °C. Further, 2003 was the 7th consecutive year that the mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures in Canberra were either average or above average. The warmest month was February (average daily temperature of 22.3 °C) and the coldest was July (average daily temperature of 6.8 °C).

The mean annual daytime maximum temperature for 2003 of 20.2 °C was above the average of 19.6 °C. The mean average night time temperature of 7.3 °C was above the average of 6.5 °C. Mean daily maximum temperatures were below average for March and October, average for August and above average for the other months of 2003. The highest average daily maximum temperature was 30.5 °C in January while the lowest was 12.2 °C in July. The temperature reached 30.0 °C or more on 38 days during the year (average 30 days). There were also six days in January where a temperature of 35.0 °C or more was recorded. This was above the average of five days. The hottest day of the year was recorded on 30 January with a temperature of 39.8 °C.

Temperature *continued*

Mean daily minimum temperatures were below average in 2003 for the months of March, October and November.

### 1.3 AIR TEMPERATURE, ACT—2003

	Air temperature daily readings		Long-term average air temperature	
	Average max. (°C)	Average min. (°C)	max. (°C)	min. (°C)
January	30.5	13.8	27.7	13.0
February	29.2	15.4	27.3	13.0
March	23.7	9.9	24.5	10.8
April	20.2	7.4	19.9	6.8
May	17.2	4.7	15.3	3.3
June	12.9	3.1	12.2	0.7
July	12.2	1.3	11.2	-0.4
August	12.9	1.2	12.9	1.0
September	16.2	4.3	15.9	3.2
October	17.5	5.4	19.4	6.1
November	23.8	8.5	22.6	8.8
December	27.0	13.3	26.0	11.2
Year average and extreme	20.2	7.3	19.6	6.5

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

**Wind** The mean daily wind run for the year was 196 km/day, above the long-term average of 184 km/day. This was the highest mean daily wind run on record since records began in 1969. The windiest month in 2003 was September (293 km/day). May was the calmest month in 2003 with 148 km/day.

Overall, there were 35 strong wind days (winds moving between 41 to 61 km/h, a force 6 to 7 on the Beaufort scale) recorded, above the average of 25 days. There were also two other occasions when gales (a wind moving from between 63 to 87 km/h, a force 8 to 9 on the Beaufort scale) were recorded in the ACT. A wind gust of 93 km/h was recorded at the airport on 24 August. Some minor roof and tree damage was also reported on this day. This was the strongest wind gust of the year. On 18 January, the day of the Canberra bushfires, a strong wind gust of 78 km/h was recorded. The strongest wind gust ever recorded in Canberra was 128 km/hour on 24 November 1957.

## LAND USE AND BIODIVERSITY

**Land use** There is little up to date data on land use in the ACT. The most recent data available, for 2000, indicated that 54% (128,000 hectares) of land in the ACT was used for conservation, 22% was for rural use, 12% was urban and 10% was forestry. However, the bushfires of January 2003 were expected to have changed these proportions, as the bushfires burnt out 165,000 hectares of the total ACT land area of 236,000 hectares. Most impact was expected to have been on the size of the areas used for forestry. Some 90% of Namadgi National Park was burnt, as was virtually all of Tidbinbilla and the Murrumbidgee River Corridor Nature Reserves and approximately 18% of the Canberra Nature Park.

Land use *continued* Information about the amount of land devoted to conservation was updated in 2003, showed that there was a fall of one percentage point (down to 53%) from 2000. This represented a decrease of 2,321 hectares over the three year period.

The bushfires not only impacted on the use to which land was put, but also the quality of that land. Before the 2003 bushfires there was very little active gully erosion in the ACT. However, between 18 January and 11 June 2003 a series of events occurred that triggered a new erosion phase within the region. The fires bared the soils of a large part of the region, turning much surface to powder. Storms followed over the next five months, the first on 8–9 February, resulting in massive erosion of a well-conditioned landscape. Two post-fire storms that generated erosion over an area of about 18 square kilometres yielded from 1,314 to 2,354 tonnes of sediment per square kilometre. This compared with the 1,000 tonnes per square kilometre estimated as being the peak of the main erosion phase of the 19th century. At Corin Dam, the post-fire input of inorganic sediment was equivalent to 17 years at the average annual rate, while organic matter input was equivalent to 27 years input.

Vegetation The ACT and surrounding region contains a wide range of native vegetation associations (groups of plants with similar living needs generally found together). The vegetation of the ACT varies according to the soil, local climate and landscape features. As previously mentioned, the January 2003 bushfires burnt out 165,000 hectares in the ACT. Approximately 330 hectares of grasslands, paddock trees and lowland woodland were burnt. However, widespread recovery of fire-damaged ecological communities was seen by the end of 2003.

At June 2003 there were 10,870 hectares of endangered woodland in the ACT, of which 2,345 hectares were in nature reserves. Although the ACT Government aims to protect the endangered community and threatened species, clearing or modification to remaining endangered woodland is still permitted. Along with other woodlands the endangered Yellow Box-Red Gum Grassy Woodlands, habitat of eight threatened species and other woodland species, was described as declining. During 2002–03, 17 hectares of the Yellow Box-Red Gum Grassy Woodland ecological community were cleared for urban development. Along with some small areas of other woodland, a further 85 hectares of paddock trees with little native understorey were cleared in Gungahlin, Dunlop and Tuggeranong.

Parks and reserves Environment ACT managed 53% (126,683 hectares) of the ACT's total land area, classified as national parks or nature reserves. This was the highest proportion of any Australian state or territory. Native plants and animals are protected under the *Nature Conservation Act*.

Parks and reserves *continued* The national park system was divided into five areas:

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

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

Namadgi adjoins nature conservation areas in NSW and forms the most northerly extension of the Australian Alps National Park system. It also contains the highest elevation in the ACT with Mt Bimberi (1,911 metres) being the highest peak. The vegetation structure of Namadgi is predominantly open forest and woodland. About 90% of the National Park was burnt out during the 2003 bushfires.

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

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve was declared in 1971. The Reserve's 5,400 hectares comprises a U-shaped valley surrounded by mountains and adjoins the north-eastern side of Namadgi National Park. The Reserve had a wide range of experiences including unique encounters with wildlife, bushwalks through soft ferny gullies and mountain trails though nearly all of the park was destroyed in the January 2003 bushfires causing severe damage to the native forest and a substantial loss of the wildlife population.

Canberra Nature Park Canberra Nature Park comprises 27 separate areas ranging from bushland hills to lowland native grassland. Many of the Reserves were once cleared for grazing but are now being returned to their natural habitats. The Reserves provide a background to suburban Canberra as well as wildlife habitats and recreation opportunities for residents. About 18% of it was burnt during the 2003 bushfires.

Canberra Nature Park  
*continued*

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

Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve, also part of Canberra Nature Park, was declared as a nature reserve in 1994. The Reserve is located in the upper catchment of Ginninderra Creek and is the largest area of remnant Yellow Box-Red Gum Grassy Woodland in the ACT.

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

Googong Foreshores

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

Biological diversity and  
ecological protection

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

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

Biological diversity and  
ecological protection  
*continued*

Since 2000 the ACT has faced some significant natural disasters such as the extended drought and the bushfires of 2001 and 2003. They have had an adverse affect on the environment. The bushfire damage in a lot of instances is not long-term. In terms of biodiversity many areas may have the seed stock to allow recovery of fire-damaged ecological communities. However what community structure changes occur is not exactly clear yet and there is some concern for particular ecological communities and component or threatened species. For instance there is concern for native fish species in the Upper Cotter River catchment area. In addition clearing for suburbs and weed and pest invasion add to the threat of biodiversity.

Decline in water quality is not expected to persist although it could be some time before good quality stream water in the fire affected areas is restored. The condition of at least 840 km of streambank has changed and damage has occurred to vegetation and soils.

But apart from the fires there is also evidence of ongoing threats to the ecological processes and support systems in the ACT. The impact of human activity on possible climate change by greenhouse gas emissions, a 12% increase since 1990, is indicated. There are a number of endangered and vulnerable native species in the ACT some of whom have fallen below levels considered sustainable. Twenty four species and two ecological communities in the last decade have been declared threatened.

Natural places

In 2000, special features of the natural, Indigenous and historic environments were recognised in Australia by placing them on the Register of the National Estate. Listing on the Register meant that the Commonwealth Government must consider the heritage value of a place before undertaking actions which will or may have significant adverse affects.

The ACT had 30 natural places listed on the Register of the National Estate. Ten of these were flora habitats and eight were geological sites and areas. The remainder were vegetation communities, land form sites and areas, coastal environments, island environments, temperate environments, wetlands and rivers and fauna habitats.

Air quality

Canberra's air was of good quality most of the time due to the lack of heavy industry and high density urban development. Severe climate events such as the fires and dust storms have marked the last few years and caused failures to meet national standards for clear air in regard to airborne particles. Seventeen of these failures occurred in 2003, 12 of which were during January. Air quality also worsened during a dust storm on 20 March 2003. On a day to day basis car vehicle emissions had the greatest impact on outdoor air quality, with smoke from wood burning fires coming a close second during winter. This was especially a problem in Tuggeranong in winter when there was little wind or when there was an air temperature inversion although the accepted standard for air quality was rarely exceeded.

## WATER

**Drought** The 2002–03 drought was one of the worst on record. Although El Nino effects were not particularly strong during 2002–03 the drought across almost all of eastern Australia and parts of Western Australia was amongst the most severe since 1900. This severity may have been partly due to the influence of another phenomenon, the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) which modulates the impact of El Nino and La Nina (reverse effects to a El Nino event) on Australian rainfall. The PDO involves large scale fluctuations of ocean surface temperatures and winds across the North Pacific Ocean. A PDO displaying either positive or negative values lasts for approximately 20 years.

In the ACT the drought brought a decline in ground cover and reduced flows in ACT rivers. There was also a general decline in water quality.

**Rainfall and evaporation** At Canberra Airport 569.2 mm of rain was recorded in 2003, an increase of 63.8 mm from the 505.4 mm recorded in 2002, but below the average of 625.5 mm. January, April and May registered below average rainfall. From June to December the ACT returned to more normal rainfall patterns after the El Nino event of 2000 dissipated. The wettest month of the year was December with 87.6 mm. The driest month was January with 11.4 mm of rain. The wettest single day occurred in the 24 hours to 9 am on 15 March, when 37.8 mm of rain fell. There were three occasions when 30 mm or more were recorded and six occasions when between 20 and 30 mm in the 24 hour period to 9 am were recorded.

While total rainfall was below average, the number of rain days (115) was above the average (106 days).

Evaporation in Canberra was close to average in 2003, with recordings at Canberra Airport indicating annual evaporation of 1,682.6 mm. The annual average was 1,686.6 mm.

## 1.4 RAINFALL AND EVAPORATION, ACT—2003

	Rainfall				Evaporation	
	Total rainfall (mm)	Average rainfall (mm)	Rainy days	Average rainy days	Evaporation (mm)	Average evaporation (mm)
January	11.4	60.2	2	8	277.2	246.5
February	55.2	56.1	7	7	206.2	196.3
March	58.4	52.5	10	7	156.0	171.0
April	15.4	48.5	6	7	100.0	107.8
May	14.6	47.0	9	8	69.0	68.5
June	46.6	39.7	14	9	48.6	45.2
July	36.4	41.5	15	10	52.6	51.8
August	66.2	47.3	12	11	77.2	78.6
September	44.8	52.9	13	10	149.4	110.8
October	59.6	64.5	11	10	139.2	157.0
November	73.2	63.3	7	10	191.0	191.6
December	87.4	52.0	9	8	216.2	251.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>569.2</b>	<b>625.5</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1682.6</b>	<b>1686.6</b>

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

**Water supply** Drought and bushfires of 2000 to 2003 combined to create the greatest threat to Canberra's domestic water supply. The January 2003 fires almost completely burnt out the vegetation of the main water supply catchment for the ACT. For the first time in decades, Canberra had to curb water use to comply with water restrictions.

ActewAGL (the ACT's sole water provider) provided more than 100 million litres of water each day to Canberra residents. The Cotter River catchment includes the Cotter (4,700 ML storage capacity), Bendora (10,700 ML) and Corin Dams (75,400 ML). Googong Dam (124,500 ML), developed on the Queanbeyan River in NSW, is used to meet peaks in demand in summer or during extensive dry periods. There were 45 reservoirs in 2002–03, with a capacity of 912 ML.

Some 165,000 hectares were burnt by fire. The January 2003 bushfires affected five of the nine ACT river catchments – all or almost all of the Cotter, Gudgenby-Nass and Paddy's River catchments, and parts of the Molongo and Murrumbidgee River catchments. In February 2003, one rain storm washed the equivalent of 17 years of soil and 27 years of ash and charcoal from the fire damaged catchment into Canberra's water supply dams, making them unusable for drinking water.

Water supply *continued*

The quality of water is routinely tested by ActewAGL, both for aesthetics (e.g. colour, turbidity, pH) and bacteriological quality. The quality of water from the catchment to consumers is evaluated through physical, chemical and microbiological analyses of water samples from the storage dams, water treatment plants, local reservoirs and garden taps of Canberra residents. All sampling and analytical work is performed by a National Association of Testing Authorities registered laboratory. The continuing drought, the worst on record, necessitated the ACT Government introducing water restrictions in December 2002 when dam levels got down to 43% of capacity. In addition the January 2003 bushfires caused major damage to the catchments of Bendora and Corin dams. As a result, the water from these dams developed turbidity levels beyond Australian drinking guidelines. As a consequence Canberra's water was sourced from Googong Dam south of Queanbeyan, which had been unaffected by the fires.

Water usage

From 2001–02 to 2002–03 total water use declined by 377 million litres (from 65,904 million litres to 65,567) despite an increase in population. Also during this period, the number of ActewAGL customers increased by 5%. Annual water consumption per capita for 2002–03 was 206 kL. Maximum daily demand in 2002–03 was 367 ML, a decrease from 2001–02 (416 ML).

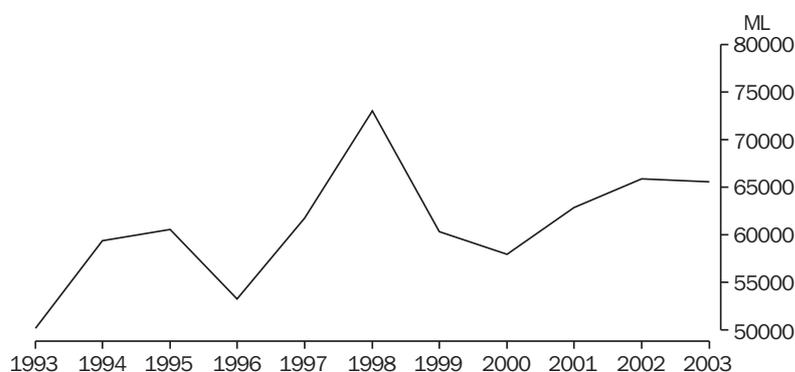
1.5 WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE, ACT

Item	Units	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Customers	no.	118 856	120 349	122 760	124 570	126 750	133 079
Maximum daily demand	ML	406	371	331	392	416	367
Total consumption	ML	73 009	60 361	57 929	62 834	65 904	65 567
Annual consumption per capita(a)	kL	220	182	176	186	194	206
Rainfall	mm	439	689	666	618	633	340
Length of mains	km	2 901	2 907	2 921	2 933	2 948	2 964

(a) Annual consumption per capita for 2002–03 is not comparable with previous years due to a change in the definition of the population base

Source: ActewAGL Annual Report 2002–03.

1.6 TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION, ACT, Year ended 30 June



Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2003.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

The major types of waste generated in the ACT are:

- solid waste – including putrescible (rotting) household and commercial waste
- liquid waste – including stormwater and sewerage waste
- gaseous waste – includes greenhouse gases and other air pollutants and combustion emissions
- hazardous waste – including hospital waste, automotive oils, solvents and other chemicals.

Waste management is the process by which society controls the production and disposal of waste. Waste management techniques used by the ACT Government include waste minimisation (prevention, reduction, reuse and recycling) as well as the traditional disposal through landfill.

The ACT Government's strategy for waste management is called 'No Waste by 2010'. It aims to have all unwanted material used as a resource rather than sent to landfill waste.

The wheelie bin kerbside garbage and recyclables collection system was successfully introduced throughout Canberra in December 1994. More than 200,000 wheelie bins were allocated to households in Canberra and a major sorting facility was constructed at Hume.

The system involves weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheelie bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheelie bins. In 1994–95, one-third of waste was being recovered (recycled) and by 2001–02 this proportion had nearly doubled to 64%.

In March 2003 about 99% of ACT households recycled waste, 88% reused waste, while only 1% did not recycle or reuse at all. In the ACT the highest proportion of recycled items were paper and cardboard at 97%. The ACT recorded the highest proportion of households recycling paper and cardboard. Recycling of plastic bottles and glass followed, at 96% each and plastic bags at 92%. Nationally, recycling rates were 88% for paper and cardboard, plastic bottles and bags both at 87% and glass at 85%.

1.7 ITEMS RECYCLED AND/OR RE-USED IN HOUSEHOLDS—MARCH

	Proportion (%)					
	ACT			Australia		
	1996	2000	2003	1996	2000	2003
Paper/cardboard	98.4	98.1	97.3	74.5	84.7	88.4
Glass	96.4	97.1	95.7	73.4	82.3	85.2
Aluminium cans(a)	88.5	89.4	83.8	62.1	74.6	77.0
steel cans(a)	na	na	77.2	na	na	65.3
Plastic bottles(b)	93.5	96.8	96.2	66.8	81.4	87.3
Plastic bags(b)	na	91.2	92.4	na	82.6	86.5
Motor Oil	20.3	20.8	18.0	11.3	12.1	11.8
Kitchen or food waste	64.7	60.4	55.3	44.9	50.1	46.7
Garden waste	70.6	70.6	71.7	50.8	60.4	61.6
Old clothing or rags	77.1	87.5	87.9	66.6	83.4	82.4
No recycling or re-use	1.0	0.5	*1.3	9.4	3.2	2.4

(a) in 1996 and 2000, cans not broken down into aluminium or steel.

(b) in 1996, Plastics not broken down into bottles and bags.

Source: *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices, Australia, March 2003 (cat. no. 4602.0)*.

The main methods used in the ACT to recycle materials depended on the type of material to be recycled. For materials such as aluminium cans and steel cans (99%), glass and paper/cardboard (98%) and plastic bottles (97%) most households tended to have it collected from the house by recycling operators. Other items such as plastic bags (90%) were more likely to be reused within the household and kitchen or food waste (86%) most likely to be used in compost and mulch. Fifty-seven per cent of motor oil was taken to special areas at dumps or waste transfer stations.

The three main reasons given for not recycling and/or reusing waste in March 2003, in the ACT, were given as:

- did not use any or enough of materials to warrant recycling or not appropriate (83%)
- no services or facilities provided (11%)
- not interested or too much effort (10%).

Thirty-five per cent cited other reasons for not recycling and or reusing waste.

**Sewerage** The Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre is Canberra's main sewerage treatment facility.

In 2000, ACTEW promoted the reuse of effluent for irrigation using final treated effluent from the Fyshwick sewerage treatment plant.

The number of sewerage customers in the ACT increased to 135,502 in 2002–03 up 7% from 2001–02 (123,641). The quantity of sewage treated decreased by 2,332 ML (down 8%), and the amount of sewage treated annually per person decreased by 8 kL to 89 kL (down 9%).

## 1.8 SELECTED SEWERAGE STATISTICS

Item	Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Customers	no.	115 083	117 648	119 846	121 618	123 641	132 502
Quantity of sewage treated	ML	33 704	32 718	32 585	30 277	30 645	28 313
Sewage treated per person per annum	kL	109	106	105	97	98	89
Length of mains	km	2 806	2 817	2 836	2 852	2 875	2 897

Source: ActewAGL Annual Report 2003.

## ENERGY

**Electricity** In October 2000 ACTEW, the sole provider of electricity and water for the ACT formed a joint venture with AGL, known as ActewAGL. From 2001-02 (138,978) to 2002-03 (146,474) there was a 5% increase in the number of electricity customers.

## 1.9 SELECTED ELECTRICITY STATISTICS

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Customers, no.						
Domestic — Franchise	117 690	118 986	115 655	122 664	124 828	126 577
Other	11 962	12 615	18 205	12 000	11 678	11 663
Non Franchise (a)	na	na	na	1 713	2 472	8 234
<i>Total</i>	129 652	131 601	133 860	136 377	138 978	146 474
Substations, no.	3 811	3 811	3 897	4 014	4 014	4 339

(a) Figures amended from those previously reported. They have been amended to include interstate users.

Source: ActewAGL Annual Report 2003.

**Natural gas** ActewAGL supplies the ACT with natural gas piped from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia. The length of reticulation mains (of low and medium pressure) laid and in use in 2002-03 was 3,740 km. There were 7,014 Terra Joules of gas supplied to 94,584 customers.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

**ABS** *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2002-03*,  
cat. no. 3218.0

*Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, March 2002*,  
cat. no. 4602.0

*Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, March 2003*,  
cat. no. 4602.0

**Non-ABS** ACT Department of Urban Services

ACT Department of Urban Services *Annual Report 2001-02*

*ActewAGL Annual Report 2003*

Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

INFORMATION SOURCES  
*continued*

Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, *ACT State of the Environment Report, 2000*

Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, *ACT State of the Environment Report, 2003*



## **Chapter 2**



## **Government**

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

In 1988, the Federal Government enacted the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity. With the introduction of self-government in the ACT, most of the Ordinances in force at the time became Acts; although the Commonwealth reserved some Ordinances in areas such as national land and corporations law. Furthermore, under section 122 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* (the Constitution), the Commonwealth Parliament may still make laws in either house of the parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit for the ACT. However, these powers can be seen as reserve powers only to be used in special or unusual circumstances. Further to this, section 34 of the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* provides the Governor-General (in Council) with the power to make ordinances in certain areas of ACT law.

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 were held using a modified version of the d'Hondt system. Since then the proportional representation Hare-Clarke system has been used. ACT elections were held on the following dates.

### 2.1 ACT ELECTION DATES

	<i>Date</i>
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

*Source: Elections ACT.*

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT  
*continued*

The *Electoral Act 1992* requires a redistribution of electoral boundaries before each general election for the ACT Legislative Assembly. The last review commenced in May 2003 after the formation of a redistribution committee and was completed in October of that year. The decision was for all electoral boundaries to remain unchanged for the next ACT Legislative Assembly election currently scheduled for 16 October 2004.

2.2 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES FOR THE ACT—OCTOBER 2003

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

(a) Includes Chifley, Pearce & Torrens from the Woden Valley SSD.

(b) Includes Hall and Nicholls from the Gungahlin-Hall SSD.

(c) Excludes Chifley, Pearce & Torrens from the Woden Valley SSD and Hall & Nicholls from the Gungahlin-Hall SSD. Includes Kowen, Majura and Stromlo.

Source: *Elections ACT*.

STRUCTURE OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly performs various state and municipal functions. This makes it a unique government within Australia, acting at a state level in some matters (e.g. education and health), as well as at what is usually a local council level in others (e.g. waste management).

The Legislative Assembly is made up of 17 full-time members who serve a fixed three-year term. They are referred to as Members of the Legislative Assembly or MLAs. Under the *Electoral Amendment Act 2003*, members will serve a fixed four-year term following the 2004 election.

All MLAs vote to elect a Chief Minister, who then appoints ministers from the Assembly. The *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* limits the number of ministers to five. The Speaker is elected by and represents the Assembly in all contact with outside bodies.

As the Territory has no Governor or Administrator, there is no Executive Council as in the other states and the Northern Territory. Under the self-government legislation, the Chief Minister and up to four Ministers appointed by the Chief Minister from the Assembly form the Cabinet (formally known as the ACT Executive). It is the Cabinet, whose function it is 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.

STRUCTURE OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*continued*

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

The 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.

2.3 MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—30 JUNE 2003

	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Position</i>
Berry, Wayne	Ginninderra	ALP	Speaker
Burke, Jacqui	Molonglo	Liberal	
Corbell, Simon	Molonglo	ALP	Minister for Health, Minister for Planning
Cornwell, Greg	Molonglo	Liberal	Deputy Speaker
Cross, Helen	Molonglo	Independent	
Dundas, Roslyn	Ginninderra	Democrats	
Dunne, Vicki	Ginninderra	Liberal	Opposition Whip, Manager of Opposition Business
Gallagher, Katy	Molonglo	ALP	Minister for Education, Youth and Family Services, Minister for Industrial Relations, Minister for Women
Hargreaves, John	Brindabella	ALP	Government Whip
MacDonald, Karin	Brindabella	ALP	
Pratt, Steve	Brindabella	Liberal	
Quinlan, Ted	Molonglo	ALP	Deputy Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development, Business & Tourism, Minister for Sport, Racing & Gaming
Smyth, Brendan	Brindabella	Liberal	Leader of the Opposition
Stanhope, Jon	Ginninderra	ALP	Chief Minister, Attorney-General, Minister for Community Affairs, Minister for the Environment
Stefaniak, Bill	Ginninderra	Liberal	Deputy Leader of the Opposition
Tucker, Kerrie	Molonglo	ACT Greens	
Wood, Bill	Brindabella	ALP	Minister for the Arts and Heritage, Minister Disability, Housing and Community Services, Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Minister for Urban Services

*Source: ACT Legislative Assembly.*

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT  
PUBLIC SERVICE

The ACT Public Service was created on 1 July 1994, as a separate entity from the Commonwealth Public Service, of which it had previously been a part. Staff are currently employed within a number of ACT Government Departments and authorities.

At 30 June 2003, the ACT Public Service comprised 15,051 actual staff (or 12,647 full-time equivalent staff). This represented an increase in staff numbers of 4% (or 3% full-time equivalent staff) from 30th June 2002. The upward trend in staff numbers of the service since the year 2000 has continued into 2003. Actual and full-time equivalent staff numbers increased 13% and 10% respectively from 2000.

The gender profile of the service has remained relatively unchanged in the past few years, that is, more than two-thirds were female. At 30 June 2003, 69% of staff were female and 31% male, the same levels recorded at 30 June for the previous three years.

#### 2.4 ACT PUBLIC SERVICE STAFFING(a), BY GENDER — 30 JUNE

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Actual staff numbers						
Males	4 657	4 441	4 150	4 217	4 481	4 727
Females	9 874	9 654	9 225	9 495	9 952	10 324
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 531</b>	<b>14 095</b>	<b>13 375</b>	<b>13 712</b>	<b>14 433</b>	<b>15 051</b>
Full-time equivalent staff	12 119	11 736	11 499	11 670	12 255	12 647

(a) Excludes staff not recorded on the main payroll system, PERSPECT HRMIS.

Source: State of the Service Report, 2002–03.

**Employment type** The proportion of temporary employees within the ACT Public Service fell in 2003 after experiencing an increase since 1999. The proportion of temporary employees grew from 11% of all employees at 30 June 1999 to 14% at 30 June 2002. The level recorded at 30 June 2003 was 13%.

There was also an increase in the rate of casual employment in the service since the year 2000. At 30 June 2000, 10% of staff were employed as casuals rising slightly to 11% as at 30 June 2003.

#### 2.5 ACT PUBLIC SERVICE STAFFING(a)—30 JUNE

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Permanent						
Full-time	9 016	8 637	8 324	8 247	8 553	9 069
Part-time	2 391	2 303	2 189	2 183	2 366	2 433
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 407</b>	<b>10 940</b>	<b>10 513</b>	<b>10 430</b>	<b>10 919</b>	<b>11 502</b>
Temporary						
Full-time	1 212	1 227	1 203	1 467	1 597	1 452
Part-time	292	366	357	452	478	502
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>1 593</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>1 919</b>	<b>2 075</b>	<b>1 954</b>
Casual	1 620	1 562	1 302	1 363	1 439	1 595
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 531</b>	<b>14 095</b>	<b>13 375</b>	<b>13 712</b>	<b>14 433</b>	<b>15 051</b>

(a) Actual staff. Excludes staff not recorded on the main payroll system, PERSPECT HRMIS.

Source: State of the Service Report, 2002–03.

## GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS

**Operating statement** ACT general government operating revenue in 2002–03 totalled \$2,360m; with 42% (\$982m) of it coming from current grants and subsidies, and a further 29% (\$684m) coming from taxation revenue.

## 2.6 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	639	579	684
Current grants and subsidies	828	947	982
Sales of goods and services	276	270	240
Interest income	109	99	122
Other	210	340	332
<i>Total</i>	2 061	2 236	2 360
<i>less</i>			
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	132	128	141
Employee expenses	795	877	949
Other operating expenses	653	569	696
<i>Total</i>	1 580	1 574	1 786
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	9	11	11
Other interest expenses	75	58	58
Other property expenses	—	—	—
Current transfers			
Grant expenses	274	314	333
Subsidy expenses	95	116	107
Capital transfers			
Other capital transfers	10	19	16
<i>Total expenses</i>	2 042	2 092	2 310
<i>equals</i>			
<b>GFS Net Operating Balance</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>
<i>less</i>			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Gross fixed capital formation	111	146	115
less Depreciation	132	128	141
plus Change in inventories	—	—	—
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	-84	-89	-116
<i>Total</i>	-105	-71	-142
<i>equals</i>			
GFS Net lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	124	113	192

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5512.0).

With expenses totalling \$2,310m in the year, the ACT Government achieved a Government Finance Statistics (GFS) net operating balance of \$50m compared to GFS net lending of \$192m.

The GFS net operating balance measures (in accrual terms) the full cost of providing government services, including unfunded superannuation and non-cash items such as depreciation. When the net operating balance is positive, it indicates that surplus funds have been generated from current operations and these have resulted in an increase in the government's net worth. When the net operating balance is negative, it indicates that a shortfall has occurred on current operations and it has been necessary to incur liabilities and/or liquidate assets.

Operating statement  
*continued*

GFS net lending/borrowing on the other hand measures, in accrual terms, the gap between the government's savings plus net capital transfers and investments in non-financial assets. It is conceptually equivalent to the Australian System of National Accounts concept of 'Net lending/borrowing'. When it is positive, the government is placing financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the domestic economy or overseas (i.e. it is lending). When it is negative, the government is utilising the financial resources of other sectors in the domestic economy or overseas (i.e. it is borrowing).

#### TAXATION REVENUE

Taxes on property were the source of just over half (52% or \$358m) of the ACT Government's taxation revenue in 2002–03, with a further 25% (\$169m) coming from taxes on employers' payroll and labour force.

Total taxation revenue increased by 18% (\$105m) between 2001–02 and 2002–03. Almost two-thirds (64%) of this increase was derived from taxes on property.

## 2.7 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force			
Employers' payroll taxes	158	147	169
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property			
Land taxes	32	33	41
Municipal rates	105	107	113
Other	4	4	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>157</i>
Taxes on financial and capital transaction			
Financial institutions transactions taxes	42	18	17
Stamp duties on conveyances	83	128	176
Other stamp duties	55	1	9
<i>Total</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>201</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>358</i>
Taxes on provision of goods and services			
Taxes on gambling			
Government lotteries	5	4	5
Private lotteries	8	8	8
Gambling machines	27	27	28
Casino taxes	2	2	2
Race betting taxes	1	2	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>45</i>
Taxes on insurance			
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	35	29	33
<i>Total</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>78</i>
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes			
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	20	21	24
Other	58	49	54
<i>Total</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>78</i>
Franchise taxes			
Gas	—	—	—
Petroleum products	2	—	—
Tobacco	—	—	—
Liquor	1	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Other	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>78</i>
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>684</b>
Taxes received from public corporations(a)	18	12	15

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

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia (cat. no. 5506.0).

TAXATION REVENUE  
continued

On average, each Australian paid \$12,018 in tax in 2002–03. This represented an 8% increase on the previous financial year. The Commonwealth Government taxation per capita rose 8% from \$9,075 in 2001–02 to \$9,834 in 2002–03.

State and territory governments and local councils charged residents an average of \$2,202 a year in property taxes, stamp duty, gambling taxes, payroll and other taxes in 2002–03. New South Wales (\$2,477) and Victoria (\$2,267) had the highest, while the Northern Territory had the lowest state and local taxation per head (\$1,493).

Taxation per capita for the ACT, at \$2,123, was below the national average. When compared to the other states and territories, the ACT recorded the largest percentage increase in taxation per capita between 2001–02 and 2002–03 with 18%. This rise followed two consecutive years of decline.

2.8 TAXATION PER HEAD OF RESIDENT POPULATION

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
<i>Level of government</i>	\$	\$	\$
State and local			
Australian Capital Territory	2 015	1 807	2 123
New South Wales	2 376	2 341	2 477
Victoria	2 108	2 153	2 267
Queensland	1 533	1 683	1 867
South Australia	1 818	1 836	2 010
Western Australia	1 886	1 909	2 136
Tasmania	1 508	1 476	1 557
Northern Territory	1 308	1 393	1 493
Average	2 022	2 050	2 202
Commonwealth	9 076	9 075	9 834
<b>Australia</b>	<b>11 085</b>	<b>11 108</b>	<b>12 018</b>

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia (cat. no.5506.0).

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The GFS Surplus/Deficit is a broad indicator of cash flow requirements. When this measure is positive (i.e. a 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 and other changes occur). When this measure is negative (i.e. a 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 2002–03, the ACT General Government recorded a surplus of \$254m. This was a 3% fall from that recorded for the previous year.

## 2.9 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT—CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>CASH FLOW STATEMENT</b>			
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	613	601	657
Receipts from sales of goods and services	232	296	292
Grants and subsidies received	867	1 006	1 032
Other receipts	286	303	279
<i>Total</i>	1 197	2 206	2 260
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	-1 252	-1 303	-1 363
Grants and subsidies paid	-370	-424	-441
Interest paid	-64	-60	-56
Other payments	-81	-99	-149
<i>Total</i>	-1 730	-1 886	-2 008
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>	267	320	252
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-124	-152	-131
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	—
Sales of non-financial assets	103	95	132
<i>Total</i>	-20	-57	1
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	155	23	30
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	57	-22	-392
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	—	—	-11
Borrowing (net)	49	63	-29
Deposits received (net)(a)	—	—	—
Other financing (net)(a)	-100	-67	-13
<i>Total</i>	-51	-3	-53
<b>Net increase/decrease in cash held</b>	407	261	-162
<b>SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIT(-)</b>			
Net cash flows from operating activities and investments in non-financial assets	247	263	254
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	-6	—	—
<b>Surplus (+)/Deficit(-)</b>	241	263	254

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

Note: Negative figures denote cash outflows.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5512.0).

### 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 2003 was \$8,629m, an increase of 10% from \$7,825m recorded a year earlier. This also represented an increase of 17% since 30 June 2001.

2.10 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET(a)

	2001	2002	2003
	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Assets</b>			
Financial assets			
Cash and deposits	571	36	722
Advances paid	418	566	525
Investments, loans and placements	462	1 722	1 274
Other non-equity assets	237	220	302
Equity	2 903	2 788	3 419
<i>Total</i>	4 592	5 332	6 242
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	5 184	5 233	5 312
Other non-financial assets	235	274	375
<i>Total</i>	5 419	5 507	5 687
<i>Total</i>	10 010	10 838	11 930
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Deposits held	13	55	52
Advances received	112	290	272
Borrowing	639	621	622
Unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities	1 662	1 831	1 994
Other provisions	—	—	25
Other non-equity liabilities	233	216	336
<i>Total</i>	2 660	3 014	3 301
<b>GFS Net worth</b>	7 350	7 825	8 629
Net debt(b)	-686	-1 358	-1 575

(a) The consolidation methodology applied by the ABS differs from that applied by ACT Treasury resulting in a slightly different balance sheet liability values.

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

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (cat. no. 5512.0).

The most significant assets held by the ACT Government were land and fixed assets of \$5,312m, followed by equity of \$3,419m.

The most significant liabilities were unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities of \$1,994m, followed by borrowing of \$622m.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Government Finance Statistics, Australia*, cat. no. 5512.0

*Taxation Revenue, Australia*, cat. no. 5506.0

Non-ABS Elections ACT

ACT Government web site

Commissioner for Public Administration, *State of the Service Report, 2002-03*



# Chapter 3



# Economy

## GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Gross State Product (GSP) is the state equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory and not to the nation as a whole. GSP for the ACT is produced by aggregating the incomes accruing from production (referred to as the income approach). It is derived by summing compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, gross mixed income, and taxes less subsidies on production and imports.

From 2001–02 to 2002–03, GSP in the ACT grew 3% (\$405m) in chain volume terms from \$14,114m to \$14,519m. In current price terms, the ACT rose 7% (\$1,021m) from \$14,114m to \$15,135m for the same period.

### 3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Year	In current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1997–98	11 194	5	12 163	5
1998–99	11 983	7	13 047	7
1999–2000	12 793	7	13 497	3
2000–01	13 447	5	13 882	3
2001–02	14 114	5	14 114	2
2002–03	15 135	7	14 519	3

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

From 2001–02 to 2002–03, GSP per capita at current prices for the ACT increased by 7% from \$44,822m to \$47,738m. In chain volume terms the increase was 2%.

GSP per capita for the ACT, in chain volume terms and current price values, has been above Australia's GDP per capita each year for the last 6 years.

Compared with the other states and the Northern Territory, in 2002–03 the GSP per capita growth rate in the ACT in chain volume terms was the third highest. The growth rate for the ACT of 2.2% was behind Western Australia (2.5%) and Queensland (2.3%).

