

Australian Capital Territory in Focus

2005



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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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INQUIRIES

- For further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Victoria Allen on (02) 6207 0277. For information about other ABS statistics and services relating to the ACT, please refer to the back page of this publication.

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PREFACE

The 2005 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). It includes quantitative analysis of 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 socio-economic statistics about the region.

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

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

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

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

Jon Hall
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ACT Regional Office
Australian Bureau of Statistics
September 2005

SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER USAGES

ABBREVIATIONS	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	ACR	Australian Capital Region
	ACTEWAGL	Australian Capital Territory Electricity and Water Australian Gas Light
	ACTION	Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network
	ADFA	Australian Defence Force Academy
	AFP	Australian Federal Police
	ALP	Australian Labour Party
	ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
	AWOTE	adult weekly ordinary time earnings
	CPI	consumer price index
	DEYFS	ACT Department of Education, Youth and Family Services
	e.g.	for example
	ERP	estimated resident population
	etc.	and so forth, and so on
	FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
	FTE	full-time equivalent
	GHDI	gross household disposable income
	GDP	gross domestic product
	GFS	government finance statistics
	GSP	gross state product
	GVM	gross vehicle mass
	ha	hectare(s)
	HACC	Home and Community Care
	HIC	Health Insurance Commission
	ICT	information and communication technology
	i.e.	that is
	kg	kilogram(s)
	kL	kilolitre(s)
	km	kilometre(s)
	km ²	square kilometre(s)
	LGA	local government area
	LMWQCC	Lower Molonglo Water Quality Centre
	m	metre(s)
	MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
	ML	megalitre(s)
	MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly
	mm	millimetres
	n.a.	not available
	NCDC	National Capital Development Commission
	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
	n.i.e.	not included elsewhere
	no.	number
	NOB	net operating balance
	n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise stated
	p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
	r	figure or series revised since previous issue

REIA	Real Estate Institute of Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Programs
SD	Statistical division
SDR	standardised death rate
SSD	Statistical subdivision
SLA	Statistical local area
TFI	total factor income
TFR	total fertility rate
VET	Vocational Education and Training

SYMBOLS

'000	thousand(s)
\$b	billion dollars
\$m	million dollars
°C	degrees Celsius
£	pounds
. .	not applicable
^	subject to sampling variability between 10% and 25%
*	subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%. Caution should be exercised when using this data
**	subject to sampling variability of 50% and over which is too high for most practical purposes
—	nil or rounded to zero (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.

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

PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS

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Chapter 2	Government	Courtesy of Australian Capital Tourism
Chapter 3	Economy	Courtesy of the Canberra Centre
Chapter 4	People	Courtesy of ACT Heritage Library, <i>Reflections of Canberra</i>
Chapter 5	Education and Training	Courtesy of Australian Capital Tourism
Chapter 6	Health	Courtesy of The Canberra Hospital
Chapter 7	Welfare and 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	Australian Capital Region	Courtesy of Australian Capital Tourism



History

HISTORY

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

ABORIGINAL PERIOD

c21,000 BC Archaeological remains indicate that Aboriginal people were settled in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) region. There is speculation that their tenure is much older than this. The large number of artefact scatters and rock shelters with Aboriginal paintings, provide evidence of the activities of the Wolgal, Ngarigo and Ngunnawal people.

PASTORAL PERIOD

- 1820 One of the Indigenous people known as Taree, told Dr Charles Throsby about Wee-Raa-Waa, better known today as Lake George, and a large river, the Murrumbidgee. Dr Throsby and ex-convict Joseph Wild went in search for Wee-Raa-Waa and found the vast but shallow lake. Charles Throsby despatched his nephew, Charles Throsby Smith, along with police constable James Vaughan and Joseph Wild on a month's expedition from Lake George to find the Murrumbidgee River. They didn't find the river but they did discover the site of Queanbeyan and set up land on what later became Duntroon. They also discovered the Molonglo River. Throsby Smith reported fine rich soil and plenty of grass ideal for sheep grazing, and large quantities of limestone. The area later became known as Limestone Plains.
- 1821 Led by an Aboriginal guide, Dr Throsby and Joseph Wild went again in search for the Murrumbidgee River. Crossing the Molonglo and Queanbeyan rivers and the site where Canberra now stands, they successfully came across the Murrumbidgee near what is known now as Pine Island in Tuggeranong.
- 1823 Lieutenant Joshua John Moore was the first landowner on the Limestone Plains. He took out a 'ticket of occupation' for 2,000 acres and then later in 1826, bought a reduced claim of 1,000 acres which covered much of what is now central Canberra. He called his land 'Canberry' after hearing Aboriginal people using the word 'Kamberra' which means 'a meeting place'.
- 1825 Wealthy Sydney merchant, Robert Campbell, received a grant of land and sheep to the value of £2,000. He received this as compensation for the loss of his ship 'Sydney' in 1806 whilst he was under charter to the government to bring food from India. Campbell's overseer, James Ainslie, was sent to find suitable grazing land. With the help of Aboriginal guides, Ainslie reached Limestone Plains and built huts on the banks of the Molonglo River, near the site of the present Royal Military College, Duntroon. The property established by Ainslie was known for the next 20 years as 'Pialligo' (Piallago) Station and originally occupied 4,000 acres.

- 1828 No official records exist of the number of Indigenous people in the Canberra area in 1820. William Davis Wright, an early settler, spoke of a tribe between 400 and 500 at the time of European settlement. The 1828 census showed 21 white inhabitants living in Canberra and 15 in Ginninderra.
- 1830 On January 27, the first European child was born in the area, Helen Jane McPherson. Her father had supposedly received his 640 acre farm below Black Mountain as a reward for his part in the capture of a bushranger.
- 1833 The 1833 census return for the Country of Murray (which included Ginninderra and Canberra) indicated 500 white people living in the area. Of these, 351 were convicts.
- 1838 to 1842 The ever present threat of drought became a reality when rainfall fell far short of expected averages. Lake George dried up, as did the creeks in the Molonglo with only a few water holes remaining. 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 and livestock could not be sold, and wool prices fell sharply.
- 1845 The church of Saint John the Baptist was established. It was built on land provided by Robert Campbell, who contributed £1,000 for its construction. The school house adjoining the church was the first school for inner Canberra. Enrolments varied from 23 pupils in 1859 to 49 in 1865. Education was neither free nor compulsory until 1880, but by 1847 there were three schools in the Canberra area.
- 1846 Convicts were used as labour until 1840 and were often treated harshly. Convicts who were resentful of their cruel treatment often sought escape and became bushrangers. Two of the most notable bushrangers were John Tennant and William Westwood, better known as Jacky Jacky. Tennant and his accomplice John Rix, were captured at gunpoint by James Ainslie. Two of the local mountains are now known as Ainslie and Tennant. Westwood held up a number of local residents, including the local doctor and the first clergyman in the area. He was finally hanged at Norfolk Island in 1846 after escaping from captivity on several occasions.
- 1850s Goldrushes caused a shortage of farm labour as workers fled their jobs in search of their fortune.
- 1851 The 1851 census showed 2,562 white people living in the Queanbeyan Police District, of which 1,511 were men and 1,051 were women. Children were not counted. Only 10 of the men had more than a basic education, with five being clergymen, two being doctors, one a lawyer and the other two described as 'other educated persons'.
- A trip to Goulburn took five or more days and a trip to Sydney took at least three weeks.

- 1855 Stories of early Canberra include accounts of women who were abandoned and left to fend for themselves and their children. Mary Ann Brownlow was said to be an overworked heartbroken woman, and was pregnant when she stabbed her husband after a quarrel. Despite much protest and local sympathy, she was tried and hanged in October.
- 1860 Rubble stone cottages were constructed for workers on the Duntroon estate, which included Blundell's cottage built for head ploughman William Ginn, his wife and four children. The second residents of the cottage were newlyweds, George and Flora Blundell. Blundell lived in the cottage for 60 years.
- 1863 The Canberra Post Office was established with local school teacher, Andrew Wotherspoon becoming the first postmaster. There was already a post office at Ginninderra, north of Black Mountain (1859) and at Lanyon (1860).
- 1869 The southern railway slowly progressed from Campbelltown and reached Goulburn.
- 1876 Railway extended to Yass.
- 1880s William Farrer settled at 'Lambrigg' near Tharwa and for the next eleven years carried out experiments to produce varieties of wheat resistant to drought and rust. These experiments laid the foundations of the modern Australian wheat industry.
- 1887 The rail service to Queanbeyan commenced.
- 1890s A general economic depression and drought brought disaster to small land-holders with many farmers going bankrupt along with shopkeepers, and even some banks were forced to close down.
- 1893 Rabbits appeared in Ginninderra and quickly increased to plague proportions destroying fields and crops. Regular shooting drives were organised to keep numbers down.
- 1897 The intrusion of Europeans was disastrous for local Aboriginal people and by 1870 they had almost vanished. Nellie Hamilton was one of the last Aboriginals of the Canberra area who could remember a lifestyle unaffected by white settlement. She died in Queanbeyan Hospital on New Year's Day of 1897.
- 1901 Federation was achieved for Australia. Queen Victoria signed the Constitution Bill in 1899 declaring that on and after January 1 1901, the Australian states should be united in the Commonwealth of Australia. A selection for the site of the National Capital was needed. The new Constitution directed that the seat of Government should occupy its own Territory in New South Wales but not closer than 100 miles from Sydney. The site also had to contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles, therefore a 'bush capital' it was to be. In the meantime, until a site was found, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was to sit in Melbourne.

- 1902 The search for a site for the National Capital took place. Seven years of submissions, inspections, arguments, and eight ballots had to be withstood before a decision was made. Forty districts were proposed and twenty three of them were inspected. A Capital Sites Enquiry board was established to report on eight sites named in the commission: Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bombala, Lake George, Lyndhurst, Orange and Tumut. Dalgety, a site close to the Victorian border, was re-examined.
- 1904 The Commonwealth Parliament chose Dalgety for the site of the National Capital. New South Wales refused the decision threatening that the State would secede from the Commonwealth.
- 1907 John Christian Watson, Australia's third Prime Minister, said he would have voted for no other site except Canberra if he and the other Parliamentarians had seen it in May 1902 during their tour of possible sites. After rigorous travelling, they had slept-in missing their visit to the Canberra valley during the tour.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

- 1908 The choice for the proposed Capital site had come down to Yass-Canberra and Dalgety. Yass-Canberra won by 39 votes. Those that had favoured Dalgety switched to Tumut for a Capital site. Once again Yass-Canberra won 19 vs 17 votes. In October 1908, the Seat of Government Bill, confirming Yass-Canberra as the nation's capital, was passed by the Parliament.
- 1909 Robert Charles Scrivener, the NSW district surveyor in the town of Hay, was sent to survey and make recommendations on the best 900 square mile area in the Yass-Canberra district. He examined four sites in the Canberra-Lake George-Yass triangle, making his final choice largely based on water supply, topography, and outlook. The chosen sites comprised the Cotter, Molonglo and Queanbeyan River catchments. Queanbeyan was later removed from the proposed Territory, and other catchment areas to the south of the site to be included instead. This resulted in a 912 square mile territory. The separate Commonwealth territory of Jarvis Bay was also added to the territory.
- 1910 Robert Charles Scrivener became the first Commonwealth Director of Lands and Surveys.

King O'Malley was appointed Federal Minister of Home Affairs.

- 1911 In April, the population of the Federal Capital Territory was 1,714 people, 1,762 horses, 8,412 cattle, and 224,764 sheep.

A world-wide competition was announced to design the city. A prize of £1,750 for the winning design was announced, £750 for the runner-up, and £500 for third prize. It was almost impossible for designers to travel to inspect the site, so information about the area and site was sent around the world. The competition resulted in 137 entries.

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

- 1912 First prize for the Federal Capital Design Competition went to Walter Burley-Griffin of Chicago, USA. Griffin's plan consisted of an artificial lake and a 'parliamentary triangle', and was designed for a population of 25,000 which would be expected to grow to 75,000.
- 1913 There was dispute over the design, with some finding it too extravagant and impracticable and a Departmental Board of specialists put forward another plan. Despite the Board's recommendation, O'Malley and the Fisher Government eventually approved Griffin's plan. On March 12, there was a ceremony to lay the foundation stones for the city and to announce its new name. At noon that day, Lady Denman, the first lady of Australia, announced "I name the capital city of Australia, Canberra."

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

WORLD WAR I

- 1914 to 1918 World War I began and changes in Government and a lack of money slowed the city's progress. It is difficult to count the number of Canberra men enlisted to war, but historian Jim Gibbney suggests around 60 men were enlisted and 6 were killed.

The Royal Military College sent 158 officers on active service and of these, 42 were killed and 58 were wounded.

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

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

- 1918 Walter Burley-Griffin's plan for Canberra was gazetted.

- 1920 The Prince of Wales, the future Edward VIII, visited Canberra. His visit was commemorated with a stone laid on Capital Hill.

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

- 1921 to 1927 The movement of parliament to Canberra caused an increased urgency to develop the city. It had to be able to accommodate the public servants and politicians who would be moving there. The Federal Capital Commission (who took over from the Advisory Committee) employed 4,000 tradesmen and labourers. More than 700 houses were built, along with some hotels and guest houses.

1921 to 1927 *continued*

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

Griffin had planned the city to be an attractive one. The Advisory Committee's annual report in 1924 stated that workmen had planted around 1,162,942 trees.

Residential accommodation provided by the government now included, the Kurrajong Hotel at Acton and the Hotel Ainslie.

1924 The prestigious Hotel Canberra opened.

Commonwealth Avenue bridge completed.

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

1926 Canberra's first newspaper *The Canberra Times* was issued on September 3, with subscribers paying 3 pence for the sixteen page edition. It was initially a weekly paper.

1927 A provisional Parliament House designed by the Department of Works was opened by the Duke of York, to house the Australian Parliament until a permanent one was designed and built. An international competition for the design of a permanent Parliament House had been launched in 1914, but then withdrawn due to the war.

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

The ACT Police Force was established, headed by Major H.E Jones.

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

1928 Brick houses were being built for £90 a square metre and public servants could purchase a home with £100 deposit with a loan for over 25 to 30 years. Cottages could be rented at £1/4s to £3/10s a week.

Prohibition, which had been enforced since 1912, was abolished allowing the sale of alcohol on licensed premises. Hotels were permitted to serve alcohol until 6 pm, but the rough and ready cafes were set up to sell only alcohol and no food. It wasn't until the 1960's that women were allowed to drink in hotels, although they were allowed to drink at the cafes.

1929 In September, Canberra's Coat of Arms were granted, with the motto being 'For the King, the Law, and the People'.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

1927 to 1933 The Wall Street stock market crashed in October 1929 and Canberra started feeling the effects of the Depression.

The construction of many projects had to stop including the Australian War Memorial, the rail link to the Civic Centre and the artificial lakes in Walter Burley-Griffin's plans. Many private building projects also came to a halt. This led to workers being laid off and the body responsible for developing the city, the Federal Capital Commission, was abolished.

The Government cancelled plans to transfer more public servants from Melbourne, which had an adverse effect on many businesses in Canberra.

In December 1930, the Federal Government transferred the Royal Military College from Duntroon to Sydney in attempt to save money, some 70 jobs were lost.

The population of Canberra in 1930 was around 7,000.

There were a variety of Government relief schemes in Canberra during the Depression. In July 1932, the Canberra employment office reported 655 single men and 17 couples on rations.

By 1933, the worst of the Depression in Canberra was over.

1930 The Australian Institute of Anatomy was completed, housing a collection of preserved specimens of Australian fauna. Included in the collection was the heart of Phar Lap.

1931 Albert Ryan, Australian Infantry Forces Veteran, opened a shop for the sale and repair of electrical appliances. He built his own radio transmitter and after securing a license began the radio station 2CA, which was officially opened from a back room of Ryan's shop on November 14.

1936 Work on the Australian War Memorial began.

Regular air services to and from Canberra commenced.

1938 The Federal Capital Territory officially became the Australian Capital Territory.

WORLD WAR II

1939 On the evening of September 3, the Prime Minister Robert Menzies announced that Australia was again at war. The bulk of the war administration agencies were still located in Melbourne as there was insufficient office or housing accommodation in Canberra. As a result, Australia conducted the war from Canberra, Melbourne and Sydney. The War Cabinet met in Canberra which meant a lot of travelling by ministers.

1940 On August 13, 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 Fairburn in memory of the Minister for Air, James Fairburn, who was one of the victims.

The building of the new Canberra Hospital began. In 1942, the United States Army Medical Corps took over construction and commissioned it as an American military hospital. This only lasted five months, and in February 1943, the hospital was handed over to the Canberra Hospital Board.

1941 Despite the War, the Australian War Memorial was completed and opened on November 11. Before the completion of the building it had been decided to expand the original building to be able to include World War II information.

1941 to 1943 Fears of invasion grew after Japan's entry into the war in 1941. A blackout was imposed on the city in 1942. Windows had to be blacked out, cars could only use one heavily hooded headlight and even torches were not allowed. Evacuation trenches and air raid shelters were built although fortunately proved to be unnecessary. Other than for practice, air raid sirens only sounded twice in February 1942 and March 1943.

1942 The building of the American Embassy commenced.

1945 The Second World War ended.

There is no accurate list of how many Canberrans died in the war. The Honour Roll for the Royal Military College at Duntroon lists 59 former cadets killed in the war. The Canberra High School Honour Roll lists 43 ex-students who died, and Canberra Grammar School Honour Roll includes three people who died.

1948 The Government endorsed the transfer of thousands of public servants to Canberra, but didn't do much to make the move easy for them. Four years after the endorsement there were almost 3,000 outstanding applications for housing and some married public servants were spending years in a hostel before they could bring their family to Canberra.

1954 The population of Canberra had grown to 28,000 people. Twenty per cent of the population was made up of migrants from sixty different countries.

Queen Elizabeth II visited Canberra, on a Royal tour, and opened the third session of the Twentieth Parliament.

An Australian-American Memorial was erected and opened by the Queen on February 16 1954. The tall column with a large American eagle on top was the work of sculptor Paul Beadle.