### 3.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA

	<i>In current prices</i>				<i>Chain volume measures(a)</i>			
	ACT		Aust.		ACT		Aust.	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
1997–98	36 389	6	30 134	5	39 540	6	33 118	3
1998–99	38 845	7	31 425	4	42 295	7	34 485	4
1999–2000	41 250	6	32 870	5	43 519	3	35 385	3
2000–01	43 057	4	34 825	6	44 450	2	35 686	1
2001–02	44 822	4	36 621	5	44 822	1	36 621	3
2002–03	47 738	7	38 151	4	45 794	2	37 172	2

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Most industries maintained a constant share of Total Factor Income (TFI) between 2001–02 and 2002–03. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE continued to be the ACT's dominant industry, contributing 26% of the ACT's TFI. The ACT's second largest industry was PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES which contributed 13% to the ACT's TFI in 2002–03. Both CONSTRUCTION AND OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS were also significant contributors to the ACT's TFI. Nationally, MANUFACTURING and PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES were the largest contributing industries, each accounting for 12% of Australia's TFI in 2002–03.

### 3.3 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME—2002–03(a)

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	Contribution %	\$m	Contribution %
Agriculture	17	—	19 202	3
Mining	2	—	34 427	5
Manufacturing	229	2	77 651	12
Electricity, gas and water	501	4	16 513	2
Construction	1 073	8	44 619	7
Wholesale trade	285	2	36 553	6
Retail trade	622	4	37 481	6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	321	2	14 718	2
Transport and storage	321	2	31 170	5
Communication services	326	2	19 385	3
Finance and insurance	543	4	50 741	8
Property and business services	1 792	13	77 490	12
Government administration and defence	3 627	26	25 636	4
Education	796	6	30 123	5
Health and community services	847	6	41 655	6
Cultural and recreational services	381	3	12 444	2
Personal and other services	429	3	16 393	2
Ownership of dwellings	1 151	8	61 549	9
General government(b)	654	5	14 279	2
<b>All industries</b>	<b>13 917</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>662 029</b>	<b>100</b>

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

(b) 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 this state. Data are not available to provide state by industry details of general government gross operating surplus.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS STATE PRODUCT  
*continued*

In current prices, compensation of employees continued to be the major income components of the ACT's GSP, accounting for 65% (\$9,044m) in 2002–03. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 35% (\$4,873m) and taxes less subsidies on production and imports, 8% (\$1,243m). In contrast, compensation of employees contributed 48% to Australia's GDP in 2002–03, reflecting differences between the economic structure of the ACT and the other states and territories. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 40% to Australia's GDP in 2002–03 and taxes less subsidies on production and imports accounted for 12%.

3.4 ACT INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

	<i>Compensation of employees</i>		<i>Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income</i>		<i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>		<i>GSP(a)</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
1997–98	6 966	62	3 407	30	821	7	11 194	100
1998–99	7 441	62	3 611	30	931	8	11 983	100
1999–2000	7 668	60	4 098	32	1 027	8	12 793	100
2000–01	8 238	61	4 060	30	1 149	9	13 447	100
2001–02	8 452	60	4 537	32	1 125	8	14 114	100
2002–03	9 044	60	4 873	32	1 243	8	15 135	100

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand is conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (i.e. the sum of household and general government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital expenditure).

In 2002–03, the ACT's state final demand experienced growth of 4% in chain volume terms. In current prices, state final demand was up 6% to \$21,267m. Australia experienced an increase of 6% (chain volume measures) and 8% (current prices) during this period.

3.5 FINAL DEMAND

	<i>ACT</i>				<i>Aust.</i>			
	<i>Current prices</i>		<i>Chain volume measures</i>		<i>Current prices</i>		<i>Chain volume measures</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>% change</i>
1997–98	15 936	5	17 353	4	565 907	7	619 494	6
1998–99	16 581	4	18 026	4	601 684	6	650 426	5
1999–2000	18 101	9	19 225	7	638 835	6	681 730	5
2000–01	18 923	5	19 352	2	669 961	5	684 307	1
2001–02	20 063	6	20 063	4	714 467	7	714 467	4
2002–03	21 367	6	20 912	4	772 911	8	757 936	6

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND  
continued

A closer inspection of the components of state final demand showed the structural differences between the ACT economy and the Australian economy. The largest difference was in the relative importance of government, especially in final consumption expenditure. In 2002–03, general government final consumption expenditure made up 45% of the ACT's state final demand and 17% of Australian final demand in current prices. The difference was also noticeable in capital expenditure, where private gross fixed capital expenditure accounted for 11% of state final demand at current prices in the ACT compared with 20% for Australia.

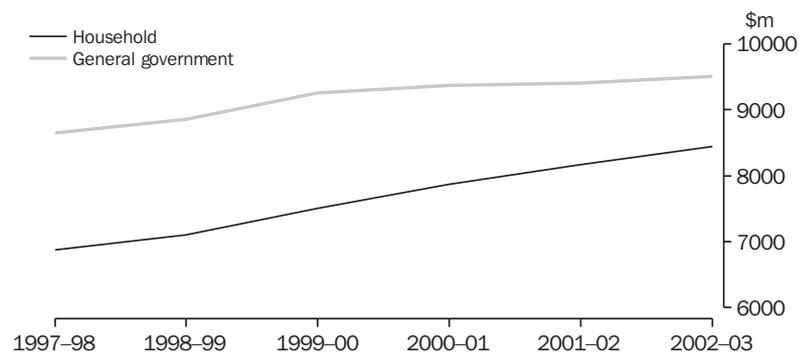
3.6 FINAL DEMAND AT CURRENT PRICES—2002–03

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	9 690	45	134 311	17
Household	8 661	41	452 629	59
Gross fixed capital formation				
Private				
Dwellings	716	3	47 655	6
Non-dwelling construction	340	2	27 911	4
Machinery and equipment	706	3	54 614	7
Livestock	—	—	1 455	—
Intangible fixed assets	269	1	11 646	2
Ownership transfer costs	234	1	14 421	2
Total private	2 265	11	157 703	20
Public	752	4	28 268	4
State final demand	<b>21 367</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>772 911</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Household final consumption expenditure in the ACT, as a proportion of the ACT's total final consumption expenditure, has increased each year over the last seven years, from 44% in 1996–97 to 47% in 2002–03.

3.7 FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: Chain volume measures.



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1997–98; 1998–99; 1999–2000; 2000–01; 2001–02; 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

In 2002–03, household final consumption expenditure in current prices indicated that housing, electricity, gas and water consumption accounted for the greatest single proportion of household expenditure for both the ACT and Australia at 20%.

STATE FINAL DEMAND  
continued

Other major contributors to household final consumption expenditure categories in the ACT in 2002–03 were miscellaneous goods and services (15%), recreation and culture (13%), food (11%) and transport (10%). Similarly, the other major household final consumption expenditure categories for Australia were miscellaneous goods and services (14%), recreation and culture (12%), transport (12%) and food (11%).

3.8 HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN CURRENT PRICES(a)—2002–03

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	931	11	47 596	11
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	376	4	18 772	4
Clothing and footwear	383	4	17 568	4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	1 695	20	91 964	20
Furnishings and other household equipment	567	7	25 331	6
Health	353	4	24 688	5
Transport	877	10	52 554	12
Communications	237	3	12 765	3
Recreation and culture	1 153	13	53 777	12
Education services	201	2	10 776	2
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	634	7	34 218	8
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 317	15	62 617	14
Net expenditure interstate	-61	-1	na	na
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>8 661</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>452 629</b>	<b>100</b>

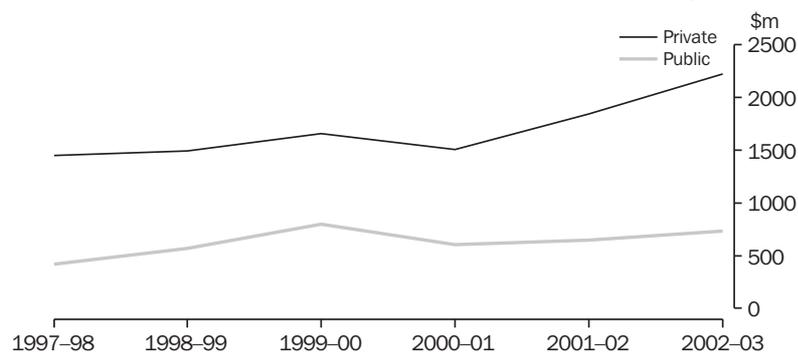
(a) At current prices.

(b) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's public gross fixed capital formation increased, in chain volume terms, to \$732m in 2002–03 recovering from its low of \$420m in 1997–98. Private gross fixed capital formation for the ACT in chain volume terms also increased to \$2,223m in 2002–03, from a low of \$952m in 1995–96.

3.9 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION: IN CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES, ACT



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1997–98; 1998–99; 1999–2000; 2000–01; 2001–02; 2002–03. (cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS HOUSEHOLD  
DISPOSABLE INCOME

The analysis of GSP per head of population concentrates on the level of economic production and its growth in current price terms. It does not provide a measure of income received by residents of a particular state or territory, because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other states/territories or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other states/territories or from overseas). A measure that takes these flows into account is gross household disposable income per capita.

In 2002–03, gross household disposable income per capita was highest in the ACT and lowest in Tasmania. Differences between states and territories reflected differences in the impact of a range of factors, including the average level of compensation of employees received per employee, the proportion of the population in employment, the age distribution of the population and differences in the level of dwelling rent (including that imputed to owner occupiers). For example, a reason for the high level of gross household disposable income per capita in the ACT compared with other states is that the labour force participation rate is higher in the ACT than the rest of Australia.

3.10 GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA IN CURRENT PRICES(a) — 2002–03

	\$
Australian Capital Territory	36 831
New South Wales	26 189
Victoria	25 492
Queensland	21 647
South Australia	22 394
Western Australia	24 045
Tasmania	20 171
Northern Territory	26 078
<b>Australia</b>	<b>24 677</b>

(a) At current prices.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**Imports** Imports into the ACT refers to commodities which are released from Australian Customs Service control in the ACT. It is also called state or territory of destination. International imports into the ACT during 2002–03 were valued at \$216.5m, a \$211.1m increase on the 2001–02 figure. The main contributor to this increase was the import of aeroplanes and other aircraft valued at \$212.8m. The major commodity imported to the ACT in 2002–03 was MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT accounting for \$213.9m (99%) of total imports. MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL, and MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES were the other imported foreign commodities and contributed \$1.5m and \$898,000 respectively to total imports.

### 3.11 IMPORTS(a)(b), ACT—2002–03

	Value (FOB)(c)
	\$'000
Machinery and transport equipment	213 914.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1 533.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	897.5
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	116.8
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	47.3
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>216 526.5</b>

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

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

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

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

### 3.12 TOP TEN IMPORTS, ACT(a)—2002–03

	Value (FOB)(b)
	\$'000
Mechanically propelled aircraft (excl. helicopters), with an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg	212 799
Embroidery (excl. without visible ground) in the piece, in strips or in motifs	732
Woven fabrics of noil silk	700
Colour television receivers (incl. video monitors and video projectors)	461
Antiques more than one hundred years old	401
Radar, radio navigational aid and radio remote control apparatus	227
Revolvers and pistols for military use	139
Printing machinery (excl. offset, letterpress, flexographic and gravure)	125
Components of materials for use in research programme at a tertiary institution	117
Under carriages and parts thereof for aircraft	64

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

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

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

**Exports** Exports from the ACT refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT. International exports out of the ACT during 2002–03 were valued at \$4.3m, a 59% (\$6.3m) decrease on the 2001–02 figure. Exports from the ACT have declined from \$32.8m in 1999–2000, to \$4.3m in 2002–03, representing an 86% decrease. In 2002–03, 54% of total exports from the ACT came from MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.

LIQUID CRYSTAL DEVICES, OPTICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS N.E.S was the major commodity exported from the ACT, accounting for \$1.6m (37%) of total ACT exports. Other significant export commodities included AIRCRAFT ENGINES, \$651,000 (15% of total exports) and UNITS OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING MACHINES.

### 3.13 INTERNATIONAL EXPORTS(a), ACT—2002–03

	Value (FOB)(b)
	\$'000
Machinery and transport equipment(c)	2 330
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 636
Beverages and tobacco	378
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	5
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>4 345</b>

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

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

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

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

### 3.14 TOP EXPORTS, ACT(a)—2002–03

	Value (FOB)(b)
	\$'000
Liquid crystal devices, optical appliances and instruments n.e.s.	1 625
Aircraft engines	651
Units of automatic data processing machines	413
Cigarettes containing tobacco not exceeding in weight 0.8 grams per stick	378
Aerials and aerial reflectors of all kinds, parts suitable for use therewith	364
Machinery for public works, building of the like n.e.s.	325
Parts suitable for use solely or principally with machinery of 8426, 8429, or 8430 n.e.s.	255
Radio-broadcast receivers capable of operating without external source of power	36
Lenses (excl. contact and spectacle)(c)	6
Seeds of herbaceous plants cultivated principally for their flowers, for sowing	5
Paintings, drawings and pastels executed entirely by hand	4

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

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

(c) Excludes glass not optically worked.

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

## TRADE IN SERVICES

International service credits (exports) rose 4% to \$740m from 2001–02 to 2002–03, while international services debits (imports) rose \$109m (12%) to \$1,002m.

### 3.15 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, CREDITS

	2001-02		2002-03	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	7 665	—	7 481
Travel				
Business	11	1 156	9	1 117
Personal				
Education-related	91	4 441	100	4 896
Other	98	10 048	83	9 430
Total	189	14 489	183	14 326
Communication(a)	44	927	50	1 083
Construction services	—	101	np	85
Financial services	—	966	—	984
Insurance services	—	673	—	673
Computer & information services	np	981	np	1 091
Royalties & licence fees	np	515	6	618
Other business services	23	3 391	31	3 601
Personal, cultural & recreational services	20	598	15	610
Government services n.e.i.	416	788	443	802
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>32 250</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>32 471</b>

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

(b) Total includes confidential items.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, September 2003* (cat. no. 5368.0); *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia, December 2002* (cat. no. 5302.0).

### 3.16 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, DEBITS

	2001-02		2002-03	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	-10 776	-2	-10 978
Travel				
Business	-58	-2 701	-64	-2 677
Personal				
Education-related	-14	-665	-21	-654
Other	-142	-7 552	-156	-7 681
Total	-156	-8 217	-177	-8 335
Communication(a)	-25	-1 451	-24	-1 406
Construction services	—	—	—	—
Financial services	—	-612	—	-585
Insurance services	—	-856	—	-856
Computer & information services	np	-884	-25	-966
Royalties & licence fees	np	-1 791	np	-1 829
Other business services	np	-3 812	-20	-3 747
Personal, cultural & recreational services	np	-882	-2	-846
Government services n.e.i.	-649	-649	-684	-684
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>-892</b>	<b>-32 631</b>	<b>-1 002</b>	<b>-32 909</b>

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

(b) Total includes confidential items.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, September 2003* (cat. no. 5368.0); *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia, December 2002* (cat. no. 5302.0).

## LENDING ACTIVITY

The statistics on lending activity have been classified into four categories: housing, personal, commercial and lease. Due to confidentiality restraints, only data regarding housing finance for owner occupation and personal finance commitments can be published.

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

Housing finance for owner occupation (excluding refinancing) was \$1,762m in 2002–03, up \$314m or 22% from 2001–02. The largest component of housing finance during this period was the purchase of established dwellings at \$1,528m. Refinancing increased by 28% to \$288m in 2002–03.

### 3.17 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS, ACT

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Purpose of commitment						
Purchase of established dwellings	797	971	1 225	1 007	1 245	1 528
Construction	74	108	158	(a)84	(b)102	143
Purchase of new dwellings	57	45	52	(a)56	(b)74	91
<i>Subtotal</i>	928	1 124	1 436	1 158	1 449	1 763
Refinancing	157	176	175	155	225	288
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 085</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>1 611</b>	<b>1 314</b>	<b>1 673</b>	<b>2 051</b>

(a) Data for February 2001 for Construction and Purchase of new dwellings are confidential. The combined value of these two categories is included in the subtotal and total.

(b) 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 subtotal and total.

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

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

Fixed personal finance commitments were \$420m in 2002–03, up \$93m or 28% compared with 2001–02. Refinancing was \$82m, 20% of fixed personal finance commitments. The remaining fixed commitments were \$338m, up \$63m (23%) on 2001–02.

Total available revolving credit limits for personal finance rose \$666m to \$3,003m of which 34% was used.

### 3.18 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS, ACT

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Fixed loan commitments					
Purchases of					
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	150	166	149	143	136
Household and personal goods	12	13	11	16	22
Individual residential blocks of land	13	17	14	15	40
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	10	6	6	(a)1	(a)4
Travel and holidays	8	7	6	6	(a)5
Debt consolidation	42	38	38	35	43
Refinancing	52	55	40	47	(a)82
Other	53	47	42	(a)48	68
<i>Total</i>	339	349	306	327	424
Revolving credit facilities					
New and increased credit limits	554	596	528	524	589
Total credit limits (at end of year)	1 554	1 961	2 167	2 337	2 758
Credit used (at end of year)	647	817	884	1 000	1 251

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

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the changes in prices over time of a fixed basket of goods and services acquired by metropolitan household consumers. The 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services arranged in the following 11 groups: FOOD, ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO; CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR; HOUSING; HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS; SUPPLIES AND SERVICES; HEALTH; TRANSPORTATION; COMMUNICATION; RECREATION; EDUCATION; and MISCELLANEOUS.

The CPI for Canberra in 2002-03 stood at 139.7, a rise of 3.3% from the previous financial year. This compared with an increase of 3.1% for the weighted average of eight capital cities over the same period.

### 3.19 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS INDEX(a)(b)

	Canberra		Australia(c)	
	Index	% change previous period	Index	% change previous period
1998-99	121.5	0.9	121.8	1.2
1999-2000	124.2	2.2	124.7	2.4
2000-01(d)	131.9	6.2	132.2	6.0
2001-02	135.2	2.5	136.0	2.9
2002-03	139.7	3.3	140.2	3.1

(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.

(d) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax from 1 July 2000.

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX  
(CPI) *continued*

In 2002–03, compared with 2001–02, the greatest rises in Canberra CPI occurred in the HEALTH (7%), MISCELLANEOUS (5%) and HOUSING (4%) groups. There were no falls recorded in any of the Canberra CPI groups. The CPI weighted average of the eight capital cities in 2002–03 experienced rises in HEALTH (7%), EDUCATION (5%) and MISCELLANEOUS (4%). As for Canberra, there were no falls recorded in any of the groups of the CPI weighted average of the eight capital cities.

3.20 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES PREVIOUS PERIOD

	2000–01		2001–02		2002–03	
	ACT	Aust.(a)	ACT	Aust.(a)	ACT	Aust.(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food	5.8	5.0	5.9	5.2	3.4	3.6
Alcohol and tobacco	11.2	11.1	3.6	4.3	2.5	2.9
Clothing and footwear	6.9	6.6	1.2	–0.1	1.6	0.8
Housing	9.7	8.0	4.4	3.0	4.4	3.6
Household furnishings, supplies and services	4.2	3.5	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.1
Health	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.4	7.0	6.8
Transportation	4.6	6.3	–1.6	0.2	2.0	2.4
Communication	7.0	7.1	–0.2	0.5	3.1	3.1
Recreation	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.6
Education	3.6	4.9	3.3	4.5	3.6	5.0
Miscellaneous	10.0	8.4	0.3	3.5	4.7	4.0

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: ABS data available on request, Consumer Price Index, Australia.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

Included in table 3.21 are average retail prices of selected items included in the CPI for Canberra.

There was an upward trend of prices from the June quarter 2002 to the June quarter 2003 for most of the items included in this very selective list. The largest price increases occurred in margarine (13%), frozen chicken (8%), draught beer, low alcohol, public bar (8%), lamb loin chops (8%), pork loin chops (6%), bacon (5%) and chuck steak (5%).

The items recording a price decrease in 2003 compared with 2002 included white sugar (5%), tea bags (3%), unleaded petrol (2%) and lead replacement petrol (1%).

### 3.21 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS—JUNE QUARTER

		2000	2001	2002	2003
	Unit	cents	cents	cents	cents
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	123	128	140	144
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	650 g	231	246	257	268
Butter(a)	500 g	194	217	239	248
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500 g	166	184	209	236
Eggs(b)	700 g, 1 doz	273	302	313	313
Beef					
Rump steak	1 kg	1 250	1 398	1 567	1 608
T-bone steak, with fillet	1 kg	1 289	1 445	1 638	1 696
Chuck steak	1 kg	665	801	896	945
Lamb					
Leg	1 kg	641	682	815	825
Loin chops	1 kg	923	1 144	1 316	1 419
Forequarter chops	1 kg	457	628	728	727
Pork					
Leg	1 kg	560	647	688	688
Loin chops	1 kg	1 020	1 118	1 134	1 197
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	384	353	381	410
Bacon, middle rashers	250 g pkt	329	370	408	429
Sausages	1 kg	445	487	502	505
Sugar, white(b)	2 kg	237	262	244	232
Tea bags	180 g pkt	332	366	384	373
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	634	644	628	642
Draught beer, full strength, public bar(c)	285 ml glass	186	203	205	214
Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar(d)	285 ml glass	162	173	174	187
Private motoring					
Petrol, lead replacement	1 litre	90.7	100.8	94.9	93.7
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	87.8	97.8	91.8	89.8

(a) Canberra 2 x 250g.

(b) Represents average price of brand name and generic brand products.

(c) Alcoholic content of full strength beer is greater than 3.5%.

(d) Includes light and mid strength beer with an alcoholic content equal to or less than 3.5%.

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities, June quarter 2003* (cat. no. 6403.0).

### INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS ABS data available on request, Consumer Price Index, Australia

ABS data available on request, Financial Surveys

ABS data available on request, International Merchandise Trade Collection

*Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03*, cat. no. 5220.0

*Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities, June quarter 2003*, cat. no. 6403.0

*Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia, December 2003*, cat. no. 5302.0

*International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, September 2003*, cat. no. 5368.0

# Chapter 4



# People

At September quarter 2003, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) had an estimated resident population (ERP) of 322,591. Canberra had an ERP of 322,492, making it the eighth largest population centre in Australia and the 6th largest capital of all states and territories.

4.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES(a)—SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2003

	Population no.	Proportion of total Australian population %
Sydney	4 201 493	21.1
Melbourne	3 559 654	17.9
Brisbane	1 733 277	8.7
Perth	1 433 217	7.2
Adelaide	1 119 920	5.6
Newcastle(b)	501 687	2.5
Gold Coast-Tweed(b)	456 485	2.3
Canberra	322 492	1.6
Wollongong	273 427	1.4

(a) Based on the 1996 Census and 2001 Statistical Local Area boundaries.

(b) Statistical District boundaries.

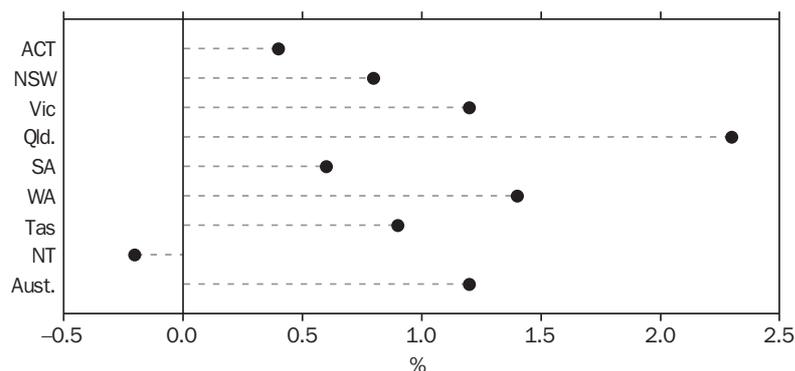
Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, September 2003 (cat. no. 3101.0).

Population growth

The estimated resident population of the ACT increased by 1,338 people in the year to June 2003, to 322,850 people. The ACT's annual growth rate of 0.4% during 2002–03 was half the average annual growth of 0.8% for the five years to June 2003 and lower than Australia's overall growth of 1.2% during 2002–03.

During 2002–03, Queensland recorded the highest growth rate at 2.3%, while the Northern Territory was the only state or territory to record negative growth (–0.2%).

4.2 TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH—2002–03



Source: Regional Population Growth, 2002–03 (cat. no. 3218.0).

Population growth *continued* Within the ACT Gungahlin-Hall Statistical Subdivision (SSD) continued as the ACT's main region of growth, with an increase of 1,769 people (or 6.9%) in the year to June 2003. Increases in population were also recorded in North Canberra (up 886 people) and South Canberra (up 65 people). The Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD experienced a substantial population loss (down 760 people) in the year to June 2003, due largely to the bushfires that occurred in the ACT in January 2003, which destroyed over 400 houses in the ACT. This SSD includes a number of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) that were affected by the fires, such as Duffy, Chapman and Holder. The SLA of Kambah, in the Tuggeranong SSD, was also affected by the fires.

SLA growth in the ACT The suburb of Dunlop, on the north-western fringe of Canberra, experienced the largest population increase (767 people) in 2002–03. SLAs in the Gungahlin-Hall SSD also continued to experience high levels of growth during 2002–03. Amaroo recorded a population increase of 729 people, Gungahlin-Hall SSD Balance was up 600 people, while Nicholls increased by 500 people. In Canberra's inner north, the SLAs of Turner, Braddon and City experienced population growth in 2002–03, increasing by 423, 264 and 151 people respectively, while Conder, Garran and Gordon, on the southern side of Canberra, increased by 266, 168 and 134 people respectively.

SLA decrease in the ACT More than half of the SLAs in the ACT experienced a population decline in the year to June 2003. The largest decreases in population during this period occurred in the fire affected SLAs of Kambah (down 410 people) and Duffy (down 313 people).

#### 4.3 SLAS WITH THE LARGEST GROWTH AND DECLINE, ACT — 2002–03P

	<i>no.</i>	%
Largest Growth		
Dunlop	770	23
Amaroo	730	18
Gungahlin-Hall — SSD Balance	600	779
Nicholls	500	8
Turner	420	20
Largest Decline		
Kambah	-410	-2
Duffy	-310	-10
Evatt	-150	-3
Chapman	-140	-5
Flynn	-130	-4

Source: ABS, *Regional Population Growth, 2002–03* (cat. no. 3218.0).

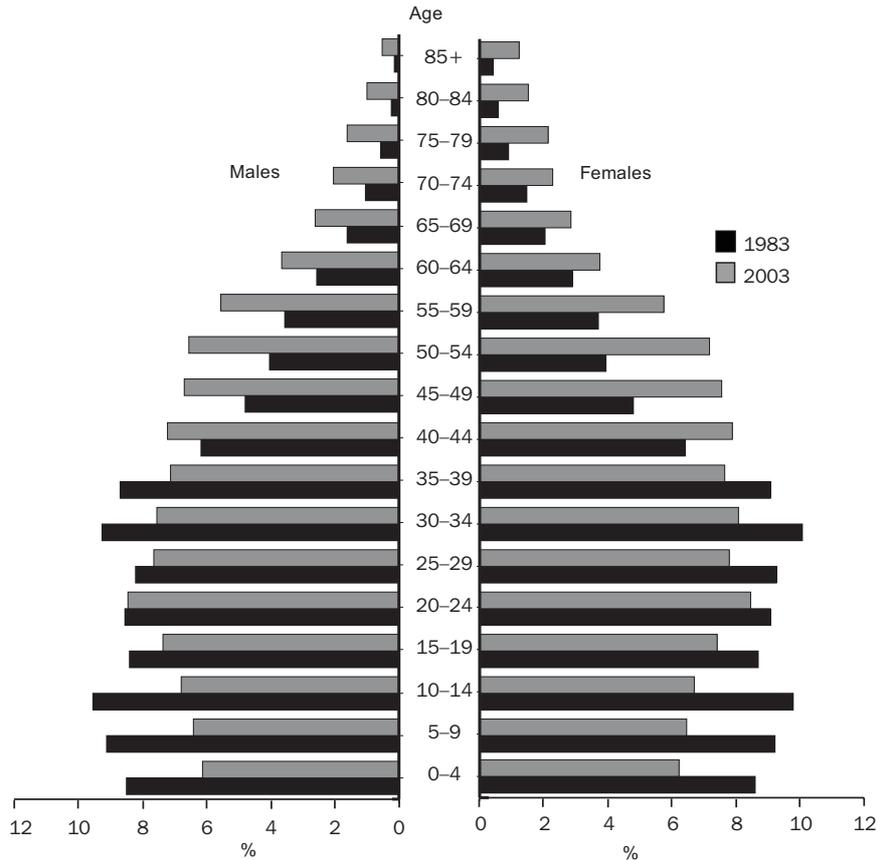
## AGE AND SEX

There were 163,449 females (51%) and 159,401 males (49%) in the ACT population at 30th June 2003. The age group with the largest number of people was 20–24 year olds with 27,899 people (9%), followed by 30–34 year olds (8%) and 25–29 year olds (8%).

These age groups were the same for males, with 20–24 year olds with the highest number (14,201) followed by 25–29 year olds (12,830), and 30–34 year olds (12,671).

For females, the age groups were slightly different. The 20–24 year olds had the highest number (13,698), followed by 30–34 year olds (13,089) and 40–44 year olds (12,805).

4.4 POPULATION STRUCTURE, By Age and Sex—June 1983 and 2003



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

At June 2003 the median age of the ACT population was 33.8 years, 2.3 years younger than the median age of Australia’s population (36.1 years). Proportionally the ACT had fewer persons aged 65 years and over, and more persons aged 15–64 years than the Australian population.

Graph 4.4 shows the ageing of the ACT population between 1983 and 2003. In 1983, there were more people aged 39 years and below in the ACT compared to 2003. In 2003, we can see that there were more people aged 40 years and over compared to 1983.

**Age dependency ratio** The age dependency ratio is a measure of the apparent burden of non-workers on workers. It is the sum of people aged 0–14 years and 65 years and over as a ratio of the number of people aged 15–64 years.

At June 30 2003, the ACT had an age dependency ratio of 40.6%, which was the lowest figure for any state or territory. The Northern Territory (42.1%) had the second lowest rate, followed by Western Australia (46.6%). The ACT figure was 8.3 percentage points lower than the Australian figure of 48.9%.

In 1983 the age dependency ratio for the ACT was 48.3%, almost 8 percentage points higher than it was in 2003. The driving force behind this change was the change in the population aged 0–14 years. In 1983, children aged 0–14 years accounted for 28.0% of the ACT's ERP, by 2003 this had fallen to 19.8% of the ERP.

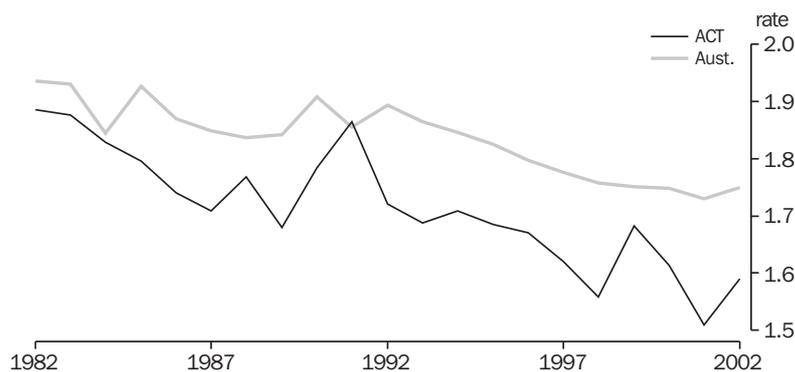
**BIRTHS**

During 2002, there were 4,112 births registered in the ACT. Of these, 2,082 (51%) were males and 2,030 (49%) were females. This was the highest number of births registered in the ACT since 1999 and represented a 4% increase on the number of births recorded in 2001.

According to the ACT Registrar-General's Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the most popular names for boys in 2003 were Joshua, Thomas, Lachlan and Samuel. For girls the most popular names were Ella, Olivia, Chloe and Emma.

**Fertility** The total fertility rate represents the number of babies a woman can expect to bear during her lifetime. In 2002, the total fertility rate in the ACT was 1.59, up from 1.53 in 2001, but down from 1.90 in 1982. The ACT also had the lowest fertility rate of any state or territory in 2002, with Australia recording a total fertility rate of 1.75.

**4.5 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE**



Source: Births, Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 3301.0).

**Age specific fertility** The age specific fertility rate refers to the number of live births each calendar year per 1,000 women in the population in each age group. The ACT recorded the lowest age specific fertility rates of any state or territory in the age groups 15–19 years (11.2 births per 1,000 women), 20–24 years (35.4), and 25–29 years (93.8).

In the ACT during 2002, 30–34 year old women had the highest age specific fertility rate at 111.8, followed by 25–29 year olds (93.8), and 35–39 year olds (53.6). These figures were comparable to the national figures in the 30–34 years (111.2) and 35–39 years age groups (52.2), while the figure for 25–29 year olds was below the national figure (104.2).

#### 4.6 BIRTHS ACT—1997–2002

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
BIRTHS						
Births registered(a) (no.)						
Male	2 132	2 006	2 129	2 074	1 995	2 082
Female	2 076	1 976	2 124	1 991	1 943	2 030
<i>Total</i>	4 208	3 982	4 253	4 065	3 938	4 112
Exnuptial births (no.)						
Number	1 051	1 051	1 147	1 037	1 068	1 101
As a proportion of total births (%)	25.0	26.4	27.0	25.5	27.1	26.8
Crude birth rate(b)						
ACT	13.6	12.9	13.7	13.1	12.2	12.8
Aust.	13.6	13.3	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.8
FERTILITY						
Age specific fertility rate (years)						
15–19	13.6	11.9	11.9	10.9	9.8	11.2
20–24	43.8	40.4	46.9	38.5	37.0	35.4
25–29	105.2	100.5	98.2	100.4	95.0	93.8
30–34	110.3	103	114.4	111.5	100.4	111.8
35–39	44.0	47.0	55.7	53.0	50.9	53.6
40–44	6.9	8.6	9.4	8.2	8.1	11.9
45–49	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4
Total fertility rate						
ACT	1.61	1.54	1.66	1.58	1.53	1.59
Aust.	1.78	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.73	1.75
Net reproduction rate						
ACT	0.794	0.763	0.829	0.781	0.735	0.778
Aust.	0.854	0.842	0.842	0.838	0.830	0.843

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

(b) Per 1,000 mean population.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0); ABS data available on request.

#### CONFINEMENTS

A confinement is a pregnancy which results in at least one live birth. In the ACT in 2002 there were 4,048 confinements.

**Median age of parents** The median age of mothers for all confinements in the ACT during 2002 was 30.7 years. The figure was higher for nuptial confinements (31.4 years) and lower for exnuptial confinements (27.4 years).

Median age of parents *continued* For fathers in the ACT during 2002, the median age for all confinements was 32.8. The median age for fathers of nuptial confinements was also higher (33.5 years) than for fathers of exnuptial confinements (29.7 years).

Nuptial and exnuptial confinements In the ACT during 2002, 73% (2,956) of all confinements occurred in a registered marriage. Of these 43% (1,284) were the first confinement of the marriage. Nationally, 69% of all confinements occurred in a registered marriage and 42% of these were first confinements.

Of the 1,092 exnuptial confinements in the ACT during 2002, paternity was acknowledged in 88% (963) of them. This was the same as the national proportion.

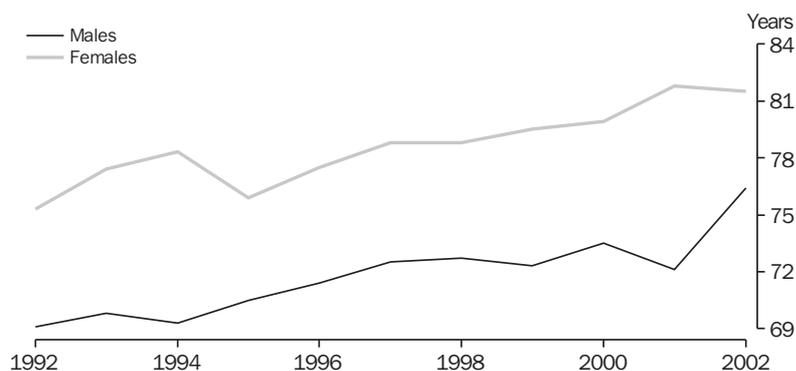
## DEATHS

There were 1,373 deaths registered of people usually resident in the ACT during 2002. The ACT recorded a standardised death rate of 5.9 deaths per 1,000 of the population in 2002, down from the 2001 figure (6.3) but still below the national average of 6.7 deaths per 1,000 people.

Age The median age at death in the ACT in 2002 was 76.4 years for males, and 81.5 years for females. For males this showed an increase of 4.3 years from the figure recorded in 2001, while for females it increased 0.2 years. The median age at death for males in the ACT was above the national figure of 76.2 years, while for females, it was below the national figure (82.2 years).

Over the past decade, the median age at death for males in the ACT has increased 7.3 years, while nationally the increase was 3.6 years. For females, the median age at death in the ACT has increased 6.2 years in the past decade, and 2.9 years nationally.

4.7 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, ACT



Source: Deaths, Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 3302.0).

Infant deaths There were 14 infant deaths recorded in the ACT during 2002, a drop of 50% from the figure recorded in 1992 (28 infant deaths). The infant mortality rate for the ACT in 2002 was 3.4 per 1,000 live births. This was below the national figure of 5.0.

#### 4.8 DEATHS(a), ACT—1997–2002

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Deaths (no.)						
Male	663	646	682	642	729	661
Female	671	626	649	658	690	712
Persons	1 334	1 272	1 331	1 300	1 419	1 373
Standardised death rate(b)						
ACT	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.9
Aust.	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.7
Infant Deaths	16	24	24	17	12	14
Infant mortality rate						
ACT	3.8	6.0	5.6	4.2	3.0	3.4
Aust.	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.0

(a) Deaths registered in ACT.

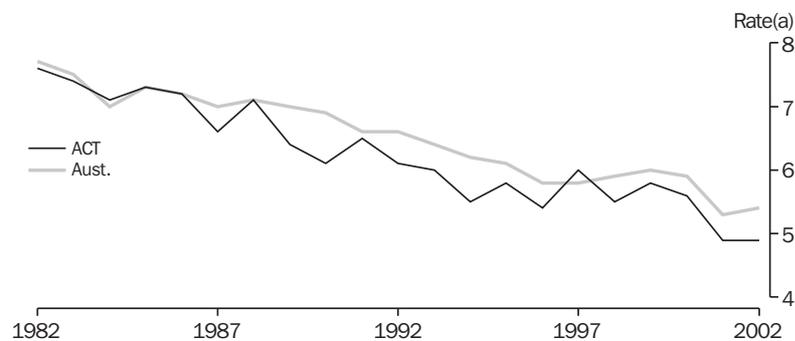
(b) Standardised death rates have been revised using the 2001 standard population.

Source: *Deaths Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0); ABS data available on request.

#### MARRIAGES

There were 1,583 marriages registered in the ACT during 2002, an increase of 11 marriages from the number registered in 2001 (1,572). There has been a 12% decrease in the number of marriages registered in the ACT over the past ten years from 1992 (1,791 marriages registered). The crude marriage rate in the ACT remained steady in 2002 at 4.9 marriages per 1,000 people. The national crude marriage rate for 2002 was 5.4 marriages per 1,000 people.

#### 4.9 CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES



(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: *Mariages & Divorces, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3310.0).

**Previous marital status** Two-thirds of marriages in the ACT in 2002 were first marriages for both partners (67% of all marriages). This was followed by first marriage for one partner (18%), and remarriage for both partners (15%).

**Age at marriage** The median age of marriage in the ACT in 2002 was 30.7 years for grooms and 28.7 years for brides. These ages are higher than those recorded in 2001 (30.1 years for grooms and 28.3 years for brides). The ACT figures for 2002, are below the corresponding national figures by 0.3 years for grooms and 0.2 years for brides.

Age at marriage *continued* The median age at marriage for those who had never been married before was 28.6 years for grooms and 27.2 years for brides. The national figures for this category were 29.0 years for grooms and 27.1 years for brides.

There was a difference of 3.8 years between the median age at marriage of grooms that had been divorced (43.7 years) and brides that had been divorced (39.9 years). The ACT figures were similar to the national figures for those that had been divorced, 43.6 years for grooms and 39.8 years for brides.

Premarital cohabitation More than three-quarters (76%) of all couples who married in the ACT in 2002 lived together beforehand. This was above the national figure of 73%.

Nearly two-thirds (60%) of couples in the ACT who lived together before marriage, were married in a civil ceremony. Nationally the figure was 64%.

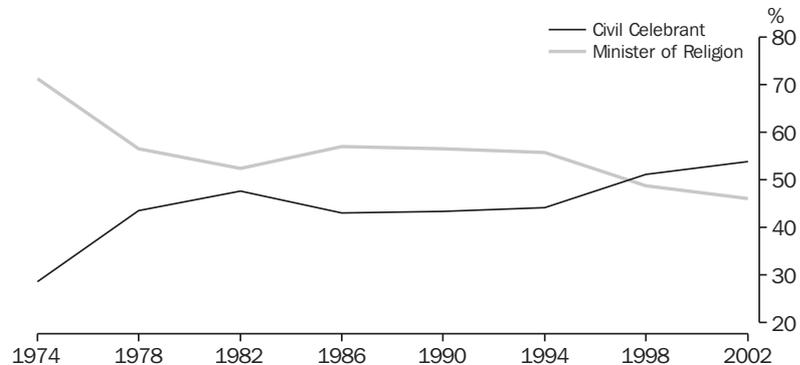
Category of celebrant In 2002, 54% (854 marriages) of all marriages in the ACT were performed by a civil celebrant. This was the fifth consecutive year to record more civil than religious services in the ACT and is consistent with the national figure of 55%.

The number of civil ceremonies has increased from 45% of all marriages in 1992 to 51% of all marriages in 2002.

Of the 729 religious marriage ceremonies performed in the ACT during 2002, the most common religious rite was Catholic (39%), followed by Anglican (25%) and Uniting Church (7%).

Graph 4.10 shows the changing rites in marriages every four years from 1974–2002. As can be clearly seen there was a shift toward civil ceremonies between 1978 and 1982. Between 1982 and 1994 religious ceremonies were consistently more popular before beginning a decline between 1994 and 1998. Since 1998 civil ceremonies have continued to be the preferred rite of ceremonies between marrying couples in the ACT.

4.10 CHANGING RITES IN ACT MARRIAGES—1974–2002



Source: ABS data available on request.

#### 4.11 MARRIAGES, ACT—31 DECEMBER

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
MARRIAGE							
Marriages registered (no.)	1 791	1 873	1 692	1 814	1 735	1 572	1 583
Crude marriage rate(a)							
ACT	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.6	4.9	4.9
Aust.	6.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.4
Previous marriage status (no.)							
First marriage both partners	1199	1240	1137	1204	1172	1060	1060
First marriage one partner	317	364	327	324	313	278	282
Remarriage both partners	273	269	228	286	250	234	241
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	978	951	826	868	841	764	729
Proportion (%)	54.6	50.8	48.8	47.9	48.5	48.6	46.1
Civil celebrants							
Number	813	922	866	946	894	808	854
Proportion (%)	45.4	49.2	51.2	52.1	51.5	51.4	53.9

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

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3310.0); ABS data available on request.

#### MIGRATION

**Overseas migration** During 2002 the ACT gained 545 people through net overseas migration and recorded a net overseas migration rate of 0.17%. This was the third consecutive year that the ACT recorded positive net migration. In total, net overseas migration contributed 1,731 people between 2000 and 2002. This followed a loss in net overseas migration recorded between 1997 and 1999 (totalling -905 ).

**Interstate migration** During 2002, the ACT lost a total of 1,232 people to interstate migration resulting in a net interstate migration rate of -0.38%. This was the third lowest rate of all states and territories behind the Northern Territory (-1.55%) and New South Wales (-0.46%). The 2002 figure was also a drop of 1,160 people on the figure recorded in 2001 (-72).

Net interstate migration in the ACT has only risen above zero twice since 1992.

#### 4.12 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, ACT—1983–2003



Source: ABS data available on request.

#### 4.13 MIGRATION, ACT—31 DECEMBER

<i>Interstate migration</i>	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Arrivals	19 819	17 774	17 955	19 469	19 965	19 716	19 575
Departures	18 695	20 955	19 247	19 091	20 183	19 788	20 807
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	1 124	-3 181	-1 292	378	-218	-72	-1 232

Source: ABS data available on request.

Population turnover In 2001–02, the ACT experienced the second largest population turnover in its resident population of all states and territories, at 17%. The Northern Territory recorded the highest turnover at 20%. The high level of mobility in the ACT was probably due to the movement of Commonwealth employees and students from interstate and overseas studying in Canberra. Among the states, Queensland experienced the highest population turnover (8%), followed by Tasmania and Western Australia (both 7%). The population of South Australia was least mobile, with the lowest population turnover (6%).

#### 4.14 POPULATION TURNOVER—2001–02(a)

	%
New South Wales	7.6
Victoria	6.1
Queensland	8.3
South Australia	5.7
Western Australia	7.1
Tasmania	7.1
Northern Territory	19.8
Australian Capital Territory	16.7

(a) Population Flow as a proportion of the resident population of the state or territory at 31 December 2002.

Source: *Migration, Australia 2002–03* (cat. no. 3412.0).

#### INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Australian Demographic Statistics, September 2003*, cat. no. 3101.0

*Births, Australia, 2002*, cat. no. 3301.0

*Deaths, Australia, 2002*, cat. no. 3302.0

*Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 2002*, cat. no. 3310.0

*Migration, Australia, 2000–01*, cat. no. 3412.0

*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2002–03*, cat. no. 3218.0

Non ABS ACT Registrar-Generals Office



## Chapter 5



## Education and Training

## SCHOOLS

At February 2004 the ACT supported a total of 139 primary and secondary schools, including one primary school in Jervis Bay Territory. Of these, 96 were government schools and 43 were non-government (Catholic and Independent). There were also 80 government preschools operating, including one in Jervis Bay.

Government schools Of the 96 government schools operating in the ACT as at February 2004, 67 were primary schools (including the one in Jervis Bay), 14 were high schools, there were three combined (primary/high) schools, eight secondary colleges and four special schools.

There were 36,020 students attending ACT government primary schools, high schools and colleges in February 2004. There were 18,476 males (51%) enrolled in these schools and 17,544 females (49%) enrolled. Primary school enrolments accounted for 55% of the total students enrolled in ACT Government schools in February 2004, high schools accounted for 29% of enrolments and secondary colleges 17%.

Government preschools had 3,461 enrolments as at February 2004 and government special schools had 313 students enrolled.

Non-government schools At February 2004, there were 24,145 students (not including students attending special schools) attending 43 non-government schools in the ACT, comprising 23 Catholic primary schools, 4 Catholic secondary schools and 16 Independent schools (including one special school). There were 13,055 children attending Catholic schools, and 11,111 children attending Independent schools. Of all students attending non-government schools, 48% (11,650 students) were attending primary school, 38% (9,125 students) were attending high school and 14% (3,370 students) were attending college/senior secondary school. There were 12,256 male students (51%) and 11,889 female students (49%) attending non-government schools in the ACT in February 2004.

## 5.1 SCHOOLS, ACT—FEBRUARY 2004

	<i>Government schools</i>	<i>Non-government schools</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Preschools		
Locations	80	..
Enrolments	3 461	..
Schools		
Locations	92	42
Enrolments(a)		
Primary	19 668	11 650
High school	10 317	9 125
College	6 035	3 370
Students		
Males	18 476	12 256
Females	17 544	11 889
Persons	36 020	24 145
Special schools		
Locations	4	1
Enrolments		
Males	199	na
Females	114	na
Persons	313	21

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

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services: *Government Preschool Census Bulletin, February 2004*; *Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2004*; *Non-government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2004*.

### Share of enrolments

Between February 2003 and February 2004 there was a small shift in the share of total enrolments, from government to non-government schools. Over that time the non-government share increased from 39% to 40% of total enrolments. This shift was apparent in all three levels of school.

Non-government schools share of total school enrolments varies according to the level of school. In February 2004, non-government schools accounted for nearly half of all high school enrolments (47%), however at the primary and college levels they accounted for only about one-third of total enrolments (37% and 36% respectively). The non-government share of school enrolments is equal by gender, accounting for 40% of male students and 40% of female students in February 2004.

## 5.2 SHARE OF ENROLMENTS, ACT—FEBRUARY

	2003			2004		
	Government schools <i>no.</i>	Non-Government schools <i>no.</i>	Non-government schools share <i>%</i>	Government schools <i>no.</i>	Non-government schools <i>no.</i>	Non-government schools share <i>%</i>
Schools						
Enrolments(a)						
Primary	20 266	11 418	36	19 668	11 650	37
High school	10 349	8 982	46	10 317	9 125	47
College	6 261	3 336	35	6 035	3 370	36
Students						
Males	18 904	12 066	39	18 476	12 256	40
Females	17 972	11 670	39	17 544	11 889	40
Persons	36 876	23 736	39	36 020	24 145	40

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

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services: Government Preschool Census Bulletin, February 2004; Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2004; Non-government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2004.

**Indigenous students** There were 1,079 Indigenous students attending ACT schools at February 2004, up on the 1,035 attending at February 2003. Of those, 882 were attending government schools and 197 were attending non-government schools.

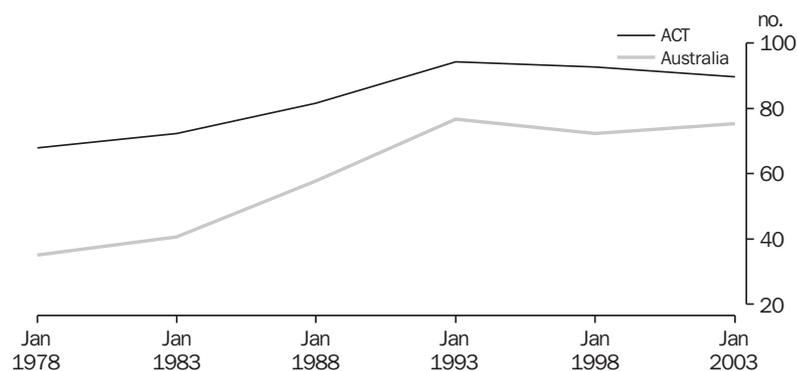
**Apparent retention rate** The apparent retention rate for full-time school students is the percentage of full-time students in a designated year/level of education who continue to a particular year/level of education. It provides an indication of the proportion of students who continue on at school.

The apparent retention rate of full-time students from Year 7 to Year 12 in 2003 for the ACT was 90%, an increase of two percentage points on the 88% apparent retention rate recorded in 2002. This was the highest apparent retention rate of any state or territory, a position the ACT has held for many years. The apparent retention rate for Australia as a whole in 2003 was 75%. The apparent retention rate in the ACT for 2003 was higher for females (93%) than males (87%).

Relative to the late 1970s the apparent retention rate of year 12 students in the ACT is now nearly 22 percentage points higher. The apparent retention rate has tended to decline since the early 1990s although in 2003 it did experience a turnaround, from a decrease to an increase, relative to the previous year.

Over the period 1978 to 2003 the ACT had a consistently higher retention rate than Australia as a whole, although the difference is now lower. In 1978 the ACT apparent retention rate was nearly 33 percentage points higher than for Australia as whole (68 versus 35). In 2003 the difference had fallen to 15 percentage points (90 versus 75).

### 5.3 APPARENT RETENTION RATE, FROM YEAR 7/8 TO YEAR 12



Source: Schools, Australia, 2003 (cat. no. 4221.0)

### SCHOOL TEACHING STAFF

There were 4,301 full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff in the ACT in 2003, 1,980 at primary schools and 2,321 at secondary schools. Overall, the average number of FTE primary school students per FTE teacher in the ACT was 16.1. This was lower than the national average of 16.6. In the government sector the average was 15.1 and in non-government schools it was 18.1. The average number of secondary school students per FTE teacher in the ACT was 12.3, with an average of 11.9 in government schools and 12.9 in non-government schools. The national average for secondary schools in 2003 was 12.4, marginally higher than for the ACT.

### 5.4 STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF(a)(b), ACT

	Teaching staff (FTE)		Student/teaching staff	
	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Secondary schools
	no.	no.	ratio	ratio
1998	1 693	2 215	19.1	12.8
1999	1 794	2 220	18.0	12.7
2000	1 791	2 195	18.1	12.8
2001	1 853	2 256	17.6	12.5
2002	1 932	2 291	16.7	12.4
2003	1 980	2 321	16.1	12.3

(a) Full-time equivalent.

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

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

### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The ACT's three Vocational, Education and Training (VET) institutions had 19,800 students enrolled in 2002. There were 10,000 male students (51%) and 9,800 female students (49%). This was a decrease of 900 students (4%) from 2001.

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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Estimated number of students ('000)						
Male	9.7	9.6	9.7	10.5	11.0	10.0
Female	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.7	9.7	9.8
Persons	18.7	18.5	18.7	20.2	20.7	19.8

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics, 2002.

In 2002 the most popular fields of education for VET students in the ACT were Management and Commerce (26% of all enrolments), Society and culture (14%), Engineering and related technologies (13%) and Food, hospitality and personal services (10%).

## 5.6 STUDENTS BY MAJOR FIELD OF EDUCATION, ACT—2002

Field of Education	Number of students	Proportion in each field
	'000	%
Natural and physical sciences	0.2	1
Information technology	2.0	10
Engineering and related technologies	2.5	13
Architecture and building	0.9	4
Agriculture, environment and related studies	0.5	3
Health	0.9	4
Education	0.7	4
Management and commerce	5.1	26
Society and culture	2.8	14
Creative arts	1.1	6
Food, hospitality and personal services	2.0	10
Mixed field programs	1.1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, Students and courses, 2002.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

In 2003 there were 27,349 students enrolled in tertiary institutions in the ACT. Most students (66%) were completing a Bachelor degree, followed by Higher degrees (22%) and other post graduate studies (10%). Most students were attending tertiary institutions full-time, accounting for 67% of all students. Female students outnumbered male students (13,982 to 13,367). The Australian National University had the most number of students (13,384 or 49%) followed by the University of Canberra (11,270 or 41%).

## 5.7 TERTIARY STUDENTS ENROLLED, COURSE TYPE, ACT—2003

	Higher degree	Other post-graduate	Bachelor	Other under-graduate	Enabling courses	Non-award courses	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	666	411	941	—	—	60	2 078
Australian National University	3 393	1 137	8 486	96	—	272	13 384
University of Canberra	1 776	1 219	8 094	—	21	160	11 270
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	116	51	420	—	—	30	617
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 951</b>	<b>2 818</b>	<b>17 941</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>27 349</b>

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2003; Australian Catholic University.

## 5.8 TERTIARY STUDENTS, ENROLMENT TYPE AND GENDER, ACT—2003

	Type of enrolment			Males	Females	Persons
	Full-time	Part-time	External			
	no.	no.	no.			
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	1 155	923	170	1 683	395	2 078
Australian National University	9 906	3 428	4	6 614	6 770	13 384
University of Canberra	7 037	4 232	2	4 901	6 369	11 270
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	303	291	23	169	448	617
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 401</b>	<b>8 874</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>13 367</b>	<b>13 982</b>	<b>27 349</b>

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2003; Australian Catholic University.

**Indigenous enrolments** There were 200 Indigenous students attending tertiary institutions in the ACT during 2003. This was similar to the 2002 figure (202). The institution with the largest number of Indigenous students was the University of Canberra (98 students or 49%) followed by the Australian National University (70 students or 35%). In total, Indigenous tertiary students made up 0.7% of all tertiary students in the ACT.

## 5.9 TERTIARY EDUCATION, INDIGENOUS ENROLMENTS, ACT

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
TOTAL (no.)						
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	9	5	2	1	19	27
Australian National University	104	72	80	67	75	70
University of Canberra	92	87	81	67	101	98
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	3	6	8	7	7	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>200</b>
PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING INSTITUTION (%)						
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.3
Australian National University	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
University of Canberra	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University.

Overseas students In 2003 there were 5,038 overseas students studying at ACT institutions. Of these, 2,879 (57%) were male and 2,159 (43%) were female. Some 1,292 or 26% of overseas students enrolled in ACT institutions in 2003 were located offshore whilst undertaking their studies. The Australian National University and University of Canberra accounted for the bulk of enrolments, with 2,653 and 2,257 students respectively. In both cases overseas students made up 20% of total enrolments.

#### 5.10 TERTIARY STUDENTS, GENDER AND ONSHORE/OFFSHORE STATUS, ACT—2003

	Gender		Onshore/Offshore status		Total overseas students	Overseas proportion of all students
	Males	Females	Onshore	Offshore		
	no.	no.	no.	no.		
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	113	10	123	—	123	6
Australian National University	1 527	1 126	2 279	374	2 653	20
University of Canberra	1 236	1 021	1 339	918	2 257	20
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)(a)	3	2	5	—	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 879</b>	<b>2 159</b>	<b>3 746</b>	<b>1 292</b>	<b>5 038</b>	<b>18</b>

(a) The gender split is an estimate.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2003; Australian Catholic University.

#### STUDENT ASSISTANCE

Austudy is provided to students aged 25 years and over, while 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 June 2003 there were 6,580 students at educational institutions in the ACT who were receiving financial assistance. Assistance by way of Austudy was provided to 798 students (12%), while 5,558 were receiving Youth Allowance (84%). The number of students receiving Austudy in June 2003 was down by 6% on June 2002, the number receiving Youth Allowance was up by 1%.

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 June 2003 there were 224 students receiving ABStudy in the ACT (3% of all students receiving assistance). This was an increase of 6% from June 2002.

#### 5.11 STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION, ACT

	2001	2002	2003
	no.	no.	no.
Austudy	873	851	798
Youth Allowance(a)	5 524	5 512	5 558
ABStudy(b)	208	211	224
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 605</b>	<b>6 574</b>	<b>6 580</b>

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

(b) Due to a change in the way student assistance data is collected in 2000, this data is not directly comparable to data before that time.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

## HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Home use of computers and the Internet

In 2002 there were 96,000 ACT households who used a home computer, representing 78% of all households in the ACT. This was an increase of three percentage points over the 2001 figure of 75%. Australia wide, the proportion of households using a home computer was 60% in 2002, also a three percentage point increase over 2001 (57%).

The number of ACT households accessing the Internet via a home computer was 72,000, or 59% of all ACT households in 2002, unchanged from 2001. Australia wide however, the number of households accessing the Internet via a home computer grew by four percentage points, from 41% to 45%.

### 5.12 HOME USE OF COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET

	<i>Households</i>	<i>Households using a home computer</i>		<i>Households accessing the Internet via a home computer</i>	
	'000	'000	Proportion	'000	Proportion
2001					
ACT	122	92	75	72	59
Australia	7 377	4225	57	3058	41
2002					
ACT	123	96	78	72	59
Australia	7 495	4527	60	3374	45

Source: Household use of Information Technology 2001-02 (cat. no. 8146.0).

## INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Schools, Australia, 2003*, cat. no. 4221.0

*Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2001-02*, cat. no. 8146.0

Non-ABS ACT Department of Education, Youth and Family Services — Non-Government Schools Censuses, February 2003 and 2004; Government Preschool Censuses, February 2003 and 2004; and Government Schools Censuses, February 2003 and 2004

Australian Catholic University

Department of Education, Science and Training: *Selected Higher Education Statistics, (1998-2003)*

Department of Family and Community Services

National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd: *Students and Courses, (1998-2002)*



# Chapter 6



# Health

SUMMARY OF ACT HEALTH  
CHARACTERISTICS

During 2001, over half of ACT residents (54%) reported that they were in excellent or very good health. The most frequently reported long-term conditions were back pain/problems (n.e.c.) and disc disorders at 30%. This was is closely followed by hayfever and allergic rhinitis at 29%, and short and long sightedness at 29% and 26% respectively.

High risk factors in the ACT are sedentary/low level exercise (61%) and eating one serve or less of fruit per day (47%).

## 6.1 SUMMARY OF HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS, ACT—2001

	Unit	Children		Adults (18 years and over)		
		0–6 years	0–17 years	Males	Females	Persons
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/very good	%	..	..	50.5	57.6	54.2
Good	%	..	..	32.9	27.1	29.9
Fair/poor	%	..	..	16.6	15.3	15.9
Selected long-term conditions(a)						
Neoplasms	%	np	np	2.8	*1.1	1.9
Diabetes mellitus	%	np	**0.5	4.1	2.9	3.4
Mental & behavioural problems	%	*2.3	6.1	8.4	11.1	9.8
Short sightedness	%	**0.8	7.0	27.0	30.4	28.8
Long sightedness	%	**1.5	6.8	22.2	28.7	25.5
Deafness (complete/partial)	%	*2.1	*2.8	15.2	9.0	12.0
Hypertensive disease	%	np	np	14.3	10.0	12.1
Other diseases of the circulatory system	%	**1.1	*1.6	9.0	12.2	10.6
Asthma	%	11.7	13.0	11.4	13.4	12.5
Hayfever & allergic rhinitis	%	8.3	17.0	29.3	29.0	29.2
Arthritis	%	np	np	11.2	16.3	13.8
Back pain/problems n.e.c. & disc disorders	%	np	*2.3	28.1	30.7	29.5
High/very high psychological distress(b)	%	..	..	6.6	12.4	9.6
Actions taken in previous 2 weeks						
Visited hospital/day clinic	%	*3.5	*3.0	5.1	5.3	5.2
Consulted GP/specialist	%	26.0	18.8	17.5	27.1	22.4
Consulted dentist	%	*3.4	9.2	6.6	6.4	6.5
Consulted OHP(c)	%	15.5	11.6	14.3	19.3	16.9
Days away from work or study	%	*6.1	14.0	8.8	9.3	9.0
Other days of reduced activity	%	*3.1	6.5	10.0	15.6	12.8
Risk behaviours						
Current daily smokers	%	..	..	20.8	18.6	19.7
Risky/high alcohol risk	%	..	..	14.2	9.2	11.6
Sedentary/low level exercise	%	..	..	56.2	65.3	60.9
Overweight/obese	%	..	..	51.4	31.9	41.3
1 serve or less of fruit per day(d)	%	..	..	51.9	41.9	46.8
Not taken sun protection measures(e)	%	*3.1	4.5	..	..	..
Immunisation						
Without current influenza vaccination(f)	%	..	..	19.3	17.5	18.4
Without current pneumococcus vaccination(f)	%	..	..	28.9	29.1	29.0
Not fully immunised for diphtheria, tetanus & pertussis(g)	%	16.0	..	..	..	..
Not fully immunised for poliomyelitis(g)	%	13.8	..	..	..	..
Not fully immunised for haemophilus influenza type B(g)	%	24.1	..	..	..	..
Not breastfed/breastfed for less than 6 months(g)	%	23.0	..	..	..	..
Never had/last mammogram more than 2 years ago	%	..	..	..	64.0	32.9
Never had/last Pap test more than 2 years ago	%	..	..	..	26.0	13.3
All persons	'000	29.6	80.6	111.9	118.5	230.4

(a) Conditions which have lasted or are expected to last for six months or more.

(b) K10 score of 22 or more.

(c) Other health professional.

(d) Includes those who did not eat fruit.

(e) In the month before interview.

(f) Data were obtained for persons aged 50 years and over. Of persons aged 50 years and over, 56% were without a current influenza vaccination and 89% were without a current pneumococcus vaccination.

(g) Data were obtained for children aged 0–3 years. Of children aged 0–3 years, 41% had not been breastfed or had been breastfed for less than 6 months.

Source: National Health Survey, Summary of Results, 2001, Companion Data (cat. no. 4364.0).

## HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

All health professionals in the ACT are required to register annually with the board established for each profession. The number of registered health professionals in the ACT for 2003 increased (by 117 practitioners) from 2002. However, two service areas had a decline. These were enrolled nurses (down 82 practitioners) and physiotherapists (down 14 practitioners).

### 6.2 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, BY OCCUPATION, ACT—AT 30 JUNE

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Chiropractors	41	43	45	41	46	48
Dental hygienists	17	25	27	30	34	38
Dental specialists	24	29	29	35	39	40
Dental technicians	59	60	59	59	63	69
Dentists	182	206	236	199	241	255
Enrolled nurses	649	693	705	722	833	751
Medical practitioners	1 606	1 674	1 710	1 721	1 806	1 886
Optometrists	62	58	61	63	74	83
Osteopaths	31	26	27	26	26	29
Pharmacists	345	361	353	355	352	359
Physiotherapists	267	245	326	321	341	327
Podiatrists	32	35	39	39	43	46
Psychologists	357	397	450	497	554	615
Registered nurses	3 632	3 745	3 764	3 745	3 858	3 881
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 304</b>	<b>7 597</b>	<b>7 831</b>	<b>7 853</b>	<b>8 310</b>	<b>8 427</b>

Source: ACT Department of Health and Community Care, Annual Report 2002–03, Vol. 2, Annexed reports.

## HOSPITALISATION

The majority of inpatient hospital services in the ACT are provided by public services at The Canberra Hospital and Calvary Public Hospital. Together, they provide about three-quarters of all ACT resident hospital inpatient services in the ACT. The remaining quarter of inpatient services in the ACT are provided privately by the Calvary Private Hospital, John James Memorial Hospital and National Capital Private Hospital.

Separations There were 89,131 separations from ACT hospitals in 2001–02. This is an increase of 3,217 (10.3%) separations from the 2000–01 financial year, and an increase of 13,643 separations since 1998–99.

6.3 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, ACT

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Separations (no.)			
Public hospitals	60 656	61 308	61 945
Private hospitals	22 754	24 606	27 186
<i>Total</i>	83 410	85 914	89 131
Same day separations (no.)			
Public hospitals	31 467	32 305	33 292
Private hospitals	9 616	11 797	13 127
<i>Total</i>	41 083	44 102	46 419
Average length of stay (days)			
Public hospitals	3.5	3.5	3.6
Private hospitals	3.6	3.3	3.1
<i>Total</i>	3.5	3.5	3.4
Average length of stay, excluding same day separations (days)			
Public hospitals	6.1	6.3	6.5
Private hospitals	5.5	5.3	5.1
<i>Total</i>	5.9	6.0	6.0
Separations per 1,000 population			
Public hospitals	211.1	209.4	216.3
Private hospitals	79.1	83.1	93.9
<i>Total</i>	290.2	292.5	310.3
Patient days (no.)			
Public hospitals	210 410	216 270	220 017
Private hospitals	82 002	80 236	84 333
<i>Total</i>	292 412	296 506	304 350

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Hospital Statistics 1999–2000, 2000–01, 2001–02.

Same day separations Same day separations have steadily increased over the last four years, with a total increase of 10,576 same day separations since 1998–99. A total of 52% of all separations are now on the same day as admission.

Average length of stay The average length of stay has remained consistent over the last four years at six days.

ACCESS TO ELECTIVE SURGERY

Depending on the category of admission, access to elective surgery can occur within 14 days or any time over a year after referral. As of January 2004 the mean waiting times were:

- Category 1 (Admission within 30 days desirable): 14 days
- Category 2 (Admission within 90 days desirable): 135 days
- Category 3 (Admission at some time in the future): 272 days.

In January 2004, 672 persons were added to the elective surgery waiting list, while 520 persons were removed from the list. In the 12 months to 31 January 2004 there were a total of 6,039 persons added, with 5,941 removals.

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

NON-ADMITTED PATIENT  
CARE AND OCCASIONS OF  
SERVICE

A total of 94,763 individuals visited accident and emergency departments in the ACT during 2001–02, and of these persons, 16,320 were admitted for further care. The remaining 78,443 persons were not subsequently admitted.

Total individual occasions of service was 412,029 persons for 2001–02. The highest serviced areas were 'Other medical/surgical/obstetric' at 193,628 individuals. Radiology and organ imaging was second highest at 61,265 persons, while Pathology, at 32,097 persons, recorded the third highest serviced area.

AVERAGE MEDICARE USAGE  
AND BENEFITS

While the number of services accessed per person have remained the same over the 2001–02 and 2002–03 financial years, the value of benefits for these services have increased throughout Australia by approximately \$10.00 per person.

6.4 AVERAGE SERVICES AND BENEFITS PER PERSON, ACT—2002–03

	Average number of services		Average value of benefits	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	\$	\$
Sex				
Males	7	9	263	339
Females	11	13	402	477
Persons	9	11	333	408

Source: Department of Health and Ageing, Medicare Statistics, December quarter 2003.

The average number of Medicare services per person during the 2002–03 financial year was unchanged from the previous financial year, with males averaging seven services and females averaging eleven. On average, the number of services accessed increased with age, with older females (aged 75 and over) using the most services. ACT residents accessed a lower number of services for all age groups, than the number of services nationally.

6.5 AVERAGE NUMBER OF SERVICES—2002–03

Age group (years)	ACT		Aust.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0–4	7	6	8	8
5–9	3	3	4	4
10–14	3	3	4	4
15–19	4	6	4	8
20–24	4	9	5	10
25–34	4	11	5	13
35–44	6	11	7	12
45–54	8	12	10	14
55–64	13	16	15	18
65–74	20	22	23	24
75 years and over	19	23	22	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: Department of Health and Ageing, Medicare Statistics, December quarter 2003.

PRIVATE HEALTH  
INSURANCE

At 31 December 2003, there were a total of 167,825 people covered by private health insurance in the ACT. This is an increase of 150 people from 31 December 2002.

Most private health cover was taken out by people between the ages of 45–49 years, with 15,654 people. People aged 50–54 years and 40–44 years closely followed with 15,647 and 15,275 people respectively being covered by private health insurance.

The ACT continues to maintain a higher percentage of the population with private health insurance than any other state or territory. At 31 December 2002, 52% of the population in the ACT was covered by private health insurance, compared with 43% for all states and territories.

The ACT and Queensland were the only state/territory to increase their private health insurance coverage during 2003.

6.6 TOTAL HOSPITAL MEMBERSHIP—AT 31 DECEMBER

	1998	1999	2000(a)	2001	2002	2003
Persons covered (no.)						
Males	49 655	52 532	84 864	85 521	80 756	80 810
Females	54 666	56 840	90 984	91 901	86 919	87 015
Persons	104 321	109 371	175 848	177 422	167 675	167 825
Percentage of population (%)	33.8	35.3	56.4	56.2	51.6	51.7

(a) Lifetime health cover introduced on 1 July 2000.

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR  
REGISTER

The Australian Organ Donor Register is administered by the Health Insurance Commission and records the status of intending donors (and those not willing to donate). The table below shows the number of potential organ donors registered on the Australian Organ Donor Register by age group, state and gender as at 31 May 2004. These figures only include potential organ donors wishing to donate organs and tissue for transplantation.

As at 31 May 2004, 18,727 females and 12,975 males in the ACT were registered as potential organ donors on the Australian Organ Donor Register. The total number of ACT persons registered was 31,702 which includes 36 registrants who did not disclose their gender. The 25–34 year age group had the highest registrations for females (5,083 registrations) and was the second highest in registrations for males (3,019). The 35–44 year age group was highest in registrations for males (3,066) and was the second highest in registrations for females (4,200). Nationally, 23% of people are organ donors. Females are generally higher in registration than males.

6.7 NUMBER OF AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTRATIONS AT 30 JUNE 2003(a)

	0-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	Total	% of Population(b)
MALES										
ACT	279	320	746	3 019	3 066	2 548	1 790	1 207	12 975	8
NSW	578	42 572	102 349	245 996	253 296	222 154	153 082	138 789	1 158 816	35
Vic.	3 393	3 944	13 542	30 773	32 095	27 250	19 742	19 667	150 406	6
Qld	1 019	23 255	34 066	62 288	46 739	31 310	20 643	14 092	233 412	12
SA	226	11 789	25 600	52 699	57 097	56 206	40 697	35 321	279 635	37
WA	316	1 457	17 852	62 414	66 708	58 240	40 059	35 695	282 741	29
Tas.	129	550	5 637	19 881	21 676	20 327	13 591	13 011	94 802	40
NT	107	80	139	980	1 215	877	529	202	4 129	4
Total(c)	6 047	83 967	199 931	478 062	481 915	418 941	290 145	257 987	2 216 995	22
FEMALES										
ACT	238	652	1 783	5 083	4 200	3 377	2 127	1 267	18 727	11
NSW	581	43 345	110 827	269 467	263 690	219 027	139 101	104 481	1 150 519	34
Vic.	3 321	6 547	24 410	59 399	51 058	41 316	27 333	24 215	237 599	10
Qld	972	23 998	33 905	63 716	48 670	32 711	20 632	11 712	236 316	12
SA	231	12 366	29 351	63 509	64 557	59 160	38 779	27 291	295 244	38
WA	335	2 103	22 982	78 267	78 206	63 952	40 022	28 376	314 243	32
Tas.	139	944	7 033	22 771	24 495	21 013	12 958	10 140	99 493	41
NT	110	181	493	1 943	1 602	1 072	541	149	6 091	6
Total(c)	5 927	90 137	230 787	564 170	536 510	441 661	281 506	207 635	2 358 333	24
PERSONS										
ACT	517	972	2 529	8 102	7 266	5 925	3 917	2 474	31 702	10
NSW	1 159	85 917	213 176	515 463	516 986	441 181	292 183	243 270	2 309 335	35
Vic.	6 714	10 491	37 952	90 172	83 153	68 566	47 075	43 882	388 005	8
Qld	1 991	47 253	67 971	126 004	95 409	64 021	41 275	25 804	469 728	12
SA	457	24 155	54 951	116 208	121 654	115 366	79 476	62 612	574 879	38
WA	651	3 560	40 834	140 681	144 914	122 192	80 081	64 071	596 984	31
Tas.	268	1 494	12 670	42 652	46 171	41 340	26 549	23 151	194 295	41
NT	217	261	632	2 923	2 817	1 949	1 070	351	10 220	5
Total(c)	11 974	174 104	430 718	1 042 232	1 018 425	860 602	571 651	465 622	4 575 328	23

(a) Excludes registrants who DO NOT wish to donate = 2,457.

(b) Estimated Resident Population by age and sex as at 30 June 2003.

(c) Includes 'other' — Cocos Island (Keeling), Norfolk Island and Christmas Island.