- 1957 The Federal Government, under Robert Menzies, established the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC). It was responsible for the planning, development, and construction of Canberra as the national capital of the Commonwealth. John Overall, a twice decorated ex-army officer, was chosen as commissioner.
- 1959 The NCDC's budget submission asked for £1,000,000 to build the man-made lake Walter Burley-Griffin had in his plans.
- The population of Canberra reached 50,000.
- 1960 Preliminary plans for Woden Valley were prepared, with plans to have a number of neighbourhoods developing around a town centre, to provide for a population of 55,000. By 1963, the first houses were built in Hughes, and within 12 months 3,000 residents were living in the area.
- Opening of Russell Offices.
- First intake of under-graduates to the Australian National University.
- 1961 First television station opened (CTC7). It began conferring the big city programs to ACT viewers.
- 1963 On September 20, the valves of Scrivener Dam were closed to begin filling the man-made lake.
- Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened.
- 1964 The man-made lake was filled and named after Walter Burley-Griffin. On October 17, it was officially opened with Prime Minister Menzies conducting the inauguration. It was nine kilometres long, with six islands and forty one kilometres of landscaped foreshore.
- When the NCDC began operation there were around 8,000 houses in Canberra, and by the end of its first seven-year term in June 1964, there were nearly 17,000. Each neighbourhood was provided with a small shopping centre, a school and a park.
- The growth in Canberra's population was averaging approximately twelve per cent a year by the mid 1960s.
- 1965 The Royal Australian Mint was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh. He started a machine that produced one-cent coins.
- Anzac Parade officially opened on April 25, to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landing at Gallipoli.
- The Canberra Theatre opened.

- 1967 The population of Canberra reached 100,000.
- The first residents moved into the new town of Belconnen. It was designed for a population of around 85,000, featuring a town centre built beside Canberra's second man-made lake, Lake Ginninderra. Major office blocks were built there at the end of the 1960s.
- 1968 The National Library was opened on August 15 by 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.
- 1970 Queen Elizabeth II officially opened the Captain Cook water jet which ejected water 1,020 metres into the air. It is located in Lake Burley Griffin, opposite the National Library.
- National Botanical Gardens, devoted entirely to Australian flora, opened.
- 1971 A disastrous flood in Woden in January claimed seven lives. The flood was caused by a 'one in a 100 year' pattern of rainfall over the Woden Valley. A 200 metre wide torrent of water, one and a half metres deep swept away cars on the causeway at the intersection of Yarra Glen and Melrose and Yamba Drives. The causeway was replaced one year later by a 'flood-free interchange'.
- The first nature reserve in Canberra declared (Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve).
- 1972 John Overall left the NCDC. Canberra's population had passed 155,000, compared with the 39,000 when he started in 1958.
- Woden Plaza was opened.
- On Australia Day, the Aboriginal Tent Embassy was established on the front lawns of Old Parliament House.
- 1973 Tuggeranong, the third new town commenced. It was designed to have a population of around 100,000.
- First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital.
- 1974 Federal Parliament decided that Capital Hill would be the new site for the permanent Parliament House.
- 1977 The National Athletics Stadium, known today as Canberra Stadium, was completed.
- 1978 Belconnen Mall was opened.
- A referendum in November 25, resulted in ACT residents rejecting a proposal for self-Government, with 63% of Canberrans voting for no change to the present arrangements.

- 1979 Canberra Cannons basketball team played their first game in the National Basketball League.
- 1980 A large telecommunications tower (now known as Telstra Tower) was built on Black Mountain, complete with viewing platforms and a revolving restaurant. The construction of the tower had caused many arguments and protests, when it was first proposed by the Postmaster-General's Department to crown Black Mountain with a 195-metre concrete structure.
- High Court of Australia opened on May 26.
- 1980s By the mid 1980s the average cost of a residential lease in Canberra was \$34,000, making ACT land some of the most expensive of any Australian city.
- 1981 The Australian Defence Force Academy had been approved. Building began on a site adjacent to the Duntroon Military College.
- On January 26, the Australian Institute of Sport was officially opened by Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser. The original eight sports were basketball, gymnastics, netball, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field, and weight-lifting.
- 1982 The Canberra Raiders played their first game in the National Rugby League competition. They played against the Newtown Jets, 1981 grand-finalists. The Raiders won their first grand-final in 1989.
- 1987 Tuggeranong Hyperdome was built.
- 1988 The new Parliament House was opened by Queen Elizabeth II in May. It was designed by American firm Mitchell Giurgola in partnership with Australian-born architect Richard Thorp. The design was selected from 329 entrants in a world-wide competition.

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

- 1989 Canberra became a self-governing territory with the creation of a legislative assembly.
- The NCDC was abolished, and replaced by the National Capital Planning Authority.
- 1990 The Canberra College of Advanced Education became the University of Canberra.
- Work began on the new town of Gungahlin. It was designed for a population of 85,000.
- The Canberra Centre retail complex opened.
- 1991 The closure of Royal Canberra Hospital was announced.
- 1992 A referendum was passed to change the electoral system to the Hare-Clark system (proportional representation).

- 1992 *continued* Casino Canberra opened.
- 1995 Australian International Hotel School opened.
- 1996 ACT Brumbies became part of the first Super 12 rugby tournament. They won their first championship in 2001.
- 1997 A public implosion to bring down the Royal Canberra Hospital caused debris to fly, killing a 12 year old girl and injuring nine others.
- 1998 Establishment of the Snowy Hydro SouthCare Helicopter Service commenced in October, offering Canberra and the region aero-medical and rescue helicopter services.
- The Canberra Museum and Gallery opened.
- 1999 Canberra celebrated 10 years of self-government.
- The Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation signed an agreement with the Australian Vee Eight Supercar Company, the governing body of the Shell Championship Series for V8 Supercars, to stage an annual street race in Canberra for five years. The first three races of the series were held on the June long weekends in 2000, 2001 and 2002. Following a General Auditor's report in July 2002, the race was withdrawn from the Canberra circuit because it was unprofitable.
- Grevillea Park, on the Lake Burley Griffin foreshore, was the selected site for the new Canberra Hospice, and was later completed in 2001.
- 2000 Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip began their national tour in Canberra.
- The Australian National Korean War Memorial was unveiled on Anzac Parade in April.
- 2001 The National Museum of Australia opened on March 8.
- On the eve of ANZAC day, the New Zealand Memorial on Anzac Parade was officially dedicated.
- Two major bushfires on Christmas Eve and three on Christmas Day ravaged areas in and around Canberra.
- An inquiry began into the 35 km clearing through Namadgi National Park by a electricity infrastructure supplier. It was labelled by the National Parks Association as "the worst environmental vandalism ever seen in the ACT".
- 2002 Work began on the Kingston Foreshore redevelopment.
- ACT Chief Minister Jon Stanhope announced mandatory water restrictions as of midnight December 16 as water reached 56% of capacity, for the first time in 30 years.

2003 January 18, a state of emergency was declared as bushfires from Namadgi National Park moved into Canberra's south-west and northern suburbs. More than 500 buildings were destroyed including houses. Thousands of hectares of forest and parkland burnt out, and four lives were lost.

In March, Canberra celebrated its 90th birthday since Walter Burley-Griffin's city design was implemented.

The first section of absolute water front land at Kingston Foreshore was sold for \$27 million.

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

United States President George Bush visited Canberra.

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

2004 The Parliament of ACT became the first jurisdiction in Australia to introduce a bill of rights (*Human Rights Act 2000*) to help to protect freedom of expression, religion and movement.

Stromlo Observatory officially reopened to the public with an Open Day on October 30, following the devastation caused by the 2003 Canberra bushfires.

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTERS TIMELINE

1901 to 1903 – Sir Edmund Barton
1903 to 1904 – Alfred Deakin
1904 to 1904 – John Christian Watson
1904 to 1905 – Sir George Houstoun Reid
1905 to 1908 – Alfred Deakin
1908 to 1909 – Andrew Fisher
1909 to 1910 – Alfred Deakin
1910 to 1913 – Andrew Fisher
1913 to 1914 – Sir Joseph Cook
1914 to 1915 – Andrew Fisher
1915 to 1923 – William Morris Hughes
1923 to 1929 – Stanley Melbourne Bruce
1929 to 1932 – James Henry Scullin
1932 to 1939 – Joseph Aloysius Lyons
1939 to 1939 – Earl Christmas Grafton Page

AUSTRALIAN PRIME
MINISTERS TIMELINE
continued

1939 to 1941 – Sir Robert Gordon Menzies
1941 to 1941 – Sir Arthur William Fadden
1941 to 1945 – John Joseph Curtin
1945 to 1945 – Francis Michael Forde
1945 to 1949 – Joseph Benedict Chifley
1949 to 1966 – Sir Robert Gordon Menzies
1966 to 1967 – Harold Edward Holt
1967 to 1968 – Sir John McEwen
1968 to 1971 – Sir John Grey Gorton
1971 to 1972 – Sir William McMahon
1972 to 1975 – Edward Gough Whitlam
1975 to 1983 – John Malcolm Fraser
1983 to 1991 – Robert James Lee Hawke
1991 to 1996 – Paul John Keating
1996 to present – John Winston Howard

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Chapter 1



Physical Environment

PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Location** The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) lies at a latitude of between 35 degrees and 36 degrees south of the equator. Elevations range from 450 m above sea level to 1,911 m at the top of Mount Bimberi in the south. These features, plus the territory's distance of about 130 km from the coastline, are the principal determinants of the area's climate.
- Our Indigenous heritage** Aboriginal people have lived in the region now known as the Australian Capital Territory for tens of thousands of years. The European colonisation of Australia disrupted Aboriginal traditional land use and has constrained the association of Aboriginal people with land. The ACT and wider region is still occupied by descendants of the Ngunnawal people who lived in this area, and places of Aboriginal cultural heritage provide tangible reminders of their traditional land use. The Ngunnawal people are acknowledged as the traditional owners of this land.
- Topography** The total area of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is 2,358 square kilometres (about 236,000 ha), of which 60% is hilly or mountainous. The highest peak in the ACT is Mount Bimberi in the south (1,911 m). Timbered mountains, located in the south and west, and plains and hill country in the north are the ACT's main physical features. The ACT is situated within the upper Murrumbidgee River catchment, in the Murray-Darling Basin. The Murrumbidgee flows through the Territory from the south, and its tributary, the Molonglo, from the east. Other tributaries of the Murrumbidgee include the Cotter, Paddy's, Naas and Gudgenby Rivers. The Molonglo River was dammed in 1964 to form Lake Burley Griffin.
- The Palaeozoic Lachlan Fold Belt stretches from central New South Wales (NSW) to Victoria. The ACT is sited on the belt and underlain by sandstone, limestone, siltstone and shales, all of which were formed from sediments deposited 460 million years ago, when the area was under sea. The ACT does not have any mineral-bearing rocks of economic significance, though deposits of base metals and gold are known to occur. A number of quarries provide materials such as crushed granite, gravel and sand for building.
- Landscapes** The landscapes of the ACT reflect geological events, the long-term effects of weather and climate, and the influences of human settlement. The ACT has three broad landscape types: uplands, rolling or undulating country, and plains.
- Uplands are areas at altitudes above 800 metres. They occur mainly west of the Murrumbidgee River, and consist of a series of north-south parallel ridges, separated by stream valleys. The uplands lie mainly on erosion-resistant, ancient, sedimentary rocks and granites.
- Rolling or undulating country occupies the north-eastern area of the ACT and the eastern parts of the Murrumbidgee Corridor to the south. These areas are formed across moderately weathered rocks at varying elevations, generally 600–900 metres above sea level.

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

Soils The ACT has three principal types of soils: lithosols; gradational soils; and texture contrast soils.

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

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

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

CLIMATE

The ACT has an essentially continental climate with hot summers and cold winters. Although rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year, winter months are slightly drier. When rain does occur during winter, it tends to be gentler, while summer rainfall generally occurs during storms.

In 2004, Canberra's weather was warmer and drier, had more thunderstorms and fewer fogs, than the annual average.

Thunderstorms There were 30 thunderstorm days recorded in 2004 in the ACT. This was more than the annual average of 23 thunderstorm days. High thunderstorm activity was recorded in January (seven days compared with the average of four days), September (four days compared with the average of one day), and December (nine days compared with the average of three days). Due to heavy rainfall and/or hail, four thunderstorms in late 2004 (2 November, 6 and 7 December, and 13 December) were classified as severe. At the ACT Emergency Services Authority in Curtin, a rain rate of 44 mm an hour was recorded during the storm which occurred on 2 November. The intensity of rainfall during this thunderstorm has occurred on average once every 50 years in the ACT.

Frosts and fog There were 89 frosts recorded in 2004, which was less than the long-term average of 99 frosts. There were 51 frosts in winter (average 58), 22 in autumn (average 18) and 15 in spring (average 21). The first frost for 2004 was recorded on 8 April and the last frost was recorded on 29 December. These compare with the median dates of 9 April for the first frost and 16 November for the last frost.

Twenty fogs were recorded in Canberra in 2004. This is less than half of the long-term average of 44 fogs per year and a record low number. All months recorded fewer fogs than average, with the foggiest month being July which had six fogs compared with the average of seven fogs. No fogs were recorded in April, which has an average of four fogs.

1.1 ACT FROSTS AND FOG—2004

	Frost		Fog	
	Frost days	Average frost days(a)	Fog days	Average fog days(a)
January	—	—	—	1
February	—	—	—	1
March	—	—	2	2
April	3	5	—	4
May	19	13	2	7
June	14	18	2	8
July	21	21	6	7
August	16	18	2	4
September	12	13	4	3
October	3	6	2	2
November	—	2	—	1
December	1	—	—	1
Total	89	99	20	44

(a) The average for each month does not necessarily sum to the annual average given the variability that can occur over the year.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

Sunshine In 2004, Canberra had an average of 8.3 hours of sunshine per day. This was above the mean of 7.6 hours per day. March had a record high level of sunshine with an average of 9.3 hours per day, while September and October were the only months to have less than average sunshine.

Temperature The mean daytime maximum temperature for 2004 was 21.0 degrees Celsius, above the average of 19.6 degrees. The mean annual night-time temperature was 7.0 degrees, again above the average of 6.5 degrees. The warmest month was February, with an average daily temperature of 22.2 degrees. The coldest month was July, with an average daily temperature of 5.9 degrees.

Temperature *continued*

In 2004, Canberra had 45 days where the temperature reached 30.0 degrees or more. This compares with the average of 30 days. On 14 of these days, the temperature reached 35.0 degrees or more. On average, Canberra experiences five days per year of temperatures of 35.0 degrees or more. The highest maximum temperature recorded in Canberra in 2004, was 38.7 degrees on 14 February. The lowest maximum temperature was 6.5 degrees on 17 July.

The lowest temperature recorded in Canberra in 2004 was minus 7.3 degrees on 21 July.

1.2 AIR TEMPERATURE, ACT—2004

	<i>Air temperature daily readings</i>		<i>Long term average air temperature</i>	
	<i>Mean max. (°C)</i>	<i>Mean min. (°C)</i>	<i>Mean max. (°C)</i>	<i>Mean min. (°C)</i>
January	29.3	13.6	27.7	13.0
February	30.6	13.8	27.3	13.0
March	26.7	10.6	24.5	10.8
April	22.3	8.1	19.9	6.8
May	16.7	1.9	15.3	3.3
June	13.1	2.2	12.2	0.7
July	12.1	-0.2	11.2	-0.4
August	14.7	1.9	12.9	1.0
September	17.1	4.1	15.9	3.2
October	20.2	7.1	19.4	6.1
November	23.4	9.3	22.6	8.8
December	26.6	12.0	26.0	11.2

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

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

The mean daily wind run for 2004 was 205.8 km a day, more than the long-term average of 183.9 km per day. The windiest month was June, with 270 km per day and the calmest month was April with 153 km per day. Canberra had 39 strong wind days in 2004, which was above the average of 25 strong wind days. The strongest wind gust was recorded on 27 October, at 87 km per hour.

Rainfall and evaporation

In 2004, a total of 435.2 mm of rain was recorded at Canberra Airport. This figure was below the average of 625.2 mm. Below average rainfall was recorded from January to July and the period from February to July was the driest on record. April was the driest month with 2.4 mm of rain recorded. August, November and December all recorded above average rainfall with the wettest month being November (85.8 mm). There were 84 rain days in 2004, compared with the average of 105 rain days.

There were no recorded snowfalls at Canberra Airport in 2004.

In 2004, evaporation of 1,809.8 mm was recorded. This is higher than the average annual figure of 1,686.6 mm.

1.3 RAINFALL, ACT—2004

	<i>Total rainfall (mm)</i>	<i>Average rainfall (mm)</i>	<i>Rainy days</i>	<i>Average rainy days</i>
January	49.0	60.1	6	8
February	21.4	55.6	7	7
March	4.4	52.5	2	7
April	2.4	48.5	2	7
May	6.6	46.9	2	8
June	11.6	39.7	8	9
July	10.8	41.5	13	10
August	67.8	47.3	7	11
September	48.0	52.7	10	10
October	55.0	64.4	11	10
November	85.8	63.5	10	10
December	72.4	52.5	10	7
Total	435.2	625.2	88	104

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

DROUGHT & WATER

The ACT continues to suffer from a severe drought. The drought in the ACT has brought a decline in ground cover and reduced flows in ACT rivers, as well as a general decline in water quality. The drought is affecting the ACT's urban and rural residents through water restrictions, which were first implemented in December 2002. Water restrictions were in place for all of 2004. Stage two water restrictions were implemented from the beginning of autumn until the end of winter while stage three water restrictions were in effect over the spring and summer months.

Water supply

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

The Cotter River Catchment has three dams. The Cotter Dam, which was constructed in 1912, Bendora Dam, which was completed in 1961, and Corin Dam, which was completed in 1968. The Googong catchment has only one dam, Googong Dam, which was completed in 1979.

The quality of water is dependent on the health of catchment areas. The ACT's water catchment areas suffered significant damage during the bushfires of January 2003, with vegetation almost completely burnt out. Almost all of the Cotter, Gudgenby-Nass and Paddy's river catchments and parts of the Molonglo and Murrumbidgee river catchments were bushfire affected. In February 2003, one rainstorm washed the equivalent of 17 years of soil and 27 years of ash and charcoal from fire damaged catchment into Canberra's water supply dams, making them unusable for drinking water. As a consequence, for three months in 2003–04, ACT's water was sourced solely from Googong Dam south of Queanbeyan, which had been unaffected by the fires.

Water supply *continued* In March 2004, 100% of ACT households were connected to mains water. This was compared to 93% of Australian households. In 2004, 58% of ACT households nominated supply restrictions as a problem with their mains water supply. This was the highest rate nationally and compared with 38% of Victorian households and 34% of NSW households. The national average was 32%.

Water use From 2002–03 to 2003–04 total water use in the ACT declined by 13,305 ML (from 65,567 ML to 52,262 ML) despite an increase in customers. Annual water consumption per capita for 2003–04 was 156 kL, a decrease of 24% from 2002–03 (206 kL).