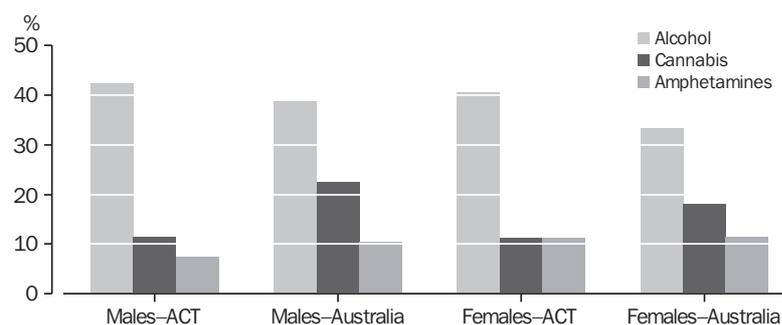
Source: Health Insurance Commission.

PRINCIPLE DRUG USE

In 2001-02 alcohol (42%) was the most common principle drug of concern in the ACT, followed by cannabis (11%) and amphetamines (9%). Nationally, alcohol (37%) and cannabis (21%) were the most common principle drugs of concern, followed by heroin (18%) and amphetamines (11%).

Closed treatments are defined as a period of contact between a client and a treatment agency, with defined dates of commencement and cessation. The number of closed treatments was highest for clients aged 60 years and older (52% of clients).

6.8 CLOSED TREATMENT EPISODES, Principle drug by sex—ACT and Australia—2001–02



Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in the ACT, 2001–02*.

PHARMACOTHERAPY-REGISTERED DOCTORS AND CLIENT REGISTRATION

Pharmacotherapy is defined as clinical pharmacy, or medications used to treat disease or medical conditions. Both Methodone and Buprenorphine are used to treat drug addictions and assist in withdrawal side affects.

As at 30 June 2003, there were a total of 31 doctors registered to prescribe Methodone, 12 registered to prescribe Buprenorphine and 12 registered to prescribe both Methodone and Buprenorphine in the ACT. Nationally, 917 doctors are registered to prescribe Methodone, 144 are registered to prescribe Buprenorphine and 783 are registered to prescribe both Methodone and Buprenorphine.

At 30 June 2003, 686 persons were registered in the ACT for pharmacotherapy services.

6.9 CLIENT REGISTRATION FOR METHADONE AND BUPRENORPHINE AS AT 30 JUNE 2003

	ACT	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Australia
Number of clients registered with a									
Public Prescriber	547	2 721	—	3 348	838	1 397	151	78	9 080
Private Prescriber	123	11 140	8 456	830	1 437	2 454	337	20	24 797
Correctional Facilities	16	1 894	299	111	211	228	10	—	2 699
Total(a)	686	(b)16 165	8 755	4 289	2 486	4 079	498	98	36 986

(a) Total includes other.

(b) Missing prescriber funding.

Source: Department of Health and Ageing, *National Pharmacotherapy Statistics Annual Data as at 30 June 2003*.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR THE ACT

There were 1,843 notifications of communicable diseases in the ACT during 2003. The most frequent disease reported was the sexually transmitted disease, Chlamydia (Chlamydial infection n.e.c.) at 522 cases. Campylobacteriosis, a gastrointestinal disease with diarrhoea, fever and vomiting as common symptoms, was second most common at 406 reported cases. There was an increase of notified cases of Pertussis (Whooping Cough), at 355 cases compared to 50 notified cases in 2002.

## 6.10 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	2003(a)
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Bloodborne diseases</b>						
Hepatitis B (incident)	1	3	3	2	—	—
Hepatitis B (unspecified)	82	65	48	54	82	57
Hepatitis C (incident)	8	20	22	18	6	12
Hepatitis C (unspecified)	290	282	210	213	226	241
<i>Total</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>310</i>
<b>Gastrointestinal diseases</b>						
Botulism	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campylobacteriosis	390	297	334	422	356	406
Cryptosporidiosis	na	na	na	11	36	9
Hepatitis A	49	12	5	14	4	5
Hepatitis E	(b)na	1	—	—	1	1
Listeriosis	1	—	—	77	—	1
Salmonellosis (nec)	75	65	104	6	92	80
Shigellosis	11	5	7	—	—	3
Typhoid	—	—	—	2	1	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>505</i>
<b>Quarantinable diseases</b>						
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viral haemorrhagic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<b>Sexually transmissible diseases</b>						
Chlamydial infection	190	178	243	298	460	522
Gonococcal infection	29	19	15	11	15	30
Syphilis	17	12	15	12	12	12
<i>Total</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>564</i>
<b>Vaccine preventable diseases</b>						
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemophilus influenzae type b	—	1	—	—	—	—
Influenza	na	na	na	15	19	7
Measles	8	4	4	—	—	—
Mumps	4	8	17	2	—	2
Pertussis	87	90	206	95	50	355
Invasive pneumococcal disease	na	na	na	18	30	40
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubella	22	17	4	—	3	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>404</i>
<b>Vectorborne diseases</b>						
Arbovirus infection n.e.c.	—	—	—	2	—	—
Barmah Forest virus infection	1	—	—	10	—	1
Dengue	7	1	1	15	3	7
Malaria	24	22	17	19	13	18
Ross River virus infection	6	7	15	11	—	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>27</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

6.10 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — *continued*

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	2003(a)
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Zoonoses</b>						
Anthrax	na	na	na	—	—	—
Brucellosis	2	—	—	—	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other lyssavirus	na	na	na	—	—	—
Ornithosis	2	—	—	1	—	—
Q fever	2	—	—	3	—	1
<i>Total</i>	6	—	1	1	—	1
<b>Other bacterial infections</b>						
Legionellosis	2	2	5	2	3	1
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Invasive Meningococcal infection	2	5	5	6	6	12
Tuberculosis	17	13	11	13	15	19
<i>Total</i>	21	20	21	21	24	32
<b>Total</b>	1 329	1 129	1 292	1 349	1 433	1 843

(a) Provisional data and may be revised.

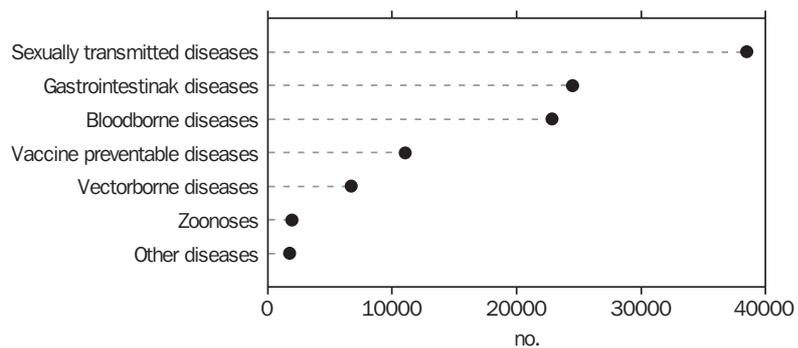
(b) Hepatitis E: Reported as Hepatitis (nec).

Source: Communicable Diseases Network Australia, National Notifiable Surveillance System.

NOTIFIABLE  
DISEASES—NATIONALLY

Nationally, there were 106,200 notifications of communicable diseases to the National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS) in 2003. Sexually transmitted infections were the most common notifiable diseases with 38,456 (up from 31,929 reports in 2002). The second most common notification was for gastrointestinal diseases at 24,504 reports, and third was bloodborne disease at 22,823.

6.11 NOTIFICATIONS TO THE NNDSS, BY DISEASE CATEGORY, AUSTRALIA—2003



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, 2003.

## SERIOUS INJURIES

In the ACT in 2001, there were 109 deaths resulting from injury, accounting for 8% of all ACT deaths. Most deaths from injury in the ACT occurred among people aged 15–44 years and male death rates were between two and three times higher than female rates.

In 2001–02, 12,591 ACT residents presented to The Canberra Hospital Emergency Department with an injury or poisoning. This included 3,722 children (0–14 years) and 1,001 older residents (65 years or more). At Calvary Hospital Emergency Department, 13,484 ACT residents presented with an injury or poisoning, including 821 ACT residents aged 65 years or more and 3,737 children.

**Falls** Falls accounted for almost three-quarters of all injury-related hospitalisations among residents aged 65 years or more in 2001–02. As the age structure of the ACT population changes over time, falls in older people are likely to become an increasingly significant health issue.

## SUICIDE

Suicides in the ACT have decreased in the ten years from 1992 to 2002 (31 in 1992 down to 26 in 2002), while some states such as Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have increased.

Males show a higher tendency to commit suicide than females in all states and territories for all years from 1992 to 2002. However, more females were hospitalised from self-inflicted harm than males.

### 6.12 NUMBER OF SUICIDES BY STATE OR TERRITORY(a) AND SEX

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
MALES									
1997	712	528	434	161	206	40	33	29	2 143
1998	705	446	454	199	234	49	35	28	2 150
1999	689	440	396	155	192	68	27	35	2 002
2000	588	382	421	161	206	40	37	25	1 860
2001	613	412	406	168	212	51	39	34	1 935
2002	552	386	431	140	188	54	44	22	1 817
FEMALES									
1997	222	141	101	35	49	11	5	13	577
1998	157	133	125	45	53	10	7	3	533
1999	180	112	84	45	44	10	5	10	490
2000	142	129	120	38	55	10	5	4	503
2001	172	129	93	39	57	13	4	12	519
2002	140	142	106	30	54	16	11	4	503
PERSONS									
1997	934	669	535	196	255	51	38	42	2 720
1998	862	579	579	244	287	59	42	31	2 683
1999	869	552	480	200	236	78	32	45	2 492
2000	730	511	541	199	261	50	42	29	2 363
2001	785	541	499	207	269	64	43	46	2 454
2002	692	528	537	170	242	70	55	26	2 320

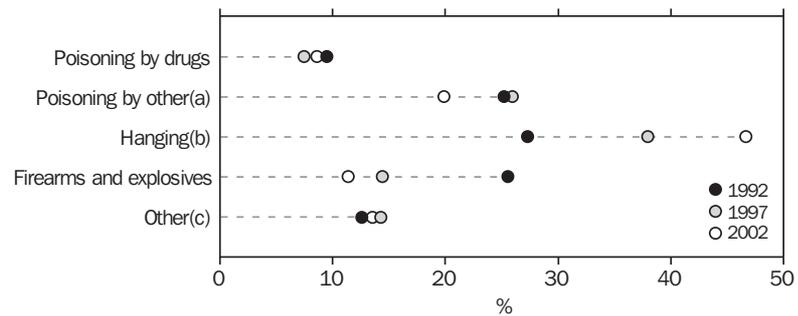
(a) State or territory of usual residence.

Source: ABS Suicides: Recent Trends, Australia (cat. no. 3309.0.55.001).

Method of suicide For all persons nationally, hanging was the most common method used to commit suicide between 1992 and 2002. This has increased from 26% in 1992 to 45% in 2002. The second most common method for all years between 1992 and 2002 was poisoning by 'other', which includes solids, liquids, gases and vapours (including motor vehicle exhaust vapours).

Poisoning (by 'other') was the second most common method used by males, followed by firearms and explosives, other, and lastly, poisoning by drugs. These secondary factors varied across the time span, however poisoning by drugs was consistently the least used method by males.

6.13 SUICIDE BY METHOD, PROPORTION OF TOTAL SUICIDES, Australia—Males

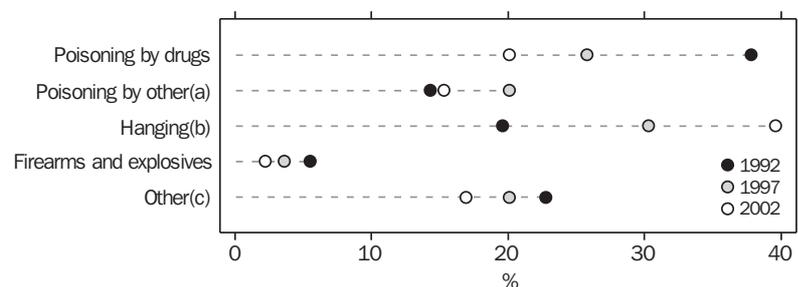


(a) Includes other solids and liquids and gases and vapours (including motor vehicle exhaust).  
 (b) Includes strangulation and suffocation.  
 (c) Includes drowning, cutting and piercing instruments, jumping from high places and other unspecified means.

Source: ABS Suicides: Recent Trends, Australia (cat. no. 3309.0.55.001).

Poisoning by drugs was the second most common form of suicide used for females, followed by poisoning by other. Firearms and explosives was the least used method. There has been an increase in the proportion of hangings from 1992 to 2002, which may have impacted on the decrease in poisoning by drugs and medicaments during the same period.

6.14 SUICIDE BY METHOD, PROPORTION OF TOTAL SUICIDES, Australia—Females



(a) Includes other solids and liquids and gases and vapours (including motor vehicle exhaust).  
 (b) Includes strangulation and suffocation.  
 (c) Includes drowning, cutting and piercing instruments, jumping from high places and other unspecified means.

Source: ABS Suicides: Recent Trends, Australia (cat. no. 3309.0.55.001).

## BREAST CANCER

The National Program for the Early Detection of Breast Cancer was established in 1991. During 1994 the program was renamed BreastScreen Australia. In 1997, BreastScreen Australia diagnosed 33% of all breast cancer cases recorded in the ACT.

The current program recommends that women aged between 50 years and 69 years participate in two-yearly mammogram testing. At this stage BreastScreen Australia aims to screen 70% of women in this age group nationally.

**Risk factors** Genetic factors increase the risk of developing breast cancer. Women that have sisters, mothers or daughters who have had cancer are at two times the risk of developing the disease themselves. There is a four to six times increase in risk if there are two first-degree relatives that have had breast cancer.

Another risk factor, which is obesity, increases risk due to the changes in oestrogen production. The use of oral contraceptives and hormone replacement therapy are also linked to increased risk during their period of use. Women who have not had children are also at increased risk.

Alcohol consumption increases the risk by 7% for an average of one alcoholic drink per day. Nationally the risk is 10.8% compared to 11.6% for the ACT.

Women who are physically active and participate in moderate exercise can actively reduce their risk of breast cancer by over 20%. The participation rate for moderate exercise in the ACT is 62.5% compared to 56.0% nationally.

**Incidence of invasive cancers** In 1997, notifications showed that ACT women had a higher incidence of tumours (83.7%) 11 mm or larger at the time of diagnosis than the national rate (79.6%). Figures for tumours within the ACT of 30 mm or larger were similar to those nationally at 16.4% and 17.0% respectively.

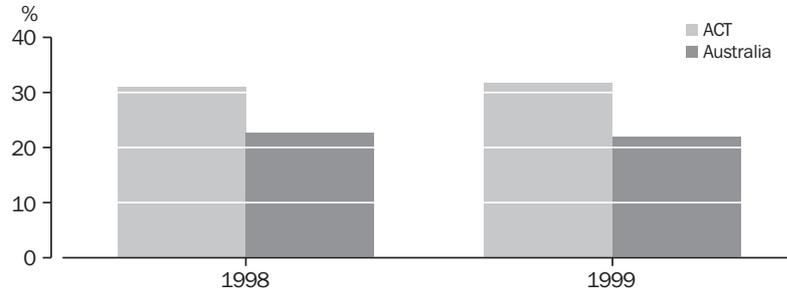
### 6.15 TUMOURS OF 30 MM OR LARGER-1997

	ACT	Australia
<i>Age-group</i>	%	%
20-39	83.4	81.1
40-49	77.8	81.2
50-69	77.8	75.5
70+	82.0	84.7

Source: Population Health Research Centre ACT Health, Breast Cancer in the ACT, Health Series Number 31, June 2003.

**Mortality** Approximately 150 ACT women are diagnosed with breast cancer every year and, on average there are 43 deaths per year. This incidence rate is higher than the Australian average, with the ratio being 1 in 43 for the ACT and 1 in 53 nationally.

6.16 AGE-STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATES(a)(b), per 100,000



(a) Age-standardised to the 1991 Australian Population.

(b) Statistics reported as five-yearly averages, i.e. from 1994–98 and 1995–99.

Source: Population Health Research Centre ACT Health, *Breast Cancer in the ACT Health Series Number 31*, June 2003.

**Survival rates** The ACT records a marginally higher survival rate for breast cancer than those nationally. During the period between 1988 and 1992 the ACT survival rate was 85.3% compared with 78.9% for Australia (excluding Queensland).

**Breast examination** The 18–49 year age group were more active in self breast examination and examinations by a doctor than those aged 50 years and over. However, only 5.6% of women 50 years and over had never had a mammogram.

6.17 BREAST EXAMINATION, WOMEN AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER — ACT, 2001

	18-49	50 & over	Total
	'000	'000	'000
<b>Mammograms</b>			
Has regular mammograms			
At least annually	1.1*	6.5	7.6
More than 1, up to 2 years	3.6	13.4	17.0
More than 2 years apart	n.p.	n.p.	1.0*
Total (a)	5.4	20.9	26.2
Only had one mammogram	6.7	3.1	9.8
Does not have regular mammogram	4.6	4.8	9.3
Never had a mammogram	58.2	5.6	63.7
Not stated	4.5	4.9	9.4
<i>Total</i>	79.3	39.2	118.5
<b>Breast self examination</b>			
Regular self examinations			
At least monthly	20.5	11.0	31.5
More than 1 to 3 months	15.0	7.0	22.0
More than 3 to 12 months	11.7	3.4	15.1
More than 12 months apart	np	np	1.3*
Total (b)	49.1	23.2	72.4
Does not have regular self examinations	25.4	11.2	36.6
Not stated	4.8	4.8	9.5
<i>Total</i>	79.3	39.2	118.5
<b>Breast examination by doctor</b>			
Has regular examination by doctor			
At least annually	16.4	11.2	27.6
More than one up to 2 years	13.4	10.6	24.0
More than 2 years apart	1.2*	0.8*	2.0*
Total (c)	30.9	23.0	54.0
Does not have regular examinations by doctor	43.7	11.1	54.8
Not stated	4.6	5.1	9.7
<i>Total</i>	79.3	39.2	118.5
<b>Types of breast examination</b>			
Mammogram only	np	0.9*	0.9*
Self exam and/or doctor exam and/or mammogram	5.4	19.5	24.9
Self exam and doctor exam only	50.1	9.0	59.1
No regular breast examination	18.9	4.1	23.1
Not stated	4.9	5.6	10.5
<i>Total</i>	79.3	39.2	118.5

(a) Includes women for whom period between mammograms not stated.

(b) Includes women for whom period between self-exams not stated.

(c) Includes women for whom period between doctor exams not stated. np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: National Health Survey, 2001, Companion Data (cat. no. 4364.0).

## INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2002*, cat. no. 3303.0
- National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2001*, cat. no. 4364.0
- National Health Survey: Injuries, Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 4384.0
- National Health Survey: Mental Health, Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 4811.0
- Suicides: Recent Trends, Australia, 2002*, cat. no. 3309.0.55.001
- Non-ABS ACT Department of Health and Community Care, *ACT Health Improvement Plan, 2004*
- ACT Department of Health and Community Care, *ACT Public Hospitals: Access to Elective Surgery, 2004*
- ACT Department of Health and Community Care, *Annual Report 2002–03, Vol. 2, Annexed reports*
- ACT Department of Health and Community Care, *Breast Cancer in the ACT, 2003*
- ACT Department of Health and Community Care, *National Pharmacotherapy Statistics dataset, 2002–03*
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Service in the Australian Capital Territory, 2001–02*
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Hospital Statistics, 1998–99, 1999–2000, 2000–01, 2001–02*
- Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, *Medicare Statistics, December Quarter 2003*
- Communicable Diseases Network Australia, *National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, 2002*
- Health Insurance Commission, *Australian Organ Donor Register, 2004*
- Private Health Insurance Administration Council, *Annual Coverage Survey, December 2003*



## **Chapter 7**



# **Welfare and Community Services**

## INCOME SUPPORT

The Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) is responsible for providing income support to the aged/retired, the sick/disabled, carers, the unemployed, youth and students and families with children. This support is provided via Centrelink.

At June 30th 2003 there were approximately 90,000 people in the ACT who were receiving some form of assistance or support from FaCS. Of these, 39,553 (12%) were receiving some form of Family Assistance, 17,060 (5%) were receiving the Age pension and 6,648 (2%) were receiving the disability support pension.

Nationally, 2,985,533 people (15%) were receiving some form of Family Assistance, 1,850,284 (9%) were receiving the Age pension and 660,574 (3%) were receiving the disability support pension.

### 7.1 CENTRELINK CLIENTS—JUNE 2003(a)

	<i>ACT clients</i>		<i>Australian clients</i>		<i>ACT clients as proportion of Australian clients</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>% of population</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>% of population</i>	<i>%</i>
Support for the aged					
Age pension	17 060	5.3	1 850 284	9.3	0.9
Widow class B pension	26	—	2 974	—	0.9
Wife pension (age)	111	—	20 202	0.1	0.5
Support for people with a disability					
Disability support pension (DSP)	6 648	2.1	660 574	3.3	1.0
Wife pension	180	0.1	37 560	0.2	0.5
Sickness allowance	110	—	8 755	0.4	1.3
Support for carers					
Carer payment	536	0.2	75 937	0.4	0.7
Carer allowance(b)	3 450	1.1	299 609	1.5	1.2
Labour market assistance					
Newstart allowance	4 776	1.5	521 677	2.6	0.9
Parenting payment — single	5 170	1.6	436 958	2.2	1.2
Parenting payment — partnered(c)	1 308	0.4	181 405	0.9	0.7
Mature age allowance	207	0.1	41 078	0.2	0.5
Partner allowance	530	0.2	102 811	0.5	0.5
Widow allowance	355	0.1	43 209	0.2	0.8
Special benefit	174	0.1	12 228	0.1	1.4
Youth and student support					
Austudy	798	0.2	38 779	0.2	2.1
Youth allowance	6 313	2.0	392 432	2.0	1.6
Total FaCS pensions and benefits(d)	47 752	14.8	4 726 472	23.8	1.0
Family Assistance					
Family tax benefit A(e)	23 543	7.3	1 783 423	9.0	1.3
Family tax benefit B(e)	16 010	5.0	1 202 110	6.0	1.3
Double orphan pension	np	—	1 148	—	na
Maternity allowance(f)	na	—	207 029	1.0	na

(a) Child care benefit figures are not included as they were unavailable.

(b) Figures do not include Health Care Card customers only.

(c) From 1 July 2000 the basic component of Parenting payment — partnered was incorporated into the Family tax benefit.

(d) Not including Family assistance.

(e) Family tax benefit replaced Family allowance and Family tax payment on 1 July 2000.

(f) Maternity allowance includes Maternity immunisation allowance.

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

Source: FaCS, *Customers by Payment Type, June 2003*.

## CHILD CARE

School Age Care and Long Day Care were the most used child care services within the ACT at April 2004 with 6,246 and 5,195 places respectively. The least used service was Occasional Day Care with 71 places.

The overall number of licences have remained unchanged from April 2003, however the number of places have marginally increased from 14,313 to 14,630 since the last reporting period.

### 7.2 CHILD CARE SERVICES, ACT—APRIL 2004

	<i>Number of licenses current</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Family day care	5	2 399
Independent preschools	7	337
Long day care	94	5 195
Occasional day care	3	71
Play school	19	382
School age care	97	6 246
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>14 630</b>

*Source: Office of Child Care, Children's Services Branch, ACT Department of Education, Youth and Family Services.*

## ADOPTIONS

Each state and territory has responsibility for all aspects of adoption within its jurisdiction and each has its own legislation regarding adoption. Legislation governing adoption in the ACT 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, which are adoptions of children born in Australia, or who were permanent residents before the adoption, or intercountry, which 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.

There were 25 adoptions in the ACT during 2002–03. Almost two-thirds (16 adoptions or 64%) were categorised as placement adoptions. Of this category, almost all (15 or 94%) were intercountry adoption with one local adoption. The remaining nine adoptions were known child adoptions.

### 7.3 ADOPTIONS, BY CATEGORY, ACT

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Placement adoptions						
Local	1	1	2	2	3	1
Intercountry	10	11	11	18	9	15
Total	11	12	13	20	12	16
Known child adoptions	4	2	11	7	11	9
<b>Total adoptions</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Adoptions, Australia, 2002-03*.

Access to information All states and territories have established adoption information services or information and contact registers. Under the *Adoption Act 1993*, an adopted resident of the ACT aged 18 years or more, birth parents, adoptive parents and birth relatives may apply for identifying information in relation to the adoption. Identifying information consists of a copy of, or extract from, an entry in a register of births relating to the adopted child, or information from which a birth parent, birth relative or adopted child may be identified (excluding the address of a place of residence).

Under the *Adoption Act*, contact vetoes may be registered. The *Adoption Act* allows adopted people over the age of 17 years 6 months, adoptive parents, birth parents, adult birth relatives, adoptive relatives and certain other relatives the right to lodge a contact veto. On the lodgement of such a veto it becomes an offence for the information recipient to try to make contact with the person who imposed the contact veto.

### 7.4 INFORMATION APPLICATIONS AND CONTACT VETOES LODGED, BY APPLICANT TYPE, ACT—2002-03

	Information applications lodged	Contact vetoes lodged	Contact vetoes in place as at 30 June 2003
	no.	no.	no.
Adopted person	27	—	37
Adoptive mother	3	—	21
Adoptive father	1	—	18
Birth mother	16	—	19
Birth father	1	—	1
Other birth relative	3	—	1
Other adoptive relative	—	—	2
Child of adopted person	—	na	na
Other	—	..	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>99</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Adoptions, 2002-03*.

## CHILD PROTECTION

The ACT Department of Education, Family and Youth Services (DEFYS) has a number of programs designed to care for and protect children. Family Services programs are designed to help protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation, as well as providing support to families. The *Children and Young People Act 1999* was introduced in May 2000. This *Act* reflects an increased emphasis on family support and prevention services to assist children, young people and their families.

Initiatives in 2002–03 included work towards the establishment of a Centralised Intake Service which would provide a single contact point for the public in relation to child protection matters in the ACT. The newly released ACT Children's Plan has been subject to wide consultation. The plan is designed to play a significant role in guiding early intervention and support to keep children out of the child protection system.

Notifications of abuse A report of suspected child abuse and/or neglect occurs when a person contacts the DEFYS to report concern about a child, with a belief that either the child has been or is in danger of being abused, or is in need of care. All such reports are assessed, and may require further assessment or investigation.

In 2002–03, the number of notifications in the ACT was higher than in previous years due to changed arrangements for recording reports of concern about children and young people. The increase in 2002–03 in the number of reports received and recorded by DEFYS and the number of reports going to appraisal reflected national trends.

There was a total of 2,124 notifications of abuse and neglect reported in the ACT during 2002–03. Of these notifications lodged, 59% (1,247) were investigated. Almost two-thirds (64% or 795) of these investigations were finalised by the end of the period and the remainder were still ongoing.

The police were the source of notification for 16% of the 795 finalised investigations. Other sources were non-government organisations (14%), parent or guardian (13%) and school personnel (11%).

More than one in three (39%) finalised investigations were substantiated. Of the 310 substantiated cases of abuse and neglect in 2002–03, emotional abuse was the most commonly reported. Two in five (40%) substantiated cases were of emotional abuse. This was followed by neglect (30%), physical abuse (24%) and sexual abuse (7%).

### 7.5 NUMBER OF CHILD ABUSE SUBSTANTIATIONS, ACT

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Physical abuse	191	197	97	56	64	74
Sexual abuse	61	39	20	14	14	21
Emotional abuse	49	55	53	92	86	123
Neglect	110	151	63	60	56	92
<b>Total substantiations</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>310</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Child Protection Australia, 2002–03, 2001–02, 2000–01, 1999–2000, 1998–99, 1997–98* (CWS 13).

Child protection orders A child may be admitted to a care and protection order for a range of reasons, for example 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, or where the parents are unwilling or unable to adequately care for the child.

In 2002–03, 149 children in the ACT were admitted to care and protection orders, 94 (63%) of whom were admitted for the first time. During 2002–03, 102 children were discharged from care and protection orders in the ACT.

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, placement in group homes, and various independent living alternatives.

Average daily occupancy for Foster care programs have increased for some agencies such as the Barnardo's Find-a-Family (13 persons) and Galilee Foster Care (11 persons) over 2001–02.

Two foster care programs ceased during 2002–03 which may have influenced the increased occupancy in other programs. Overall daily occupancy increased from 137 persons in 2001–02, to 160 persons in 2002–03.

#### 7.6 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE, (NUMBER OF PEOPLE)—ACT

	2000–01		2001–02		2002–03	
	Average daily occupancy	Capacity	Average daily occupancy	Capacity	Average daily occupancy	Capacity
<b>Foster care programs</b>						
Barnardo's Find-a-Family	29	28	34	38	47	38
Barnardo's Temporary Family Care	8	7	11	10	10	15
Galilee Foster Care	14	12	16	15	27	16
Marymead Foster Care	53	57	49	51	49	51
Marymead Short Term Care	8	6	5	7	7	7
Marymead High Support Program	11	12	8	9	8	9
Open Family ACT Foster Care(a)	10	15	7	8	8	8
Open Family Indigenous program(b)	8	6	7	6	4	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>150</i>
<b>Residential Care Programs</b>						
Richmond Fellowship — Outreach	6	6	5	6	5	6
Richmond Fellowship — Marlow Cottage	4	6	4	6	5	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>
<b>Total programs with set capacity</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>162</b>
Kinship Care(c)	na	na	na	na	74	na
Special arrangements(d)	76	na	76	n.a.	22	na

(a) This program ceased 31 December 2002.

(b) This program ceased 31 March 2003.

(c) Kinship Care includes paid placements with extended family or close family friends.

(d) Special arrangements includes Kinship Care, boarding school, refuges where Family Services has made payment and specific care arrangements for children with particularly high needs.

Source: ACT Department of Education, Youth & Family Services.

SUPPORTED  
ACCOMMODATION  
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
(SAAP)

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.

There was a gradual decrease in the total number of clients provided with assistance since the 1996–97 reporting period. Client numbers have decreased from 2,250 in 1997–98 to 1,750 in the 2002–03 reporting period.

#### 7.7 SAAP SUPPORT PERIODS AND CLIENTS

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Support periods (no.)	3 350	3 050	3 200	2 950	2 650	2 550
Clients (no.)	2 250	2 100	2 150	2 150	1 900	1 750
Mean number of support periods per client	na	1.51	1.43	1.38	1.37	1.41
Clients per 10,000 population 10 years and over	85	78	80	78	69	63

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Homeless people in SAAP, SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2002–03, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 79).

The highest proportion of SAAP clients were aged 20–24 years of age, with 300 persons. This was followed by the 15–17 year, and 18–19 year age groups with 250 persons each. In the three age groups, females had a higher client rate than males in these same age groups.

#### 7.8 SAAP CLIENTS, BY AGE AND GENDER, ACT—2002–03

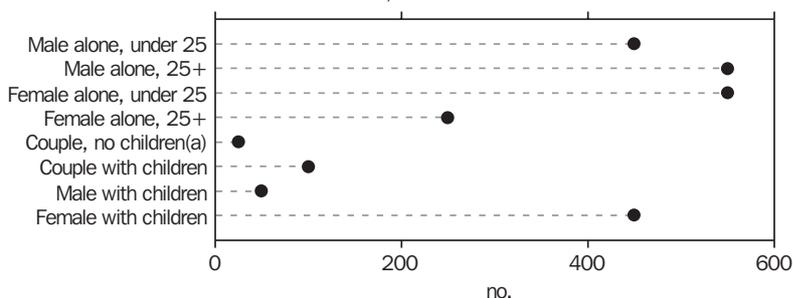
	% of all clients		% of gender group		Total (no.)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under 15 years	1.2	2.1	2.6	3.9	50
15–17 years	5.8	8.8	12.6	16.4	250
18–19 years	5.3	8.3	11.5	15.5	250
20–24 years	6.3	10.7	13.7	19.8	300
25–29 years	5.5	6.7	12.0	12.5	200
30–34 years	5.0	5.8	10.9	10.7	200
35–39 years	4.0	4.7	8.7	8.7	150
40–44 years	5.1	2.7	11.1	4.9	150
45–49 years	3.1	1.5	6.8	2.8	100
50–54 years	2.3	1.3	5.0	2.4	50
55–59 years	1.3	0.7	2.8	1.3	50
60 years and over	1.0	0.6	2.3	1.0	<25
Total (%)	46.2	53.8	100.0	100.0	..
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1 750</b>
<b>Mean age (years)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Homeless People in SAAP SAAP National Data Collection, Annual Report 2002–03, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 79).

SUPPORTED  
ACCOMMODATION  
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
(SAAP) *continued*

Lone males over the age of 25 years, and lone females under the age of 25 years were the highest client groups for the ACT with 550 persons each. This was followed by lone males under the age of 25 years, and females with children, at 450 persons each during 2002–03.

7.9 SAAP SUPPORT BY CLIENT GROUP, ACT—2002–03



(a) This total has been aggregated to ensure client confidentiality.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless People in SAAP SAAP National Data Collection, Annual Report 2002–03, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 79)*.

HOME AND COMMUNITY  
CARE (HACC)

Home and Community Care (HACC) services are provided in the client's home or community to provide assistance to 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 the 2002–03 year, over two in three (68%) of the 9,375 HACC clients receiving assistance in the ACT were female. Almost half (48%) of all HACC clients were aged 70–84 years. A further 21% were aged 50–69 years.

7.10 AGE AND SEX OF HACC CLIENTS—2002–03

	Number	% of total clients
Sex		
Males	2 992	31.9
Females	6 383	68.1
Persons	9 375	100.0
Age		
Less than 50 years	1 314	14.0
50–69 years	1 929	20.6
70–84 years	4 506	48.1
85 years and over	1 626	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: HACC Program National Minimum Data Set 2002–03 Annual Bulletin, Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.

Most referrals for HACC clients in the ACT during 2002–03 were made by the client themselves (29%). Further referrals for HACC services were made by public hospitals and by the client's family, significant other or friend, each with 13%.

HOME AND COMMUNITY  
CARE (HACC) *continued*

An average of 30,663 hours per month of HACC services were received by clients in the ACT during 2002–03. The most accessed type of service was for Domestic assistance which accounted for 20% of monthly hours. Centre-based day care accounted for a further 17%, followed by Personal care with 15%.

In 2002–03, the type of assistance with the highest average hours per client was Respite care with 152.9 hours. This was followed by Centre-based day care with an average of 125.2 hours, and Personal care with 103.5 hours. An estimated 10,088 meals were provided through HACC services per month in 2002–03. This equated to an average of 89.3 meals per client during 2002–03.

7.11 HACC SERVICES RECEIVED, ACT—2002–03(a)(b)

	Average per client	Per month
Service type (no. of hours)		
Assessment	1.8	462
Case management	14.6	2 210
Case planning/review	7.3	543
Centre-based day care	125.2	5 144
Counselling	5.7	469
Domestic assistance	36.4	6 050
Home maintenance	8.9	899
Personal care	103.5	4 579
Respite care	152.9	4 459
Social support	49.9	4 050
Other(b)	2.7	1 798
<i>Total</i>	na	30 663
Meals (no.)		
Home and centre meals	89.3	10 088
Trips (no.)	34.9	5 815

(a) Does not include Nursing data.

(b) This includes Allied Health care received at centre and at home, and Other food services.

Source: HACC Program National Minimum Data Set 2002–03 Annual Bulletin, Commonwealth Department of Health & Ageing.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Non-ABS ACT Department of Education and Community Services

ACT Department of Health and Community Care

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Adoptions Australia, 2002–03 (CWS 15)*

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Child Protection Australia, 2002–03 (CWS 13)*

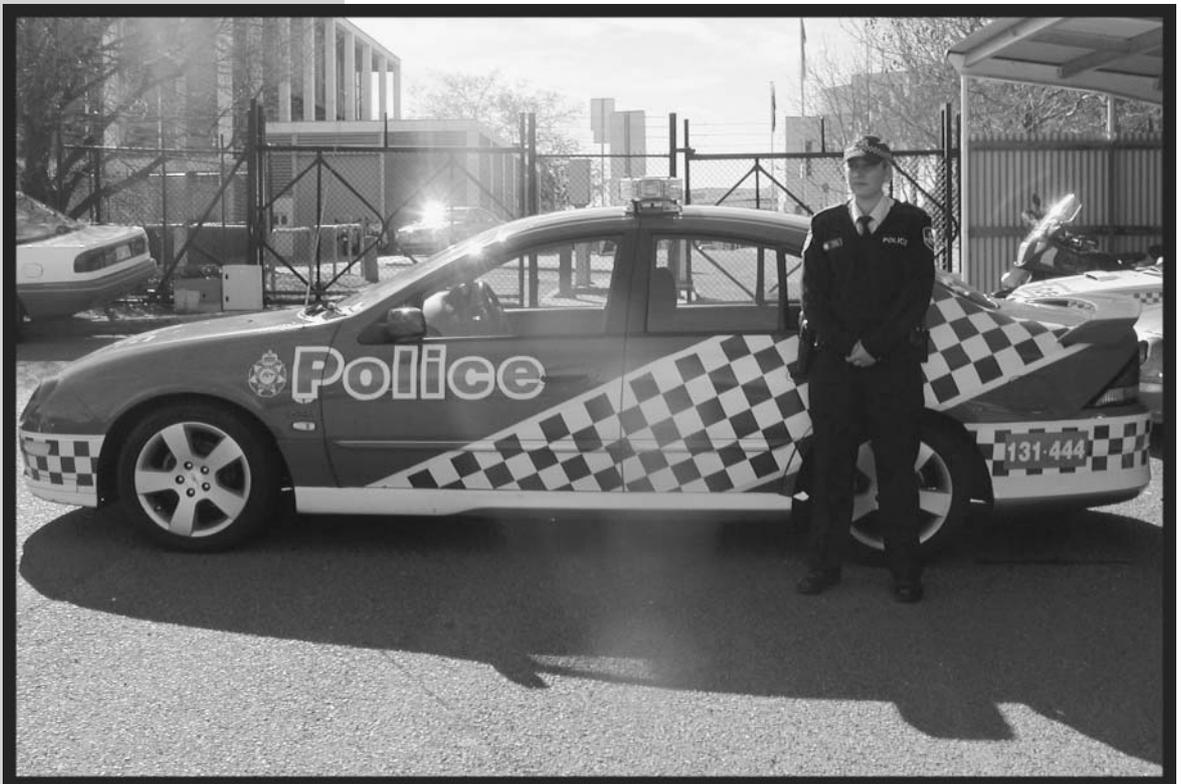
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2002–03, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 68)*

Department of Family and Community Services

Health Insurance Commission



## Chapter 8



## Crime and Justice

## POLICE

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is in a unique position amongst Australian states and territories in the way policing is conducted by the Australian Federal Police (AFP). This is done via a policing arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT governments.