1.4 WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE—ACT

	Units	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
Customers	no.	120 349	122 760	124 570	126 750	129 114	131 893
Maximum daily demand(a)	ML	371	331	392	416	367	323
Total consumption(a)	ML	60 361	57 929	62 834	65 904	65 567	52 262
Annual consumption per capita(a)(b)	kL	182	176	186	194	206	156
Rainfall	mm	689	666	618	633	340	463
Length of mains	km	2 907	2 921	2 933	2 948	2 964	2 985

(a) Also includes Queanbeyan.

(b) 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 2003–04.

LAND USE

Vegetation and biodiversity The varying landscapes of the ACT are conducive to a variety of vegetation. More than half of the ACT is protected within conservation reserves, and a further 8% is managed by ACT Forests. Much of the natural vegetation of the area has been preserved.

The ACT has two primary bioregions (an area of land that contains linked ecosystems), the South-Eastern Highlands bioregion which contains most of the ACT, and the Australian Alps bioregion located in the south west of the ACT and wholly within Namadgi National Park.

The South-Eastern Highlands bioregion is quite diverse. It includes wet and dry sclerophyll forests, woodland, minor cool temperate rainforest and minor grassland and herbaceous communities. The Australian Alps bioregion is characterised by alpine herbfields, Snow Gum woodlands and montane forests where Alpine Ash is prominent.

Almost half of the ACT is covered by native forests and woodlands (49.5%) with native shrublands and heathlands covering another 9.4%, and native grasslands and minimally modified pasture covering 8.0%. The remainder of the ACT is not covered by native vegetation, 10.4% is plantation land, 8.1% urban development and 1.5% annual crops and highly modified pastures.

Vegetation and biodiversity <i>continued</i>	<p>The ACT is home to endangered and declining species including natural temperate grassland and Yellow Box / Red Gum grassy woodland which are both threatened ecological communities. In addition to these, Environment ACT lists 24 species of plants and animals as either endangered, or vulnerable.</p> <p>Natural temperate grassland is continually threatened by urban development, changes in rural land use, weed invasion and fires. Approximately 95% of the ACT's original natural temperate grassland has been destroyed, with only four sites remaining which have an area greater than 100 ha. This threatened ecological community provides habitat for two threatened reptiles – the Striped Legless Lizard and the Eastern Lined Earless Dragon, as well as the threatened plant species – Button Wrinklewort.</p> <p>Yellow Box / Red Gum grassy woodland is distinguished by an open canopy of either or both Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum trees above native tussock grasses, herbs and shrubs. It is habitat for both threatened and declining species, including six threatened species of birds. Clearing for agriculture and grazing, urban development, firewood collection, tree die-back, fires, weeds and feral animals are some of the conservation threats to the woodland.</p>
Parks and reserves	Managed by Environment ACT, national parks and nature reserves account for approximately 53% of the ACT's total land area.
Canberra Nature Park	The hilltops and ridges in Canberra, along with the Murrumbidgee River Corridor make up Canberra Nature Park. There are 30 separate areas in the park ranging from bushland hills to lowland native grasslands, some of which contain Yellow Box / Red Gum grassy woodland. The park provides habitat for a number of rare or threatened species, including the Hooded Robin, Striped Legless Lizard and Button Wrinklewort. As well as providing wildlife corridors, Canberra Nature Park is used by residents of the ACT for recreational activities.
Googong Foreshores	Googong Foreshores is situated 10 km south of Queanbeyan. It is managed by the ACT Parks and Conservation Service as a water catchment area for Canberra and Queanbeyan, a wildlife refuge and a public recreation area. Googong Foreshores is part of a significant wildlife corridor between Lake George and the Tinderry Mountains and is home to many species of flora and fauna. Rare species, such as the Morabine Grasshopper, Rosenberg's Monitor and the Pink-tailed Legless Lizard live there. In addition there are a number of threatened species of birds and plants in the area, including the Speckled Warbler and the Silky Swainson-pea.

Jerrabomberra Wetlands Located on the edge of Lake Burley Griffin, in the centre of Canberra, Jerrabomberra Wetlands is one of the most significant habitats in the region. It is home to platypus and native water rats as well as other wildlife including amphibians, reptiles and fish. Migratory birds from as far away as Japan and China are among the more than 77 species of water birds the wetlands attract. Jerrabomberra Wetlands are managed as part of Canberra Nature Park and are a popular location for bird watching.

Namadgi National Park Namadgi National Park is the most northern of the Australian Alps national parks, encompassing more than half of the ACT. In 1984, 105,900 ha were declared, protecting the cultural sites, flora and fauna of the area. Its unique location means that Namadgi National Park includes a diverse range of plant communities from coastal environments, inland tablelands and alpine regions.

There is much variety in the park. Habitats including low open woodland, broad grassy plains and alpine meadows.

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

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

The early 1960s to the early 1980s saw space tracking stations at Honeysuckle Creek and Orroral Valley in operation. They were instrumental in monitoring the Apollo space program, with the Honeysuckle Creek station providing the first pictures of man walking on the moon. Honeysuckle Creek was closed in 1981 and its 26 metre antenna was relocated to Tidbinbilla. Orroral Valley closed in 1985 and its 26 metre antenna was donated and relocated to the University of Tasmania.

There are many recreational opportunities in Namadgi National Park. These include: bushwalking; camping; cycling; rock climbing; and abseiling.

Murrumbidgee River Corridor The Murrumbidgee River flows for 66 km through the ACT, from Angle Crossing in the south to Uriarra Crossing in the north. The Murrumbidgee River Corridor includes the river and a narrow strip of land on either side. While it is identified as a single entity, it is comprised of nature reserves, recreation reserves, a heritage conservation zone, plantation forests and rural leases. The corridor is close to the suburbs of Canberra and presents opportunities for recreational activities such as: picnicking; swimming; fishing; canoeing; and observing wildlife. Murrumbidgee River Corridor is part of the Canberra Nature Park.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve covers approximately 5,500 ha, it borders Namadgi National Park in the south east of the ACT and is part of the Australian Alps. The reserve includes a large valley floor and the Tidbinbilla and Gibraltar ranges, and therefore sustains several habitats including wetlands, grasslands, forests, and sub-alpine areas. A wide range of plant and animal life live in the reserve including two species of threatened plants, the King Fern and Austral Toadflax. Kangaroos, possums, lyrebirds, wombats, echidnas and platypus are all examples of Australian animals known to live in the reserve.

The mountains of Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve are spiritually significant to Aboriginal people. The reserve includes examples of Aboriginal rock shelters and artefact scatters.

Places of significance Australia recognises the special features of some natural, Indigenous and historic environments by placing them on the Register of the National Estate. The register is compiled by the Australian Heritage Commission. Once a site is listed, the actions of the Commonwealth Government are constrained to consider the heritage value of a site before undertaking actions which could have potentially significant adverse affects.

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

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

In addition, the ACT (including Jervis Bay) has 193 historic places listed on the Register of the National Estate. Some of these are well known landmarks, for example the Australian War Memorial. Others are less easily identified, for example the Cork Oak Tree, located in Duntroon.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

The ACT Government operates three waste management sites within the ACT. Parkwood Road Recycling Estate at Macgregor is specifically for recycling and does not accept garbage, whereas Mitchell Resource Management Centre and Mugga Lane Resource Management Centre accept both recyclables and garbage.

As part of the 'No Waste by 2010' strategy, the ACT Government has arranged construction of the Hume Resource Recovery Estate. This will be built adjacent to the Mugga Lane Resource Management Centre and will include the facilities for, separation and storage of recyclables, mixed solid waste reprocessing (taking residual wastes and processing them into resources streams), and a No Waste Education Centre.

An audit of Canberra Waste conducted in April 2004, reports that the average Canberra household generates 11.68 kg of waste every week. This is comprised of 7.57 kg of garbage and 4.11 kg of recyclables.

More than one third (36.1%), of household garbage is food. The composition of the rest of Canberra garbage includes nappies (7.6%) and organics (6.2%). Recyclables in the garbage which could be recovered account for 25.2% of the total. These are comprised of recyclable containers (13.5%) and paper and cardboard (11.7%).

The composition of the recycling stream in Canberra includes paper and cardboard (52.3%) and recyclable containers (34.9%).

Sewerage

Most of the sewerage generated in Canberra is treated at the Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre (LMWQCC). The Centre, which is the largest in inland Australia, processes approximately 90 million litres of wastewater every day, of which 99.9% is water and 0.1% is solids.

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

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

Water quality in the river is monitored, and a Fish Monitoring Program plus counts of macroinvertebrates provides information on the river's health.

In the ACT, recycling occurs during sewerage treatment. Solid material removed from the sewerage during treatment is incinerated at high temperatures. The ash which is created during this process is sold to farmers as a soil conditioner. Additionally, the LMWQCC uses treated effluent for irrigation, fire protection sprays and washing down plant equipment. Another recycling program called watermining occurs at the Southwell Park Watermining Facility. This is where wastewater is extracted from the sewer, treated to meet health and environmental standards then used for irrigation.

In 2003–04, the number of sewerage customers in the ACT increased by 2.1%, from 125,784 to 128,446. Over the same period, the quantity of sewerage treated decreased by 1.3%, from 28,313 ML to 27,959 ML. Sewerage treated per person per annum also decreased between 2002–03 and 2003–04 by 2.9%, from 89 kL to 87 kL.

1.5 SELECTED SEWERAGE STATISTICS—ACT

	Unit	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
Customers	no.	117 648	119 846	121 618	123 641	125 784	128 446
Quantity of sewage treated	ML	32 718	32 585	30 277	30 645	28 313	27 959
Sewerage treated per person per annum	kL	106	105	97	98	89	87
Length of mains	km	2 817	2 836	2 852	2 875	2 897	2 921

Source: ActewAGL Annual Report 2003–04.

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Chapter 2



Government

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The site for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was chosen in 1907, and on 1 January 1911, New South Wales (NSW) ceded its government authority over the ACT and parliamentary power of the Territory was vested in the Commonwealth. The site was commonly called the Federal Capital Territory until 1938. Until 1989, the Federal Minister for Territories made all decisions relating to the ACT.

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.

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 (NT), the ACT does not have a Governor/Administrator.

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

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
Sixth Assembly	16 October 2004

Source: Elections ACT.

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 election for the Seventh Assembly is due to be held on 18 October 2008.

2.2 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES FOR THE ACT—June 2005

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

(a) Includes Chifley, 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). As a result the ACT is sometimes referred to as a 'city state'.

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

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

As the Territory has no Governor or Administrator, there is no Executive Council as in the other states and the NT. 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 Queensland and the NT Parliaments, the Legislative Assembly has only one Chamber. It differs from the Federal Parliament and other State Parliaments in that it is unicameral, that is, it has no equivalent Senate or Legislative Council.

The 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 ELECTED MEMBERS IN THE ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—30 JUNE 2005

	<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
Dunne, Vicki	Ginninderra	Liberal	Opposition Whip; Manager of Opposition Business
Foskey, Deb	Molonglo	ACT Greens	
Gallagher, Katy	Molonglo	ALP	Minister for Education and Training; Minister for Children, Youth and Family Support; Minister for Women; Minister for Industrial Relations
Gentleman, Mick	Brindabella	ALP	
Hargreaves, John	Brindabella	ALP	Minister for Disability, Housing and Community Services; Minister for Urban Services; Minister for Police and Emergency Services
MacDonald, Karin	Brindabella	ALP	Government Whip
Mulcahy, Richard	Molonglo	Liberal	
Porter, Mary	Ginninderra	ALP	
Pratt, Steve	Brindabella	Liberal	Deputy Speaker
Quinlan, Ted	Molonglo	ALP	Deputy Chief Minister; Treasurer; Minister for Economic Development
Smyth, Brendan	Brindabella	Liberal	Leader of Opposition
Stanhope, Jon	Ginninderra	ALP	Chief Minister; Attorney General; Minister for Environment; Minister for Art, Heritage and Indigenous Affairs
Stefaniak, Bill	Ginninderra	Liberal	Deputy Leader of the Opposition
Seselja, Zed	Molonglo	Liberal	

Source: ACT Government Website.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT
PUBLIC SERVICE

The ACT Public Service was created on 1 July 1994 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 2004, the ACT Public Service comprised 16,128 actual staff (or 13,689 full-time equivalent staff). This was a 7% increase in actual staff (or 8% full-time equivalent staff) from 30 June 2003. The upward trend in the size of the service since the year 2000 has continued into 2004. Actual and full-time equivalent staff numbers have increased 21% and 19% respectively since 2000.

The gender profile of the service has remained relatively unchanged over the past five years, that is, more than two-thirds were female. At 30 June 2004, 67% of staff were female and 33% male, similar to the ratio recorded at 30 June for the previous five years.

2.4 ACT PUBLIC SERVICE STAFFING(a), By gender—30 June

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Actual staff numbers						
Males	4 441	4 150	4 217	4 481	4 727	5 257
Females	9 654	9 225	9 495	9 952	10 324	10 871
Total	14 095	13 375	13 712	14 433	15 051	16 128
Full-time equivalent staff	11 736	11 499	11 670	12 255	12 647	13 689

(a) All figures refer only to those employees covered by the PERSPECT database.

Source: State of the Service Report, 2003–04.

Employment type **The number of temporary employees within the ACT Public Service rose in 2004 to 2,134 people, up from 1,954 in 2003. This was the highest number of temporary employees during the past six years.**

The rate of casual employment in the ACT Public Service since the year 2000 has remained at around 10%.

2.5 ACT PUBLIC SERVICE STAFFING(a)—30 June (Number)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Permanent						
Full-time	8 637	8 324	8 247	8 553	9 069	9 796
Part-time	2 303	2 189	2 183	2 366	2 433	2 578
Total	10 940	10 513	10 430	10 919	11 502	12 374
Temporary						
Full-time	1 227	1 203	1 467	1 597	1 452	1 611
Part-time	366	357	452	478	502	523
Total	1 593	1 560	1 919	2 075	1 954	2 134
Casual	1 562	1 302	1 363	1 439	1 595	1 620
Total	14 095	13 375	13 712	14 433	15 051	16 128

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

Source: State of the Service Report, 2003–04

GOVERNMENT FINANCE
STATISTICS

Operating statement **ACT general government operating revenue in 2003–04 totalled \$2,363m, with 44% (\$1,033m) of it coming from current grants and subsidies, and a further 32% (\$753m) coming from taxation revenue.**

With expenses totalling \$2,566m in the year, the ACT Government achieved a Government Finance Statistics (GFS) net operating balance of -\$203m compared to GFS net lending of -\$25m.

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

2.6 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	579	684	753
Current grants and subsidies	947	982	1 033
Sales of goods and services	270	240	260
Interest income	99	122	99
Other	238	332	218
<i>Total</i>	2 134	2 360	2 363
less			
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	128	141	134
Employee expenses	877	949	1 097
Other operating expenses	603	646	741
<i>Total</i>	1 609	1 736	1 971
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	11	11	20
Other interest expenses	58	58	54
Other property expenses	—	—	—
Current transfers			
Grant expenses	314	333	352
Subsidy expenses	93	82	130
Other current transfers	—	90	—
Capital transfers			
Other capital transfers	42	39	38
<i>Total expenses</i>	2 126	2 348	2 566
equals			
GFS Net Operating Balance	8	12	-203
<i>less</i>			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Gross fixed capital formation	146	115	160
less Depreciation	128	141	134
plus Change in inventories	—	—	—
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	-89	-116	-204
<i>Total</i>	-71	-142	-178
equals			
GFS Net lending (+)/Borrowing (-)	79	154	-25

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2003-04 (cat. no. 5512.0).

Taxation revenue Taxes on property were the source of just over half (54% or \$406m) of the ACT Government's taxation revenue in 2003-04. A further 24% (\$177m) come from taxes on employers' payroll and the labour force.

Total taxation revenue increased by 10% (\$69m) between 2002-03 and 2003-04. Over two-thirds (68%) of this increase was derived from taxes on property.

2.7 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force			
Employers' payroll taxes	147	169	177
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property			
Land taxes	33	41	49
Municipal rates	108	113	119
Other	4	4	9
<i>Total</i>	145	157	178
Taxes on financial and capital transaction			
Financial institutions transactions taxes	18	17	17
Stamp duties on conveyances	128	176	192
Other stamp duties	1	9	18
<i>Total</i>	146	201	228
<i>Total</i>	292	359	406
Taxes on provision of goods and services			
Taxes on gambling			
Government lotteries	4	5	6
Private lotteries	8	8	7
Gambling machines	27	28	33
Casino taxes	2	2	2
Race betting taxes	2	2	1
<i>Total</i>	43	45	50
Taxes on insurance			
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	29	33	38
<i>Total</i>	29	33	38
<i>Total</i>	71	78	87
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes			
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	21	24	24
Other	49	54	59
<i>Total</i>	69	78	83
Franchise taxes			
Gas	—	—	—
Petroleum products	—	—	—
Tobacco	—	—	—
Liquor	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	69	78	83
Total(a)	579	684	753
Taxes received from public corporations(a)	12	15	15

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

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5506.0).

Taxation revenue *continued*

State and territory governments and local councils charged residents an average of \$2,402 a year in property taxes, stamp duty, gambling taxes, payroll and other taxes in 2003–04. NSW (\$2,597) and Western Australia (WA) (\$2,503) had the highest, while the NT had the lowest state and local taxation per head (\$1,596).

Taxation per capita for the ACT, at \$2,329, was below the national average. When compared to the other states and territories, WA recorded the largest percentage increase in taxation per capita between 2002–03 and 2003–04 with 17%. The ACT recorded the fourth largest percentage increase (10%).

2.8 TAXATION PER HEAD OF RESIDENT POPULATION

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
<i>Level of government</i>	\$	\$	\$
State and local			
Australian Capital Territory	1 808	2 120	2 329
New South Wales	2 338	2 476	2 597
Victoria	2 176	2 285	2 455
Queensland	1 671	1 864	2 128
South Australia	1 836	2 018	2 278
Western Australia	1 908	2 139	2 503
Tasmania	1 475	1 558	1 698
Northern Territory	1 392	1 497	1 596
<i>Average</i>	2 052	2 206	2 402
Commonwealth	9 088	9 844	10 462
Australia	11 119	12 029	12 841

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2003–04 (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 2003–04, the ACT General Government recorded a surplus of \$300m. This was a 17% rise from that recorded for the previous year.