The mission of ACT Policing is to *keep the peace and preserve public safety within the ACT*. The agreement requires ACT Policing to achieve one key outcome, *in partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory*. In 2002–03, ACT Policing listed the following points as key to achieving their mission:

- Crime and Safety Management – providing a safer and more secure ACT so that members of the community can go about their daily lives without undue fear of crime
- Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety – enforcing traffic laws and promoting safer behaviour on ACT roads with the objective of reducing the number of crash fatalities and injuries to members of the community
- Prosecution and Judicial Support – maximising the number of successful prosecutions in court by providing support to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the courts
- Crime Prevention – preventing crime by targeting the causes of crime, educating members of the community about property and personal safety, and by pursuing inter-agency partnerships that assist in achieving this objective.

## STAFFING

The ACT Policing Executive comprises of a Chief Police Officer for the ACT, a Deputy Chief Police Officer, a Commander of Operations and a Director of Services.

Sworn police staff are those who have been through relevant training and can execute police powers, including the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search.

There was a total of 199 new police staff employed during the 2002–03 financial year. This was an increase of 67 from the previous financial year (132 new employees). Of the new employees, 109 were police recruits (55%), 63 were unsworn staff (32%), and 27 were lateral police recruits (14%).

At the end of the 2002–03 financial year, 74% of staff employed by ACT Policing were sworn police staff (594 staff), and the remainder were unsworn police staff (205 staff or 26%). There was a 2% increase in the number of sworn staff and a 4% increase for unsworn staff from 2001–02. The total number of staff employed by ACT Policing increased from 781 in 2001–02, to 799 in 2002–03 (up 2%).

## 8.1 SWORN AND UNSWORN POLICE STAFF(a), ACT

	<i>Sworn Staff</i>	<i>Unsworn Staff</i>
1997–98	666	62
1998–99	664	66
1999–2000	632	89
2000–01	591	185
2001–02	584	197
2002–03	594	205

(a) As a result of enabling costs applicable to ACT policing in 2000–01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. The methodological shift means that data for 2000–01 onwards are not directly comparable with data prior to those years.

Source: *Productivity Commission — Report on Government Services, 2004.*

## REPORTED OFFENCES AND OFFENDERS

**Reported Offences** According to the ACT Policing Annual Report there were 47,375 offences reported to police in 2002–03.

BURGLARY, FRAUD AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THEFT, was the classification with the largest number of reported offences in 2002–03, accounting for 54% (25,632 offences) of all offences reported. Of the offences in this classification, OTHER THEFT was the category with the highest number of reported offences accounting for 59%, followed by BURGLARY (23%) and THEFT OR ILLEGAL USE OF VEHICLE (12%).

PROPERTY DAMAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES was the classification with the second highest number of reported offences during 2002–03, with 8,070 offences (17% of all offences) reported. PROPERTY DAMAGE made up 8,049 of these offences, with the remaining 21 offences being ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES.

**Offenders** There were a total of 16,060 offenders recorded in the ACT for 2002–03. Of these offenders, 13,127 (82%) were male and 2,933 were female (18%).

For males, the category with the highest numbers of offenders was OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (28% of all male offenders or 3,613 offences), followed by BURGLARY, FRAUD AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THEFT (26% or 3,379) and OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER (23% or 3,080).

For females, the category with the highest number of offenders during 2002–03 was BURGLARY, FRAUD AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THEFT (38% of all female offenders or 1,121 offences), followed by OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER (23% or 685) and OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (20% or 584).

## 8.2 REPORTED OFFENCES, BY OFFENCE AND OFFENDERS—2002–03

Offence	Offences (no.)		Offenders (no.)		
	Reported	Cleared(a)	Males	Females	Persons
Offences against the person					
Homicide and related offences	11	7	3	—	3
Assaults (excluding sexual)	2 729	1 531	1 430	299	1 729
Sexual assaults/offences	403	316	148	8	156
Other offences	207	107	114	15	129
<i>Total</i>	3 350	1 961	1 695	322	2 017
Property damage and environmental offences					
Property damage	8 049	651	660	86	746
Environmental offences	21	8	1	—	1
<i>Total</i>	8 070	659	661	86	747
Robbery and extortion					
Robbery	209	70	93	7	100
Blackmail and extortion	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	210	70	93	7	100
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft					
Burglary	5 883	348	533	49	582
Fraud and misappropriation	950	758	324	219	543
Handling stolen goods	446	396	477	114	591
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	3 129	210	345	39	384
Other theft	15 224	2 010	1 700	700	2 400
<i>Total</i>	25 632	3 722	3 379	1 121	4 500
Offences against good order	3 781	2 988	3 080	685	3 765
Drug offences	614	625	606	128	734
Other offences not elsewhere classified	5 718	4 878	3 613	584	4 197
<b>All offences</b>	<b>47 375</b>	<b>14 903</b>	<b>13 127</b>	<b>2 933</b>	<b>16 060</b>

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

Source: PROMIS database as at July 2003.

### VICTIMS

In the ACT during 2003, the category with the most victims was OTHER THEFT, with 10,870 victims. This was up 7% on the number of victims recorded in 2002 (10,170).

The category with the next highest number of victims, was UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT with 5,289 victims in the ACT during 2003, down 17% from 2002. The majority of victims in this category were victims of UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT-INVOLVING THE TAKING OF PROPERTY accounting for 87% victims.

The category to record the lowest number of victims for 2003 in the ACT was BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION (1 victim), followed by KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (3) and HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES (8).

There were 200 victims of ROBBERY in the ACT during 2003. Of these, 133 were victims of UNARMED ROBBERY (67% of all robberies) and 67 (34%) were victims of ARMED ROBBERY.

Of the eight HOMICIDE victims in the ACT in 2003, four were victims of MURDER, two were victims of ATTEMPTED MURDER, one was the victim of MANSLAUGHTER and one was the victim of DRIVING CAUSING DEATH.

### 8.3 VICTIMS(a), ACT—2003

	<i>Victims</i>
	<i>no.</i>
Homicide and related offences	8
Assault	1 986
Sexual assault	127
Kidnapping/abduction	3
Robbery	200
Blackmail/extortion	1
Unlawful entry with intent	5 289
Motor vehicle theft	2 550
Other theft	10 870

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 4510.0).

## DRUGS

There was a total of 614 reported drug related offences in the ACT during 2002–03, up 6% from 2001–02. The majority of offences reported were POSSESSION OR USE OF DRUGS (67% or 411 of all drug offences), followed by MANUFACTURE AND GROW DRUGS (16% or 97 offences) and DEAL AND TRAFFIC IN DRUGS (15% or 95 offences).

### 8.4 DRUG OFFENCES(a)—ACT

	2001–02	2002–03
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Possession or use of drugs	351	411
Deal and traffic in drugs	126	95
Manufacture and grow drugs	87	97
Other drug offences	16	11
<b>Total offences</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>614</b>

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

Source: *ACT Policing Annual Report 2002–03*.

There was a 3% increase in the total number of drug seizures in the ACT up from 1,109 seizures in 2001–02 to 1,143 seizures in 2002–03. The drug with the highest number of seizures was cannabis (54% or 613 of all seizures), followed by amphetamine seizures (14% or 157 seizures) and non-drug seizures (12% or 140 seizures).

Steroids recorded the largest growth in seizures of any drug in the ACT in 2002–03 (40 seizures), up 344% on 2001–02 (9 seizures). This was followed by heroin up 91% from 2001–02 (46 seizures) to 2002–03 (88 seizures).

The largest decrease in drug seizures between 2001–02 and 2002–03 was recorded in cocaine, down 95%. This was followed by methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA or ecstasy) (down 81%) and amphetamines (down 10%).

## 8.5 DRUG SEIZURES IN THE ACT(a)(b)(c)

Drug type	2001-02			2002-03	
	Number	Weight (grams)	Number	Weight (grams)	
Amphetamine	174	1 342	157	325	
Cannabis	614	408 450	613	456 672	
Cocaine	20	20	1	na	
Heroin	46	56	88	285	
MDMA	52	72	10	10	
Non-drug(d)	133	1 558	140	911	
Not for analysis	1	n.a.	21	256	
Other	60	98	73	575	
Steroids	9	44	40	231	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>na</b>	

(a) The figures include 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 non-drug category includes substances seized with suspicion of being a drug but after analysis was determined otherwise.

Source: ACT Policing Annual report 2002-03.

## PERSONS ARRESTED

There was a total of 3,951 persons arrested in the ACT during 2002-03, up 10% on the figure recorded in 2001-02 (3,590). Of those arrested in 2002-03, 84% were male (3,322) and 16% were female (629).

Adults made up 89% (3,497) of all persons arrested, with 9% (325) of adults arrested being Indigenous.

Juveniles accounted for 11% (454) of all persons arrested. Of the juveniles arrested, 23% (104) were Indigenous.

## 8.6 NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED, ACT

	2000-01			2001-02			2002-03		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Juvenile									
Indigenous	70	21	91	49	41	90	61	43	104
Non-Indigenous	317	80	397	226	79	305	257	93	350
Total	387	101	488	275	120	395	318	136	454
Adult									
Indigenous	261	95	356	213	66	279	247	78	325
Non-Indigenous	2 849	437	3 286	2 531	385	2 916	2 757	415	3 172
Total	3 110	532	3 642	2 744	451	3 195	3 004	493	3 497
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 497</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>4 130</b>	<b>3 019</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>3 590</b>	<b>3 322</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>3 951</b>

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report, 2001-02, 2002-03.

## PRISONERS

The ACT has a detention centre for unsentenced prisoners and a periodic detention centre. 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.

PRISONERS *continued*

In 2003, the ACT had a total of 249 prisoners. The majority of these prisoners were being held in the ACT (53% or 132 prisoners) with the remainder being held in NSW facilities (47% or 117 prisoners). Of those prisoners being held in the ACT, 58% (76 prisoners) were sentenced and 42% (56) were unsentenced. All prisoners that were being held in NSW were sentenced.

ACT prisoners made up 1% of the total prisoner population in Australia.

8.7 NUMBER OF PRISONERS—2003

	<i>ACT in ACT</i>	<i>ACT in NSW(a)</i>	<i>Total ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
Males	126	111	237	21 961
Females	6	6	12	1 594
Indigenous	4	12	16	4 818
Non-Indigenous	128	105	233	18 338
Sentenced	76	117	193	18 738
Unsentenced	56	—	56	4 817
<b>All Prisoners(c)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>23 555</b>

(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) The figure for all prisoners in Australia includes persons whose sex was unknown.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 4517.0).

COMMUNITY-BASED  
CORRECTIONS

Community-based corrections refer to the community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions for offenders. This principally involves the provision of one or more of the following activities: supervision, programs or community work.

In 2003 the ACT had 1,156 people taking part in community-based corrections, down 6% from 2002 (1,230). Of those taking part in community-based corrections in the ACT during 2003, 86% were male (989) and 14% were female (167).

The ACT made up 2% of the total number of people taking part in community-based corrections in Australia (50,787).

## 8.8 PERSONS IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS(a)

	ACT(b)	Australia
	no.	no.
MALES		
2001	1 092	45 515
2002	1 036	43 306
2003	989	41 337
FEMALES		
2001	238	10 176
2002	194	9 632
2003	167	9 080
PERSONS		
2001	1 330	56 000
2002	1 230	53 203
2003	1 156	50 787

(a) Number on the first day of month.

(b) Prior to 2002 some overenumeration may have occurred.

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter 2003 (cat. no. 4512.0).

## PERIODIC DETENTION

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

In 2003, the ACT had an average daily number of 76 people in periodic detention, up from 70 in 2002. The ACT made up 9% of the average daily number of people in Australia held in periodic detention, with the other 91% (799 persons) held in NSW.

In 2003, the ACT had a higher periodic detention rate than NSW. In 2003, the ACT recorded a periodic detention rate of 31.1 per 100,000 of the adult population, while NSW recorded 15.8.

## 8.9 PERSONS IN PERIODIC DETENTION, AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER—2003

	NSW	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.
MALES			
2001	974	66	1 040
2002	831	66	897
2003	739	73	811
FEMALES			
2001	87	4	91
2002	68	4	72
2003	60	4	64
PERSONS			
2001	1 061	70	1 130
2002	899	70	969
2003	799	76	875

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter 2003 (cat. no. 4512.0).

## COURTS

The ACT Supreme Court is the highest court of the ACT. The Supreme Court has civil, criminal and appellate jurisdiction. There are three administrative units supporting the judicial functions of the court which are:

- the Registry, which is responsible for maintaining records, processing judgements and orders, listing cases and securing court records
- the Sheriff's Office which is responsible for serving and executing the civil process of the Court, administrating the jury system, court security and providing court attendants
- the Russell Fox Library which is the main legal reference resource for the ACT courts.

The ACT Supreme Court consists of four resident Judges, eight additional Judges and a Master.

The ACT Magistrates Court hears and determines:

- civil debt and damages disputes
- workers compensation matters
- breaches of the criminal law
- nuisance actions
- the granting of protection orders.

The Magistrates Court also operates a Coroner's Court, a Children's Court and has a number of tribunals.

During 2002–03, the ACT had a total of 164 defendants finalised in court. Of these defendants, 112 (68%) were adjudicated defendants and 52 (32%) were non-adjudicated defendants.

Of the adjudicated defendants, 15 (13%) were acquitted and 97 (87%) were proven guilty. Of those found guilty, 78 (80%) entered a guilty plea, while the remaining 19 (20%) were handed a guilty verdict.

Of the non-adjudicated defendants, 41 (79%) had the charges withdrawn while the remaining 11 (21%) defendants had other finalisation.

8.10 TOTAL HIGHER COURTS FINALISED DEFENDANTS, METHOD OF FINALISATION—2002–03

Method of finalisation	ACT			Aust.		
	Number of defendants	Proportion of total	Median duration (Weeks)(a)	Number of defendants	Proportion of total	Median duration (Weeks)(a)
	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.
Adjudicated						
Acquitted	15	9	41.1	990	6	39.7
Proven Guilty						
Guilty verdict	19	12	52.7	1 403	8	48.4
Guilty plea	78	48	24.1	12 071	73	18.6
Total	97	59	28.1	13 474	81	20.9
Total	112	68	32.4	14 464	87	21.9
Non-adjudicated						
Withdrawn	41	25	40.9	2 066	12	29.1
Other finalisation	11	7	59.1	113	1	22.1
Total	52	32	42.0	2 179	13	28.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>16 643</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22.9</b>

(a) Duration from date of initiation to finalisation.

Source: *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2002–03* (cat. no. 4513.0).

The number of Higher Court defendants in the ACT during 2002–03 (164) was 4% less than recorded in 2001–02 (171).

8.11 HIGHER COURTS, FINALISED DEFENDANTS

	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.
1997–98	138	16 683
1998–99	161	18 654
1999–2000	190	19 212
2000–01	205	18 029
2001–02	171	17 997
2002–03(a)	164	16 643

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

Source: ABS, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2002–03*, (cat. no. 4513.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter 2003*, cat. no. 4512.0

*Criminal Courts, Australia, 2002–03*, cat. no. 4513.0

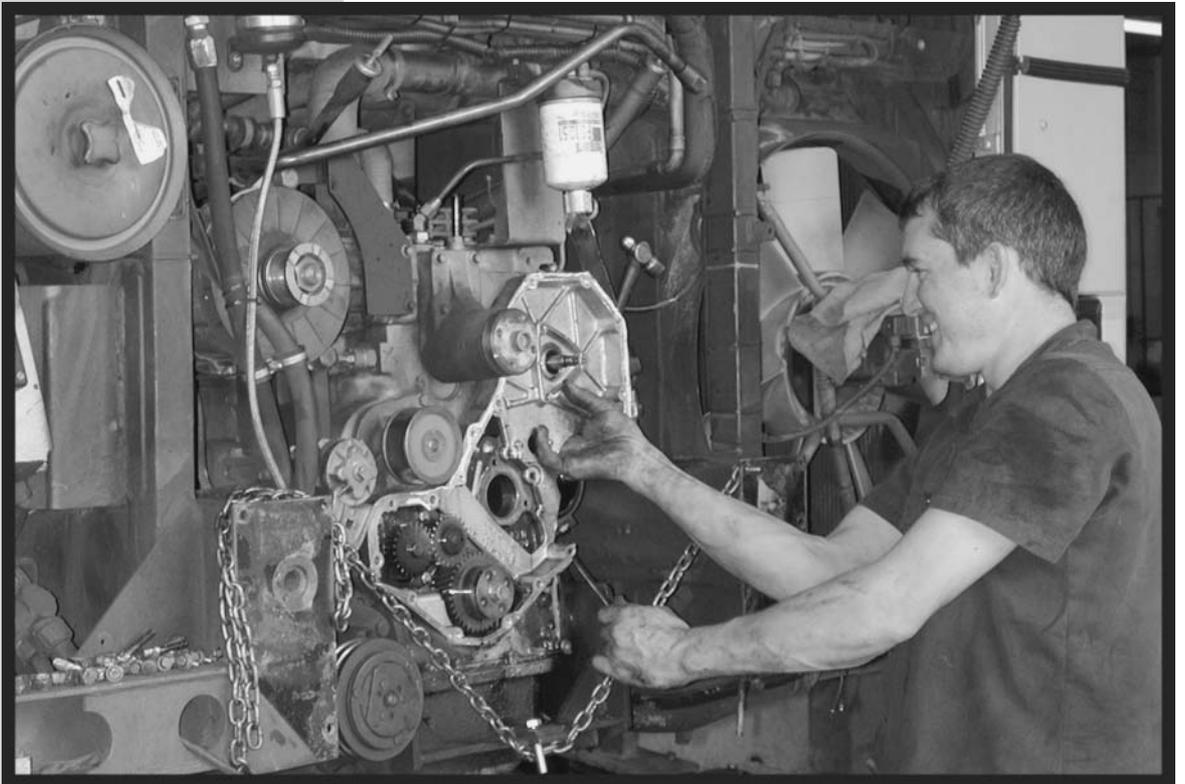
*Prisoners in Australia, 2003*, cat. no. 4517.0

*Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2003*, cat. no. 4510.0

Non-ABS ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2002–03*

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, *Report on Government Services 2004, Productivity Commission*

## **Chapter 9**



# **The Labour Market**

## LABOUR FORCE

**Participation rates** The trend participation rate for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) for February 2004 was 71.6%, a decrease of 0.9 percentage points from February the previous year (72.5%).

The participation rate for males was 11.6 percentage points higher than females in February 2004 (77.6% and 66.0% respectively).

The Northern Territory (NT) was the only state or territory with a higher participation rate than the ACT at 71.8%. The national participation rate for February 2004 was 63.5%.

**Unemployed** For February 2004, the trend unemployment rate for the ACT was 3.7%, a decrease of 0.6 percentage points from February 2003 (4.3%).

This was the lowest unemployment rate for all states and territories for February 2004. The closest behind the ACT was NT at 4.5% and the national unemployment rate was 5.8%.

There was a total of 6,900 persons unemployed in the ACT in February 2004. Males made up 57% (3,900 people) of those unemployed and females made up 43% (3,000).

**Employed** The trend number of employed persons in the ACT has increased over the last three years. The number of employed persons for February 2004 was 176,800 persons. This was a 0.5% increase from February 2003 (176,000) and an increase of 3% from February 2002 (171,200).

Of those employed in February 2004, 73% were employed full-time and 27% worked part-time.

The proportion of female part-time employees was double that of male part-time employees. Of the males employed, 18% were part-time workers and of the females employed, 36% were part-time workers.

### 9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), TREND, ACT—FEBRUARY

	<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>						
2002	74.6	88.3	4.7	5.1	76.7	121.3
2003	77.3	91.1	4.8	5.0	78.0	122.9
2004	75.5	92.5	3.9	4.1	77.6	124.2
<b>Females</b>						
2002	52.0	82.9	3.2	3.7	66.3	129.7
2003	53.2	84.9	3.2	3.6	67.2	130.9
2004	53.8	84.3	3.0	3.4	66.0	132.1
<b>Persons</b>						
2002	126.5	171.2	7.9	4.4	71.3	251.1
2003	130.5	176.0	8.0	4.3	72.5	253.8
2004	129.4	176.8	6.9	3.7	71.6	256.3

Source: Labour Force, Australia, February 2004 (cat. no. 6202.0).

## 9.2 STATE COMPARISONS, TREND—FEBRUARY 2004

	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	%	%
Australian Capital Territory	3.7	71.6
New South Wales	5.4	62.5
Victoria	5.7	63.2
Queensland	6.2	64.9
South Australia	6.8	61.5
Western Australia	5.7	65.7
Tasmania	6.9	58.8
Northern Territory	4.5	71.8
Australia	5.8	63.5

*Source: Labour Force, Australia, February 2004 (cat. no. 6202.0).*

### TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET

Attendance at full-time educational institutions is a major factor affecting participation in the labour force by teenagers. Teenagers typically have a higher rate of attendance at educational institutions than any other group in the labour force.

In February 2004, there were 23,700 people in the civilian population aged 15–19 years in the ACT. This population was made up of 17,900 people attending full-time education and 5,900 people not attending full-time education. Of the civilian population aged 15–19 years, 15,700 were in the labour force (13,100 employed and 2,600 unemployed).

The unemployment rate for the civilian population aged 15–19 years in the ACT for February 2004 was 16.5%. This was the lowest rate for any year since the survey began in 1978. The closest to this rate was in February 1990 with 16.8%. The February unemployment rate decreased 5.5 percentage points from February the previous year (22.0%).

The labour force participation rate of all persons aged 15–19 years in the ACT in February 2004 was 66.0%. This was an increase of 0.4 percentage points from February 2003 (65.6%). The participation rate for February 2004 was the highest it has been for any February since 1994 (66.3%).

In the ACT for February 2004, there was a total of 13,100 employed people aged 15–19 years. Of these, 3,500 worked full-time and 9,600 worked part-time. Of those working full-time, 2,600 were not attending full-time education. A total of 9,100 of those that were employed, were attending a full-time educational institution.

### 9.3 PERSONS AGED 15–19 YEARS—ACT, ORIGINAL—FEBRUARY 2004

	Not attending full-time education	Attending full-time education	Total
Employed			
Full-time ('000)	2.6	*0.9	3.5
Part-time ('000)	1.4	8.2	9.6
Total ('000)	4.0	9.1	13.1
Unemployed			
Looking for full-time work ('000)	1.2	*0.2	1.4
Total ('000)	1.3	1.3	2.6
Labour force ('000)	5.2	10.4	15.7
Not in the Labour Force ('000)	*0.6	7.4	8.1
Civilian population aged 15–19 years ('000)	5.9	17.9	23.7
Unemployment Rate			
Looking for full-time work (%)	31.2	*19.5	28.6
Total (%)	24.4	12.5	16.5
Participation rate (%)	89.3	58.4	66.0
Unemployment to population ratio—looking for full-time work	20.0	*1.2	5.9

Source: Labour Force, Australia, February 2004 (cat. no. 6202.0).

### INDUSTRY

In the ACT for February quarter 2004, GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE was the industry group with the highest number of employees, making up 27% (46,400 persons) of all employees. This was followed by PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES with 14% (24,600 persons) and RETAIL TRADE with 12% (21,500 persons).

### 9.4 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ('000), ACT—FEBRUARY QUARTER

	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*0.6	*0.6	*0.4
Mining	**0.1	**—	**—
Manufacturing	4.8	4.3	5.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.5	1.3	*1.1
Construction	8.1	10.2	10.2
Wholesale trade	3.9	3.7	2.2
Retail trade	22.4	20.8	21.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	6.1	8.2	9.0
Transport and storage	4.6	4.0	5.2
Communication services	3.1	4.1	1.9
Finance and insurance	4.5	3.4	2.7
Property and business services	26.3	23.6	24.6
Government administration and defence	38.8	43.5	46.4
Education	12.9	14.2	15.5
Health and community services	19.5	16.4	14.5
Cultural and recreational services	5.5	6.1	6.9
Personal and other services	7.9	9.5	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>174.8</b>

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed-Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 data cube E06).

### OCCUPATION

In the ACT in February 2004, the largest number of persons employed was in the occupation group of PROFESSIONALS making up 28% (48,800 persons) of total employment. This was followed by INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS with 19% (33,800 persons) and ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS with 15% (25,400 persons).

## 9.5 EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION ('000), ACT—FEBRUARY QUARTER

	2002	2003	2004
Managers and administrators	15.1	14.4	16.7
Professionals	47.9	52.0	48.8
Associate professionals	24.4	23.8	25.4
Tradespersons and related workers	13.2	14.2	13.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	7.0	4.7	6.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	31.3	34.9	33.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	7.8	7.2	7.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	15.4	16.2	16.6
Labourers and related workers	7.8	6.7	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>174.8</b>

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed-Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) data cube E07.

### PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons not in the labour force are those persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed. Further, they can be divided into those who are marginally attached to the labour force and those who are not.

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.

In the ACT for September 2003, there were 50,900 persons not in the labour force. Of those not in the labour force, 21% (10,700 persons) had a marginal attachment to the labour force and 79% (40,200 persons) were without a marginal attachment.

Of the 40,200 persons without a marginal attachment to the labour force, 83% (33,200 persons) did not want to work, and 10% (4,000 persons) wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks. A higher proportion of females (85% or 20,900 females without marginal attachment) did not want to work compared with males (79% or 12,300 males without a marginal attachment).

### JOB VACANCIES

In the ACT, there were an estimated 2,200 job vacancies for February 2004, unchanged from November 2003. This was a decrease of 5% compared with February 2003 (2,300 job vacancies) and a 44% decrease compared with February 2002 (4,200).

JOB VACANCIES *continued*

The February 2004 estimate comprised approximately 900 private sector job vacancies and 1,300 public sector job vacancies. For February 2003 the estimated job vacancies were 1,300 and 1,000 respectively.

9.6 JOB VACANCIES, ACT—FEBRUARY

	2002	2003	2004
	'000	'000	'000
Private	*2.6	1.3	*0.9
Public	1.6	1.0	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>

*Source: ABS Data available on request.*

WAGE COST INDEX

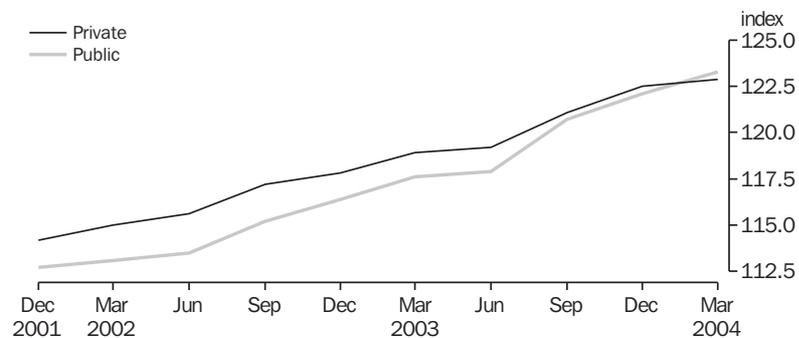
The Wage Cost Index is a price index which measures changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs and is unaffected by changes in the quality and the quantity of work performed. The reference base of each index is September 1997=100.0.

In March 2004, the index for total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, for the ACT, was higher for the public sector at 123.3 than the private sector at 122.9. This does not provide an indication of the salary amounts in each sector, but simply compares the growth since the base year.

The private sector increased by 3.4 % from March 2003 (118.9).

The public sector increased by 4.8% from March 2003 (117.6).

9.7 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, ACT(a)



(a) reference base of each index: September 1997 (in original terms) = 100.0.

Source: Wage Cost Index, March 2004 (cat. no. 6345.0).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In February 2004, the trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees (AWOTE) for the ACT was \$1,070.40. The AWOTE trend estimate for males was \$1,144.40 and for females it was \$971.70. During the period February 2003 to February 2004, male AWOTE increased by 1.7% and females increased by 4.9%. Nationally, the growth rates over the same period for male and female AWOTE were 4.6% and 5.0% respectively.

The ACT had the highest AWOTE for both males and females compared with the other states and territories. The next highest was New South Wales (NSW) with \$1045.40 and \$893.20 respectively.

9.8 AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULTS, TREND—FEBRUARY 2004

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Australian Capital Territory	1144.40	971.70	1070.40
New South Wales	1045.40	893.20	990.00
Victoria	1013.50	843.70	955.00
Queensland	929.30	804.50	886.70
South Australia	896.00	809.10	866.10
Western Australia	1027.20	794.90	947.80
Tasmania	867.60	760.20	835.00
Northern Territory	986.40	864.70	934.80
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1001.90</b>	<b>848.70</b>	<b>948.00</b>

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, February 2004* (cat. no. 6302.0).

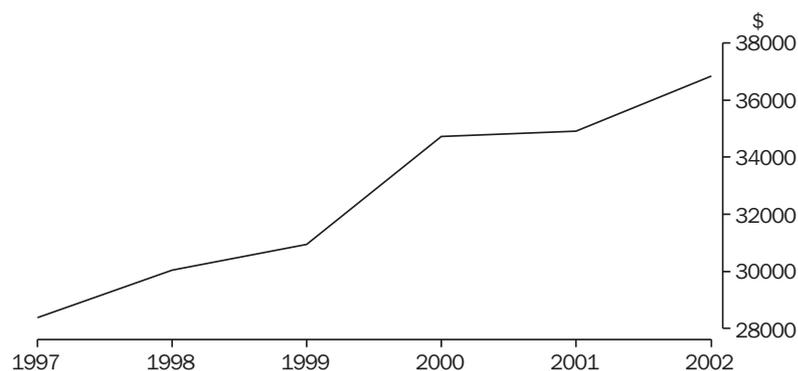
GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME

Gross household disposable income is gross household income after subtracting income tax payable, other current taxes on income, wealth etc., consumer debt interest, interest payable by unincorporated enterprises, net non-life insurance premiums and other current transfers payable by households.

The gross household disposable income for the ACT for 2002–03 was \$36,831 per person. This was an increase of \$1,930 from 2001–02 (\$34,901). This has been increasing over the last six financial years with an increase of \$8,449 from 1997–98 (\$28,382).

In 2002–03 the ACT's gross household disposable income was more than \$10,000 more per capita than any other state or territory. NSW came in second (\$26,189 per capita), followed by NT (\$26,078). The national amount was \$24,677 per capita.

### 9.9 GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA (\$), ACT—JUNE



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

#### LABOUR COSTS

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

In 2002–03 compensation of employees represented 60% (\$9.0b) of the ACT GSP at current prices. As a proportion of the GSP it has stayed between 60% and 63% over the last nine years.

Nationally in 2002–03, compensation of employees represented 48% (\$360.0b) of the Australian Gross Domestic Product at current prices.

#### TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

In the ACT for August 2003, there were 155,300 persons who were employees in their main job. Of these persons, 24% (37,000) were members of a trade union in conjunction with their main job. This was an increase of 7% from the number of trade union members in August 2002 (34,600 members).

Nationally, there were 1.9 million employees who were members of a trade union in conjunction with their main job in August 2003, accounting for 23% of all employees.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were five industrial disputes in the ACT for the 12 months ended December 2003, a decrease from nine disputes for the 12 months ended December 2002. The number of employees involved in industrial disputes also decreased over the same period (from 1,400 to 600), however the number of working days lost remained unchanged (1,000).

During the 12 months ended December 2003, the ACT had six working days lost per thousand employees, which was well below the Australia figure of 53 working days lost per thousand employees. Only Tasmania, had a lower number of working days lost per thousand employees with four days lost.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Australian National Accounts State Accounts, 2002–03*, cat. no. 5220.0
- Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, February 2004*, cat. no. 6302.0
- Average Weekly Earnings*, time series spreadsheet
- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2003*, cat. no. 6310.0
- Industrial Disputes, Australia, December 2003*, cat. no. 6321.0
- Job Vacancies, Australia*, cat. no. 6354.0, time series spreadsheet
- Labour Force, Australia, February 2004*, cat. no. 6202.0
- Labour Force, Australia, February 2004*, cat. no. 6202.0 time series spreadsheet
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed Electronic Delivery*, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, datacube E06 and E07
- Labour Force, Teenage Employment and Unemployment, Australia — Data Report, February 2003*, cat. no. 6202.0.40.001
- Persons Not In The Labour Force, Australia, September 2003*, cat. no. 6220.0
- Wage Cost Index, Australia, March 2004*, cat. no. 6345.0



# **Chapter 10**



# **Business and Industry**

SMALL BUSINESS OPERATORS

In June 2003, there were an estimated 21,800 business operators operating 16,100 small businesses in the ACT.

The number of small businesses operating in the ACT fell by an average annual rate of 7% between June 2001 and June 2003. This was the largest fall of any state or territory in Australia.

The number of business operators fell by an average annual rate of 5% over the same period. The only state or territory to record a larger decline was South Australia, down 7%.

Nationally, there were 1,591,500 business operators operating 1,179,300 small businesses. The average annual rate of growth for the number of businesses was 0.7% over the period June 2001 to June 2003. The number of business operators declined, on average 0.2% over the same period.

In the ACT, 93% of small business operators had only one business. This was equal with the national figure.

At June 2003, of the 21,800 small businesses operators in the ACT, 69% (15,000) were male and 31% (6,800) were female.

10.1 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESS OPERATORS—JUNE 2003

	ACT		Aust.	
	Number '000	Proportion %	Number '000	Proportion %
Operators				
Males	15.0	69.0	1063.0	67.0
Females	^ 6.8	31.0	528.6	33.0
Persons	21.8	100.0	1591.5	100.0
Businesses				
Non-employing	^ 9.7	60.0	666.2	56.0
1-4 employees	^ 5.2	32.0	389.1	33.0
5-19 employees	* 1.3	8.0	124.0	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1179.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Characteristics of Small Business, Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 8127.0).

Age of operators At June 2003, of the estimated 15,000 male operators in the ACT, 17% were younger than 30 years old, 46% were aged 30–50 years and 37% were aged 50 years and older.

Of the 6,800 female operators in the ACT, 13% were younger than 30 years old, 57% were aged 30–50 years and 30% were aged 50 years and older.

Home based small business	<p>Home based small businesses made up a large proportion (70%) of the total small business population in the ACT. At June 2003, there were an estimated 11,300 home based small businesses in the ACT which were either operated from home or operated at home. These businesses were operated by 14,300 people, representing 66% of small business operators. Of these home based small business operators, 9,800 (69%) were male and 4,400 (31%) were female.</p> <p>Since June 2001, the number of home based small businesses in the ACT decreased at an average annual rate of 12%. The number of operators involved also decreased, at an average annual rate of 11%.</p>
CONSULTANT ENGINEERING SERVICES	<p>At the end of June 2002, there were 175 consultant engineering services in the ACT, 2% of all services Australia wide (10,984). These consultant engineering services employed a total of 1,605 people in the ACT as at end June 2002, and employees were paid a total of \$86.8m. The total income of consultant engineering services in the ACT during 2001–02 was \$211.5m, 2% of the national \$9,342m.</p>
PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTICES	<p>At the end of June 2002, there were approximately 306 General Practitioners (GPs) in the ACT (186 male and 121 female), and 158 GP practice locations, (1.3% of all GP practice locations Australia wide). Only one state or territory claimed a greater proportion of female GPs than the ACT's 39%, this being the Northern Territory with 47% female GPs. The national average was 33% female. These GP practice locations employed a total of 763 people in the ACT and made up 1.3% of all people employed in GP practices in Australia. Practice employees were paid a total of \$19m wages and salaries during 2001–02. The total income of GP practice locations in the ACT during 2001–02 was \$60.1m, 1.4% of Australia's \$4,423.6m.</p>
BANKRUPTCIES	<p>Bankruptcies and orders for administration (of deceased persons' estates) which were issued in the ACT during 2002–03 totalled 663. These involved 693 people. This was an increase of 6% from the 624 bankruptcies and administrations in 2001–02.</p>
Business bankruptcies	<p>The 2002–03 financial year had been the first year since 1999 that there was an increase in business bankruptcies in the ACT. In the 2002–03 financial year there were 112 business bankruptcies, a 6% increase from 2001–02 (106).</p>

## 10.2 TOTAL BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, ACT



Source: Australian Government, *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1996-2003*.