2.9 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Cash flow statement

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
	\$m	\$m	\$m
CASHFLOW STATEMENT			
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	601	657	763
Receipts from sales of goods and services	296	292	290
Grants and subsidies received	1 006	1 032	1 063
Other receipts	303	279	395
<i>Total</i>	2 206	2 260	2 511
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	-1 303	-1 287	-1 469
Grants and subsidies paid	-424	-441	-465
Interest paid	-60	-53	-54
Other payments	-99	-225	-267
<i>Total</i>	-1 886	-2 005	-2 255
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>	320	255	256
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-152	-131	-164
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	—
Sales of non-financial assets	95	132	208
<i>Total</i>	-57	1	44
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	12	19	-26
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-22	-392	-95
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	-10	-10	-11
Borrowing (net)	63	-29	-56
Deposits received (net)(a)	—	—	—
Other financing (net)(a)	-46	-5	-3
<i>Total</i>	7	-45	-70
Net increase/decrease in cash held	261	-162	109
SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIT (-)			
Net cash flows from operating activities and investments in non-financial assets	263	257	300
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	—	—	—
Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	263	257	300

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

Note: Negative figures denote cash outflows.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2003–04 (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 2004 was \$9,380m, an increase of 8% from \$8,629m recorded a year earlier. This also represented an increase of 20% since 30 June 2002.**

The most significant assets held by the ACT Government were land and fixed assets of \$5,656m, followed by equity of \$3,895m. The most significant liabilities were unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities of \$2,338m, followed by borrowing of \$633m.

2.10 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET

	2002	2003	2004
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and deposits	36	722	64
Advances paid	566	525	502
Investments, loans and placements	1 722	1 274	2 254
Other non-equity assets	220	302	258
Equity	2 788	3 419	3 895
Total	5 332	6 242	6 972
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	5 233	5 312	5 656
Other non-financial assets	274	375	352
Total	5 507	5 687	6 008
Total	10 839	11 930	12 980
Liabilities			
Deposits held	55	52	56
Advances received	290	272	262
Borrowing	621	622	633
Unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities	1 831	1 994	2 338
Other provisions	—	25	22
Other non-equity liabilities	216	336	289
Total	3 014	3 301	3 600
GFS Net worth	7 825	8 629	9 380
Net debt(a)	-1 358	-1 575	-1 869

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

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2003–04 (cat. no. 5512.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2003–04*, cat. no. 5512.0

Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2003–04, cat. no. 5506.0

Non-ABS ACT Government Website

Commissioner for Public Administration, *State of the Service Report, 2003–04*

Elections ACT

Chapter 3



Economy

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

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

In current prices, the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) GSP increased by 8% between 2002–03 and 2003–04, from \$15,023m to \$16,246m. In chain volume terms it increased 2% from \$15,023m in 2002–03 to \$15,245m in 2003–04. Over the six years from 1998–99 to 2003–04, GSP increased by 11% in chain volume terms – this compares with an increase of nearly 18% for Australia as a whole.

3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT—ACT

Year	In current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1998–99	11 973	7	13 706	7
1999–2000	12 716	6	14 154	3
2000–01	13 313	5	14 545	3
2001–02	13 946	5	14 713	1
2002–03	15 023	8	15 023	2
2003–04	16 246	8	15 245	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, 2003–04 (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's GSP grew by 8% in current price terms and 2% in volume per capita from 2002–03 to 2003–04. At \$47,255 for the chain volume measure, the ACT had the highest per capita GSP of any state or territory in 2003–04 and was \$7,931 (20%) higher than GDP per capita for Australia (\$39,324). The gap between the ACT and the rest of Australia has closed in relative terms in recent years. In 1998–99, GSP for the ACT was 25% higher than the GDP (chain volume measure).

3.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Per capita

	In current prices				Chain volume measures(a)			
	ACT		Australia		ACT		Australia	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
1998–99	38 812	6.8	31 302	4.3	44 430	7.0	35 453	4.1
1999–2000	41 001	5.6	32 735	4.6	45 638	2.7	36 380	2.6
2000–01	41 979	2.4	34 667	5.9	45 863	0.5	36 674	0.8
2001–02	43 530	3.7	36 521	5.3	45 923	0.1	37 614	2.6
2002–03	46 624	7.1	38 374	5.1	46 624	1.5	38 374	2.0
2003–04	50 359	8.0	40 647	5.9	47 255	1.4	39 324	2.5

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04 (cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS STATE PRODUCT
continued

In 2003–04 the largest contribution to total factor income (TFI) for the ACT came from the GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE industry (26%). The PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry was next (14%) followed by CONSTRUCTION, and DWELLING OWNERSHIP (both 8%).

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE has consistently been the largest single industry contributor to TFI in the ACT back to 1989–90, when the ABS commenced production of state accounts. The contribution of these four industries has been quite consistent since then although the contribution by CONSTRUCTION has risen from 6% in the early and mid–90's to 8% in 2003–04.

In contrast to the ACT, no single industry contributed more than 12% to TFI for Australia in 2003–04. The largest contributions came from MANUFACTURING and PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (both 12%).

3.3 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME—2003–04(a)

	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	Contribution %	\$m	Contribution %
Agriculture	18	—	23 982	3
Mining	2	—	32 450	5
Manufacturing	239	2	84 979	12
Electricity, gas and water	364	2	18 158	3
Construction	1 195	8	49 548	7
Wholesale trade	324	2	39 089	5
Retail trade	646	4	40 297	6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	336	2	16 036	2
Transport and storage	417	3	35 737	5
Communication services	341	2	21 193	3
Finance and insurance	531	4	56 915	8
Property and business services	2 084	14	83 277	12
Government administration and defence	3 865	26	27 626	4
Education	832	6	32 189	5
Health and community services	881	6	44 704	6
Cultural and recreational services	390	3	13 100	2
Personal and other services	431	3	16 701	2
Ownership of dwellings	1 247	8	63 249	9
General government(b)	658	4	14 568	2
All industries	14 801	100	713 796	100

(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, 2003–04 (cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS STATE PRODUCT
continued

In current prices, compensation of employees continued to be the major income component of the ACT's GSP, accounting for 59% (\$9,541m) in 2003–04. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 32% (\$5,260m) and taxes less subsidies on production and imports, 9% (\$1,446m). In contrast, compensation of employees contributed 47% to Australia's GDP in 2003–04, reflecting differences between the economic structure of the ACT compared to Australia as a whole. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 41% to Australia's GDP in 2003–04 and taxes less subsidies on production and imports accounted for 12%.

3.4 INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT, In current prices—ACT

	Compensation of employees		Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income		Taxes less subsidies on production and imports		GSP(a)	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
1998–99	7 441	62	3 601	30	931	8	11 973	100
1999–2000	7 668	60	4 021	32	1 027	8	12 716	100
2000–01	8 238	62	3 929	30	1 146	9	13 313	100
2001–02	8 448	61	4 373	31	1 125	8	13 946	100
2002–03	8 935	59	4 782	32	1 306	9	15 023	100
2003–04	9 541	59	5 260	32	1 446	9	16 246	100

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04 (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 formation).

In 2003–04, the ACT's state final demand grew 4% in chain volume terms. In current prices, state final demand was up 7% to \$23,519m. In comparison, Australia experienced growth of 5% (chain volume measures) and 7% (current prices) in domestic final demand.

3.5 FINAL DEMAND

	ACT				Australia			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures		Current prices		Chain volume measures	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1998–99	16 569	4	18 476	4	599 363	6	663 762	5
1999–2000	18 087	9	19 761	7	636 260	6	695 891	5
2000–01	18 855	4	19 880	1	666 803	5	698 464	—
2001–02	20 086	7	20 659	4	714 091	7	729 783	4
2002–03	21 974	9	21 974	6	774 853	9	774 853	6
2003–04	23 519	7	22 811	4	830 020	7	815 934	5

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04 (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, particularly in final consumption expenditure. In 2003–04, general government final consumption expenditure made up 46% of the ACT's state final demand, but only made up 18% of Australian final demand in current prices. The difference was also noticeable in capital expenditure, where private gross fixed capital expenditure accounted for 10% of state final demand at current prices in the ACT compared with 20% for Australia.

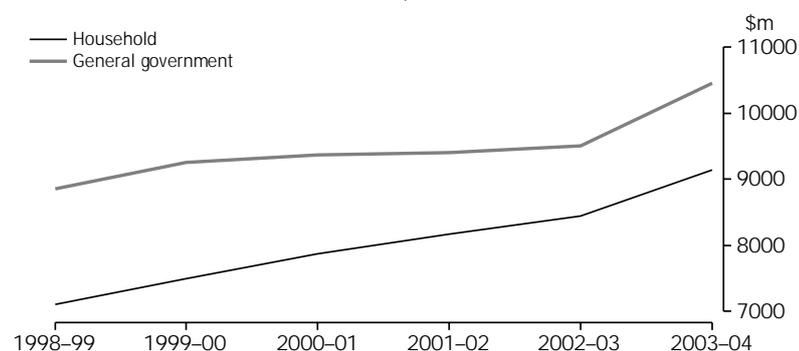
3.6 FINAL DEMAND AT CURRENT PRICES—2003–04

	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	10 936	46	145 836	18
Household	9 327	40	484 935	58
Gross fixed capital formation				
Private				
Dwellings	746	3	54 564	7
Non-dwelling construction	308	1	31 815	4
Machinery and equipment	654	3	53 471	6
Livestock	—	—	2 195	—
Intangible fixed assets	262	1	11 433	1
Ownership transfer costs	297	1	16 202	2
Total private	2 267	10	169 681	20
Public	989	4	29 568	4
State final demand	23 519	100	830 020	100

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Household final consumption expenditure in the ACT, as a proportion of the territory's total final consumption expenditure, has increased each year over the last seven years, from 44% in 1997–98 to 46% in 2003–04.

3.7 FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, ACT: Chain volume measures



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99; 1999–00; 2000–01; 2001–02; 2002–03; 2003–04 (cat. no. 5220.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND
continued

In 2003–04, household final consumption expenditure for the ACT, in current prices, was \$9,327m – this represented approximately 2% of total household consumption expenditure in Australia. Rent and other dwelling services accounted for the greatest single proportion of household expenditure in the ACT (18%), consistent with Australia overall.

Other major contributors to household final consumption expenditure categories in the ACT in 2003–04 were miscellaneous goods and services (15%), recreation and culture (13%), and food and transport (10%) each. This pattern of expenditure was similar to the pattern for Australia.

3.8 HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, In current prices(a)—2003–04

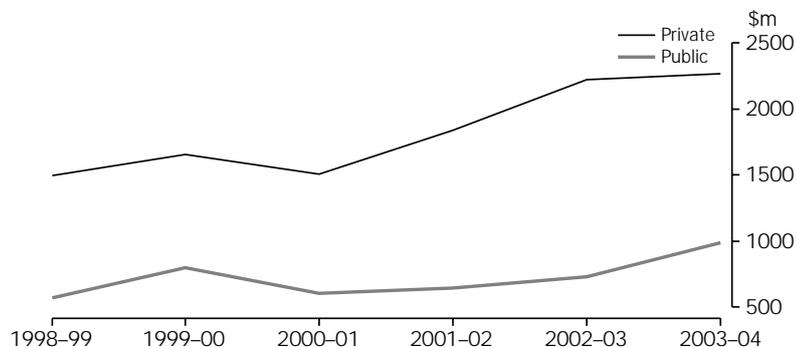
	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	966	10	50 949	11
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	403	4	19 812	4
Clothing and footwear	403	4	18 552	4
Rent and other dwelling services	1 654	18	85 244	18
Electricity, gas and other fuels	223	2	10 085	2
Furnishings and other household equipment	599	6	27 512	6
Health	378	4	27 138	6
Transport	923	10	55 921	12
Communications	252	3	13 594	3
Recreation and culture	1 258	13	58 617	12
Education services	213	2	11 514	2
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	738	8	38 261	8
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 408	15	67 737	14
Net expenditure interstate	-91	-1	na	na
Total(a)	9 327	100	484 935	100

(a) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04 (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's public gross fixed capital formation increased, in chain volume terms, to \$1,007m in 2003–04, up 26% on the \$799m spent in 2002–03. Private gross fixed capital formation for the ACT, in chain volume terms, was \$2,267m in 2003–04, down 5% from 2002–03 (\$2,328m).

3.9 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, ACT: Chain volume measures



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99; 1999–00; 2000–01; 2001–02; 2002–03; 2003–04 (cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS HOUSEHOLD
DISPOSABLE INCOME

An analysis of GSP per head of population concentrates on the level of economic production and its growth. 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 2003–04, across all states and territories, gross household disposable income per capita was highest in the ACT (\$38,173) and lowest in Tasmania (\$21,963). The average across Australia was \$25,949. Differences between states and territories reflected differences in the impact of a range of factors, including average wage levels, 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, one reason for the high level of gross household disposable income per capita in the ACT (compared with other states) is the ACT's higher labour force participation rate.

3.10 GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME, Per capita, In current prices—
2003–04

	\$
Australian Capital Territory	38 173
New South Wales	26 838
Victoria	27 238
Queensland	22 915
South Australia	23 852
Western Australia	25 958
Tasmania	21 963
Northern Territory	28 029
Australia	25 946

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 2003–04 (cat. no. 5220.0).

INTERNATIONAL
MERCHANDISE TRADE

For imports, international merchandise trade refers to commodities which are released from the Australian Customs Service control in the ACT. For exports, it refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT.

Generally the level of both imports to, and exports from, the ACT are minor in the context of Australia's overall level of imports and exports. In 2003–04, imports to the ACT were \$4m and exports from the ACT were negligible.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
SERVICES

International services credits (exports of services) for the ACT rose 6% to \$786m from 2002–03 to 2003–04, while international services debits (imports of services) rose \$81m (8%) to \$1,083m. In comparison, international services credits rose 5% and debits rose 4%, nationally.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES *continued*

The contribution of different components to the totals varies quite markedly between the ACT and Australia as a whole. For the ACT, Government services n.i.e. is by far the largest contributor whereas for Australia the largest contributor is Travel. Expenditure on travel is nevertheless a significant contributor to international trade in services for the ACT. In 2003–04 travel ‘credits’ (expenditure on travel services in the ACT by overseas visitors) were \$224m, or 28% of total credits. Travel ‘debits’ (expenditure on travel services by ACT residents when abroad) were \$268m, or 25% of the total. Travel credits increased by 17% from 2002–03 to 2003–04 and travel debits increased by 11%.

The importance of education related travel to the ACT travel credits component can clearly be seen from table 3.11. In 2003–04, education related travel contributed 53% of the personal travel component, similar to its contribution in 2002–03. For Australia as a whole, education related travel contributed 36% to the personal travel component in 2003–04.

3.11 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES—Credits

	2002–03		2003–04	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	7 458	—	7 613
Travel				
Business	9	1 122	12	1 262
Personal				
Education-related	100	4 896	112	5 627
Other	83	9 434	100	10 219
Total	183	14 330	212	15 846
Communication(a)	50	1 082	46	838
Construction services	np	85	np	85
Financial services	—	984	—	995
Insurance services	—	673	—	686
Computer & information services	np	1 091	np	1 126
Royalties & licence fees	6	618	np	601
Other business services	31	3 638	24	3 548
Personal, cultural & recreational services	np	610	np	523
Government services n.i.e.	443	802	465	835
Total(b)	742	32 493	786	33 958

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

(b) Total includes confidential items.

Source: ABS data on request, *International Trade in Services*.

3.12 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES—Debits

	2002-03		2003-04	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	-2	-10 960	—	-11 634
Travel				
Business	-64	-2 677	-71	-2 908
Personal				
Education-related	-21	-654	-17	-698
Other	-156	-7 681	-180	-8 530
Total	-177	-8 335	-197	-9 228
Communication(a)	-24	-1 407	-15	-879
Construction services	—	—	—	—
Financial services	—	-585	—	-587
Insurance services	—	-856	—	-874
Computer & information services	-25	-967	-18	-1 009
Royalties & licence fees	-4	-1 828	-4	-1 988
Other business services	-20	-3 746	np	-3 515
Personal, cultural & recreational services	-2	-846	np	-874
Government services n.i.e.	-684	-684	-756	-756
Total(b)	-1 002	-32 891	-1 083	-34 252

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

(b) Total includes confidential items.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, March 2005* (cat. no. 5368.0).

LENDING ACTIVITY

Lending activity can be 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 in the ACT for owner occupation (excluding refinancing) was \$1,459m in 2003-04, down \$36m from 2002-03. The largest component of housing finance during this period was the purchase of established dwellings, at \$1,580m. Refinancing increased by 21% to \$353m in 2003-04, and finance for construction was down \$13m (10%).

3.13 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, All lenders—ACT

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Purpose of commitment					
Purchase of established dwellings	1 225	1 007	1 245	1 558	1 580
Construction	151	(a)80	(b)96	135	122
Purchase of new dwellings	52	(a)56	(b)74	93	111
Total	1 428	1 154	1 441	1 787	1 813
Refinancing	175	155	225	292	353
Total excluding refinancing	1 253	999	1 216	1 495	1 459

(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 sub-total 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 sub-total and total.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia, April 2005 (cat. no. 5609.0)*.

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

Fixed personal finance commitments were \$454m in 2003–04, up \$24m or 6% compared with 2002–03. Refinancing was \$120m, and accounted for 26% of fixed personal finance commitments. The remaining fixed commitments were \$334m, down \$14m (4%) on 2002–03.

3.14 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, All lenders—ACT

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Fixed loan commitments						
Purchases of						
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	150	166	149	143	139	140
Household and personal goods	12	13	11	16	22	21
Individual residential blocks of land	13	17	14	15	41	41
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	10	6	6	(a)1	(a)4	5
Travel and holidays	8	7	6	6	(a)5	10
Debt consolidation	42	38	38	35	44	43
Refinancing	52	55	40	47	(a)82	119
Other	53	47	42	(a)48	69	75
Total	339	349	306	327	430	454
Revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	554	596	528	524	590	704
Total credit limits (at end of year)	1 554	1 961	2 167	2 337	2 762	3 350
Credit used (at end of year)	647	817	884	1 000	1 252	1 549

(a) Some months in this category are confidential.

Source: *Lending Finance, Australia, April 2005 (cat. no. 5671.0)*.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

The All Groups CPI for Canberra in 2003–04 was 143.4, a rise of 2.6% from 2002–03. In comparison, the All Groups CPI for the weighted average of the eight capital cities was 143.5 in 2003–04, a rise of 2.4% from 2002–03.

3.15 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—All groups index(a)(b)

	<i>Canberra</i>		<i>Australia(c)</i>	
	<i>Index</i>	<i>% change previous period</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>% change previous period</i>
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
2003–04	143.4	2.6	143.5	2.4

(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, March 2005 (cat. no. 6401.0)*.

At the group level, the most significant price changes from 2002–03 to 2003–04 in Canberra, in percentage terms, occurred in HEALTH (up 8%), HOUSING (up 7%) and MISCELLANEOUS (up 5%). CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR and RECREATION both fell, by 1% and 2% respectively. For the weighted average of the eight capital cities, the most significant changes, in percentage terms, were in HEALTH (up 7%), EDUCATION (up 6%) and HOUSING (up 4%).

3.16 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—Percentage change from previous period

	2001–02		2002–03		2003–04	
	Canberra	Aust.(a)	Canberra	Aust.(a)	Canberra	Aust.(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food	5.9	5.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.0
Alcohol and tobacco	3.6	4.3	2.5	2.9	3.8	4.3
Clothing and footwear	1.2	-0.1	1.6	0.8	-1.2	-0.5
Housing	4.4	3.0	4.4	3.6	7.3	4.4
Household furnishings, supplies and services	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.1
Health	4.1	3.4	7.0	6.8	7.6	6.8
Transportation	-1.6	0.2	2.0	2.4	0.3	1.0
Communication	-0.2	0.5	3.1	3.1	1.4	1.4
Recreation	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.6	-1.9	-1.4
Education	3.3	4.5	3.6	5.0	4.9	6.3
Miscellaneous	0.3	3.5	4.7	4.0	5.1	2.7

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia, March 2005* (cat. no. 6401.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04*, cat. no. 5220.0

Consumer Price Index, Australia, March quarter 2005, cat. no. 6401.0

International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, data cubes,
cat. no. 5368.0

Housing Finance, Australia, March 2005, cat. no. 5609.0

International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, March 2005,
cat. no. 5368.0

Lending Finance, Australia, March 2005, cat. no. 5671.0

Chapter 4



People

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Estimated resident population

At June 2004, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) had an estimated resident population (ERP) of 324,000. Canberra had an ERP of 323,600, making it the eighth largest population centre in Australia and the sixth largest capital of the states and territories. The ACT's population accounted for 1.6% of Australia's total population at June 2004.

4.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Major population centres(a)—June 2004

	Population	Proportion of total Australian population
	no.	%
Sydney	4 232 078	21.0
Melbourne	3 600 080	17.9
Brisbane	1 774 890	8.8
Perth	1 457 639	7.2
Adelaide	1 124 315	5.6
Newcastle(b)	505 369	2.5
Gold Coast-Tweed(b)	469 832	2.3
Canberra	323 645	1.6
Wollongong	274 072	1.4

(a) Based on the 2001 Census and 2004 Australian Standard Geographical Classification boundaries.

(b) Statistical District boundaries.

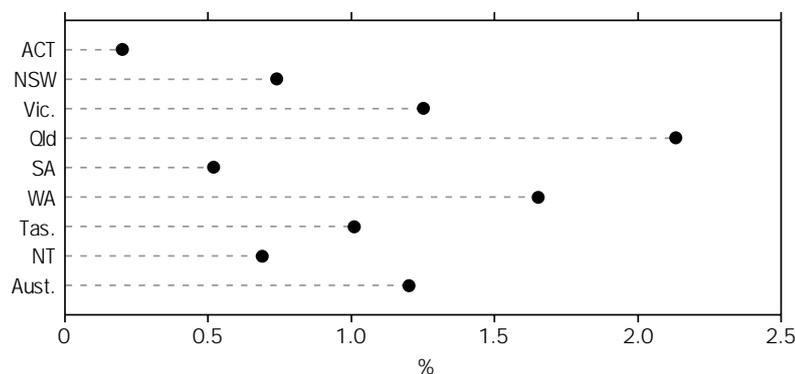
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September 2004 (cat. no. 3101.0).

Population growth

The ERP of the ACT increased by 660 people in the year to June 2004, to 324,000 people. The ACT's annual growth rate of 0.2% during 2003–04 was less than one third of the ACT's average annual growth of 0.7% for the six years to June 2004 and lower than Australia's overall growth of 1.2% during 2003–04.

During 2003–04, Queensland recorded the highest growth rate of the states and territories at 2.1%, while the ACT recorded the lowest growth (0.2%).

4.2 TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH—2003–04



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September quarter 2004 (cat.no. 3101.0)

Population growth *continued* Within the ACT, Gungahlin-Hall Statistical Subdivision (SSD) continued as the ACT's main region of growth, with an increase of 2,000 people (or 7.4%) in the year to June 2004. Increases in population were also recorded in North Canberra (up 620 people) and South Canberra (up 100 people). The Belconnen SSD experienced the largest population loss (down 630 people) in the year to June 2004, followed by Tuggeranong (down 610).

Statistical local area growth in the ACT The SLA of Gungahlin-Hall SSD Balance recorded the largest increase in population in 2003–04, up 1,300 people. This was more than double the next SLA, Dunlop, which increased by 730 people. Other large increases were recorded in Amaroo (630), Turner (550) and Banks (420).

Statistical local area decrease in the ACT The largest decrease in population during 2003–04 occurred in the SLA of Kambah, down 290 people. This was followed by Wanniasa (down 240), Evatt and Kaleen (both down 140) and Curtin (down 130).

4.3 SLA GROWTH AND DECLINE, ACT—2003–04p

	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Largest Growth		
Gungahlin-Hall SSD Balance	1299	191.6
Dunlop	732	17.6
Amaroo	629	13.1
Turner	547	21.7
Banks	424	11.1
Largest Decline		
Kambah	-286	-1.7
Wanniasa	-240	-2.8
Evatt	-144	-2.4
Kaleen	-144	-1.8
Curtin	-130	-2.4

Source: ABS, *Regional Population Growth, 2003–04* (cat. no. 3218.0).

AGE AND SEX

There were 163,800 females (51%) and 160,300 males (49%) in the ACT at June 2004. The age group with the largest number of people was the 20–24 year olds with 28,300 people (9%), followed by 30–34 year olds (25,700) and 25–29 year olds (25,400).

For males, the age group with the highest number of people was 20–24 year olds with 14,600, followed by 25–29 year olds (12,800), and 30–34 year olds (12,700).

For females, the 20–24 year olds had the highest number with 13,700, followed by 30–34 year olds (12,900) and 40–44 year olds (12,800).

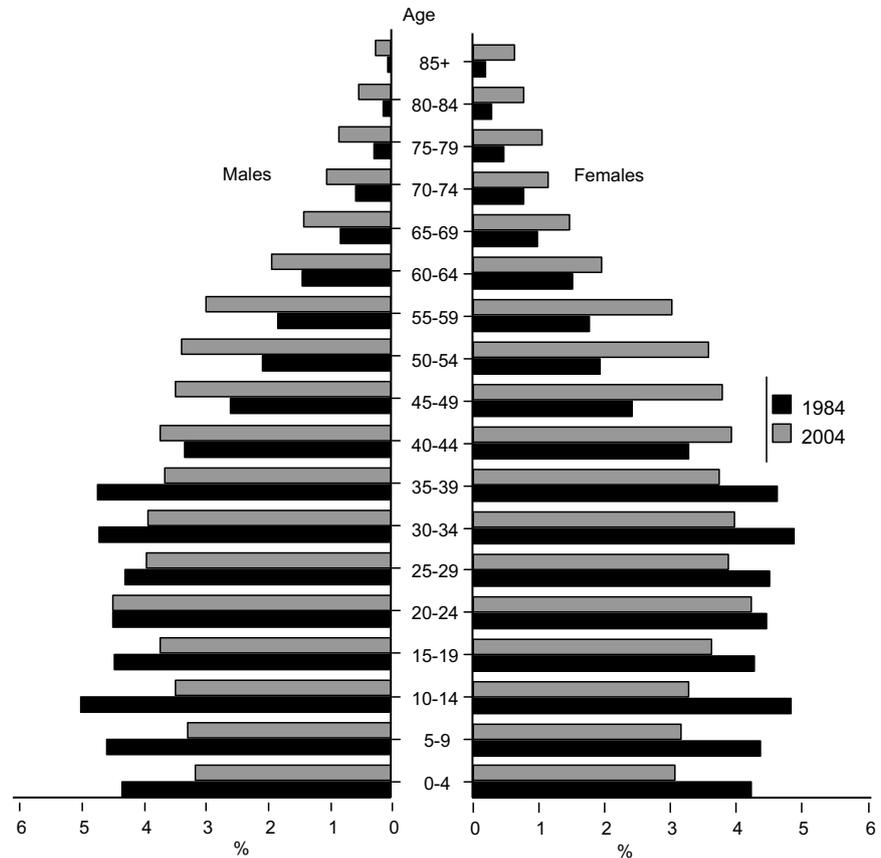
At June 2004, the median age of the ACT population was 34.1 years, 2.3 years younger than the median age of Australia's population (36.4 years). The ACT had the second lowest median age of all states and territories, behind the Northern Territory at 30.6 years.

The median age of males in the ACT at June 2004 was 33.3 years, 1.7 years lower than the median age of females (35.0 years).

Age and sex continued

Figure 4.4 shows the ageing of the ACT population between 1984 and 2004. In 1984, there were proportionally more people aged under 40 years in the ACT compared to 2004.

4.4 POPULATION STRUCTURE, By Age and Sex—June 1984 and 2004



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September quarter 2004 (3101.0) and ABS data available on request.

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 2004, the ACT had an age dependency ratio of 40.5%, nearly 7 percentage points lower than in 1984 (47.4%). This is mainly due to the change in the population aged 0–14 years. In 1984, children aged 0–14 years accounted for 27.4% of the ACT’s population and by 2004 this had fallen to 19.5%. Compared to the dependency ratio of Australia of 48.7% in 2004, the ACT’s dependency ratio was 8.2 percentage points lower.

BIRTHS

There were 4,100 births registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT during 2003. Of these 2,100 were boys (52%) and 2,000 were girls (48%). The number of births registered in 2003 was the same as 2002.

The most popular girls names in 2004 were Olivia, Jessica, Grace and Sophie. For boys, the most popular were Jack, James, William and Thomas.

FERTILITY

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of babies a woman can expect to bear during her lifetime. The TFR for women in the ACT for 2003 was 1.60. This was below the national figure of 1.75, and was the lowest for any state or territory. Over the last decade the ACT has recorded the lowest fertility rate of any state or territory every year except 1999, when it was second lowest behind Victoria.

The TFR for the ACT has been consistently below the national average since 1981, with the exception of 1991.

4.5 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, ACT and Australia



Source: Births, Australia, 2003 (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. In 2003, the ACT recorded the lowest age specific fertility rates of any state or territory in the age groups 15–19 years (8.8 births per 1,000 women), 20–24 years (36.0), and 25–29 years (90.1).

During 2003, women in the ACT aged 30–34 had the highest age-specific fertility rate of any state or territory at 118.0. Women aged 35–39 (55.8), 40–44 (10.8) and 45–49 (0.8) had figures comparable to the national averages (54.3, 10.0 and 0.5 respectively).

4.6 BIRTHS ACT—1998–2003

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
BIRTHS						
Births registered(a) (no.)						
Male	2 006	2 129	2 074	1 995	2 082	2 128
Female	1 976	2 124	1 991	1 943	2 030	2 000
Total	3 982	4 253	4 065	3 938	4 112	4 128
Exnuptial births						
Number	1 051	1 147	1 037	1 068	1 101	1 127
As a proportion of total births (%)	26.4	27.0	25.5	27.1	26.8	27.3
Crude birth rate(b)						
ACT	12.8	13.6	12.9	12.3	12.8	12.8
Aust.	13.3	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.8	12.6
FERTILITY						
Age specific fertility rate (years)(c)						
15–19(d)	11.9	11.7	10.6	9.8	11.3	8.8
20–24	40.6	47.5	39.5	37.1	36.5	36.0
25–29	99.1	96.5	98.6	96.0	93.7	90.1
30–34	101.6	111.4	108	101.8	111.4	118
35–39	46.3	54.5	51.2	51.5	53.5	55.8
40–44	8.5	9.2	8	8.1	11.8	10.8
45–49(e)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.8
Total fertility rate(f)						
ACT	1.54	1.66	1.58	1.53	1.59	1.60
Aust.	1.76	1.75	1.76	1.73	1.76	1.75
Net reproduction rate						
ACT	0.756	0.816	0.764	0.743	0.778	0.769
Aust.	0.848	0.846	0.844	0.833	0.848	0.842

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

(b) Per 1,000 mean population.

(c) Births per 1,000 women.

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

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

(f) Births per woman

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. During 2003, in the ACT, there were 4,100 confinements.

Median age of parents The median age of mothers for all confinements in the ACT during 2003 was 31.0 years.

A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current registered marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth. The median age for nuptial confinements (31.6 years) was higher than for exnuptial confinements (28.2 years).

For fathers in the ACT during 2003, the median age for all confinements was 32.9. The median age for fathers of nuptial confinements was 33.5 years, higher than for fathers of exnuptial confinements (30.2 years).

Nuptial and exnuptial confinements

In the ACT during 2003, 73% (3,000) of all confinements occurred in a registered marriage. Of these 44% (1,300) were the first confinement of the marriage. Nationally, 68% of all confinements occurred in a registered marriage and 43% of these were first confinements.

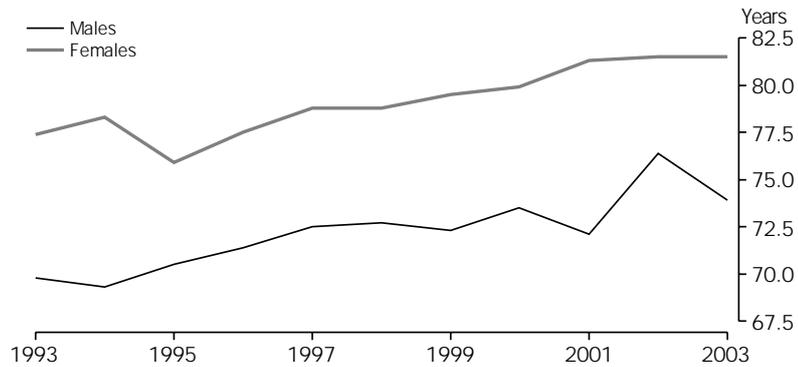
Of the 1,100 exnuptial confinements in the ACT during 2003, paternity was acknowledged in 92% (1,000) of cases. This was above the national proportion of 88%.

DEATHS

There were 1,400 deaths of people usually resident in the ACT, registered during 2003. Of these deaths, 750 (53%) were male and 660 (47%) were female giving a sex ratio of 113.3 male deaths per 100 female deaths.

Age In 2003, the median age at death in the ACT was 73.9 years for males, and 81.5 years for females. For males this represented a decrease of 2.5 years compared to 2002, while the median age at death for females remained the same. The median age at death for both males and females in the ACT was lower than the national age of 76.2 and 82.4 years respectively.

4.7 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, ACT



Source: Deaths, Australia, 2003 (cat. no. 3302.0).

Standardised death rate

The Standardised Death Rate (SDR) eliminates the effect of the changing age structure of the population over time by relating them to a standard population.

In 2003, the SDR for the ACT was 5.8 deaths per 1,000 population, down by 18% from 1993 (7.1 per 1,000) and down 30% from 1983 (8.3 per 1,000). The ACT experienced the lowest SDR of all states and territories in 2003, continuing the trend of the past three decades.

Nationally, the SDR was 6.4 deaths per 1,000 population in 2003, compared with 8.0 in 1993 (down 20%) and 9.6 in 1983 (down 33%).

Infant deaths

There were 20 infant death (deaths of children less than one year of age) recorded in the ACT during 2003, an increase from the 10 recorded in 2002. The infant mortality rate for the ACT in 2003 was 5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was above the national rate (4.8) for the first time since 1998.

4.8 DEATHS(a), ACT—1998–2003

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Deaths (no.)						
Male	646	682	642	729	661	751
Female	626	649	658	690	712	663
Persons	1 272	1 331	1 300	1 419	1 373	1 414
Standardised death rate(b)						
ACT	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.8
Aust.	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.4
Infant deaths	24	24	17	12	14	24
Infant mortality rate						
ACT	6.0	5.6	4.2	3.0	3.4	5.8
Aust.	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8

(a) Deaths registered in ACT.

(b) Standardised death rates use 2001 Population as standard.

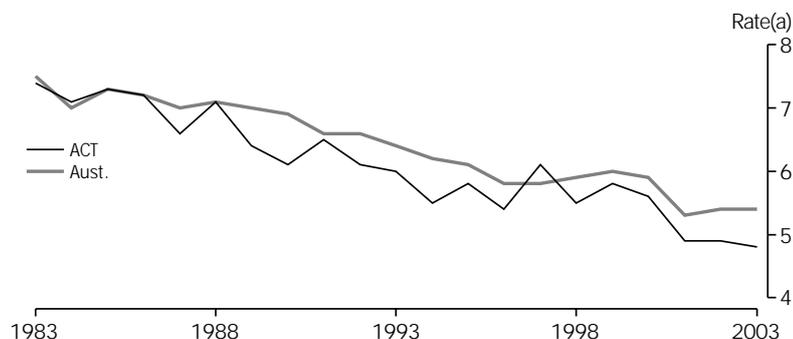
Source: *Deaths, Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 3302.0).

MARRIAGES

There were 1,600 marriages registered in the ACT in 2003, a decrease of 2% from the previous year, and a decline of 13% from the number of marriages registered in 1993. The crude marriage rate in the ACT dropped between 2002 and 2003 from 4.9 marriages per 1,000 population to 4.8 marriages per 1,000 population.

The ACT crude marriage rate has been at or below the Australian rate in recent years, with the exception of 1984 and 1997. In 2003, the Australian crude marriage rate was 5.4 and the ACT had the second lowest rate of any state or territory behind the Northern Territory at 3.6.

4.9 CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES



(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: *Marriages & Divorces, Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 3306.55.001).

Previous marital status

Marriages in which neither party had been previously married accounted for 67% of registered marriages in the ACT in 2003, remaining much the same as those recorded in the ACT in the previous year. There were 300 marriages (19%) in which one party had been married previously, and 230 (14%) in which both parties were remarrying.

Age at marriage The long-term trend towards marrying at older ages continued in the ACT in 2003. The median age at marriage in the ACT in 2003 was 30.9 years for grooms and 29.0 years for brides. These were the oldest medians ever recorded for the ACT. The ACT figures for 2003 were below the national averages of 31.2 for grooms and 29.1 for brides.

In the ACT during 2003, the median age at marriage for grooms who had never been married was 28.8 years and for brides it was 27.5 years. Nationally, the figures were 29.2 years for grooms and 27.3 years for brides.

Divorcees who remarried in the ACT in 2003 had median ages of 43.3 years for grooms and 40.2 years for brides. These were comparable with the national figures of 43.6 years for grooms and 40.2 years for brides.