The main causes of business bankruptcies in 2002-03 were economic conditions (32%), followed by personal reasons (including ill health) (26%) and lack of capital (11%).

There was a decrease in gambling or speculations as a cause for business bankruptcies in the ACT. In 2002-03 there were two bankruptcies due to gambling or speculations, compared with ten in 2001-02, and six in 2000-01.

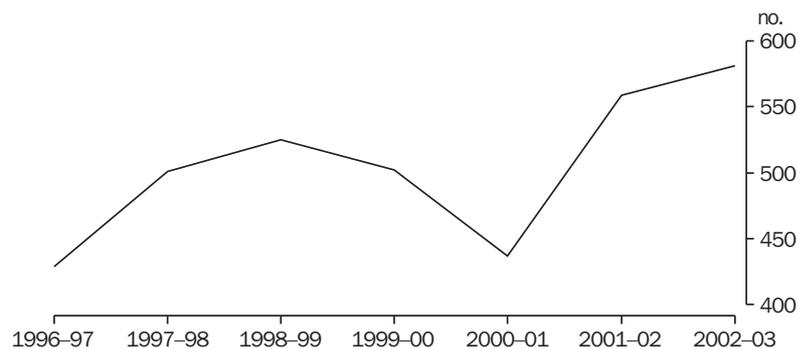
## 10.3 MAJOR CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, ACT

Reason	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Lack of capital	25	20	20	19	12	11
Economic conditions	44	34	37	35	36	32
Excessive drawings	7	5	2	2	11	10
Excessive interest	15	12	4	4	5	4
Lack of business ability	10	8	3	3	3	3
Inability to collect debts	5	4	1	1	3	3
Failure to keep proper books	2	2	3	3	4	4
Seasonal conditions	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gambling or speculations	6	5	10	9	2	2
Personal reasons (incl. ill health)	8	6	16	15	29	26
Other reasons (incl. not stated)	5	4	10	9	7	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Australian Government, *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 2002-03*.

**Non-business bankruptcies** There were 581 non-business bankruptcies in the ACT during 2002-03. This was an increase of 4% from the 559 non-business bankruptcies recorded in 2001-02 and an increase of 35% from the 429 non-business bankruptcies recorded in 1996-97.

#### 10.4 TOTAL NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, ACT



Source: Australian Government, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Reports 1996–2003.

The major cause of non-business bankruptcies in 2002–03 was unemployment (47%), followed by domestic discord (18%) and excessive use of credit (17%). Unemployment (50%) was also the highest contributor towards non-business bankruptcies in 2001–02.

#### 10.5 MAJOR CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES—ACT

Reason	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Unemployment	180	41	277	50	272	47
Domestic discord	78	18	96	17	104	18
Excessive use of credit	83	19	84	15	98	17
Ill health	36	8	31	6	47	8
Adverse litigation	43	10	39	7	28	5
Gambling or speculations	11	3	14	3	19	3
Liabilities on guarantees	3	1	8	1	10	2
Other causes	3	1	10	2	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Australian Government, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 2002–03.

#### RETAIL TRADE

The retail industry contributed \$3,620m in turnover (in volume terms) in the ACT in 2002–03, an increase of \$106m (3%) from 2001–02. The retail industries with the largest growth in turnover were HOUSEHOLD GOODS RETAILING (17%), HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES (10%), and RECREATIONAL GOODS (4%). The retail industries with a decrease in turnover in chain volume terms, were OTHER RETAILING (–14%) and FOOD RETAILING (–1%).

The retail industry in the ACT has grown continuously over the past six years with an increase of \$929m (35%).

HOUSEHOLD GOODS experienced the largest growth over this period up 102%, followed by HOSPITALITY AND SERVICE (50%) and CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING (43%). RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING experienced a 1% decrease in turnover in this period.

## 10.6 RETAIL TURNOVER, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (\$m)—ACT

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Food retailing	1 070.4	1 058.3	1 121.8	1 233.9	1 355.2	1 338.1
Department stores	311.0	313.3	333.8	317.8	330.3	340.9
Clothing and soft good retailing	161.7	166.8	178.2	194.9	230.5	231.2
Household good retailing	309.4	334.6	454.2	449.9	533.6	623.6
Recreational good retailing	165.5	188.9	217.0	190.7	157.9	164.8
Other retailing	243.4	254.3	283.1	324.3	321.2	275.9
Hospitality and service industries	429.9	461.6	463.8	543.4	586.1	645.9
Total (a)	2 678.0	2 766.6	3 056.0	3 253.1	3 514.7	3 620.4

(a) Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In order to minimise the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the reference year (currently 2001-02) and the year after, and non-additivity is relatively small for the years immediately preceding the reference year.

Source: ABS Data available on request.

### WHOLESALE TRADE

In 2002-03, at 2% of total factor income (TFI), WHOLESALE TRADE made a similar contribution to the ACT economy as MANUFACTURING; TRANSPORT AND STORAGE; ACCOMMODATION; CAFES AND RESTAURANTS; and COMMUNICATION SERVICES. TFI was \$285m for WHOLESALE TRADE, down \$7m from 2001-02. The two principle components were \$209m for compensation of employees and \$76m in gross operating surplus and gross mixed income.

### AGRICULTURE

ABS Agricultural Survey data for 2002-03 showed there were 91 farming establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations greater than \$5,000 in the ACT. The area of land used for agricultural activity in the ACT in 2002-03 totalled 50,000 hectares or around 21% of the total ACT land mass. Most farms in the ACT were engaged in either sheep or beef cattle farming or a combination of the two. Preliminary estimates for 2002-03 showed that the gross value of commodities produced in the ACT fell by 10% during the year to \$15.5m. This was mainly due to decreased production as a result of the very dry conditions experienced across most of eastern Australia that year.

### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

As at 31 December 2003, there were 58 hotels, motels and serviced apartments in-scope of the ABS quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation operating in the ACT, employing a total of 2,686 people. During the 12 months ended December 2003 there were guest arrivals of 826,000 and takings for accommodation of \$140.3m.

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

There were 74 employment services businesses that operated within the ACT, with 14 of these businesses operating not for profit. These businesses had an estimated employment of 7,200 persons at the end of June 2002. This estimate of employment does not include any hire labour workers that are employed directly by client businesses (i.e. where the client business withholds tax and is named as the employer on the group certificate).

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES  
*continued*

Employment services businesses made a total of 4,000 permanent placements in the ACT. This makes the ACT the only state or territory in Australia where there was greater employment in employment services businesses than there were permanent placements made by those businesses. The average wages and salaries paid to ACT employees (\$20,500) was lower than any other state or territory except the Northern Territory (\$13,800). Nationally, the average wages and salaries paid was \$22,900. Similarly, the total income earned per person employed in the ACT (\$26,600) was lower than the national average (\$31,700) and every other state and territory except for Northern Territory (\$20,000). The ACT accounts for 1.9% of all income earned by employment services businesses, and 2.0% of all employment, marginally higher than the ACT's share of Australia's population at 1.6%.

BUSINESS USE OF  
TECHNOLOGY

Between June 2002 and June 2003, ACT businesses remained the highest users of Information Technology of all the states and territories.

Computer use Of all businesses in the ACT, 88% used computers. This was followed by Queensland with 85% and Western Australia with 84%. At the national level, 83% of Australian businesses used computers.

Internet use In the ACT 80% of businesses used the Internet, followed by Queensland and Western Australia (each with 73%) and New South Wales (72%). At the national level, 71% of Australian businesses used the Internet.

Ecommerce Of all ACT businesses, 33% had a web presence, 40% placed orders via the Internet or web and 17% received orders via the Internet or web.

At the national level, 23% of Australian businesses had a web presence, 28% placed orders via the Internet or web and 13% received orders via the Internet or web

Internet service providers The number of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) operating in the ACT reduced by 11 (22%) between September quarter 2001 and September quarter 2003. Nationally, ISPs increased by 65 (11%) over the same period. Despite a reduction in the number of ISPs providing Internet access in the ACT, the number of subscribers to Internet services increased.

Subscribers and usage In the ACT, the number of Internet subscribers increased by 42,000 (62%) between September quarter 2001 and September quarter 2003. Nationally the number of subscriptions increased by 926,000 (22%). In the ACT, the amount of data downloaded in September quarter 2003 was a 211% increase (up 59 million megabytes) from the downloaded amount in September quarter 2001 (28 million megabytes). This reflects both the growing use of broadband access with its faster download speeds and increased subscriber numbers.

## 10.7 INTERNET ACTIVITY

	2001	2002	2003
	September quarter	September quarter	September quarter
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY			
ISPs(a) (no.)	49	44	38
Access lines(b) (no.)	9 640	14 078	30 957
All subscribers(b) ('000)	68	95	110
Data downloaded(c) (million MBs)	28	66	87
AUSTRALIA			
ISPs (no.)	602	563	667
Access lines(b) (no.)	486 877	639 197	1 307 487
All subscribers(b) ('000)	4 285	4 555	5 211
Data downloaded(b) (million MBs)	1 286	2 913	4 665

(a) Based on state or territory of operations not Head office location.

(b) As at the end of the reference period.

(c) During the three months of the reference period.

Note: Coverage and definitional changes in the survey between September quarter 2002 and September quarter 2003 have contributed to some of the movements shown in the above table, and care should be exercised in making comparisons.

Source: *Internet Activity, September 2003* (cat. no. 8153.0).

## INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Agriculture Survey data, 2002–03*

*Australian National Accounts State Accounts, 2002–03*, cat. no. 5220.0

*Retail Trade*, ABS data available on request

*Business Use of Information Technology, 2002–03*, cat. no. 8129.0

*Internet Activity, Australia, September 2003*, cat. no. 8153.0

*Consultant Engineering Services, Australia, 2001–02*, cat. no. 8693.0

*Private Medical Practices, Australia, 2001–02*, cat. no. 8685.0

*Employment Services, Australia, 2001–02*, cat. no. 8558.0

*Characteristics of Small Business, 2003*, cat. no. 8127.0

*Tourist Accommodation, September 2003*, cat. no. 8635.0

# Chapter 11



# Housing and Construction

## HOUSE PRICES

According to the Real Estate Institute of Australia (REIA), the moving annual median house price for Canberra in December quarter 2003 was \$303,300 for houses and \$259,700 for flats, units or townhouses. Canberra had the fourth highest moving annual median house price of all capital cities behind Sydney (\$473,800), Melbourne (\$361,300) and Brisbane (\$305,000). Canberra had the third highest moving annual median price for flats, units or townhouses behind Sydney (\$362,400) and Melbourne (\$284,600). Moving annual median house prices in Canberra increased by 30% from 2002 (\$234,200) and increased 68% in the three years from 2000 (\$180,800).

The moving annual median is an average of the quarterly figures for the past year. When a new quarterly figure is obtained, it is added to the figures for the preceding quarters. The total figure for the last four quarters is divided by four to arrive at the new moving annual median.

### 11.1 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES(a)—DECEMBER QUARTER (\$'000)

	House prices						Flats/units/townhouses					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canberra	156.0	162.0	180.8	206.3	234.2	303.0	129.0	131.1	140.3	156.9	197.8	260.0
Sydney	258.0	286.3	309.5	325.3	406.8	474.0	220.0	236.0	252.4	287.8	329.0	362.0
Melbourne	195.0	227.9	249.8	296.8	327.5	361.0	147.0	174.3	191.9	229.7	262.2	285.0
Brisbane	144.0	144.0	149.0	192.8	238.3	305.0	144.0	139.0	171.5	165.5	173.8	209.0
Perth	143.0	149.0	156.7	167.1	187.2	217.0	120.0	107.1	114.3	123.6	142.2	165.0
Adelaide	120.0	127.5	132.6	150.2	177.3	222.0	90.0	91.7	94.6	109.8	134.7	168.0
Hobart	107.0	112.2	117.8	120.6	137.2	192.0	79.0	85.5	88.9	88.5	95.6	149.0
Darwin	174.0	179.4	186.8	188.0	202.3	216.0	127.0	155.6	146.6	149.8	154.8	155.0

(a) Moving annual median is an average of the quarterly figures for the past year.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Market Facts, December quarter 2003.

**House price index** The house price index provides a measure of house price movements over time but not the price levels 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). Both house price indexes are calculated on the reference base 1989–90 = 100.0.

Canberra's house price index for established houses has increased 64% from 1997–98 (126.2) to 2002–03 (207.2). This compared with an increase of 71% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities over the same period.

The house price index for project homes in Canberra increased 39% from 1997–98 to 2002–03 (123.5 to 171.4). This increase was higher than the increase for the weighted average of the eight capital cities (up 31%).

## 11.2 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

	Established houses(a)		Project homes(b)	
	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities
1997-98	126.2	122.8	123.5	110.3
1998-99	128.2	130.4	124.4	113.1
1999-2000	137.0	142.3	131.9	120.7
2000-01	149.1	152.8	153.5	134.9
2001-02	173.1	178.0	161.3	138.1
2002-03	207.2	209.9	171.4	144.1

(a) Price changes relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land.

(b) Price changes relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land).

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, December quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6416.0).

## FINANCE

Finance commitments Housing finance commitments refer to secured loans from significant lenders (banks, building societies etc.) to individuals, where the purpose of the loan is the construction or purchase of owner occupied dwellings.

In trend terms, in 2003 there were 9,861 housing finance commitments in the ACT and 674,271 nationally. Over the past six years housing finance commitments in the ACT have been fluctuating with a peak in 1999 (10,623) and an overall increase of 17% since 1998. Nationally, there has been a 43% increase from 1998 to 2003.

## 11.3 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), TREND, NUMBER

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ACT	8 399	10 623	9 706	9 033	9 724	9 861
Aust.	471 227	538 419	528 113	610 783	622 390	674 271

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes financing.

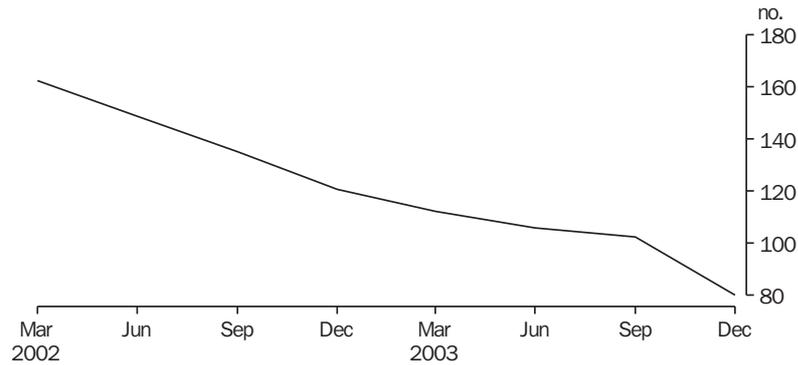
Source: Housing Finance For Owner Occupation, ABS data available on request.

## AFFORDABILITY

The housing affordability index is a measure of household disposable income as a ratio of income required to meet payments on a typical dwelling. A higher index number represents more affordable housing.

According to the Housing Industry Association, affordability in the ACT fell by 22% between September quarter 2003 (102.3) and December quarter 2003 (80.2). In the year to December 2003 housing in Canberra became 34% less affordable.

#### 1.1.4 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX, ACT



Source: Housing Industry Association, *Housing Report*, December quarter 2003.

## HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is a continuing public policy issue in Australia. Several official inquiries have been held and there are a range of programs to assist homeless people. In this context, reliable information is needed on the extent of homelessness, as well as information on the social characteristics and geographical spread of the population.

The cultural definition contends that homelessness and 'inadequate housing' are socially constructed, cultural concepts that only make sense in a particular community at a given historical period. Cultural standards are not usually stated in official documents, but are embedded in the housing practices of a society. These standards identify the conventions and cultural expectations of a community in an objective sense, and are recognised by most people because they accord with what they see around them. The vast majority of Australians live in suburban houses or self-contained flats, and there is a widespread view—sometimes referred to as the 'Australian dream'—that home ownership is the most desirable form of tenure.

The cultural definition of homelessness distinguishes between 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' homelessness on Census night. These four operational categories were used to identify these groups. They were:

- people who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out (includes tents, humpies and other improvised dwellings)
- individuals using SAAP services (Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, a joint commonwealth and state program to assist homeless people and those at risk of homelessness)
- persons staying temporarily with other households (friends/relatives)
- people staying in boarding houses.

There were 1,229 homeless people in the ACT on Census night 2001. This was an increase of 31 from 1996 (1,198). The rate of homelessness in the ACT was 39.6 per 10,000 of the population in 2001 compared to 40.3 per 10,000 in 1996. Of the 1,229 homeless people 5% were in boarding houses, 24% in the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, 65% stayed with friends/relatives and 6% in improvised dwellings.

### 11.5 HOMELESS PERSONS—ACT

	1996	2001
Number of homeless people (no.)	1 198	1 229
Rate of homelessness per 10,000 of the population	40.3	39.6
Homeless people in different sectors of the population (% of all homeless people)		
Boarding house	na	5
SAAP	na	24
Friends/relatives	na	65
Improvised dwellings, tents and sleeping out	na	6

Source: *Counting the Homeless, 2001* (cat. no. 2050.0).

Data from the 2001 Census revealed that amongst all capital cities, the ACT recorded the lowest rate of homelessness per 10,000 of the population in Australia at 39.6. This was followed by New South Wales (42.2) and Victoria (43.6). The Northern Territory had a significantly higher rate of homelessness than the other states and territories (288.3). This is partly explained by Indigenous homelessness, but also the lack of affordable housing.

### 11.6 RATE OF HOMELESSNESS BY STATE—2001

	Rate per 10,000 of the population
ACT	39.6
NSW	42.2
Vic.	43.6
Qld	69.8
SA	51.6
WA	64.0
Tas.	52.4
NT	288.3

Source: *Counting the Homeless, 2001* (cat. no. 2050.0).

## RENTAL PROPERTIES

According to the REIA, during the December quarter 2003, the ACT had the highest quarterly median weekly rent for three bedroom houses in Australia at \$290. Canberra had the third highest annual change from December quarter 2002 at 12% behind Brisbane (15%) and Darwin (13%). For two bedroom flats or units, the ACT had the second highest quarterly median weekly rent at \$260, following Sydney at \$280.

## 11.7 SUMMARY OF MEDIAN WEEKLY RENTS—DECEMBER QUARTER 2003

Capital city	3 Bedroom houses			2 Bedroom flats/units		
	Quarterly median \$/week	Quarterly % change	Annual % change	Quarterly median \$/week	Quarterly % change	Annual % change
Canberra	290	3.6	11.5	260	-3.7	9.2
Sydney	250	—	2.0	280	1.8	3.7
Melbourne	215	na	na	200	na	na
Brisbane	230	—	15.0	220	4.8	22.2
Adelaide	195	—	5.4	155	—	3.3
Perth	179	0.6	0.6	146	-0.7	3.5
Hobart	195	5.4	8.3	150	3.4	—
Darwin	260	6.1	13.0	180	2.9	—

Source: Market Facts — Real Estate Institute of Australia, December quarter 2003.

## RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

**Dwelling units approved** There were 3,170 dwelling units approved in the ACT for the 2002–03 financial year. This was a 42% increase from the 2001–02 financial year (2,232 dwelling units approved). Of the 3,170 dwelling units approved, 2,982 (94%) were in the private sector and 188 (6%) were in the public sector. Of all approvals in 2002–03, 60% (1,889) were approvals for new houses.

Nationally, 177,253 dwelling units were approved in the 2002–03 financial year which was a 3% increase from the 2001–02 financial year (172,507 dwelling units approved).

**Dwelling units commenced** In the 2002–03 financial year, there were 3,140 dwelling units commenced in the ACT. This was the highest figure recorded since 1993–94 (4,164) and a 32% increase from 2001–02 (2,373). Of the 3,140 dwelling units commenced in the 2002–03 financial year, 1,778 (57%) were new houses.

New houses commenced in 2002–03 had a value of \$313.5m.

Nationally, there were 169,945 dwelling units commenced in the 2002–03 financial year. This was a 3% increase from 2001–02 financial year (164,407). Of the dwelling units commenced in 2002–03, 112,228 (66%) were new houses which had a value of \$18,584.0m.

### 11.8 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, ORIGINAL, ACT



Source: ABS data available on request.

Dwelling units completed In 2002–03 there were 2,437 dwelling units completed in the ACT. This was a 30% increase from the 2001–02 financial year (1,878 completions).

New houses completed in the 2002–03 financial year had a value of \$225.3m.

Nationally, there were 154,720 dwelling units completed in 2002–03 financial year. This was a 15% increase from the previous financial year. New houses made up 71% (109,443 new houses) of dwelling units completed in 2002–03 and had a value of \$17,541.8m.

#### ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The value of engineering work done increased 22% between 2001–02 (\$199.9m) to 2002–03 (\$244.7m) financial years.

In the 2002–03 financial year, ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND SUBDIVISIONS made up 29% (\$71.6m) of the value of work done. This was followed by RECREATION AND OTHER which made up 23% (\$55.8m) of work done.

The largest increase in work done between 2001–02 and 2002–03 was recorded in ELECTRICITY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION ETC. AND PIPELINES, up \$27.9m (200%). The next largest increase was in RECREATION AND OTHER, up \$21.0m (61%), followed by WATER STORAGE AND SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE up \$6.0m (38%).

The only two categories to record a fall over the same period were ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND SUBDIVISIONS (down \$6.3m or 8%) and TELECOMMUNICATIONS (down \$4.3m or 8%).

#### 11.9 VALUE OF WORK (\$m), ACT

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Telecomm- unications	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
Work commenced								
2000–01	48.6	0.5	15.6	13.5	74.3	0.1	33.7	<b>186.3</b>
2001–02	85.9	2.2	9.1	19.9	55.0	—	35.8	<b>207.9</b>
2002–03	63.9	2.3	32.2	22.0	48.2	0.3	54.7	<b>223.5</b>
Work done								
2000–01	52.8	0.8	15.3	9.2	90.9	0.1	38.9	<b>207.9</b>
2001–02	77.9	1.9	14.0	15.8	55.5	—	34.8	<b>199.9</b>
2002–03	71.6	2.3	41.9	21.8	51.2	0.2	55.8	<b>244.7</b>

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, December 2003*, (cat. no. 8762.0).

## INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Building Activity, December 2003*, cat. no. 8752.0
- Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary, December quarter 2003*, cat. no. 8750.0
- Building Approvals, Australia, December 2003*, cat. no. 8731.0
- Building Approvals New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, September 2003*, cat. no. 8731.1
- Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, December 2003*, cat. no. 8762.0
- House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities, December 2003*, cat. no. 6416.0
- Housing Finance Commitments*, cat no. 5609.0, data available on request
- Australian Census Analytic Program: Counting the Homeless, 2001 Census*, cat. no. 2050.0
- NON-ABS Housing Industry Association, *Affordability Report, December quarter 2003*
- Real Estate Institute of Australia, *Market Facts, December quarter 2003*

## Chapter 12



# Tourism, Culture and Recreation

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

## VISITORS

Data from the Bureau of Tourism Research indicated that in the year ended 31 December 2003, an estimated 2.0 million Australian (domestic) visitors came to the ACT and stayed at least one night. There were a further 1.9 million visitors to the ACT who stayed just for the day. In the year ended 31 December 2003, 171,500 international visitors came to the ACT.

### Domestic visitors

*Overnight stay* In the year ended 31 December 2003, of the 2.0 million domestic visitors to the ACT who stayed at least one night, the most prevalent reason given was to visit friends and relatives (41%), followed by holiday/leisure (28%). In terms of visitor nights, those visiting friends and relatives stayed a total of 2.6 million nights or about 3.2 nights on average per trip. The next highest number of visitor nights were by those undertaking business travel (1.2 million nights).

#### 12.1 OVERNIGHT VISITORS, BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT AND STATE/TERRITORY OF VISIT(a)—YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

	ACT	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	Aust.
<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Visit friends or relatives	799	9 710	6 670	5 831	1 759	2 075	683	144	27 024
Holiday/leisure	553	10 657	7 819	7 394	2 137	2 764	982	420	31 028
Business	486	5 091	3 046	2 662	1 203	1 342	415	271	13 989
Other	115	1 384	686	804	324	395	86	80	3 677
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>1 958</b>	<b>26 492</b>	<b>18 024</b>	<b>16 195</b>	<b>5 407</b>	<b>6 423</b>	<b>2 129</b>	<b>0 936</b>	<b>73 621</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one state or territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a state or territory.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians*, December 2003.

Most overnight visitors to the ACT came from New South Wales (NSW) (1.3 million or 65%). Visitors from Victoria represented 21% and those from Queensland, 6%. Visitors from the other states and the Northern Territory (NT) collectively made up the remaining 8% of domestic overnight visitors to the ACT.

*Overnight stay continued*

Data was also collected on the expenditure of these visitors in the ACT, although the latest data available is only for the year 2000. There were 2.1 million domestic overnight visitors in the ACT in 2000, and they spent \$699m. In total, they stayed 6.5 million visitor nights, averaging three nights per visit. This was the lowest average length of stay for all the states and territories, with the national average being four nights per visit. Overnight visitors to the ACT spent on average \$328 per visit, or about \$108 per night. In general, business travellers spent more per night in the ACT than other types of travellers (\$160 per night, compared with \$125 per night for holiday travellers and \$70 per night for those visiting friends and relatives).

*ACT residents making interstate trips*

There were 1.8m overnight visitors from the ACT to other parts of Australia during 2003, mostly to NSW (74% of trips). Therefore, virtually the same number of ACT residents visited interstate, as the number of interstate visitors who came to the ACT during the year. However, the ACT had the highest visitor rate of any state or territory for 2003. The visitor rate is a measure of the frequency of travel of Australians, and shows that on average ACT residents took 7.0 trips in the year ended 31 December 2003, compared with the national rate of 4.6 trips.

*Short breaks*

The Bureau of Tourism Research undertook analysis of the National Visitors Survey on travellers taking one to three night holidays, usually referred to as 'short breaks' or 'getting away for the weekend'. An important question relating to short breaks is 'where do short break travellers go?' For ACT short break travellers the answer was perhaps not unsurprising, with over one-third (39%) heading to the South Coast of NSW. A further 29% headed to Sydney (table 12.2).

12.2 TOP TEN SHORT BREAK DESTINATION REGIONS FOR ACT TRAVELLERS(a), 1998-2000(b)

	'000
Visitors	
South Coast, NSW	216
Sydney, NSW	163
Snowy Mountains, NSW	46
Capital Country, NSW	37
Central West, NSW	33
Melbourne, Vic.	20
Illawarra, NSW	15
Hunter, NSW	14
Riverina, NSW	13
Murray, NSW	4

(a) Visitor numbers are for ACT residents taking short breaks.

(b) Data were averaged over the three years 1998 to 2000.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Tourism Research Report, Volume 5, Number 1, Autumn 2003.*

*Day visitors*

In 2003 there were 1.9 million day visitors to the ACT. Most of these visitors (0.9 million or 48%) were visiting for holiday/leisure purposes. Most day visitors travelled to the ACT in private transport (91%), and this pattern was consistent across all states and territories.

12.3 DAY VISITORS, BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT AND STATE/TERRITORY OF VISIT(a)—YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

	ACT	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	Aust.
<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	'000	'001	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Visit friends or relatives	404	13 253	11 087	7 906	3 039	3 436	1 232	141	40 498
Leisure	899	22 369	18 423	14 874	5 892	6 536	2 495	722	72 210
Business	349	3 937	3 191	1 928	580	1 044	410	*85	11 525
Other	236	5 428	3 797	2 542	1 035	1 119	568	*101	14 827
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>1 888</b>	<b>44 988</b>	<b>36 499</b>	<b>27 250</b>	<b>10 546</b>	<b>12 135</b>	<b>4 705</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>139 060</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Components may not add to total as total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a state or territory.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians*, December 2003.

There were 1.9 million domestic visitors on day trips to the ACT in 2000, and they spent in total \$173m. This was about \$89 per trip, higher than the national average of \$78 per trip. In 2000, most expenditure by day trip visitors was on food and drink (28%), followed by shopping (24%) and fuel (22%). Holiday travellers make the largest contribution to expenditure in the ACT (\$97m in 2000 or 56%). However, they did not have the highest average expenditure per trip. This was recorded by business travellers, at \$139, with 'other' travellers next at \$95 and then holiday travellers at \$92. Those visiting friends and relatives for the day spend on average only \$55 per visit. The expenditure by business travellers on day trips in Canberra is higher than for other states and territories and higher than the national average (\$78 per visit). The next highest after the ACT was Tasmania, at \$98 per visit.

International visitors

There were 171,500 international visitors to the ACT in the year ended 31 December 2003. There were 50,800 backpackers to visit the ACT in 2003, making up 30% of all international visitors. Visitors from the United Kingdom comprised the largest proportion of international visitors in the ACT (19%). This was followed by the United States of America (14%) and China (8%). The most popular main purpose of the journey was for holiday (58%). Those travelling for education purposes represented 9% of all international visitors during the year, higher than the national rate of 6% travelling for this purpose.

12.4 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a) BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY, ACT—YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

	'000	%
Holiday	99.8	58
Visiting friends and relatives	24.4	14
Business	24.9	15
Education	15.2	9
Employment	3.7	2
Other	3.6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. Includes backpackers.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia*, December 2003.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The data presented here refers to hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms and units. As at 31 December 2003 there were 58 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments within the ACT employing 2,686 persons. These establishments comprised 15 licensed hotels with facilities, 26 motels and guest houses and 17 serviced apartments.

**Occupancy** Accommodation establishments in the ACT had a room occupancy rate of 66% for the year ended 31 December 2003, an increase from the 63% recorded in 2002. The national room occupancy rate for the year was 60%.

**Average length of stay** In the year ended 31 December 2003, guests in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in the ACT stayed 2.5 days on average, a slight rise from the 2.4 days recorded in 2002. The average length of stay nationally for 2003 was 2.3 days. Average lengths of stay for the ACT for 2003 were:

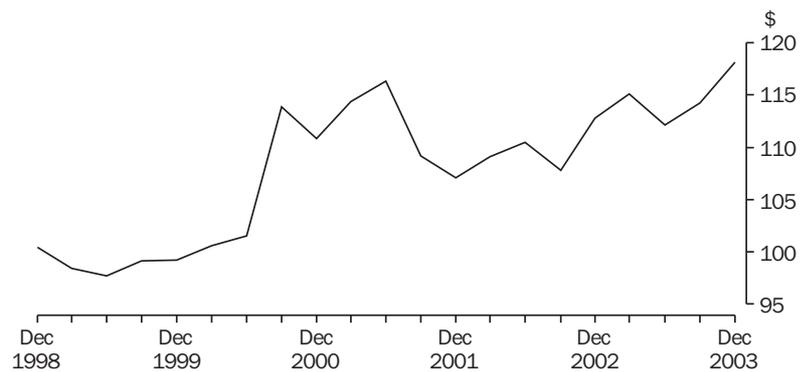
- serviced apartments—4.0 days
- licensed hotels with facilities—2.2 days
- motels and guest houses—2.1 days.

**Room nights occupied** The number of room nights occupied during 2003 was 1.2 million, a 3% increase on the number of room nights occupied in 2002.

**Takings** Takings from total hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments increased 8% in the year ended 31 December 2003 (to \$140.3m, up from \$130.2m in 2002). Licensed hotels with facilities experienced an 11% increase, while serviced apartments were up 6%.

**Average takings per room night occupied** The average takings per room night occupied in 2003 was \$115, up 5% on 2002 (\$110).

12.5 AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, ACT



Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

## PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

More than 97% of people surveyed in the ACT in 2002 reported that they had participated in some form of social activity. The most popular activity reported was going to a cafe, restaurant or bar, with 89% of Canberrans surveyed doing this at least once during the three month period. This was followed by attendance at the movies, theatre or concert, reported by 74% of people. Other activities included participation in or attendance at sports activities (67%) and involvement in church or religious activities (26%).

While some caution needs to be used due to the small numbers involved, it is evident that participation in social activities declined with age.

### 12.6 SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, BY AGE, ACT—2002

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years or over	All persons
PERSONS (%)							
Type of social activity in the last three months(a)							
Recreational or cultural group activities	18.8	26.9	29.4	27.6	21.7	24.3	25.4
Community or special interest group activities	10.9	16.9	19.8	20.1	21.0	23.5	18.5
Church or religious activities	15.6	26.1	25.1	28.2	27.5	34.5	25.9
Went out to a cafe, restaurant or bar	92.2	89.3	91.8	91.1	83.4	82.3	89.1
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	74.5	71.3	74.0	68.2	56.2	44.0	66.9
Visited library, museum or art gallery	57.5	55.9	63.6	62.9	67.1	56.7	60.5
Attended movies, theatre or concert	89.4	80.0	74.8	72.4	65.0	51.4	73.8
Visited park, botanic gardens, zoo or theme park	56.3	70.6	70.0	66.6	58.3	44.8	63.2
None of these activities	**1.3	*1.5	*2.2	*2.4	*3.4	5.5	2.4
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: General Social Survey, 2002, Australian Capital Territory (cat. no. 4159.8.55.001).

Nationally, 92% of people reported participating in social activities. In each of the listed categories of social activities the national rate was below the ACT rate. The most significant differences were in recreational or cultural group activities, where the rate for the ACT was 51% higher than the national rate and visits to the library, museum or art gallery, where the ACT rate was 47% higher than the national rate.

## ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL VENUES AND EVENTS

In 2002 95% of the ACT population aged 18 years and over reported that they had attended at least one cultural venue or event during the previous 12 months. This was the highest attendance rate for all the states and territories, with Western Australia recording the next highest attendance rate of 91%. The national attendance rate was 88%.

The ACT had the highest attendance rates for most of the selected venues and events, exceptions included botanic gardens; musicals and operas; and other performing arts. ACT attendance rates were significantly higher for museums (57% compared with 25% nationally), art galleries (48% compared with 25% nationally) and cinemas (81% compared with 70% nationally). The opening of the National Museum of Australia in 2001 would have contributed to the high attendance rate for museums in 2002, while the relatively high attendance rate at art galleries may in part be due to some popular exhibitions, such as *The Italians — Three Centuries of Italian Art*, which were on during the survey reference period.

12.7 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES AND EVENTS, BY STATE AND TERRITORY—2002

	ACT	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.(a)
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)									
Art galleries	48.4	25.0	22.9	22.9	24.1	29.0	27.3	31.4	24.9
Museums	57.1	24.5	24.4	20.8	27.4	25.8	32.2	43.1	25.0
Zoological parks and aquariums									
Zoological gardens	32.4	22.0	24.2	17.6	22.5	31.4	10.4	18.4	22.6
Other wildlife parks	19.4	16.0	17.1	15.4	21.1	19.2	16.3	37.2	17.1
Aquariums and marine parks	28.8	18.3	23.5	20.3	11.4	18.9	15.6	12.6	19.6
Total(a)	49.8	38.0	43.5	36.4	38.9	46.4	29.6	46.7	40.0
Botanic gardens	45.9	37.4	46.3	44.2	36.5	43.5	34.9	48.8	41.6
Libraries	49.1	39.0	41.2	45.2	44.0	46.6	42.7	45.0	42.1
Classical music concerts	13.5	10.0	8.7	6.6	9.1	9.7	9.0	9.5	9.0
Popular music concerts	32.9	27.0	27.1	23.0	25.0	29.6	25.2	24.9	26.4
Theatre performances	25.5	17.5	19.3	16.0	16.0	20.6	17.4	15.6	18.0
Dance performances	17.7	11.0	10.0	10.9	10.1	12.4	9.8	14.8	10.9
Musicals and operas									
Musicals	18.6	17.2	19.5	16.6	14.5	14.3	15.0	17.7	17.1
Operas	4.0	3.2	3.3	1.8	3.0	3.4	1.4	1.8	2.9
Total(a)	20.4	19.1	21.1	17.3	16.0	16.1	15.7	18.4	18.7
Other performing arts									
Circuses	7.2	8.8	9.3	8.8	9.6	12.2	3.7	3.4	9.2
Variety shows and revues	6.7	8.9	7.3	8.2	10.9	7.8	12.8	8.1	8.5
Performing arts n.e.s.	7.1	4.9	6.7	4.7	9.3	6.2	4.6	8.9	5.8
Total(a)	18.3	19.5	20.7	19.1	24.5	22.6	18.3	17.8	20.4
Cinemas	80.9	68.3	71.0	69.8	66.0	76.2	59.7	75.4	69.9
At least one venue or event	95.1	86.2	89.5	89.3	85.6	91.1	84.3	90.8	88.2

(a) The total may be less than the sum of the components because some people may have attended more than one type of event in the category.

Source: Attendance at selected cultural venues and events, 2002 (cat. no. 4114.0).

**Attendance by age** In the ACT, persons aged from 18–44 years reported the highest attendance rates at cultural venues and events. Those aged 25–34 years reported the highest attendance rate, at 99%, followed by 18–24 year olds, at 97% and 35–44 year olds also at 97%. The age group reporting the lowest attendance rate was 75 years and over, at 78%.

Persons in the ACT aged 18–24 years reported the highest attendance rates for libraries, popular music concerts, theatre performances, cinemas and other performing arts. Those aged 25–34 years reported the highest attendance rate for zoological parks and aquariums, while those aged 35–44 years had the highest rate for dance performances. Persons aged 55–64 years reported the highest attendance rates for classical music concerts and musicals and operas, while persons aged 65–74 years had the highest rates for art galleries, museums and botanic gardens.

12.8 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES AND EVENTS, BY AGE, ACT—2002

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75 years and over	<b>Total</b>
Art galleries	43.3	44.2	46.3	54.2	50.5	60.8	45.8	<b>48.4</b>
Museums	48.7	57.1	59.4	61.1	58.8	61.7	45.2	<b>57.1</b>
Zoological parks and aquariums	49.1	62.7	59.2	44.8	35.6	38.6	21.3	<b>49.8</b>
Botanic gardens	32.7	46.7	46.7	48.0	52.2	58.3	37.0	<b>45.9</b>
Libraries	54.6	45.1	54.3	46.2	46.8	52.2	40.9	<b>49.1</b>
Classical music concerts	*8.5	9.2	13.0	15.9	22.2	21.3	*8.5	<b>13.5</b>
Popular music concerts	52.9	40.8	34.2	25.9	20.2	20.6	*4.9	<b>32.9</b>
Theatre performances	29.0	24.2	26.3	28.1	23.6	25.0	*10.5	<b>25.5</b>
Dance performances	18.4	14.7	22.0	19.4	15.8	16.7	*9.7	<b>17.7</b>
Musicals and operas	19.5	19.8	19.7	23.2	24.3	*15.7	*13.0	<b>20.4</b>
Other performing arts	21.8	18.6	21.0	17.0	15.7	15.8	*7.8	<b>18.3</b>
Cinemas	93.3	89.8	83.9	78.8	73.6	59.0	42.2	<b>80.9</b>
At least one venue or event	97.4	98.7	97.1	94.6	92.9	89.6	77.7	<b>95.1</b>

Source: Attendance at selected cultural venues and events, 2002 (cat. no. 4114.0).

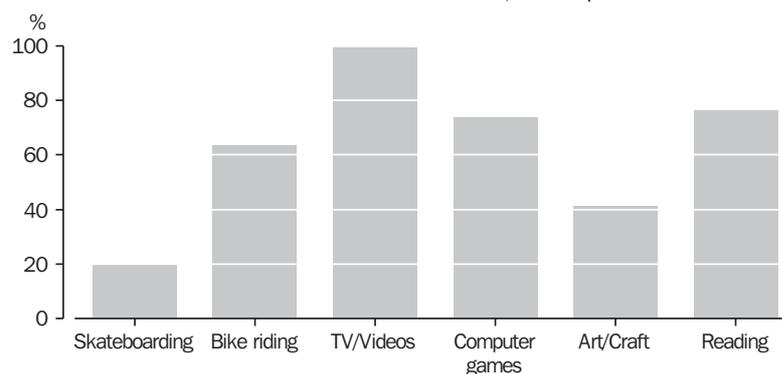
CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION  
IN ORGANISED LEISURE  
AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In the ACT in the 12 months ended April 2003, 28% of children aged 5–14 years participated in selected organised cultural activities outside of school hours, including singing and dancing. The most popular cultural activity was playing a musical instrument (20% of all ACT children), while 12% of children were involved in singing, dancing and/or drama activities. Some children were involved in more than one activity.

In the ACT, 63% of children reported that they had participated in organised sporting activities. All together, 71% of ACT children aged 5–14 years were involved in organised cultural and/or sporting activities. This was similar to the national rate of 72%.

As well as involvement in organised cultural and sporting activities, children also undertook leisure activities outside of school hours. In the ACT the most popular leisure activity reported was watching TV or videos, involving 99% of children. This was higher than the national rate of 98% and the highest reported for any state or territory. Reading for pleasure was also popular, reported by 76% of ACT children. More children in the ACT indicated that they played electronic or computer games than any other state or territory (74% compared with 71% nationally). ACT children reported the lowest rate nationally for undertaking art and craft activities (41% compared with 50% nationally).

12.9 SELECTED LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN, ACT—April 2003



Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities* (cat. no. 4901.0).

## INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

In the 12 months to April 2001, an estimated 76,100 persons aged 15 years and over in the ACT were involved in sport and physical activity that was organised by a club, association or other organisation. This involvement included players or participants and those involved in non-playing roles that supported, arranged and/or ran organised sport and physical activity. Most persons involved (68,000) did not receive payment for their involvement, but 8,000 persons had some paid involvement.

The involvement by persons in the ACT represented a participation rate of 32%, the highest for any state or territory. The next highest participation rate was Tasmania at 31% while the national participation rate was 27%. Females in the ACT had a lower participation rate than males, at 26% compared with 39% for males. This was consistent with all the states, with only NT having a different pattern, with equal participation rates for males and females.

12.10 PERSONS INVOLVED IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, BY INVOLVEMENT AND PAYMENT STATUS, ACT—2001

	Males	Females	Persons
Some paid involvement ('000)	*4.9	*3.1	8.0
Unpaid involvement only ('000)	39.7	28.3	68.0
Total persons involved ('000)	44.6	31.4	76.1
Persons with no involvement ('000)	70.3	89.3	159.6
<b>Total persons ('000)</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>235.7</b>
Participation rate (%)	38.8	26.0	32.3

Source: *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2001* (cat. no. 6285.0).

There were a total of 64,200 persons who were players or participants in at least one organised sport or physical activity. This represented a participation rate in playing roles of 27%. Most players (62,000 or 97%) did not receive payment for their participation.

INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY *continued*

Just over 30,000 persons (13%) were involved in at least one non-playing role. Non-playing roles included coach, instructor or teacher, referee or umpire, committee member or administrator, scorer or timekeeper and medical support. Persons involved only as a spectator or club member were excluded.

12.11 INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, BY TYPE AND PAYMENT STATUS, ACT—2001

	Some paid involvement	Unpaid involvement only	Total involvements	Participation rate
	('000)	('000)	('000)	(%)
Playing	*2.2	62.0	64.2	27.2
Non-playing roles				
Coach, instructor or teacher	*3.1	12.3	15.4	6.6
Referee or umpire	*2.4	5.0	7.3	3.1
Committee member or administrator	*1.7	8.4	10.1	4.3
Scorer or timekeeper	**0.6	8.7	9.3	3.9
Medical support	**0.4	*2.0	*2.4	*1.0
Other involvement	**0.8	*1.6	*2.3	*1.0
Total non-playing involvements	9.0	37.9	46.9	..
<b>Total involvements</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>..</b>

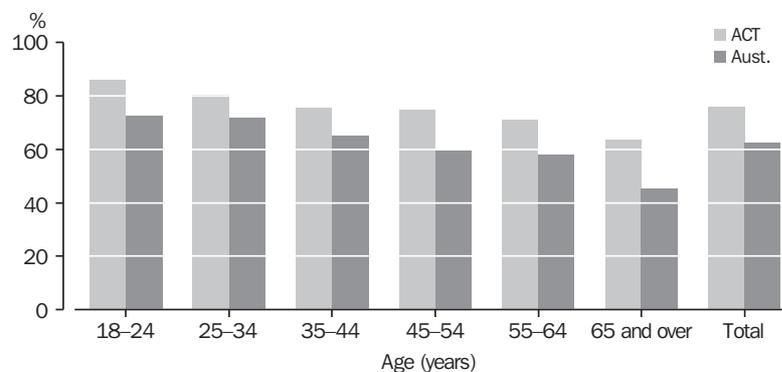
Source: *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2001* (cat. no. 6285.0).

SPORTS PARTICIPATION

For the period covering 12 months prior to interview in 2002, the ACT had the highest adult participation rate in sport and physical activities of any of the states and territories. The ACT rate of 76% was 14 percentage points higher than the national rate of 62%. As expected, participation rates showed a steady decline from the younger through to the older age groups. The participation rate of 18–24 year olds in the ACT was 86%, while for those aged 65 years and over it was 64%. However, the participation rates were still above the national rates for all age groups.

The participation rate for children in the ACT (measured for a 12 month period prior to April 2003) was 63%, just above the national participation rate of 62%. The participation rate for children only covers involvement in sport organised outside of school hours.

12.12 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES, ACT—2002



Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4177.0).

SPORTS PARTICIPATION  
*continued*

The most popular sporting or physical activity for adults in the ACT was walking for exercise, with over 79,000 or 34% of adults participating in this activity. Walking for exercise was also the most popular activity nationally, with a participation rate of 25%. Other popular activities in the ACT included aerobics (16%), swimming (15%) and cycling (13%).

12.13 PARTICIPANTS IN SELECTED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES—2002

	ACT		Aust.	
	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	%
Aerobics/fitness	37.1	16.0	1 585.5	10.9
Australian rules football	2.9	1.3	307.9	2.1
Badminton	2.2	1.0	82.9	0.6
Basketball	5.7	2.5	351.7	2.4
Bush walking	14.2	6.2	465.3	3.2
Cricket (indoor)	4.5	1.9	135.5	0.9
Cricket (outdoor)	5.3	2.3	367.9	2.5
Cycling	29.6	12.8	829.6	5.7
Dancing	4.9	2.1	254.4	1.8
Fishing	5.0	2.2	508.0	3.5
Golf	20.6	8.9	1 083.6	7.5
Hockey (outdoor)	2.5	1.1	68.1	0.5
Ice/snow sports	5.7	2.5	132.3	0.9
Lawn bowls	2.5	1.1	275.9	1.9
Martial arts	5.5	2.4	221.5	1.5
Motor sports	3.4	1.5	123.8	0.9
Netball	9.8	4.2	454.9	3.1
Rock climbing	3.4	1.5	71.6	0.5
Roller sports	2.9	1.2	89.4	0.6
Rugby Union	2.9	1.3	93.1	0.6
Running	15.5	6.7	662.8	4.6
Soccer (indoor)	5.5	2.4	127.0	0.9
soccer (outdoor)	8.9	3.8	370.6	2.6
Squash/racquetball	6.5	2.8	245.4	1.7
Surf sports	3.6	1.6	285.6	2.0
Swimming	35.4	15.3	1 575.9	10.9
Tennis	20.7	9.0	987.9	6.8
Tenpin bowling	3.8	1.7	133.6	0.9
Touch football	8.4	3.7	253.4	1.7
Triathlons	*1.9	*0.8	39.9	0.3
Volleyball	5.0	2.1	166.2	1.1
Walking for exercise	79.3	34.3	3 663.1	25.3
Waterskiing/powerboating	*1.9	*0.8	128.6	0.9
Weight training	2.0	0.9	136.9	0.9
Yoga	5.8	2.5	311.0	2.1

Source: *Participation in sport and physical activities, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4177.0).

SPORTS ATTENDANCE

In 2002, 56% (128,600 people) of the ACT population aged 18 years and over indicated that they had attended at least one sporting event in the previous 12 months. It was the second highest attendance rate for the states and territories, behind the Northern Territory at 57%. Nationally, 48% of the population attended sporting events.

SPORTS ATTENDANCE  
continued

Nearly one in four adults (24%) in the ACT attended a rugby union event. The next highest rates of attendance were recorded for rugby league (16%) and motor sports (16%). The high following for the rugby codes represents support for Canberra's national teams, the Brumbies and the Raiders. The ACT's attendance rate for rugby union was higher than for any other state or territory, with the next highest rate being NSW at 7%. For rugby league, the ACT's attendance rate trailed NSW (18%) and Queensland (17%). Australian rules football was the sporting event most attended by Australians (17%). The highest attendance rate for this sport was recorded in Victoria and South Australia, both at 33%, while for the ACT the rate was 8%.

12.14 PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS, ACT—2002

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Australian rules football	13.1	5.6	18.8
Basketball	7.0	6.6	13.6
Cricket (outdoor)	7.4	3.3	10.7
Dog racing	2.3	**0.4	2.7
Golf	**0.5	**0.2	**0.7
Harness racing	2.6	*2.0	4.6
Hockey (outdoor)	*1.7	**0.7	2.5
Horse racing	13.4	9.1	22.6
Lawn bowls	**0.2	**0.2	**0.4
Motor sports	25.8	10.7	36.5
Netball	*1.1	*1.8	2.9
Rugby league	22.2	14.4	36.6
Rugby union	35.8	19.2	54.9
Soccer (outdoor)	6.4	3.7	10.1
Tennis	*1.8	*1.4	3.2
At least one event	73.9	54.7	128.6

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 4174.0).

SPORTS INDUSTRIES

At 30 June 2001 in the ACT there were:

- 6 horse and dog racing industry businesses, employing 191 staff
- 12 health and fitness centre and gymnasium businesses, employing 610 staff
- 12 other sports and physical recreation venue, ground and facility businesses, employing 155 staff
- 37 sports and physical recreation services administrative organisations, employing 264 staff
- 30 sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals, employing 576 staff
- 27 sports and physical recreation support services businesses, employing 171 staff.

These selected sports industries had a total income of \$93.8m in 2000–01.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2002*,  
cat. no. 4114.0
- Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia,  
April 2003*, cat. no. 4901.0
- General Social Survey, 2002 — Australian Capital Territory*,  
cat. no. 4159.8.55.001
- Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, 2001*,  
cat. no. 6285.0
- Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 2002*,  
cat. no. 4177.0
- Sports Attendance, Australia, 2002*, cat. no. 4174.0
- Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01*, cat. no. 8686.0
- Tourist Accommodation, Australia*, cat. no. 8635.0
- Non-ABS Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia,  
December quarter 2003*
- Bureau of Tourism Research, *Tourism Research Report, Volume 5,  
Number 1, Autumn 2003*
- Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians,  
December quarter 2003*



# Chapter 13



# Transport

## ROADS AND LICENCES

Roads and community pathways Management of the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the ACT's road network is undertaken by Roads ACT, a division of the Department of Urban Services. In March 2004 there were 2,645 km of roads in the ACT, 15 km higher than in May 2003. The majority of roads are classed as municipal roads, with 71% falling in this category.

### 13.1 CATEGORIES OF ROAD, ACT, MARCH 2004

<i>Road types</i>	<i>Aggregate road length (km)</i>	<i>Aggregate lane length (km)</i>	<i>Aggregate road surface area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>
National highways	20	75	276 875
Territorial roads	745	2 000	7 331 200
Municipal roads	1 880	3 800	13 292 500

*Source: Department of Urban Services, March 2004.*

There were 230 roundabouts in the ACT in March 2004, and a total of 212 traffic signals. The majority of these signals were at road intersections (186 or 88%) and the remainder were at pedestrian crossings (26 or 12%). There was an additional 10 km of community pathways (cycle paths and pedestrian paths) built since May 2003, bringing the total length of community pathways to 2,370 km at March 2004.

In the last twelve months, there were new road initiatives implemented in the ACT. They were the default 50 km/h limit in suburban areas and increased recognition for on-road cycling. The new default speed limit for suburban streets, introduced in May 2003, brings the ACT into line with similar laws enacted by other states across Australia. On-road cycling was an initiative to promote safe cycling for better health and to provide commuters with an alternative transport means. This promotion included an extensive advertising campaign and the creation of clearly defined cycle lanes on four of the ACT's main arterial roadways.

Licences There were 273,552 current licences in the ACT as at 3 April 2004. Of these, 2% (5,334) were suspended. Of the current licences, the majority of licences were classed as 'full' licences at 84% (229,296). 'Provisional' licences accounted for 6% (16,761) of licences, followed by 5% (14,422) being 'national heavy vehicle' licences, and 4% (11,848) being 'learner' licences. 'Probationary' and 'restricted' accounted for only 0.4% (1,225) of the total current licences on issue.

Of the total 11,848 'learner' licences, the majority were for cars (81% or 9,553 licences) with the remainder being motorcycle licences (19% or 2,295 licences).

### 13.2 ACT LICENCE DISTRIBUTION

	2002	2003	2004(a)
	no.	no.	no.
Learner licences	10 098	9 216	11 848
Provisional licences	14 415	15 439	16 761
Full licences	199 901	204 407	229 296
National heavy vehicle licences	14 716	14 543	14 422
Probationary licences	751	810	1 082
Restricted licences	112	101	143
<b>Total</b>	<b>239 993</b>	<b>244 516</b>	<b>273 552</b>

(a) Due to differences in time, data across years is not directly comparable.

Source: Rego.act computer report dated 3 April 2004.

### TRANSPORT FINANCE

**Motor vehicle tax** Motor vehicle taxes cover the taxes levied on the operation of motor vehicles whether paid by households or corporations. These imposed taxes are treated as taxes rather than regulatory fees because of the significant amount of revenue they generate. Excluded are taxes on third party insurance.

Total motor vehicle tax paid in the ACT increased by 13% in 2002–03 to \$78m. This rise brought the total to a level similar to that of 2000–01 (also \$78m) after a fall in 2001–02 (\$69m). In comparison, the total motor vehicle tax paid in Australia has been rising since 1999–2000, increasing by 9% in the year to 2002–03 (\$4,693m). In the ACT, stamp duty on vehicle registration comprised almost one-third (31%) of the total motor vehicle tax paid in 2002–03 (\$24m). Nationally, 36% of total motor vehicle taxes was from stamp duty on vehicle registration (\$1,700m).

### 13.3 MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES

	ACT			Australia		
	Stamp duty on vehicle registration	Other	Total	Stamp duty on vehicle registration	Other	Total
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	1 700	2 993	4 693

Source: Taxation Revenue, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5506.0).

**Government transport expenses** In 2002–03 road transport was the major component of ACT consolidated expenses for transport and communications. Road transport consolidated expenses consisted of 69% (\$105m) of the total consolidated expenses for transport and communications in the ACT (\$153m).

Nationally, road transport consolidated expenses for 2002–03, made up 62% (\$9,635m) of the total expenses for transport and communications in Australia (\$15,438m).

### 13.4 CONSOLIDATED EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

	ACT \$m			Australia \$m(a)		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Road transport	95	106	105	8 594	8 871	9 635
Water transport	—	—	—	332	365	418
Rail transport	—	—	—	2 897	2 711	3 130
Air transport	12	—	—	161	175	164
Communications and other transport	10	4	48	2 224	2 387	2 091
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>14 208</b>	<b>14 509</b>	<b>15 438</b>

(a) Includes multi-jurisdictional sector and local government purpose details.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, 2002-03 (cat. no. 5512.0).

#### Estimated road construction expenditure

Road authorities of each state and territory are required to provide the National Road Transport Commission with road construction estimates each year. This data helps to identify the share of bridge and road costs that are 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 for 2002-03 increased by 77% (or \$46m) when compared with the previous year. Just over half (51%) of the \$106m expended was on pavement improvements (\$54m). This represents an 80% (or \$24m) increase in expenditure in this category over 2001-02.

A further \$19m (or 18%) of total expenditure for 2002-03 was spent on servicing and operating costs. This was an increase of \$7m (or 58%) from the previous year.

Nationally, the total estimated expenditure on road construction and maintenance for 2002-03 was \$5,273m. This was a 5% increase (up \$240m) from the 2001-02 estimated expenditure of \$5,033m.

### 13.5 ESTIMATED ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

Expenditure category	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
Servicing and operating	5	432	12	466	19	528
Road pavement and shoulder construction						
Routine maintenance	1	368	2	367	3	353
Periodic surface maintenance	4	287	3	285	3	242
Bridge maintenance/rehabilitation	2	107	1	137	2	148
Road rehabilitation	6	330	3	320	7	414
Low-cost safety/traffic	4	194	0	282	8	294
Asset extension/improvements						
Pavement improvements	19	617	30	633	54	964
Bridge improvements	5	309	0	362	3	232
Land acquisition, earthworks, other extensions/improvements(a)	15	1 493	0	1 298	0	1 181
Other miscellaneous activities						
Miscellaneous works expenditure(a)	1	63	5	61	na	na
Corporate services	3	178	0	175	5	213
Enforcement of heavy vehicle regulations	0	102	0	84	0	82
Vehicle registrations	2	247	1	237	1	274
Driver licensing	4	183	0	160	1	189
Loan servicing	0	169	0	166	0	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5 080</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5 033</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>5 273</b>

(a) Categories have been combined to form new categories and therefore can not be compared over time. The total expenditure is not affected.

Source: National Road and Transport Commission, Annual Report.

### PUBLIC TRANSPORT

**Buses** The Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network (ACTION) is the sole provider of public omnibus transport within the ACT. Under the *ACTION Authority Act 2001*, the ACTION Authority took over all the operations and responsibilities of the former ACTION, which had operated as part of the Department of Urban Services. The Authority is contracted to provide Canberra's public timetable and school bus services, and also provides charter bus services and special needs transport to a variety of agencies and users in Canberra.

The ACTION Bus Network uses a 'through routing' system to reduce the number of transfers required by passengers on long journeys. A core of 'Intertown Service' bus routes commence in outer suburbs, travel through one or more bus interchanges, and then terminate in more distant outer suburbs, before returning.

For the financial year 2002-03, ACTION employed 679 full-time staff, operating:

- a bus fleet of 363 buses (347 passenger buses and 16 special needs buses)
- four bus interchanges (located in Tuggeranong, Woden, Civic and Belconnen)
- two bus depots and two maintenance workshops (located in Tuggeranong and Belconnen).

### 13.6 ACTION BUS SERVICE, SELECTED STATISTICS, ACT

	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Operating statistics				
Passenger boardings	'000	15 646	15 789	16 344
Bus kilometres	'000	21 574	22 017	22 546
Buses in fleet	no.	363	363	363
Employees	no.	685	671	679

Source: ACTION Authority Annual Report 2002-03.

The total passenger boardings for ACTION buses increased by 4% from 15.8 million in 2001-02 to 16.3 million in 2002-03. The number of passenger boardings in 2002-03 was the highest it has been since 1997-98 (17.1 million).

Bus kilometres travelled also increased, by 2%, in 2002-03 to 22.5 million km from 22.0 million km in 2001-02.

**Taxis** Taxis are an integral part of the ACT's public transport system. Canberra Cabs, with a fleet of 240 taxis operating on a 24 hour basis, is the sole provider of an ACT based taxi dispatch service. All taxis are independently owned and operated and compete for hiring throughout the ACT. In terms of equity and accessibility, 23 wheelchair accessible taxis are affiliated with Canberra Cabs.

A cross border arrangement for the provision of taxi services exists between the ACT and NSW Governments. The arrangement enables Canberra and Queanbeyan taxis to operate freely within the region, providing residents and visitors with a seamless service. Queanbeyan has a fleet of 16 taxis.

**Coach and rail services** The decreasing number of rail passengers into and out of Canberra continued throughout 2002 and 2003. In 2003, 64,236 rail passengers boarded trains leaving Canberra, while 66,357 passengers arrived in Canberra. This represents a fall in rail passengers from 2002 of 24% and 23% respectively. However, 2003 saw an increase in coach passenger numbers when compared with the previous year. There were 24,176 coach passengers who travelled out of Canberra and 23,801 passengers who arrived in Canberra. These numbers represented an 11% increase for passenger numbers who both departed and arrived in the ACT in 2002.

### 13.7 COACH AND RAIL PASSENGERS

	2001	2002	2003	% change, 2002 to 2003
Origin Canberra				
Rail passengers	99 092	84 595	64 236	-24
Coach passengers	23 017	21 846	24 176	11
Destination Canberra				
Rail passengers	100 536	85 660	66 357	-23
Coach passengers	22 206	21 509	23 801	11

Source: CountryLink.

Domestic and regional aircraft travel Airline services into and out of the ACT are classified as either 'domestic' or 'regional' services.

The domestic airlines provide scheduled regular public transport services within Australia, and primarily operate high-capacity jet equipment between the principal cities. High-capacity aircraft are currently defined as aircraft with more than 38 seats or with a payload of more than 4,200 kilograms.

The regional airlines provide scheduled regular public transport services within Australia, generally linking smaller rural centres with the principal cities. The strict definition states that their fleets contain exclusively low-capacity aircraft, currently defined as aircraft with 38 seats or less or with a payload of 4,200 kilograms or less. In spite of this definition, a number of airlines which are now operating aircraft in the 50–90 seat range are still regarded as regional airlines.

Total revenue passengers for both domestic and regional travel increased by 4% in the year to 2002–03. This is a turnaround after a 13% fall between 2000–01 and 2001–02. The number of domestic revenue passengers through Canberra Airport increased by 36% (or 350,822 passengers) in the year to 2002–03. There was a 31% (or 275,773 passengers) decrease in the number of regional revenue passengers for the same period.

### 13.8 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, REVENUE PASSENGERS, ACT—2003

	Domestic(a)			Regional			Total traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
1997–98(b)	698 312	691 514	1 389 826	213 058	221 631	434 689	911 370	913 145	1 824 515
1998–99(b)	684 334	683 143	1 367 477	224 513	228 767	453 280	908 847	911 910	1 820 757
1999–2000(b)	729 694	732 796	1 462 490	254 649	252 082	506 731	984 343	984 878	1 969 221
2000–01(b)	640 915	648 030	1 288 945	410 396	407 878	818 274	1 051 311	1 055 908	2 107 219
2001–02(b)	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

(a) 'Domestic' is calculated by aggregating the total traffic on board each flight stage instead of counting traffic once per flight number as for International and Regional data.

(b) Regional airline data for these years includes estimates.

Source: AVSTATS, Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Domestic and regional aircraft travel *continued*

Total passenger aircraft movements have been declining since 2000–01 when a high of 51,867 movements were recorded. This high was followed by a 23% decrease in 2001–02 (39,716 movements recorded) and a further 9% decrease for 2002–03 with 35,986 aircraft movements recorded.

### 13.9 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS, ACT

	<i>Domestic</i>			<i>Regional</i>			<i>Total traffic</i>		
	<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>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1996–97	10 015	9 999	20 014	9 090	9 069	18 159	19 105	19 068	38 173
1997–98(a)	9 503	9 496	18 999	9 738	9 709	19 447	19 241	19 205	38 446
1998–99(a)	9 194	9 182	18 376	9 854	9 847	19 701	19 048	19 029	38 077
1999–2000(a)	9 822	9 829	19 651	10 692	10 682	21 374	20 514	20 511	41 025
2000–01(a)	8 378	8 376	16 754	17 484	17 629	35 113	25 862	26 005	51 867
2001–02(a)	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

(a) Regional airline data for these years includes estimates.

Source: AVSTATS Department of Transport and Regional Services.

### MOTOR VEHICLES

Registered motor vehicles

According to the ABS Motor Vehicle Census, there were 213,396 motor vehicles registered in the ACT as at 31 March 2003. These motor vehicles represented less than two per cent of the 13.2 million registered motor vehicles Australia wide. Passenger vehicles made up 86% (183,719 motor vehicles) of all registered motor vehicles in the ACT in 2003. Light commercial vehicles made up 9% (18,498 motor vehicles) and motorcycles made up 3% (7,014). The proportion of both passenger vehicles and motorcycles as a total proportion of all registered motor vehicles, has stayed the same for the past three years.

### 13.10 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES—ACT

	2001	2002	2003
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Passenger vehicles	175 552	179 312	183 719
Light commercial vehicles	17 218	17 756	18 498
Campervans	505	511	529
Truck			
Rigid (with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less)	599	577	607
Rigid (with greater than GVM 4.5 tonnes)	1 742	1 760	1 738
Articulated	258	262	250
Non-freight carrying	76	87	84
Buses	1 008	971	957
Motorcycles	6 433	6 775	7 014
<b>Total</b>	<b>203 391</b>	<b>208 011</b>	<b>213 396</b>

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

Registered motor vehicles *continued* The estimated average age of motor vehicles in the ACT at 31 March 2003 was 9.9 years. This is younger than the average age of 10.4 years for all motor vehicles in Australia. When compared to all the other states and territories, the estimated average age of ACT motor vehicles is the third youngest of all states and territories, after New South Wales (9.4 years) and the Northern Territory (9.3 years).

New motor vehicle sales In 2002 the ABS New Motor Vehicle Sales collection replaced the New Motor Vehicle Registrations (NMVR) collection. The NMVR collection provided a proxy for vehicle sales and was mainly used as an indicator of general economic activity. From the early 1990s, the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries established the VFACTS collection, an alternative data source that directly measures sales of new vehicles. While the sources of the NMVR and VFACTS collections are quite different, they each produce outputs which are largely comparable and which have tracked closely for some time. In the table below, the apparent decline in the passenger vehicle share of total sales is due to the inclusion of four wheel drive vehicles being included in the 'other vehicle' category.

A total of 14,460 new vehicles were sold in the ACT in 2002–03. This represented a 5% increase on the number of new vehicles sold in 2001–02. Nationally, new motor vehicle sales increased by 7% over the same period. The majority of new vehicles sold in the ACT were passenger vehicles, accounting for just under three-quarters (72%) of all new motor vehicle sales. Total new vehicle sales in the ACT accounted for less than two per cent of new vehicle sales nationally.

### 13.11 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Financial years	ACT			Australia		
	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
1997–98	12 571	2 446	15 017	570 124	206 814	776 938
1998–99	11 516	2 709	14 225	575 699	230 102	805 801
1999–2000	11 781	3 053	14 834	509 448	233 146	742 594
2000–01	11 503	3 108	14 611	571 045	237 640	808 685
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

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, 31 March 2003 (cat. no. 9309.0).

Motor vehicle use In 2002, vehicles registered in the ACT for road use travelled a total of 3.1 billion kilometres, a 2% increase on the 3.0 billion kilometres in 2001. Passenger vehicles accounted for 85% of the total kilometres travelled and light commercial vehicles accounted for a further 10%.

Overall, more than three-quarters (77%) of all kilometres travelled by ACT registered motor vehicles in 2002 were for private purposes, up from the 69% recorded a year earlier. Some 85% of the distance travelled by passenger vehicles were for private purposes, a nine percentage point increase from the 76% recorded in 2001. The average distance travelled by passenger vehicles for business purposes fell from 9,700 kilometres in 2001 to 8,100 kilometres in 2002.

Motor vehicle use *continued* The highest average business kilometres travelled in 2002 was by articulated trucks (128,000 km). This represents a 22% increase in average business kilometres travelled compared with the previous year. The next highest average was for buses with 44,200 kilometres.

#### 13.12 MOTOR VEHICLE USE, TYPE OF VEHICLE, ACT—2002

Vehicle Type	Business km travelled(a) (million)	Total km travelled (million)	Average business km travelled(b) ('000)	Total average km travelled(b)(c) ('000)
Passenger vehicles	^ 407	2 635	^ 8.1	14.9
Motorcycles	*4	^ 39	*5.9	^ 5.7
Light commercial vehicles	182	306	16.0	16.3
Rigid trucks	61	63	29.4	28.2
Articulated trucks	31	31	128.0	121.3
Non-freight carrying trucks	*2	*2	^ 17.2	^ 16.1
Buses	28	31	44.2	40.5
Total	^ 717	3 108	^ 11	15.1

(a) Including the business travel of non-freightcarrying vehicles.

(b) Calculated using the total kilometres travelled divided by the average number of registered vehicles. Includes registered vehicles that did not travel during the reference period.

(c) Average distance travelled for registered vehicles which were used.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, 12 months ended 31 Oct 2002 (cat. no. 9208.0).

#### ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

Traffic infringement notices In 2002–03, the Australian Federal Police (AFP) issued a total of 29,202 notices to drivers in the ACT. This included 24,711 traffic infringement notices and 4,491 official cautions. Compared with 2001–02, this was an overall increase in notices, with an increase of 18% for traffic infringement notices and a 12% decrease in official cautions.

The AFP attribute these changes to a greater presence on the roads by members of the force and more successful targeting of unlawful driver behaviour.

Speed and red light cameras The ACT had four mobile speed cameras, and nine fixed red-light/speed cameras in operation in 2002–03. During this period, a total of 43,569 infringement notices were issued from both the mobile speed cameras and the fixed speed cameras (9,687 from mobile speed cameras and 33,882 from fixed cameras). Of the 33,882 infringements issued from fixed cameras, 31,764 (94%) were for speeding infringements, 1,956 (6%) were for red light infringements, 91 (less than 1%) for proceeding through red arrow infringements, and 71 (less than 1%) for red light and speeding infringements.

Random breath tests The number of random breath tests conducted in the ACT in 2002–03 increased by 2% to 76,459 from 2001–02 (75,176). However, this was well below the 109,259 random breath tests conducted in 2000–01. Of the tests conducted in 2002–03, 1,138 (1%) were positive readings. This represented a 141% increase in the number of positive test results when compared with 2001–02 (473). This higher level of detection could be attributed to the introduction of targeted breath testing principles whereby police target specific locations, vehicles and times of day in order to maximise opportunities to apprehend intoxicated drivers.

### 13.13 RANDOM BREATH TESTS, ACT

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
No. of breath tests	109 259	75 176	76 459
No. apprehended	535	473	1 138
Positive tests as a % of total tests conducted	0.49	0.63	1.49

Source: ACT policing Annual Report 2002–03.

Traffic accidents In 2002–03 there were 11,595 motor vehicle accidents reported to the police, a 2% reduction from 2001–02 (11,884). The number of accidents resulting in injury fell by 13% to 674. There was an 11% decrease in the number of persons injured in these accidents down to 839. The number of fatalities as a result of a motor vehicle accident was 13 deaths in 2002–03, unchanged since the previous year.

### 13.14 TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—ACT

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	Variation from 2001–02 to 2002–03
Crashes resulting in injury	762	772	674	-13
Crashes resulting in fatality	19	13	13	0
Persons injured	958	944	839	-11
Fatalities	20	13	13	0
Total Collisions	11 600	11 884	11 595	-2

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2001–02 and 2002–03.

The ACT had the lowest rate of road fatalities per 100,000 population of all states and territories. For the 2002 calendar year, there were 3.1 road fatalities per 100,000 population in the ACT. The state with the second lowest rate was Tasmania which was more than double the rate of the ACT with 7.6 fatalities per 100,000 of the population.

Types of collisions According to Urban Services, there were a total of 8,247 on-road motor vehicle crashes in the ACT in 2002, a 4% decrease from 2001 (8,627 crashes). The most frequent accident type in the ACT for 2002 was 'rear end collisions', accounting for 46% (3,820) of all crashes. The second most frequent accident type was 'right angle collisions', accounting for 15% (1,203) of all crashes. 'Right angle collisions' resulted in the highest number of injuries with 92 of these type of accidents resulting in injury.

Types of collisions *continued* In the ACT in 2002, more motor vehicle crashes occurred on week days than on weekends. The highest proportion of crashes occurred on Thursdays and Fridays, both days counting for 17% each of total crashes. The lowest proportion of crashes occurred on Sundays with 10% of crashes.

There were 149 crashes that occurred at road intersections in the ACT in 2002. Of these crashes, 52% (77 crashes) occurred at 'T' intersections. Crashes occurring at cross intersections accounted for a further 36% (53) of all accidents at intersections.

#### INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2002–03*, cat. no. 5512.0

*Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 March 2003*, cat. no. 9309.0

*Sales of New Motor Vehicles*, Electronic Delivery, ABS data available on request, cat. no. 9314.0.55.001

*Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia, 12 Months Ended 31 Oct 2002*, cat. no. 9208.0

*Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2002–03*, cat. no. 5506.0

Non-ABS ACT Department of Urban Services

ACTION Authority, *Annual Report 2002–03*

ACT Policing, *Annual Report 2002–03*

Australian Transport Safety Bureau

AVSTATS, Department of Transport and Regional Services

CountryLink

Department of Transport and Road Safety

National Road and Transport Commission, *Annual Report, 2003*

Rego.act Computer Report Dated 3 April 2004

Roads ACT

## Chapter 14



# The Australian Capital Region

## GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

On February 11 2004, seven new councils surrounding the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) were proclaimed. These new councils changed the local government area (LGA) boundaries, with many previous councils amalgamating to become the new LGAs. At this present time, there is no data relating to these new boundaries and therefore this chapter relates to the old boundaries of the Australian Capital Region (ACR).

The ACR comprises the ACT, the South Eastern Statistical Division (SD) and Tumut Statistical Local Area (SLA) of New South Wales.

The South Eastern SD of New South Wales includes the following SLAs: Bega Valley; Bombala; Boorowa; Cooma-Monaro; Crookwell; Eurobodalla; Tallaganda; Goulburn; Gunning; Harden; Mulwaree; Queanbeyan; Snowy River; Yarrowlumla (Pt A and Pt B); Yass; and Young.

The Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region is an important urban planning area of the ACR. This sub-region includes the ACT and the SLAs of Cooma-Monaro, Gunning, Queanbeyan City, Yarrowlumla (Pt A and Pt B) and Yass.

### Area and population density

In 2003, the total area for the ACR was 58,588.2 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population density of 9.1 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

The total area for the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region was 15,807.7 km<sup>2</sup>, which was 27% of the whole ACR area. The population density for the sub-region was 24.7 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

Of all SLAs in the ACR, Bega Valley covered the largest area at 6,279.5 km<sup>2</sup> (11% of total ACR area). This was followed by Snowy River (6,029.6 km<sup>2</sup> or 10%) and Mulwaree (5,206.5 km<sup>2</sup> or 9%). Queanbeyan had the smallest area with 52.2 km<sup>2</sup>.

Queanbeyan had the highest population density in the ACR for 2003 with 658.9 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Goulburn City followed with 383.9 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Yarrowlumla - Pt B, followed by Bombala, had the lowest population densities for the ACR (0.3 and 0.7 persons per km<sup>2</sup> respectively).