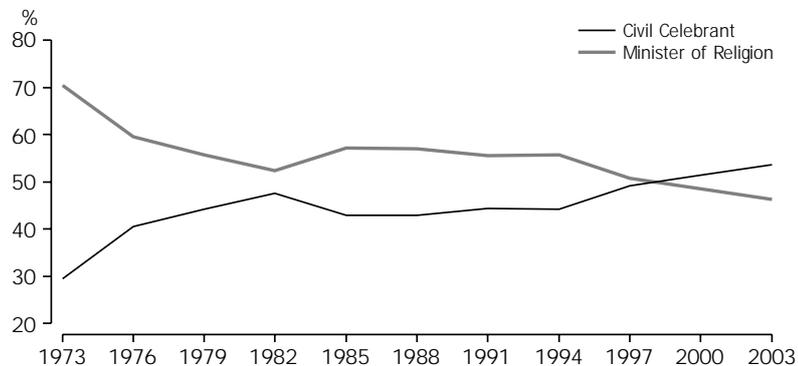
Premarital cohabitation The increasing trend to cohabit prior to marriage continued in the ACT in 2003, with ABS marriage data indicating that over three-quarters (78%) of couples cohabited before marriage, an increase of 2.3% from 2002. This proportion was higher than the national figure which indicated that 75% of couples cohabited prior to marriage Australia-wide.

Of those couples that lived together before marriage, 86% were married in a civil ceremony, while for those married in a religious ceremony the proportion was 69%.

Category of celebrant During 2003, 54% of marriages in the ACT were performed by civil celebrants, and 46% by ministers of religion. This continued the trend towards civil ceremonies that has become evident over the past 30 years. In 1973, civil ceremonies accounted for 30% of all marriages in the ACT. By 1983 this figure had climbed to 47%. From the mid 1980s to the mid 1990s, there was a levelling out in the number of civil ceremonies. In 1998 civil celebrants overtook ministers of religion as the preferred officiate in the ACT and this has continued.

Nationally in 2003, civil celebrants performed 57% of marriages and ministers of religion 43%.

4.10 CHANGING RITES IN ACT MARRIAGES—1973–2003



Source: ABS data available on request.

DIVORCES

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

There were 1,700 divorces registered in the ACT in 2003. This was up 4.8% from the figure recorded in 2002 (1,600).

Age at divorce The median age at divorce continued to increase in 2003 for the ACT as it did Australia-wide. In the ACT in 2003, the median age increased to 43.2 for men and 39.9 for women, an increase of 3.7 and 3.3 years respectively from 1993.

Nationally in 2003, the median age at divorce was 42.6 for men and 39.9 for women. This is an increase of 3.3 years for males and 3.5 years for females since 1993.

Median duration of marriage to divorce For couples divorcing in the ACT in 2003 the median duration of marriage to divorce was 12.8 years which was higher than the national median duration of 12.2 years. The median duration of marriage to separation was also higher at 9.6 years in the ACT compared with 8.7 years nationally. In the ACT over the last decade the length of separation has fluctuated between 3.1 to 3.5 years.

Application for divorce The year 2003 showed, for the first time, more applications for divorce by husbands than wives, accounting for 38% of all divorces in the ACT, whereas wives accounted for 36%. However, nationally 32% of applications for a divorce were made by husbands and 43% by wives. Joint applications for divorce in the ACT and Australia were both 25%

4.11 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, ACT—31 December

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MARRIAGE						
Marriages registered	1 692	1 814	1 735	1 572	1 583	1 558
Crude marriage rate(a)						
ACT	5.5	5.8	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.8
Aust.	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4
Previous marriage status						
First marriage both partners	1137	1204	1172	1060	1060	1037
First marriage one partner	327	324	313	278	282	296
Remarriage both partners	228	286	250	234	241	225
Marriages performed by						
Ministers of religion						
Number	826	868	841	764	729	721
Proportion (%)	48.8	47.9	48.5	48.6	46.1	46.3
Civil celebrants						
Number	866	946	894	808	854	837
Proportion (%)	51.2	52.1	51.5	51.4	53.9	53.7
DIVORCE						
Divorces granted(b)	1 521	1 485	1 561	1 684	1 577	1 652
Median duration of marriage (years)						
ACT	12.1	11.8	12.3	12.3	13.0	12.8
Aust.	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2
Divorces involving children(c)						
Number	853	828	905	894	819	892
Proportion of total divorces (%)	56.1	55.8	58.0	53.1	51.9	54.0

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

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

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

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001), Marriages, Australia 2003 (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001), Divorces, Australia 2003 (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001), ABS Data Available on Request.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration During 2003 the ACT gained 660 people through net overseas migration and recorded a net overseas migration rate of 0.20%. This was the fourth consecutive year that the ACT recorded positive net overseas migration. Since 1998, net overseas migration has contributed 2,100 people to the ACT population.

Interstate migration Net interstate migration for the ACT tends to be quite volatile, which can be attributed to its highly mobile and relatively small population. During 2003, the ACT lost a total of 2,600 people to net interstate migration resulting in a net interstate migration rate of -0.82%. This was the second largest rate of loss for all states and territories, behind the Northern Territory (-1.46%). The ACT has experienced population losses from net interstate migration since 2000.

4.12 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, ACT



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

4.13 MIGRATION, ACT—31 December

	1993	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	18 456	17 955	19 469	19 965	19 716	19 575	18 335
Departures	17 175	19 247	19 091	20 183	19 788	20 807	20 979
Net interstate migration	1 281	-1 292	378	-218	-72	-1 232	-2 644

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

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Australian Demographic Statistics, September 2004*, cat. no. 3101.0

Australian Historical Population Statistics, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001

Births, Australia, 2003, cat. no. 3301.0

Deaths, Australia, 2003, cat. no. 3302.0

Divorces Australia, 2003, cat. no. 3307.0.55.001

Marriages Australia, 2003, cat. no. 3306.55.001

Regional Population Growth, 2003–04, cat. no. 3218.0

Non ABS ACT Registrar-General's Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages

Chapter 5



Education and Training

SCHOOLS

At February 2005, there were 140 primary and secondary schools operating in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), including one primary school in Jervis Bay Territory. Of these, 96 were government schools and 44 were non-government (Catholic and Independent). There were also 82 government preschools, 46 operating full-time and 36 operating part-time.

Government schools Of the 96 government schools, 66 were primary schools (including the one in Jervis Bay), 14 were high schools, 4 were combined (primary/high) schools, 8 were secondary colleges and 4 were special schools.

There were 35,721 students attending ACT Government schools in February 2005. There were 18,237 males (51%) enrolled in these schools and 17,484 females (49%). Primary school enrolment accounted for 54% of the total students enrolled, high schools 29%, secondary colleges 16% and special schools 1%.

As at February 2005, there were a total of 3,370 children enrolled in ACT Government preschools. Of these, 95 children were identified as Indigenous (2.8% of total enrolments).

Non-government schools The 44 non-government schools in the ACT were made up from: 23 Catholic Systemic primary schools; 4 Catholic systemic secondary schools; and 17 Independent schools (including one special school). There was a total of 24,554 students enrolled in non-government schools, with 13,069 students attending Catholic systemic schools, and 11,485 students attending Independent schools.

Of all students attending non-government schools, 48% (11,754 students) were attending primary school, 38% (9,274 students) were attending high school and 14% (3,526 students) were attending college/senior secondary school.

Of the total number of students attending non-government schools in the ACT 12,440 were male students (51%) and 12,114 were female students (49%).

5.1 SCHOOLS IN THE ACT—February 2005

	<i>Government schools</i>	<i>Non-government schools</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Preschools		
Locations	82	..
Enrolments	3 370	..
Schools		
Locations	96	44
Enrolments(a)		
Primary	19 241	11 754
High school	10 237	9 274
College	5 903	3 526
Students		
Males	18 237	12 440
Females	17 484	12 114
Persons	35 721	24 554
Special schools		
Locations	4	1
Enrolments		
Males	227	na
Females	113	na
Persons	340	24

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

Source: *Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2005, Non-government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2005.*

Share of enrolments

The non-government school's share of total school enrolments varies according to the level of the school. In February 2005, non-government schools accounted for nearly half of all high school enrolments (48%), however at the primary and college levels they accounted for only a little over one third of total enrolments (38% and 37% respectively). There was no difference in the proportion of male and female students enrolled in non-government schools (41%) in February 2005.

In the ACT between February 2004 and February 2005 there was a small shift in the share of total enrolments, from government to non-government schools, with the non-government share increasing from 40% to 41% of total enrolments. This shift was apparent in all three levels of school.

5.2 SHARE OF ENROLMENTS, ACT—February 2005

	2004			2005		
	Government schools <i>no.</i>	Non-government schools <i>no.</i>	Non-government schools share %	Government schools <i>no.</i>	Non-government schools <i>no.</i>	Non-government schools share %
Schools						
Enrolments(a)						
Primary	19 705	11 673	37	19 241	11 754	38
High school	10 301	9 136	47	10 237	9 274	48
College	5 619	3 222	36	5 903	3 526	37
Students						
Males	18 472	12 203	40	18 237	12 440	41
Females	17 483	11 828	40	17 484	12 114	41
Persons	35 955	24 031	40	35 721	24 554	41

(a) Government Schools enrolment figures do NOT include special school students.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services: Government Preschool Census Bulletin, February 2005; Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2005.

Indigenous students There were 1,124 Indigenous students attending ACT schools at February 2005, up on the 1,079 at February 2004. Most (917) were attending government schools, with 207 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.

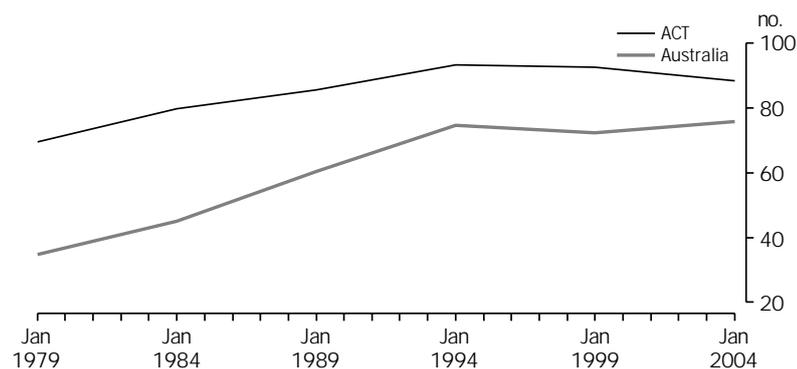
The apparent retention rate of full-time students from Year 7 to Year 12 in August 2004 for the ACT was 89%. This was a decrease of 1 percentage point on the 90% apparent retention rate recorded in 2003. The apparent retention rate in the ACT for 2004 was higher for males (90%) than females (87%).

The ACT's apparent retention rate was the highest of all states and territories, a position the ACT has held for many years. The apparent retention rate for Australia as a whole in 2004 was 76%.

Relative to the late 1970s, the apparent retention rate of Year 12 students in the ACT is now nearly 19 percentage points higher, although it has tended to decline since the early 1990s.

Between 1979 and 2004 the ACT had a consistently higher retention rate than Australia as a whole, although the gap is getting smaller. In 1979 the ACT's apparent retention rate was nearly 35 percentage points higher than Australia (70% versus 35%). In 2004 the difference had fallen to 13 percentage points (89% versus 76%).

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



Source: *Schools, Australia, 2004* (cat. no. 4221.0).

SCHOOL TEACHING STAFF

There were 4,373 full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff in the ACT in 2004, 2,050 at primary schools and 2,323 at secondary schools.

Overall, the average number of FTE primary school students per FTE teacher in the ACT was 15.4 – lower than the national average of 16.4. In the government sector the average was 14.2 and in non-government schools it was 17.9. The average number of secondary school students per FTE teacher in the ACT was 12.2, with an average of 11.8 in government schools and 12.8 in non-government schools. The national average for secondary schools in 2004 was 12.3.

5.4 STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF(a)(b), ACT—2004

	Teaching staff (FTE)		Student/teaching staff ratio	
	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Secondary schools
	no.	no.		
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
2004	2 050	2 323	15.4	12.2

(a) Full-time equivalent.

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

Source: *Schools, Australia, 2004* (cat. no. 4221.0).

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The ACT's three Vocational, Education and Training (VET) institutions had 21,900 students enrolled during 2003, an increase of 2,100 over 2002. Male students accounted for 48% of enrolments, and female students 52%.

5.5 STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING—ACT

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Estimated number of students ('000)						
Male	9.6	9.7	10.5	11.0	10.0	10.6
Female	8.9	9.0	9.7	9.7	9.8	11.3
Persons	18.5	18.7	20.2	20.7	19.8	21.9

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics, 2003.

In 2003 the most popular fields of education for VET students in the ACT were Management and commerce (27% of all enrolments), Society and culture (15%), Engineering and related technologies (11%).

5.6 COURSE ENROLMENTS BY FIELD OF EDUCATION, ACT—2003

Field of Education	Total number of course enrolments	Proportion of course enrolments
	'000	%
Natural and physical sciences	0.4	2
Information technology	2.6	9
Engineering and related technologies	3.1	11
Architecture and building	1.0	4
Agriculture, environment and related studies	0.7	3
Health	1.2	4
Education	0.9	3
Management and commerce	7.4	27
Society and culture	4.2	15
Creative arts	1.5	6
Food, hospitality and personal services	2.5	9
Mixed field programs	2.2	8
Total	27.8	100

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, Students and Courses, 2003

HIGHER EDUCATION

In 2004 there were 26,031 students enrolled in tertiary institutions in the ACT, 5% less than in 2003 (27,349). Most students (66%) were completing a Bachelor degree, followed by Higher degree (23%) and other post-graduate studies (9%). Most students were attending tertiary institutions full-time (70% of all students). Female students outnumbered male students (13,257 to 12,774).

Most people were studying at the Australian National University (13,278 or 51% of students), followed by the University of Canberra (10,248 or 39%).

5.7 TERTIARY STUDENTS ENROLLED, Course type, ACT—2004

	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)	580	275	996	—	—	58	1 909
Australian National University	3 594	939	8 429	70	—	246	13 278
University of Canberra	1 633	1 016	7 460	—	19	120	10 248
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	106	58	412	—	—	20	596
Total	5 913	2 288	17 297	70	19	444	26 031

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2004, Australian Catholic University.

5.8 TERTIARY STUDENTS, Enrolment type and gender, ACT—2004

	Internal		External and Multi-Modal		Males	Females	Persons
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
	no.	no.	no.	no.			
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	1 134	558	13	204	1 555	354	1 909
Australian National University	10 341	2 783	119	35	6 616	6 662	13 278
University of Canberra	6 352	3 896	—	—	4 457	5 791	10 248
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	322	266	—	8	146	450	596
Total	18 149	7 503	132	247	12 774	13 257	26 031

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2004, Australian Catholic University.

Indigenous enrolments There were 199 Indigenous students attending tertiary institutions in the ACT during 2004. This was similar to the 2003 figure (200). The institution with the largest number of Indigenous students was the University of Canberra (89 students or 45%) followed by the Australian National University (79 students or 40%). In total, Indigenous tertiary students made up 0.8% of all tertiary students in the ACT.

5.9 TERTIARY EDUCATION, Indigenous enrolments—ACT

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
TOTAL (NO.)						
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	5	2	1	19	27	28
Australian National University	72	80	67	75	70	79
University of Canberra	87	81	67	101	98	89
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	6	8	7	7	5	3
Total	170	171	142	202	200	199
PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING INSTITUTION (%)						
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.4
Australian National University	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
University of Canberra	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5
Total	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8

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

Overseas students In 2004, there were 4,797 overseas students studying at ACT tertiary institutions. Of these, 2,783 (58%) were male and 2,014 (42%) were female. Some 1,197 or 25% of overseas students enrolled in ACT institutions in 2004 were located offshore whilst undertaking their studies.

The Australian National University and University of Canberra accounted for the bulk of enrolments, with 2,739 and 1,950 students respectively. Overseas students accounted for 19% of total enrolments at University of Canberra and 21% at Australian National University.

5.10 OVERSEAS STUDENTS, Gender and onshore/offshore status, ACT—2004

	<i>Gender</i>		<i>Onshore/Offshore status</i>		<i>Total overseas students</i> no.	<i>Overseas proportion of all students</i> %
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Onshore</i>	<i>Offshore</i>		
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>		
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	93	11	104	—	104	5.5
Australian National University	1 604	1 135	2 739	396	3 135	23.6
University of Canberra	1 086	864	1 950	801	2 751	26.8
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)(a)	—	4	4	—	4	0.7
Total	2 783	2 014	4 797	1 197	5 994	23.0

(a) The gender split is an estimate.

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

Figures for 2003 indicate that the greatest proportion of overseas students enrolled in the ACT came from China (21%). This was followed by Hong Kong (10%), Thailand (7%) and Singapore (6%).

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

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

At June 2004, 6,360 students at educational institutions in the ACT were receiving financial assistance. Austudy assistance went to 679 students (11%), while 5,292 were receiving Youth Allowance (83%). The number of students receiving Austudy in June 2004 was down 15% on June 2003, whilst the number receiving Youth Allowance was down by 5%.

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 January 2004 there were 389 students receiving ABStudy in the ACT (6% of all students receiving assistance). This was an increase of 9% from January 2003.

5.11 STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION(a)—ACT

	2002	2003	2004
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Austudy	851	798	679
Youth Allowance(b)	5 512	5 558	5 292
ABStudy(c)	317	356	389
Total	6 680	6 712	6 360

(a) 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.

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

(c) ABStudy data is calendar year based, the data has been sourced from Centrelink.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Households with access to home computers

In 2003, 99,000 ACT households had access to home computers, representing 80% of all households in the ACT. The ACT continued to record the highest proportion of households with access to a home computer of all states and territories.

5.12 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO HOME COMPUTERS

	2002		2003	
	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Proportion of all households(a)</i>	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Proportion of all households(a)</i>
	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Capital Territory	96	78	99	80
New South Wales	1 528	61	1 653	65
Victoria	1 144	62	1 278	68
Queensland	822	57	957	65
South Australia	355	58	390	62
Western Australia	479	63	512	67
Tasmania	98	51	111	57
Northern Territory	34	62	np	np
Total	4 556	61	5 038	66

(a) Proportions are of all households with access to home computers.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2002 and 2003 (cat. no. 8146.0).

Households with home Internet access

The number of households in the ACT with home Internet access increased from 74,000 in 2002 to 82,000 in 2003, an increase of 11%. As with households with home computer access, the proportion of ACT households with Internet access continued to be higher than any other state or territory.