## 14.1 AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY, ACR—2003

	Area <i>km<sup>2</sup></i>	Population density <i>persons/km<sup>2</sup></i>
Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region		
Australian Capital Territory	2 349.4	137.4
Cooma-Monaro	4 925.7	1.9
Gunning	2 210.0	1.1
Queanbeyan	52.2	658.9
Yarrowlumla - Pt A	1 930.0	5.6
Yarrowlumla - Pt B	1 042.2	0.3
Yass	3 298.2	3.3
<i>Total Sub-region</i>	<i>15 807.7</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Bega Valley	6 279.5	5.0
Bombala	3 944.3	0.7
Boorowa	2 578.6	0.9
Crookwell	3 612.9	1.2
Eurobodalla	3 422.2	10.3
Goulburn	55.4	383.9
Harden	1 869.0	2.0
Mulwaree	5 206.5	1.4
Snowy River	6 029.6	1.2
Tallaganda	3 321.7	0.9
Tumut	3 767.1	3.1
Young	2 693.7	4.4
<b>Total Australian Capital Region</b>	<b>58 588.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2002–03* (cat. no. 3218.0)

### RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for 2003 for the ACR was 532,892 people. This was an increase of 0.8% (4,214 persons) from the 2002 ERP (528,678 persons), and a 5.6% increase from the 1998 ERP (504,641 persons).

The Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region made up 73% (390,805 persons) of the ERP of the ACR for 2003, with an annual growth rate of 0.7% from 2002 (387,923 persons).

Queanbeyan recorded the highest annual growth rate at 3.3%. This was followed by Yass (2.8%) and Mulwaree (2.3%).

Seven of the SLAs in the ACR experienced a net population loss from 2002 to 2003. Bombala recorded the highest decrease with a loss of 1.5% of people.

## 14.2 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 JUNE

	ERP at 30 June				Change
	1998	2002 <sup>r</sup>	2003	2002–03 <sup>p</sup>	2002–03 <sup>p</sup>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Sub-region</b>					
ACT	309 888	321 512	322 850	1 338	0.4
Cooma–Monaro	9 592	9 407	9 377	–30	–0.3
Gunning	2 338	2 328	2 341	13	0.6
Queanbeyan	29 195	33 303	34 394	1 091	3.3
Yarrowlumla — Part A	9 481	10 590	10 770	180	1.7
Yarrowlumla — Part B	271	276	274	–2	–0.7
Yass	9 622	10 507	10 799	292	2.8
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<b>370 387</b>	<b>387 923</b>	<b>390 805</b>	<b>2 882</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Bega Valley	29 134	31 135	31 499	364	1.2
Bombala	2 909	2 611	2 572	–39	–1.5
Boorowa	2 489	2 438	2 449	11	0.5
Crookwell	4 471	4 349	4 339	–10	–0.2
Eurobodalla	31 717	34 592	35 291	699	2.0
Goulburn City	21 347	21 283	21 268	–15	–0.1
Harden	3 883	3 827	3 805	–22	–0.6
Mulwaree	6 218	7 083	7 245	162	2.3
Snowy River	6 596	7 331	7 327	–4	–0.1
Tallaganda	2 622	2 800	2 834	34	1.2
Tumut	11 332	11 452	11 555	103	0.9
Young	11 536	11 854	11 903	49	0.4
<b>Total Australian Capital Region</b>	<b>504 641</b>	<b>528 678</b>	<b>532 892</b>	<b>4 214</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2002–2003* (cat. no. 3218.0).

## DEMOGRAPHICS

**Age** The age group with the highest proportion of the population in the ACR (excluding the ACT) was 40–59 years (29%). In comparison, in the ACT the highest proportion of the population was aged 20–39 years (32%).

The proportion of people 60 years of age and over was higher for the rest of the ACR than the ACT (20% and 12% respectively).

### 14.3 AGE AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION—2002

Age group (years)	ACT	Rest of ACR
	%	%
19 years and under	28	28
20–39	32	24
40–59	28	29
60–79	10	17
80 years and over	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ABS, data available on request.

Age dependency ratio	<p>The age dependency ratio is a measure of the apparent burden of non-workers on workers. It is the sum of persons aged 0–14 years and 65 years and over as a ratio of the number of persons aged 15–64 years.</p> <p>The ACT had a lower age dependency ratio than the rest of the ACR (41% compared with 56%). With the proportion of the population aged 14 years and under being reasonably consistent across SLAs in the rest of the ACR, the population aged 65 years and over was the variable driving the high age dependency ratio. Areas with high age dependency ratios were Eurobodalla (68%), Crookwell (67%), Young (66%), and Bega Valley (63%).</p>
Births	<p>The number of births in the ACR for 2002 was 6,361. This was a 2% increase from 2001 (6,219 births) and a 13% decrease from the number of births 10 years before in 1992 (7,282). Of the births in the ACR in 2002, 78% (4,963 births) were in the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region.</p>
Deaths	<p>The total number of deaths in the ACR for 2002 was 3,062. This was a 3% increase from 2001 (2,986 deaths) and a 21% increase since 1992 (2,534 deaths). Fifty seven per cent of deaths in the ACR for 2002 were in the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region (1,753 deaths).</p>
Natural increase	<p>Total natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) for 2002 in the ACR was 3,299 people. The highest natural increase was in the ACT with 2,739 people. This was followed by Queanbeyan (307 people) and Yarrolumla - Pt A (83 people). Eurobodalla had the lowest natural increase in the ACR with a decrease of 108 people. Crookwell also had a negative natural increase with a decrease of 29 people and Boorowa recorded no natural increase in 2002.</p>
Total fertility rate	<p>The total fertility rate (TFR), represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime based on current age-specific fertility rates. The TFR for 2000–2002 for the ACR was 1.8. For the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region, the TFR was 1.6. The SLA with the highest TFR was Young (2.4), followed by Harden (2.3).</p>

#### 14.4 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS—2002

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total fertility rate— 2000–02
	no.	no.	no.	
Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region				
Australian Capital Territory	4 112	1 373	2 739	1.6
Cooma-Monaro	90	74	16	1.9
Gunning	25	14	11	1.9
Queanbeyan City	485	178	307	1.9
Yarrowlumla - Pt A	112	29	83	1.7
Yarrowlumla - Pt B	—	—	—	—
Yass	139	85	54	1.9
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>4 963</i>	<i>1 753</i>	<i>3 210</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Bega Valley	288	252	36	1.9
Bombala	21	27	-6	1.9
Boorowa	23	23	0	2.1
Crookwell	30	59	-29	2.0
Eurobodalla	299	407	-108	2.0
Goulburn City	261	206	55	1.9
Harden	46	42	4	2.3
Mulwaree	60	35	25	1.6
Snowy River	62	27	35	1.3
Tallaganda	30	21	9	1.7
Tumut	130	100	30	2.1
Young	148	110	38	2.4
<b>Total Australian Capital Region</b>	<b>6 361</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>3 299</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Source: ABS Data available on request

#### SMALL BUSINESS

Small business refers to those businesses whose total income or expenses were between \$10,000 and \$5m in the financial year.

In the ACR, both the number of small businesses and the total income from the small businesses has been fluctuating over the six financial years from 1995–96 to 2000–01. [For further information on causes of the fluctuations, refer to *Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995–96 to 2000–01* (cat. no. 5675.0)].

In 2000–01 there were 38,046 small businesses in the ACR. This was a 4% decrease from 1999–2000 (39,517 businesses) and a 1% increase from 1995–96 (37,660). Of the small businesses in the ACR in 2000–01, 50% (19,126) were from the ACT.

Although the number of small businesses in the ACR increased by only 1% from 1995–96 to 2000–01, the income from these small businesses increased by 18%. In 2000–01, small businesses generated an income of \$9,193m in the ACR. The ACT contributed to 56% of this income at \$5,157m.

#### 14.5 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND TOTAL INCOME FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION(a)(b)

	1995-96(c)		1999-2000(c)		2000-01		Change from 1995-96 to 2000-01	
	Businesses	Income	Businesses	Income	Businesses	Income	Businesses	Income
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	%	%
South Eastern Region	19 415	3 487	19 466	3 953	18 920	4 035	-2.5	15.7
ACT	18 245	4 294	20 051	5 334	19 126	5 157	4.8	20.1
<b>Total ACR</b>	<b>37 660</b>	<b>7 781</b>	<b>39 517</b>	<b>9 286</b>	<b>38 046</b>	<b>9 193</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>

(a) Does not include Tumut.

(b) Experimental Estimates.

(c) Revised data

Source: *Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995-96 to 2000-01*, (cat. no. 5675.0).

#### LABOUR FORCE

February 2004 had the lowest unemployment rate in the ACR for the past six years, for February, at 4.3%. This was a decrease of 1.7 percentage points from February 2003 (6.0%).

In the ACR at February 2004, there were 280,100 people in the labour force. Of those in the labour force 268,000 (96%) were employed and 12,100 (4%) were unemployed. The labour force figure for February 2004 was a decrease of 3% from February 2003 (288,800 people) and a 9% increase from February 1999 (257,700 people).

Of the number of employed people in the ACR for February 2004, 74% (197,600) of people were employed full-time. This was an 11% increase in employed full-time and a 12% increase in total employed since February 1999 (178,100 and 239,600 people respectively).

The participation rate in the ACR at February 2004 was 67.7%. This was a decrease of 2.9 percentage points from February the previous year (70.6%).

#### 14.6 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION(a), LABOUR FORCE STATUS—FEBRUARY

	Employed full-time	Employed total	Unemployed total	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1999	178.1	239.6	18.1	257.7	7.0	67.7
2000	185.6	252.6	16.4	269.1	6.1	68.9
2001	184.4	242.6	16.8	259.4	6.5	65.1
2002	181.5	252.5	16.9	269.4	6.3	66.6
2003	199.9	271.6	17.2	288.8	6.0	70.6
2004	197.6	268.0	12.1	280.1	4.3	67.7

(a) Does not include Tumut.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed-Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) data cube RM).

## CITIZENSHIP

In 2001, the Census of Population and Housing showed that 4.6% (22,970 people) of the ACR population were not Australian Citizens. The ACT had the highest proportion of non-citizens at 5.4% (15,998 people) of the ACT population. This was followed by Queanbeyan with 4.4% (1,290 people) and Cooma-Monaro at 4.2% (382 people).

### 14.7 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION CITIZENSHIP STATUS(a)—2001

	<i>Australian</i>	<i>Not Australian</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Proportion of non-citizens</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Australian Capital Territory	281 051	15 998	297 049	5.4
Bega Valley	28 039	1 026	29 065	3.5
Bombala	2 330	56	2 386	2.3
Boorowa	2 223	34	2 257	1.5
Cooma-Monaro	8 612	382	8 994	4.2
Crookwell	3 854	92	3 946	2.3
Eurobodalla	30 188	1 304	31 492	4.1
Goulburn	18 759	430	19 189	2.2
Gunning	2 082	49	2 131	2.3
Harden	3 470	82	3 552	2.3
Mulwaree	5 758	224	5 982	3.7
Queanbeyan	28 302	1 290	29 592	4.4
Snowy River	15 770	689	16 459	4.2
Tallaganda	2 397	101	2 498	4.0
Tumut	10 352	365	10 717	3.4
Yarrowlumla - Pt A	9 513	361	9 874	3.7
Yarrowlumla - Pt B	251	8	259	3.1
Yass	9 189	238	9 427	2.5
Young	10 569	241	10 810	2.2
<b>Total ACR</b>	<b>472 709</b>	<b>22 970</b>	<b>495 679</b>	<b>4.6</b>

(a) Does not include 'Not Stated' or 'Overseas Visitors'.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, data available upon request, 2001.

## BIRTHPLACE

The most common country of birth for people in the ACR was Australia, being the birthplace of 77% (401,020) of ACR residents. The second most common country was the United Kingdom with 5% (26,122) of people, followed by New Zealand, Germany and Italy at 1% each (6,257, 3,952, and 3,288 people respectively).

For the rest of the ACR (ACR minus the ACT), the most common countries of birth followed a similar pattern to the ACT, with Australia, United Kingdom and New Zealand. However, the proportion of Australian born residents was five percentage points higher at 82%.

## 14.8 BIRTHPLACE OF INDIVIDUAL, ACR—2001

	ACT	Rest of ACR	Total ACR
Country of Birth			
Australia	228 355	172 665	401 020
Canada	765	277	1 042
China (excl. SARS and Taiwan Province)	2 045	220	2 265
Croatia	1 709	429	2 138
Egypt	231	87	318
Fiji	561	155	716
France	427	142	569
Germany	2 437	1 515	3 952
Greece	1 274	385	1 659
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(a)	992	116	1 108
India	1 814	221	2 035
Indonesia	598	121	719
Ireland	704	312	1 016
Italy	2 345	943	3 288
Japan	490	57	547
Korea, Republic of (South)	647	77	724
Lebanon	374	100	474
Macedonia, FYROM(b)	369	643	1 012
Malaysia	1 581	191	1 772
Malta	336	273	609
Netherlands	1 324	987	2 311
New Zealand	3 971	2 286	6 257
Phillippines	1 421	430	1 851
Poland	1 232	319	1 551
Singapore	697	86	783
South Africa	924	314	1 238
Sri Lanka	1 410	102	1 512
Turkey	148	31	179
United Kingdom(c)	16 999	9 123	26 122
Unites States of America	1 862	507	2 369
Viet Nam	2 209	172	2 381
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	1 188	481	1 669
Born elsewhere overseas(d)	13 656	3 218	16 874
Not stated	14 089	13 004	27 093
Overseas Visitor	2 763	1 239	4 002
<b>Total</b>	<b>311 947</b>	<b>211 228</b>	<b>523 175</b>

(a) SAR is an abbreviation of 'Special Administrative Region'. SARs comprises 'Hong Kong (SAR of China)' and 'Macau (SAR of China)'.

(b) FYROM is an abbreviation of 'Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia'.

(c) Includes 'England', 'Scotland', 'Wales', 'Northern Island', 'Channel Islands', 'Isle of Man', and 'United Kingdom not further defined'.

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

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001, data available on request.

## TOURISM

There are four tourism regions in the ACR which combined, closely align with ACR boundaries. These tourism regions are: Snowy Mountains (Bombala, Cooma-Monaro, and Snowy River SLAs); South Coast (Bega Valley, and Eurobodalla SLAs and Shoalhaven - Pt A and Pt B SLAs); Capital Country (Boorowa, Crookwell, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mulwaree, Queanbeyan, Tallaganda, Wingecarribee, Yass, Young and Yarrowlumla - Pt A and Pt B SLAs); and Canberra. These combined regions exclude the ACR SLA of Tumut and include the additional non-ACR SLAs of Shoalhaven - Pt A and Pt B and Wingecarribee.

At 31 December 2003, the ACR had a total of 266 establishments, including hotels, motels and serviced apartments. The South Coast had the highest number of establishments with 82, and Canberra the lowest with 58.

Within the 266 establishments, there were 11,540 guest rooms with a total of 34,877 bed spaces available at 31 December 2003. Despite having the lowest number of establishments, Canberra had both the highest number of guest rooms (5,001) and bed spaces (13,945) of all tourism regions in the ACR. This could be due to the size of establishments in each area.

In 2003, the ACR had a room occupancy rate of 52%. Canberra had the highest room occupancy rate for all tourism regions in the ACR at 67%. The Snowy Mountains had the lowest at 26%.

The ACR took a total of \$249.5m during 2003 from tourist accommodation. The takings from Canberra made up more than half (56% or \$140.3m) of the ACR takings from accommodation.

### 14.9 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, ACR(a)—2003

	<i>Establishments(b)</i>	<i>Guest rooms(b)</i>	<i>Bed spaces(b)</i>	<i>Persons employed(b)</i>	<i>Guest arrivals</i>	<i>Room occupancy rates</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>
South Coast	82	2 016	6 094	715	389	48.8	31.1
Snowy Mountains	59	2 379	8 839	381	234	26.4	40.8
Capital Country	67	2 144	6 009	851	437	49.2	37.2
Canberra	58	5 001	13 945	2 686	826	66.9	140.3
<b>Total ACR</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>11 540</b>	<b>34 887</b>	<b>4 633</b>	<b>1 886</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>249.5</b>

(a) Does not include the ACR SLA of Tumut and includes the non-ACR SLAs of Shoalhaven - Pt A and Pt B and Wingecarribee.

(b) Taken at a point in time for December quarter 2003.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, March, June, September, December quarters 2003.*

## INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing, ABS data available on request

Demography, ABS data available on request

*Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995–96 to 2000–01*, cat. no. 5675.0

*Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery*  
cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 data cube RM1

*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2002–03*,  
cat. no. 3218.0

*Tourist Accommodation, Australia, March, June, September, December quarters 2003*, cat. no. 8635.0



## Index

<b>A</b>	
abduction/kidnapping	96
Aboriginal places/archaeological sites	6
Aboriginal population, <i>see</i> Indigenous population	
ABStudy	62
abuse of children	87–8
accident and emergency department visitors	70, 76
accommodation industry	133, 164
<i>see also</i> housing	
accommodation support services	89–90, 124
ACT Department of Education, Family and Youth Services	87
ACT Department of Urban Services	144, 147
ACT Executive	19, 20
ACT Magistrates Court	101
ACT Policing	94–5
ACT Public Service	20–1
ACT Supreme Court	101
ACTEW	13, 14
ActewAGL	10, 11, 14
ACTION	147–8
adoptions	85–6
aerobics	139
affordability of housing	123–4
age dependency ratio	47, 159
age of population	45–7, 158–9
cultural venues and events, attendance at	135–6
at death	49, 76
health	70
Home and Community Care (HACC) clients	90
homeless in crisis	89–90
at marriage	50–1
organ donors	71–2
parents, for confinements	48–9
small business operators	114
social activities, participation in	134
sport and physical activities, participation in	138
women and age specific fertility rate	48
women and breast cancer	78, 79–80
<i>see also</i> children	
age of vehicle population	151
Age pension recipients	84
agriculture	118
air quality	8
air services	146, 149–50
aircraft	35, 36, 37
alcohol	72–3
breast cancer risk factor	78
prices	41, 42
random breath testing	153
allergies	66
Amaroo	45
amphetamines	72–3, 97–8
Anglican marriage rites	51
animal racing businesses	140
animals	5–8
apparent retention rate	58–9
archaeological sites	6
area	2, 4–6, 118, 156–7
armed robbery	96
arrests made	98
art galleries, attendance at	134–6
arts, <i>see</i> culture and the arts	
attempted murder	96
attendance	
cultural venues and events	134–6
hospital accident and emergency department visitors	70, 76
sports events	139–40
Australian Alps National Park system	6
Australian Capital Region	156–65
Australian citizenship	162
Australian Federal Police	94–5, 152
Australian National University	60–2
Australian Organ Donor Register	71–2
Australian rules football	140
Austudy	62, 84
automatic data processing, <i>see</i> computers	
average length of hospital stay	69
average retail prices	41–2
average weekly earnings	109
aviation	35, 36, 37, 146, 149–50
<b>B</b>	
back pain/problems	66
balance sheet, government	26–7
bankruptcies	115–17
bars, cafes and restaurants	134
Bega Valley	156–60, 162
Belconnen	2, 19
benefits and pensions	62, 84
bicycling	139, 144
biological diversity	5–8
birds	7
birthplace	162–3
births	47–9, 159, 160
blackmail/extortion	96
bloodborne diseases	74, 75
boarding house dwellers	123
Bombala	156–8, 160, 162
Boorowa	157–60, 162
botanic gardens, attendance at	134–6
Braddon	45
breast cancer	78–80
breath testing	153

building, <i>see</i> construction			
Buprenorphine	73		
burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	95–6		
buses	147–9, 150, 152		
bushfires	4–5, 8, 10–11, 45		
business, <i>see</i> industry			
business bankruptcies	115–16		
business purposes, use of passenger motor vehicles for	151		
business size	114–15		
business travellers	130–2		
<hr/> <b>C</b> <hr/>			
Cabinet (Executive)	19, 20		
cabs	148		
cafes, restaurants and bars	134		
campylobacteriosis	73, 74		
Canberra Cabs	148		
Canberra Nature Park	6–7		
cancer	78–80		
cannabis	72–3, 97–8		
cans, recycling of	13		
Capital Country	164		
capital expenditure, <i>see</i> expenditure			
capital formation	33, 34		
cardboard/paper recycling	12–13		
carers	84, 88		
cars, <i>see</i> motor vehicles			
cash flow statement, government	25–6		
casual employment	21		
Catholic marriage rites	51		
Catholic schools	56		
centre-based day care	91		
Centrelink clients	84		
Chief Minister	19, 20		
child care	85		
child protection	87–8		
children	47–9, 85–8, 159, 160		
health	67		
infant deaths	49–50		
organised leisure and cultural activities	136–7		
<i>see also</i> age of population			
chlamydia	73, 74		
church, <i>see</i> religion			
cinema attendance	134–6		
citizenship	162		
City	45		
civil marriages	51, 52		
classical music concerts, attendance at	135–6		
clerical workers	106–7		
climate	2–4, 8, 9–10		
clothing and soft good retailing	117, 118		
coach services	148–9		
cocaine	97–8		
commercial vehicles		150, 152	
Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services		84	
Commonwealth Parliament		18	
communicable diseases		73–5	
community-based corrections		99–100	
community pathways		144	
community services		85–91	
computer and electronic games, children playing		136–7	
computers		36, 37	
use of		63, 119–20	
concert, movies and theatre attendance		134	
Conder		45	
conservation of nature		4–8	
construction		126–7, 146–7	
project home prices		122–3	
consultant engineering services		115	
Consumer Price Index		40–1	
consumption expenditure		33–4	
consumption of energy		14	
consumption of water		11	
Cooma–Monaro		157, 158, 160, 162	
corrective services		98–100	
Cotter River catchment		10–11	
country of birth		162–3	
country of residence, of international visitors		132	
courts		101–2	
CPI		40–1	
crime and justice		94–102	
crisis accommodation		89–90	
Crookwell		157–60, 162	
culture and the arts		6, 8, 134–7	
field of education		60	
household final consumption expenditure		34	
cycling		139, 144	
<hr/> <b>D</b> <hr/>			
dams		5, 7, 10–11	
dance performances, attendance at		135–6	
day visitors to ACT		131–2	
deaths		49–50, 159, 160	
causes of		76–7, 79, 96, 153	
defendants in court		101–2	
demand		32–4	
demography, <i>see</i> population			
Department of Education, Family and Youth Services		87	
Department of Urban Services		144, 147	
diet		66	
disability, people with		84, 90–1, 148	
disasters, natural		4–5, 8, 9, 10–11, 45	
disposable income		35, 109–10	
divorce, remarriage after		51	
domestic air services		149–50	
domestic assistance for people with disability		91	

domestic visitors	130–2	day visitors to ACT	132
drink driving	153	government	22, 26, 33
drivers licences	144–5	transport	145–7
driving causing death	96	exports	36–8
drought	9, 11	extortion/blackmail	96
drugs	72–3, 96, 97–8	eye diseases and disorders	66
Duffy	45	devices, appliances and instruments	36, 37
Dunlop	5, 45		
dust storms	8		
dwellings, <i>see</i> housing			
<hr/> <b>E</b> <hr/>			
earnings, <i>see</i> income			
ecological protection	5–8	falls	76
e-commerce	119	families	84–90, 159, 160
economy	30–42	<i>see also</i> households	
<i>see also</i> employment		Family Assistance	84
ecstasy (MDMA)	97–8	farming	118
education and training	56–63, 84	fatalities, <i>see</i> deaths	
CPI changes in	41	Federal Government	18
employment and	105–6	females	78–80
effluent and sewerage	13–14	<i>see also</i> sex of population	
elections	18–19	fertility rates	47–8, 159–60
elective surgery	69	film attendance	134–6
electricity	14	final consumption expenditure	33–4
electronic and computer games, children watching	136–7	final demand	32–4
electronic commerce	119	finance	21–42, 123
elevations	2	construction work, value of	126–6
emergency accommodation	89–90	labour costs	108, 110
emergency and accident department visitors	70, 76	<i>see also</i> government finance; income; prices	
emigration	52–3	financial performance	117–18
emotional abuse of children	87	tourist accommodation	133, 164
employment	104–11, 161	<i>see also</i> income	
payroll tax	23, 24	fires	4–5, 8, 10–11, 45
public sector	20–1, 94–5, 147	fish and aquatic species	6, 7, 8
small business	114	fixed capital formation	34
<i>see also</i> industry, employment by; occupations; wages and salaries		flats, units and townhouses	122, 125–6, 133
employment services	118–19	fogs	3
endangered species and ecological communities	5–8	food	60
energy	14, 33, 34, 127	fruit consumption	66
engineering	60, 115	HACC meal services	91
engineering construction	127, 146–7	household expenditure	34
environment	2–15	prices	40–1
offences against	95–6	retail turnover	117, 118
Environment ACT	5	football	140
erosion	5	foreign adoptions	85–6
Eurobodalla	157–60, 162	foreign students	62
evaporation	9–10	foreign trade	35–8
Executive Government	19, 20	foreign visitors	132
exercise and physical activity	66, 78, 136, 137–40	forests and forestry	2, 4, 5, 6, 7
exnuptial births	48–9	foster care	88
exotic species	7	frogs	7
expenditure	33–4	frosts	3
		fruit	66
		full-time employment	21, 104, 105–6
		full-time/part-time students	60, 61, 105–6
		funded substitute care program	88
		<hr/> <b>F</b> <hr/>	

---

**G**

gales	4
galleries, attendance at	134–6
garbage collection	12–13
Garran	45
gas	14
greenhouse emissions	8
gastrointestinal diseases	73–5
gender, <i>see</i> sex of population	
general practitioners	115
geography	2–11, 156–7
geology	2, 7, 8
glass, recycling of	12–13
good order, offences against	95–6
Googong Foreshores	7
Gordon	45
Goulburn City	156–8, 160, 162
government	18–27
<i>see also</i> sectors	
government finance	21–7, 32, 33, 34
transport	145–7
government schools	56, 57–9
greenhouse gas emissions	8
gross fixed capital formation	34
gross household disposable income	35, 109–10
gross state product (GSP)	30–2, 110
guesthouses and motels	133
Gungahlin	5
Gungahlin-Hall Statistical Subdivision	2, 19, 45
Gunning	157, 158, 160, 162

---

**H**

HAAC	90–1
hail	2
Harden	157–60, 162
hayfever and allergic rhinitis	66
health	66–81, 84
CPI changes in	41
private medical practices	115
health insurance	70–1
Health Insurance Commission	71
health professionals	68, 73, 115
health risk factors	66, 67
height above sea level	2
heritage places	8
heroin	97–8
high school education	56–9, 62
higher education	60–2
history	xiv–xxvi, 18–19
Home and Community Care	90–1
home based small business	115
home computer use	63
home ownership	39, 123

homeless people	89–90, 124–5
homicide	96
hospitality and services	60, 117, 118
hospitals	68–70, 76
hotels	133
hours of work (full-time/part-time)	21, 104, 105–6
hours of study (part-time/full-time)	60, 61, 105–6
household assistance for people with disability	91
household good retailing	117, 118
households	
final consumption expenditure	33–4
income	35, 109–106
information technology use	63
recycled and re-used items	12–13
housing	45, 122–7
finance	39, 123
for homeless people	89–90, 124–5
prices	41, 122–3

---

**I**

illness, <i>see</i> health	
immigration	52–3, 162–3
imports	35–6, 37–8
income	32, 109–10
employment services employees	119
general practitioners (GPs)	115
government	21–2, 23–5, 26, 32
household	35, 109–10
small business	160–1
sports industries	140
wholesale trade	118
<i>see also</i> financial performance; wages and salaries	
income support	62, 84
independent schools	56
Indigenous population	
offenders	98, 99
rock art sites	6
students	58, 61, 62
industrial disputes	110
industry	114–20, 160–1
gross state product (GSP), contribution to	31
industry, employment by	106, 115, 118–19
business size	114
sports businesses	140
tourist accommodation	164
infant deaths	49–50
infectious and parasitic diseases	73–5
inflation, <i>see</i> prices	
information technology, <i>see</i> computers	
injuries	76, 153
insect species	7
insolvency	115–17
intercountry adoptions	85–6

international trade	35–8	marriages	50–2
international visitors	132	nuptial/exnuptial confinements	48–9
Internet service providers (ISPs)	119, 120	MDMA	97–8
Internet use	63, 119–20	median weekly rent	125–6
interstate air services	149–50	Medicare	70
interstate migration	52–3	men, <i>see</i> sex of population	
interstate visitors	130–2	Methodone	73
introduced species	7	migration	52–3, 162–3
<hr/>			
<b>J</b>			
Jerrabomberra Wetlands	7	Ministers	19, 20
job vacancies	107–8	Molonglo Gorge Nature Reserve	7
justice and crime	94–102	Molonglo River	2, 6, 7
<hr/>			
<b>K</b>			
Kambah	45	mortality, <i>see</i> deaths	
kerbside garbage collection	12	mortgages	39, 123
kidnapping/abduction	96	mosses	7
known child adoptions	85–6	motels and guesthouses	133
<hr/>			
<b>L</b>			
labour, <i>see</i> employment		motor oil	13
labour costs	108, 110	motor vehicles	144–8, 150–4
Lake Burley Griffin	2, 7	driving causing death	96
land area	2, 4–6, 118, 156–7	emissions	8
land (property) taxes	23, 24	petrol prices	41, 42
land use	4–7, 118	taxes	24
law and order	94–102	theft	95, 96, 97
law-making power	18	motorcycles	144, 150, 152
Legislative Assembly	18–20	Mount Bimber	6
leisure, <i>see</i> recreation and leisure		movies, attendance at	134
lending/borrowing	39–40, 123	Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve	7
government	22, 23, 27	Mulwaree	156–8, 160, 162
libraries, attendance at	134–6	municipal roads	144
licences	144–5	murder	96
light commercial vehicles	150, 152	Murrumbidgee River	2, 4, 6
loans, <i>see</i> lending		museums, attendance at	134–6
Long Day Care	85	music performances, attendance at	134–6
long sightedness	66	musical instruments	136
Lower Molonglo River Corridor	6	<hr/>	
<b>M</b>			
machinery and transport equipment	35–7	<b>N</b>	
Magistrates Court	101	Namadgi National Park	6
males, <i>see</i> sex of population		names, most popular	47
mammal species	7	national estate	8
mammograms	79, 80	national parks and reserves	5–7
management and commerce (field of education)	60	native vegetation and wildlife	4–8
manslaughter	96	natural disasters	4–5, 8, 9, 10–11, 45
manufacturing	35–7	natural gas	14
marginal attachment to labour force	107	natural places	8
marijuana (cannabis)	72–3, 97–8	nature conservation	4–8
		neglect of children	87
		net worth, government	26–7
		new houses	122–3, 126–7
		new motor vehicle sales	151
		Nichols	45
		'No Waste by 2010'	12
		non-admitted patient care	70
		non-government schools	56–9
		non-vascular plant species	7

North Canberra	2, 19, 45	petrol prices	41, 42
not in labour force	107	pharmacotherapy	73
notifiable diseases	73–5	physical activity	66, 78, 136, 137–40
nurses	68	physical environment	2–15
<hr/>			
<b>O</b>			
Occasional Day Care	85	physiotherapists	68
occupations	106–7	placement adoptions	85–6
health professionals	68, 73, 115	plantation forests	4
police	94–5	plants	4–8
teachers	59	plastic bottles and bags, recycling of	12–13
offences and offenders	95–6, 98–102, 152–3	police	94–5, 152
operas and musicals, attendance at	134–6	popular music concerts	195–6
operating statement, government	21–3	population	44–53, 156–60
optometry, <i>see</i> eye diseases and disorders		gross household disposable income per capita	35, 109–10
organ donors	71–2	gross state product (GSP) per head of	30
organ imaging and radiology	70	sewerage treated per person	13–14
organic waste	13	taxation per head of	25
organised sport	136, 137–8, 139–40	precipitation	2–3, 9–10, 11
outpatient care	70	preschools	56, 57, 85
overnight visitors	130–1	prices	40–2
overseas adoptions	85–6	housing	41, 122–3
overseas migration	52, 162–3	weekly rent	125–6
overseas students	62	primary education	56–8, 59, 62
overseas trade	35–8	principal drug use	72–3
overseas visitors	132	prisoners	98–9
<hr/>			
<b>P</b>			
paper/cardboard recycling	12–13	private health insurance	71
parks and reserves	5–7	private hospitals	68–9
parliament	18–20	private medical practices	115
participation rates		private sector, <i>see</i> sectors	
labour force	104–5, 161	professionals, <i>see</i> occupations	
social activities	134	project homes	122–3
sport and physical activities	137–9	property and business services, <i>see</i> industry	
Year 7/8 to Year 12 apparent retention rate	58–9	property damage	95–6
<i>see also</i> attendance		property taxes	23, 24
part-time employment	21, 104, 105–6	public finance, <i>see</i> government finance	
part-time/full-time students	60, 61, 105–6	public hospitals	68–70, 76
passenger motor vehicles	150–2	public sector, <i>see</i> sectors	
pathology	70	Public Service	20–1
pay, <i>see</i> wages and salaries		public transport	147–50
payroll tax	23, 24	<hr/>	
pensions and benefits	62, 84	<b>Q</b>	
people, <i>see</i> population		Queanbeyan	6, 156–60, 162
people, crimes against	96–7	Queanbeyan River	10
people with disability	84, 90–1, 148	<hr/>	
performing arts	134–6	<b>R</b>	
periodic detention	100	racing businesses	140
personal care, assistance for people with disability	91	radiology and organ imaging	70
personal finance	39–40, 116–17	rail services	146, 148–9
personal names, most popular	47	rainfall	9–10, 11
pertussis	73, 74	random breath tests	153
		reading for pleasure	136–7
		recreation and leisure	34, 134–40
		engineering construction work	127

reason for travel	130–2	construction activity	126
recreational goods retailing	117, 118	gross fixed capital formation	34
recycling	12–13	hospitals	68–9
red light infringements	152	schools	56–9
refinancing	39, 40	wage costs	108
regional air services	149–50	self-assessed health status	66, 67
regional tourism	164	service industries	37–8, 60, 117–19
Register of the National Estate	8	serviced apartments	133
registered motor vehicles	145, 150–1	sewerage, effluent and drainage	13–14
religion	134	sex of population	45–6
religious marriage rites	51, 52	births	47, 49
religious schools	56	deaths	49, 50, 76–7
rental properties	125–6	divorce, remarriage after	51
reptile species	7	education and training	56–62
reserves and parks	5–7	health	67, 70–3
residential building	126–7	Home and Community Care (HACC) clients	90
project home prices	122–3	homeless, in crisis	89–90
residential care for children	88	marriage, age at	50–1
respite care	91	names, most popular	47–9
restaurants, cafes and bars	134	offenders	95–6, 98–100
retail trade	117–18, 132	small business operators	114–15
prices	40–2	sport and physical activities, involvement in	137
sales workers	106–7	sports events, attendance at	140
revenue, <i>see</i> finance; income		sex of population, and employment	104, 107
revolving credit limits	39, 40	ACT Public Service	20–1
rivers	2, 6, 8, 10	average weekly earnings	109
road accidents	96, 153–4	general practitioners	115
roads	127, 144	sexual abuse of children	87
estimated construction expenditure	146–7	sexually transmitted diseases	73–5
<i>see also</i> motor vehicles		shopping	132
Roads ACT	144	short break travellers	131
robbery and theft	95–6	sight diseases and disorders, <i>see</i> optometry	
rock art	6	small business	114–15, 160–1
Roman Catholic marriage rites	51	smoke from wood burning fires	8
Roman Catholic schools	56	Snowy Mountains	164
roundabouts	144	Snowy River	156–8, 160, 162
rubbish collection	12–13	social activities, participation in	134
rugby league	140	social welfare	62, 70, 84–91
rugby union	140	society and culture (field of education)	60
rural land use	4, 118	soil erosion	5
		South Canberra	2, 19, 45
		South Coast	164
		special schools	56
		speeding infringements	152
		spending, <i>see</i> expenditure	
		sport	134, 136, 137–40
		stamp duty	145
		state final demand	32–4
		state product (GSP)	30–2, 110
		statistical subdivisions	19, 2, 45
		STDs	73–5
		steroids	97–8
		storms	2, 5, 8
		students	56–62, 84, 105–6
<b>S</b>			
SAAP	89–90, 124		
salaries, <i>see</i> wages and salaries			
sales of new motor vehicles	151		
sales workers	106–7		
same day hospital separations	69		
same day visitors to ACT	131–2		
School Age Care	85		
schools and schooling	56–9, 62		
seasonal weather	2–4, 8, 10		
secondary education	56–9, 62		
sectors			



women	78–80
<i>see also</i> sex of population	
wood burning fires, smoke from	8
woodland	2, 4, 5, 6, 7
work, <i>see</i> employment	

---

**Y**

Yarrowlunla	156–60, 162
Yass	157–8, 160, 162
Young	157–60, 162
youth	84
employment	105–6
offenders	98
students	56–62, 84, 105–6
<i>see also</i> age of population	
Youth Allowance	62, 84

---

**Z**

zoological parks and aquariums, attendance at	135–6
---	-------





## FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now — a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

## INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information — ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

- PHONE* **1300 135 070**
- EMAIL* **client.services@abs.gov.au**
- FAX* 1300 135 211
- POST* Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 1041

## WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

- PHONE* 1300 366 323
- EMAIL* subscriptions@abs.gov.au
- FAX* 03 9615 7848
- POST* Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001





2130780001046

ISSN 1039-6594

Recommended retail price \$48.00  
© Commonwealth of Australia 2004  
Produced by the  
Australian Bureau of Statistics