5.13 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS

	2002		2003	
	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Proportion of all households(a)</i>	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Proportion of all households(a)</i>
	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Capital Territory	74	60	82	66
New South Wales	1 196	48	1 365	54
Victoria	852	46	1 019	54
Queensland	602	42	757	52
South Australia	261	43	300	48
Western Australia	366	48	406	53
Tasmania	67	35	78	41
Northern Territory	26	48	np	np
Total	3 445	46	4 039	53

(a) Proportions are of all households with access to home computers.

Source: *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2002 and 2003* (cat. no. 8146.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Schools, Australia, 2004*, cat. no. 4221.0

Household Use of Information Technology, 2002–03, cat. no. 8146.0

Non-ABS ACT Department of Education and Training, *Government Preschool Census, February 2005*

ACT Department of Education and Training, *Government and Non-Government Schools Census, February 2005*.

Australian Catholic University

Department of Education, Science and Training, *Selected Higher Education Statistics, 1998–2004*

Centrelink

National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd: *Students and Courses, 1998–2003*

Chapter 6



Health

DISABILITY AND CARERS

Disability status The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health defines disability as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions.

In the 2003 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 45,200 people in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) reported they had a disability (14% of the total population). A further 76,500 had a long-term health condition that did not limit or restrict their everyday activities. Of those with a disability, 79% (35,800 people) experienced specific limitations or restrictions in core activities, schooling or employment.

Four levels of core activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate and mild) were determined based on whether a person needed help, had difficulty, or used aids or equipment for core activities. A person's overall level of core activity limitation was determined by their highest level of limitation in any one of these activities.

6.1 DISABILITY STATUS, By age, ACT—2003

	<i>Disability</i>			<i>No Disability</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>All with core-activity limitations(a)</i>	<i>Schooling or employment restriction</i>	<i>All with specific limitations or restrictions(b)</i>	<i>All with reported disability(c)</i>	<i>Long-term health condition</i>	<i>No long-term health condition</i>	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0–14	*2.8	*2.3	*3.0	4.5	6.1	52.4	63.1
15–34	3.9	5.1	6.3	8.7	17.7	78.3	104.7
35–44	*2.8	*2.9	3.8	5.7	13.0	28.7	47.4
45–59	6.8	6.6	8.9	10.3	20.6	31.8	62.7
60–64	*2.7	*1.6	*2.9	*3.5	5.9	*2.7	12.0
65–69	*2.0	..	*2.0	*2.9	4.7	*1.2	8.8
70–79	4.0	..	4.0	4.6	6.8	*1.4	12.8
80 and over	4.9	..	4.9	4.9	*1.8	**0.3	7.0
Total	30.0	18.5	35.8	45.2	76.5	196.8	318.6

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.

(c) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, Australian Capital Territory, 2003* (cat. no. 4430.0).

Need for assistance Many people with a disability live in their own home and require assistance with everyday tasks to maintain an independent lifestyle. Such tasks may include showering and dressing, housework and gardening, using transport or completing paperwork.

In 2003, 24,100 people with a disability lived in households in the ACT and required assistance with one or more activities. The remaining 19,300 disabled people (44%) indicated they did not require help.

Need for assistance *continued* There was 13,300 people (55%) with a disability living in households who needed assistance with property maintenance. Housework (43%), health care (42%) and cognition or emotion (38%) were other activities where people commonly required assistance. Communication required least help (needed by only 6% (1,400) of people with a disability living in households).

6.2 PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY(a), DISABILITY STATUS, BY ASSISTANCE NEEDED AND RECEIVED, ACT—2003

	<i>Profound or severe core—activity limitation(a)</i>	<i>Moderate or mild core—activity limitation(a)</i>	<i>Schooling or employment restriction</i>	<i>All with specific limitations or restrictions(b)</i>	<i>All with reported disability(c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Activities for which assistance needed					
Self care	4.9	..	*2.4	4.9	4.9
Mobility	8.7	..	4.7	8.7	8.7
Communication	*1.4	..	**0.7	*1.4	*1.4
Cognition or emotion	3.9	*3.7	6.3	8.6	9.1
Health care	6.5	*3.2	4.5	9.7	10.1
Paperwork	*1.6	*1.5	*2.2	*3.1	*3.3
Transport	5.7	*2.7	4.0	8.4	9.0
Housework	6.3	*2.8	4.1	9.8	10.4
Property maintenance	7.7	4.3	5.8	12.9	13.3
Meal preparation	*2.7	**0.3	*1.2	*3.0	*3.2
All persons needing assistance with at least one activity(d)	11.2	9.1	11.8	21.9	24.1
Assistance not needed	**0.2	7.8	6.8	12.1	19.3
Activities for which assistance received					
Self care	4.7	..	*2.4	4.7	4.7
Mobility	7.5	..	4.5	7.5	7.5
Communication	*1.4	..	**0.7	*1.4	*1.4
Cognition or emotion	3.7	*3.3	5.3	7.6	7.9
Health care	6.1	*3.0	4.1	9.1	9.5
Paperwork	*1.6	*1.1	*2.0	*2.7	*3.0
Transport	5.4	*2.2	*3.4	7.6	8.2
Housework	6.1	*2.4	*3.7	9.2	9.8
Property maintenance	7.5	4.2	5.7	12.6	12.9
Meal preparation	*2.7	**0.3	1.2	*3.0	*3.2
All persons needing assistance with at least one activity(d)	10.8	8.9	10.9	20.9	22.9
Assistance not received	**0.4	**0.2	*0.8	*1.0	*1.2
Extent to which need for assistance met					
Fully met	4.8	5.3	5.4	11.1	13.1
Partly met	6.0	*3.6	5.6	9.8	9.8
Not met at all	**0.4	**0.2	*0.8	*1.0	*1.2
Total	11.3	16.8	18.5	34.1	43.5

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core-activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.

(c) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction.

(d) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may need or receive assistance with more than one activity.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, Australian Capital Territory, 2003 (cat. no. 4430.0)*.

Employment In 2003, some 18,500 people aged 15-64 living in ACT households with a reported disability were employed in the labour force. Of those employed, 72% (13,400 people) worked full-time and 5,200 worked part-time. Those with a profound level of core-activity limitation had a much lower labour force participation rate (42%) than people without a disability (85%).

6.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY DISABILITY, Persons aged 15-64 living in households, ACT—2003

	<i>Profound or severe core-activity limitation(a)</i>	<i>Moderate or mild core-activity limitation(a)</i>	<i>Schooling or employment restriction</i>	<i>All with specific limitations or restrictions(b)</i>	<i>All with reported disability(c)</i>	<i>No reported disability</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
In the labour force							
Employed							
Full-time	*1.1	4.8	6.0	9.0	13.4	115.2	128.6
Part-time	*1.0	*1.9	*3.4	4.2	5.2	50.5	55.6
Total employed	*2.1	6.8	9.4	13.3	18.5	135.7	184.2
Unemployed	—	**0.2	**0.4	**0.4	**0.4	4.0	4.4
Total	*2.1	7.0	9.8	13.7	18.9	169.7	188.6
Not in the labour force	*3.0	4.1	6.4	8.2	9.3	29.0	38.2
Total	5.1	11.1	16.2	21.9	28.2	198.6	226.8
<i>Participation rate (%)</i>	42.0	62.8	60.7	62.4	67.1	85.4	83.1

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core-activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.

(c) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, Australian Capital Territory, 2003* (cat. no. 4430.0).

Carers A carer is a person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to people with disabilities or long-term conditions, or older people (i.e. aged 60 years and over). This assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months.

In 2003, there were 34,200 people in the ACT who provided some assistance to those who needed help because of disability or ageing. Both men and women were well represented as carers (a majority of carers were women (54%)). Of those providing some assistance, 22% (7,500 people) were in the 35-44 age range, while 19% (6,400) were aged 45-54.

6.4 CARER STATUS, All persons living in households, By age, ACT—2003

	Less than 18 years	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75 years and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Carer									
Primary carer(a)	—	—	—	**0.4	*1.1	*1.3	**0.7	**0.3	3.8
Not a primary carer	*1.9	*2.7	5.5	7.1	5.2	4.7	*1.9	*1.3	30.4
Total carers	*1.9	*2.7	5.5	7.5	6.4	6.0	*2.7	*1.6	34.2
Not a carer	75.4	36.4	45.9	39.9	38.4	23.9	12.9	9.7	282.6
Total	77.3	39.1	51.4	47.4	44.8	29.9	15.6	11.2	316.7

(a) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was given.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, Australian Capital Territory, 2003* (cat. no. 4430.0).

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

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

Health services in the ACT are provided by the Commonwealth, the ACT Government, private individuals, companies and voluntary organisations. Health care is available from public and private hospitals, medical practitioners and a broad range of community health services concerned with both the treatment and prevention of ill health.

Health professionals are required, under statutory authority, to register annually with the board established for each profession. Between 2003 and 2004 there was an increase of 214 practitioners, with more than a quarter (28%) of the increase attributed to medical practitioners. Furthermore, there was a noticeable increase in the number of psychologists and enrolled nurses registered during the year (21% and 14% respectively).

6.5 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, By occupation, ACT—At 30 June

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Chiropractors	45	41	46	48	49
Dental hygienists	27	30	34	38	41
Dental specialists	29	35	39	40	38
Dental technicians	59	59	63	69	82
Dentists	236	199	241	255	250
Enrolled nurses	705	722	833	751	782
Medical practitioners	1 710	1 721	1 806	1 886	1 945
Optometrists	61	63	74	83	94
Osteopaths	27	26	26	29	33
Pharmacists	353	355	352	359	365
Physiotherapists	321	321	336	327	354
Podiatrists	39	39	43	46	46
Psychologists	450	497	554	615	660
Registered nurses	3 764	3 745	3 858	3 881	3 902
Total	7 826	7 853	8 305	8 427	8 641

Source: ACT Department of Health and Community Care, Annual Report 2003–2004, Annexed reports.

HOSPITALISATION

Separations Separation refers to the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by either being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care (for example, from having an acute illness to rehabilitation). Data are only available for public hospitals in 2002–03.

According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), there were 63,743 public hospital separations in the ACT during 2002–03. This was an increase of 1,798 separations (3%) from 2001–02. Nationally, there were 4.1 million public hospital separations during 2002–03, an increase of 3% (125,000 separations) compared to 2001–02.

Same day separations Some patients are admitted into hospital and separate on the same day. During 2002–03, some 36,145 patients had same day separations in the ACT in public hospitals (57% of separations).

Average length of stay The average length of stay for patients admitted to ACT public hospitals was 3.4 days during 2002–03. This was a decrease of 6% from the previous year, and includes same day separations (patients admitted and separated on the same day are allocated a length of stay of one day). During 2002–03 the average length of stay, excluding same day separations, for the ACT was 6.6 days compared with 6.5 days in 2001–02. The national average length of stay, excluding same day separations, was 6.9 days.

6.6 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, ACT

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Separations (no.)				
Public hospitals	60 656	61 308	61 945	63 743
Private hospitals	22 754	24 606	27 186	np
<i>Total</i>	83 410	85 914	89 131	np
Same day separations (no.)				
Public hospitals	31 467	32 305	33 292	36 145
Private hospitals	9 616	11 797	13 127	np
<i>Total</i>	41 083	44 102	46 419	np
Average length of stay (days)				
Public hospitals	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4
Private hospitals	3.6	3.3	3.1	np
<i>Total</i>	3.5	3.5	3.4	np
Average length of stay, excluding same day separations (day)				
Public hospitals	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6
Private hospitals	5.5	5.3	5.1	np
<i>Total</i>	5.9	6.0	6.0	np
Separations per 1,000 population				
Public hospitals	211.1	209.4	216.3	219.7
Private hospitals	79.1	83.1	93.9	np
<i>Total</i>	290.2	292.5	310.3	np
Patient days (no.)				
Public hospitals	210 410	216 270	220 017	219 493
Private hospitals	82 002	80 236	84 333	np
<i>Total</i>	292 412	296 506	304 350	np

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Hospital Statistics 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03.

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 December 2004 the mean and median waiting times were:

- Mean Waiting Times for December 2004:
 - Category 1 (Admission within 30 days desirable) 15 days
 - Category 2 (Admission within 90 days desirable) 122 days
 - Category 3 (Admission at some time in the future) 202 days.
- Median Waiting Times for December 2004:
 - Category 1 (Admission within 30 days desirable) 14 days
 - Category 2 (Admission within 90 days desirable) 86 days
 - Category 3 (Admission at some time in the future) 123 days.

There were a number of additions to and removals from the waiting list in December 2004. They were:

	December 2004	Year to 31 December
Additions to	704	5,531
All removals	657	5,499

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

People made 96,151 visits to accident and emergency departments in the ACT during 2002–03. This was an increase of 2% when compared to the 2001–02 figure (94,763 visits).

Total individual occasions of service was 411,241 people for 2002–03. The highest serviced areas were ‘Other medical/surgical/obstetric’ with 188,212 people, ‘Radiology and organ imaging’ was second highest with 60,941, and ‘Pathology’ with 33,196 recorded the third highest serviced area.

6.7 NON-ADMITTED PATIENTS, ACT—2002–03

Non-admitted patient care

	<i>no.</i>
Accident & emergency	96 151
Pathology	33 196
Radiology & organ imaging	60 941
Other medical/surgical/obstetric	188 212
Mental health	5 580
Pharmacy	451
Allied health	8 257
Community health	492
Other outreach	17 934
Total individual occasions of service	411 241

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2002–03.

AVERAGE MEDICARE USE AND BENEFITS

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

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

In 2003–04, the HIC paid Medicare benefits of \$111.4m to people enrolled in Medicare with an ACT mailing address. These services involved an average benefit cost of \$343.70 per person. This figure was the lowest of all states and territories except the Northern Territory which had an average benefit cost of \$221.09 per person.

6.8 AVERAGE SERVICES AND BENEFITS, Per person—2003–04

	Average number of services		Average value of benefits	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	\$	\$
Sex group				
Male	7	9	273	357
Female	11	13	413	498
Persons	9	11	344	428

Source: Department of Health and Ageing, Medicare Statistics, December quarter 2004.

The percentage of services bulk-billed during the 2003–04 financial year was 54% in the ACT, the lowest percentage of all states and territories. The level of bulk billing nationally was 68%.

The average number of Medicare services per person during the 2003–04 financial year was about 9 (with female service use (11) higher than male (7)). On average, the number of services accessed increased with age, with older women (aged 75–84) using the most services.

6.9 AVERAGE NUMBER OF SERVICES—2003–04

Age group (years)	ACT		Australia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0–4	6.9	6.3	8.3	7.5
5–9	3.2	3.3	4.2	4.1
10–14	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.0
15–19	3.6	6.6	4.3	7.6
20–24	3.6	8.5	4.5	10.3
25–34	4.3	11.3	5.3	12.8
35–44	5.7	10.8	7.0	12.2
45–54	8.3	12.1	9.9	14.2
55–64	12.6	15.3	15.0	18.1
65–74	20.1	21.6	24.0	24.0
75–84	20.2	23.8	24.0	26.4
85+	18.7	21.1	22.2	26.2
Total	7.1	11.0	9.3	13.2

Source: Department of Health and Ageing, Medicare Statistics, December quarter 2004.

PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE

Optional private health insurance is available from private health insurance organisations to reimburse all or part of the cost of hospital and/or ancillary services. In September 1999 the Commonwealth Government introduced the Lifetime Health Cover initiative. People already in, or who had joined, a fund by 1 July 2000 pay the lowest premium available. Families and individuals who pay private health insurance premiums are also eligible for a Commonwealth Government 30% rebate on the cost of private health insurance.

PRIVATE HEALTH
INSURANCE *continued*

The ACT continues to maintain a higher percentage of the population with private health insurance than any other state or territory. At 31 December 2004, 52% of the population (168,813) in the ACT was covered by private health insurance, compared with the national figure of 43%.

Most private health cover was taken out by people between the ages of 50–54, with 15,570 people in this age group covered by private health insurance.

6.10 TOTAL HOSPITAL MEMBERSHIP, ACT—At 31 December

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Persons covered (no.)					
Males	84 864	85 521	80 756	80 810	81 265
Females	90 984	91 901	86 919	87 015	87 548
Persons	175 848	177 422	167 675	167 825	168 813
Percentage of population	56.4	56.9	51.6	51.9	52.0

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR
REGISTER

The Australian Organ Donor Register is administered by the HIC and records the status of intending donors (and those not willing to donate). The following table shows the number of potential organ donors registered on the Australian Organ Donor Register by age group, state and gender at 31 January 2005. These figures only include potential organ donors wishing to donate organs and tissue for transplantation.

As at 31 January 2005, 20,340 females and 14,174 males in the ACT were registered as potential organ donors on the Australian Organ Donor Register. The total number of ACT people registered was 34,547. The 25–34 year age group had the highest registrations for women (5,417 registrations) and was the second highest in registrations for men (3,178). The 35–44 year age group was highest in registrations for men (3,337) and was the second highest in registrations for women registrants (4,601). Nationally, 26% of people are organ donors.

6.11 NUMBER OF AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTRATIONS—At 31 January 2005(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
Males									
ACT	290	321	797	3 178	3 337	2 824	2 018	1 409	14 174
NSW	654	46 642	104 127	251 917	260 873	228 388	160 244	144 547	1 197 392
Vic.	3 576	3 442	14 227	34 002	35 876	30 314	22 708	22 021	166 166
Qld	1 213	34 173	49 521	93 933	71 205	46 765	30 394	20 087	347 291
SA	260	15 733	28 031	56 448	59 920	58 398	43 131	37 892	299 813
WA	470	1 306	16 368	61 361	68 079	59 873	42 372	38 136	287 965
Tas.	140	362	4 970	19 367	21 715	20 626	14 234	13 703	95 117
NT	119	75	165	1 055	1 334	975	619	236	4 578
Total(b)	6 722	102 054	218 206	521 272	522 361	448 192	315 735	278 035	2 412 577
Females									
ACT	243	623	1 869	5 417	4 601	3 631	2 478	1 478	20 340
NSW	659	47 705	114 358	282 896	274 774	227 350	147 307	110 718	1 205 767
Vic.	3 483	5 878	25 538	64 494	56 777	45 592	31 118	26 681	259 561
Qld	1 137	35 113	50 126	95 157	73 439	48 073	29 702	16 306	349 053
SA	264	16 409	32 172	69 554	68 258	62 233	41 556	29 626	320 072
WA	475	2 450	21 633	78 016	80 352	66 202	42 840	30 696	322 664
Tas.	150	731	6 293	22 468	24 543	21 543	13 600	10 800	100 128
NT	116	180	570	2 067	1 768	1 220	639	178	6 738
Total(b)	6 527	109 090	252 560	620 080	584 546	475 876	309 253	226 487	2 584 419
Non Gender(c)									
ACT	—	—	—	2	22	7	1	1	33
NSW	—	—	2	264	1 138	463	202	73	2 142
Vic.	1	3 741	26 014	40 889	29 151	25 240	15 052	8 888	148 976
Qld	—	—	2	13	66	24	10	1	116
SA	—	199	269	533	215	107	72	38	1 433
WA	—	95	3 767	10 212	9 339	7 378	5 039	4 005	39 835
Tas.	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
NT	—	—	—	3	9	2	1	—	15
Total(b)	1	4 035	30 055	51 917	39 941	33 221	20 378	13 006	192 554

(a) Excludes registrants who DO NOT wish to donate = 3,034.

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

(c) Individuals who did not disclose their gender

Source: Health Insurance Commission, Australian Organ Donor Register, 2005.

ILLICIT DRUG, ALCOHOL
AND TOBACCO USE

In the ACT, 387 people were arrested for either consuming, or providing, illicit drugs during 2002–03. Cannabis made up 51% of arrests for illicit drugs consumed or provided. The next most common arrest for illicit drug use in the ACT were 'Other and unknown drugs' (21%) and 'Amphetamine-type stimulants' (17%). Men were the most likely to be arrested for consuming or providing illicit drugs in the ACT (80%) during 2002–03.

6.12 ILLICIT DRUG USE ARRESTS, ACT—2002–03

	Consumer			Provider			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All drugs	253	61	314	58	11	69	311	76	387
Cannabis	151	36	187	4	5	9	155	41	196
Heroin and other opioid	24	7	31	6	2	8	30	10	40
Amphetamine-type stimulants	41	11	52	8	4	12	49	15	64
Cocaine	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Steroids	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Other and unknown drugs	32	7	39	40	—	40	72	10	82

Source: Australian Crime Commission, Australian Illicit Drug Data Report, 2002–03.

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

During 2002–03, service providers in the ACT registered a total of 2,958 clients for treatment. The number of closed treatments was highest for clients aged 20–29 (1,066), and the drug most treated for was alcohol (40%).

6.13 CLOSED TREATMENT, Principle drug of concern by age group, ACT & AUST(a)—2002–03

	ACT						Total (Australia)		
	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Total(b)	%	no.
Principal drug (%)									
Alcohol	24.1	29.0	42.9	59.0	75.3	73.3	40.3	38.0	46 747
Amphetamines	12.1	6.1	5.8	3.1	1.2	—	5.9	10.7	13 213
Benzodiazepines	1.3	2.1	3.2	1.5	1.2	—	2.1	2.1	2 609
Cannabis	39.7	14.6	10.1	7.7	6.6	8.3	15.2	22.0	27 106
Cocaine	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	323
Ecstasy	0.8	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	416
Heroin	15.6	30.7	21.3	11.4	1.2	—	20.7	18.4	22 642
Methadone	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.2	—	—	1.6	1.8	2 173
Nicotine	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.6	—	0.1	1.4	1 693
Other(c)	4.3	11.7	10.1	11.6	13.3	11.7	10.3	4.4	5 434
Total(d) (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	na
Total(d) (no.)	398	1 066	760	481	166	60	2 958	na	123 032

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

(b) Includes not stated for age.

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

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

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Drug Treatment Data Briefing, October 2004.

SERIOUS INJURIES

In the ACT during 2003–04 the emergency departments treated 96,653 people, an increase of 604 over the total in 2002–03. This 1 per cent increase in demand for emergency department services does not adequately reflect the change in the nature of the cases presenting for emergency care. There was an increase of 77% in the need for emergency treatment (as opposed to other types of treatment) compared to the previous year. The demand for urgent and semi-urgent treatment both rose by 13%.

6.14 PUBLIC HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PRESENTATION—ACT

	<i>Resuscitate(a)</i>	<i>Emergency(b)</i>	<i>Urgent(c)</i>	<i>Semi-urgent(d)</i>	<i>Non-urgent(e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1998–99	703	2 351	16 734	37 258	25 110	82 156
1999–2000	779	2 998	17 770	34 943	27 868	84 358
2000–01	812	3 025	19 181	36 550	33 169	92 737
2001–02	1 000	3 638	18 918	35 056	36 514	95 126
2002–03	1 021	3 830	19 710	35 162	36 326	96 049
2003–04(f)	1 073	6 802	22 207	39 573	26 998	96 653

(a) Resuscitation – care required immediately.

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

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

(d) Semi-urgent – care is required within 1 hour.

(e) Non-urgent – care is required within 2 hours.

(f) Figures in 2003–04 are not directly comparable with earlier years. The difference in the figures from 2002–03 and 2003–04, in Categories 2, 3 and 4, is represented by a change in procedure, in line with national standards.

Source: ACT Department of Health and Community Care, Annual Report, 2003–2004.

SUICIDE

Suicide continues to be a major public health issue. Apart from the loss of human life, there are health care costs associated with attempted suicide and also the circumstances surrounding the death can be very difficult for family and friends to deal with.

In 2003, there were 35 suicides registered in the ACT, an increase of 9 suicides (35%) on 2002. The national suicide figure in 2003 was 2,213 people, a decrease of 5% when compared to the previous year.

6.15 NUMBER OF SUICIDES, By state or territory(a), By sex—1998–2003

	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Males									
1998	28	705	446	454	199	234	49	35	2 150
1999	35	689	440	396	155	192	68	27	2 002
2000	25	588	382	421	161	206	40	37	1 860
2001	34	613	412	406	168	212	51	39	1 935
2002	22	552	386	431	140	188	54	44	1 817
2003	np	510	409	371	154	167	54	np	1 736
Female									
1998	3	157	133	125	45	53	10	7	533
1999	10	180	112	84	45	44	10	5	490
2000	4	142	129	120	38	55	10	5	503
2001	12	172	129	93	39	57	13	4	519
2002	4	140	142	106	30	54	16	11	503
2003	np	130	131	95	39	59	15	np	477
Persons									
1998	31	862	579	579	244	287	59	42	2 683
1999	45	869	552	480	200	236	78	32	2 492
2000	29	730	511	541	199	261	50	42	2 363
2001	46	785	541	499	207	269	64	43	2 454
2002	26	692	528	537	170	242	70	55	2 310
2003	35	640	540	466	193	226	69	44	2 213

(a) State or territory of usual residence.

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

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, Australian Capital Territory, 2003*, cat. no. 4430.0

Suicides: Recent Trends, Australia, 1993–2003, cat. no. 3309.0.55.001

Non-ABS ACT Department of Health and Community Care, *Annual Report, 2003–2004*

ACT Health Website

Australian Crime Commission, *Australian Illicit Drug Data Report, 2002–03*

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Australian Hospital Statistics, 1999–2000, 2000–01, 2001–02, 2002–03*

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Drug Treatment Data Briefing, October 2004*

Department of Health and Ageing, *Medicare Statistics, December quarter 2004*

Health Insurance Commission, *Australian Organ Donor Register, 2005*

Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

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, people with a disability, carers, the unemployed, youth and students and families with children. This support is provided via Centrelink.

As at 31 March 2005 there were approximately 90,000 people in the ACT who were receiving some form of assistance or support from FaCS. Of these, 40,451 (46%) were receiving some form of family tax benefit, 17,468 (20%) were receiving the age pension and 7,027 (8%) were receiving the disability support pension.

Nationally, 3,221,785 people (40%) were receiving some form of family tax benefit, 1,898,941 (24%) were receiving the age pension and 706,026 (9%) were receiving the disability support pension.

7.1 CENTRELINK CLIENTS—March 2005(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	17 468	5.4	1 898 941	9.6	0.9
Widow class B pension	—	0.0	863	0.0	0.0
Wife pension (age)	94	0.0	17 647	0.1	0.5
Support for people with a disability					
Disability support pension	7 027	2.2	706 026	3.6	1.0
Wife pension (DSP)	137	0.0	29 383	0.1	0.5
Sickness allowance	90	0.0	8 262	0.5	1.1
Support for carers					
Carer payment	598	0.2	92 599	0.5	0.6
Carer allowance(b)	4 430	1.4	331 929	1.7	1.3
Labour market assistance					
Newstart allowance	4 569	1.4	475 757	2.4	1.0
Parenting payment—single	5 254	1.6	459 111	2.3	1.1
Parenting payment—partnered(c)	1 609	0.5	178 186	0.9	0.9
Mature age allowance	102	0.0	22 730	0.1	0.4
Partner allowance	340	0.1	74 408	0.4	0.5
Widow allowance	330	0.1	44 466	0.2	0.7
Special benefit	130	0.0	9 852	0.0	1.3
Youth and student support					
Austudy	562	0.2	31 039	0.2	1.8
Youth allowance	5 685	1.8	355 930	1.8	1.6
Total FaCS pensions and benefits(d)	48 425	15.0	4 737 129	23.8	1.0
Family Assistance					
Family tax benefit A(e)	23 028	7.1	1 825 352	9.2	1.3
Family tax benefit B(e)	17 423	5.4	1 396 433	7.0	1.2
Double orphan pension	<20	—	1 227	0.0	0.0

(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. 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 2005 with 6,316 and 5,403 places respectively. Both these services have increased their number of places since 2004. The least used service was Occasional care with 299 places.

The overall number of licences have increased by three since April 2004. The overall number of places has increased from 14,630 to 14,873 since April 2004.

7.2 CHILD CARE SERVICES, ACT—APRIL 2005

	<i>Number of licenses current</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Family day care(a)	5	2 399
Independent preschools	7	338
Long day care	98	5 403
Occasional care	9	299
Play school	21	417
School age care	97	6 316
Total	228	14 873

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

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 child adoption within its own 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 pre-existing relationship with the adoptive parent(s). These include adoptions by step-parents, other relatives and carers.

In the ACT there were 33 adoptions in 2003–04. Of these, 28 (85%) were categorised as placement adoptions. Within this adoption group, 26 (93%) were intercountry and two were local. The five remaining adoptions were known child adoptions.

7.3 ADOPTIONS, By category—ACT

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Placement adoptions						
Local	1	2	2	3	1	2
Intercountry	11	11	18	9	15	26
<i>Total</i>	12	13	20	12	16	28
Known child adoptions	2	11	7	11	9	5
Total adoptions	14	24	27	23	25	33

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Adoptions, Australia, 2003–04.

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 about 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 *Act*, contact vetoes may be registered. The *Adoption Act 1993* 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—2003–04

	Information applications lodged	Contact vetoes lodged	Contact vetoes in place as at 30 June 2004
	no.	no.	no.
Adopted person	33	—	41
Adoptive mother	2	—	17
Adoptive father	1	—	15
Birth mother	8	—	22
Birth father	2	—	1
Other birth relative	3	—	1
Other adoptive relative	—	—	2
Child of adopted person	—	na	na
Other	—	..	—
Total	49	—	99

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Adoptions, 2003–04.

CHILD PROTECTION

The former ACT Department of Education, Youth and Family Services (DEYFS) had a number of programs designed to care for and protect children. Family Services programs were 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 2003–04 included the release of a report by the ACT Commissioner for Public Administration, *The Territory as Parent*, which reviewed the safety of children in care. In response to that report, the government created the Office for Children, Youth and Family Support. The government's aim in revising the structural arrangements and increasing resources was to improve practice and reporting standards.

Notifications of abuse

A report of suspected child abuse and/or neglect occurs when a person contacts the DEYFS 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.

The number of notifications of neglect and abuse in the ACT has increased significantly (perhaps in part due to a greater public awareness of child abuse and neglect). A total of 5,325 cases of neglect and abuse were reported in the ACT during 2003–04, more than double that of 2002–03. Of these, 2,378 (45%) were investigated. Of these investigations, 1,400 (59%) had been finalised by the end of the period, and a further 978 were ongoing.

The police were the source of notification for 17% of the 1,400 finalised investigations. Other sources included school personnel (14%), other (including the person responsible) (12%), and non-government organisations (11%).

Forty-five percent of finalised investigations were substantiated. Of the 630 substantiated cases of neglect and abuse in the ACT, over half (51%) were for emotional abuse. This was followed by neglect (27%) and physical abuse (15%).

7.5 NUMBER OF CHILD ABUSE SUBSTANTIATIONS—ACT

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
Physical abuse	197	97	56	64	74	95
Sexual abuse	39	20	14	14	21	46
Emotional abuse	55	53	92	86	123	319
Neglect	151	63	60	56	92	170
Total substantiations	442	233	222	220	310	630

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 2003–04, 181 children were admitted to child protection orders. Sixty-eight percent (123) of those admitted were being admitted for the first time.

There were 125 children discharged from protection orders in 2003–04.

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.

Two foster care programs ceased during 2002–03 which may have influenced the increased occupancy in other programs. Overall daily occupancy increased from 137 people in 2001–02, to 160 people in 2002–03 and 157 people in 2003–04. Barnardo's Find-a-Family program experienced the highest increase in average daily occupancy during the three year period.

7.6 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE, Number of people—ACT

	2001–02		2002–03		2003–04	
	Average daily occupancy	Capacity	Average daily occupancy	Capacity	Average daily occupancy	Capacity
Foster care programs						
Barnardo's Find-a-Family	34	38	47	38	54	46
Barnardo's Temporary Family Care	11	10	10	15	14	17
Galilee Foster Care	16	15	27	16	23	18
Marymead Foster Care	49	51	49	51	49	51
Marymead Short Term Care(a)	5	7	7	7	8	7
Marymead High Support Program	8	9	8	9	9	9
Open Family ACT Foster Care(b)	7	8	8	8	..	..
Open Family Indigenous program(c)	7	6	4	6	..	..
Total	137	144	160	150	157	148
Residential Care Programs						
Richmond Fellowship—Outreach	5	6	5	6	5	6
Richmond Fellowship—Marlow Cottage	4	6	5	6	7	6
Total	10	12	10	12	12	12
Total programs with set capacity	146	156	170	162	169	160
Kinship Care(d)	na	na	74	na	111	na
Special arrangements(e)	76	na	22	na	38	na

(a) Marymead Short Term is now known as Marymead Crisis Care identified in CHYPS.

(b) This program ceased 31 December 2002.

(c) This program ceased 31 March 2003.

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

(e) 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

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

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

The number of people receiving support has steadily declined in the ACT since 1998–99, falling from 2,100 people at the end of this period, to 1,650 in 2003–04.

7.7 SAAP SUPPORT PERIODS AND CLIENTS—ACT

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
Support periods (no.)	3 050	3 200	2 950	2 650	2 550	3 050
Clients (no.)	2 100	2 150	2 150	1 900	1 750	1 650
Mean number of support periods per clients	2.22	2.33	2.18	1.87	1.41	1.81
Clients per 10,000 population 10 years and over	78	80	77	69	63	59

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2003–04 Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 79)*.

The highest proportion of SAAP clients were aged 15–17 and 20–24 years of age, with 300 persons each. In both age groups, females had a higher client rate (both 11.3%) than males (5.6% and 6.1% respectively).

The under 15 age group and those aged over 50 showed less likelihood of being SAAP clients in 2003–04.

7.8 SAAP CLIENTS, By age and gender, ACT—2003–04

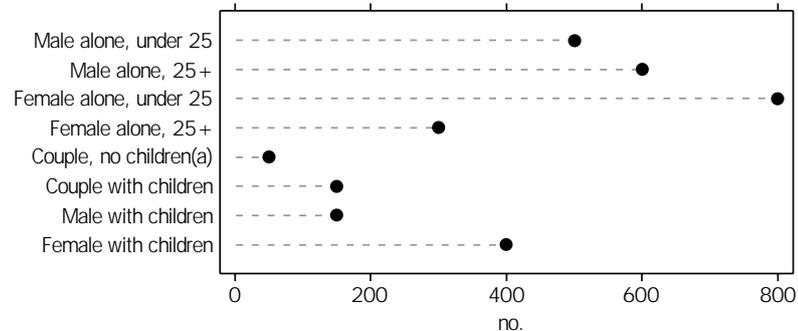
	% of all clients		% of gender group		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Number	%
Under 15 years	1.2	1.6	2.5	3.0	50	2.8
15–17 years	5.6	11.3	12.1	21.1	300	16.9
18–19 years	4.6	7.2	9.9	13.5	200	11.8
20–24 years	6.1	11.3	13.1	21.1	300	17.4
25–29 years	4.6	6.2	9.8	11.6	200	10.8
30–34 years	6.2	4.8	13.4	8.9	200	11.0
35–39 years	5.9	4.3	12.7	8.1	150	10.3
40–44 years	5.5	3.0	11.7	5.7	150	8.5
45–49 years	2.9	1.8	6.3	3.4	100	4.7
50–54 years	2.1	0.7	4.4	1.3	50	2.8
55–59 years	1.0	0.7	2.1	1.3	50	1.7
60 years and over	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	<25	1.3
Total (%)	46.6	53.4	100.0	100.0	..	100.0
Total (number)	750	900	750	900	1650	..
Mean age (years)	..	..	31.3	..	28.4	..
Median age (years)	..	..	31	..	25	..

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection, Annual Report 2003–04, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 79)*.

SUPPORTED
ACCOMMODATION
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
continued

In 2003–04 lone females under the age of 25 and lone males over the age of 25 were the highest client groups for the ACT with 800 and 600 people respectively. This was followed by lone males under the age of 25 (500), and females with children (400). Couples with no children were the least likely to seek SAAP assistance.

7.9 SAAP SUPPORT, By client group—ACT—2003–04



(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 2003–04, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 79)*.

HOME AND COMMUNITY
CARE

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 2003–04 two thirds (67%) of the 11,268 HACC clients receiving assistance in the ACT were female. Half of all HACC clients were aged 70–84, followed by 21% aged 50–69. These percentages remain consistent with the figures reported for the 2002–03 time period. However, the total number of individuals receiving assistance has increased from 9,375 to 11,286 during this time.

7.10 AGE AND SEX OF HACC CLIENTS, ACT—2003–04

	Number	% of total clients
Sex		
Males	3 774	33.4
Females	7 512	66.6
Total	11 286	100.0
Age		
Less than 50	1 299	11.5
50–69	2 338	20.7
70–84	5 663	50.2
85 and over	1 986	17.6
Total	11 286	100.0

Source: HACC Program National Minimum Data Set 2003–04 Annual Bulletin, Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.

Over half (52%) of HACC clients received an aged pension, while people on a disability support pension (17%) and people that did not receive a pension/benefit (15%) also utilised the services.

Of all those that received HACC assistance, 44% lived alone, while 50% lived with family and 6% lived with others.

Sixty-four percent of the people receiving HACC assistance were Australian born, 17% North-West Europe and 12% South and Eastern Europe born. Ninety-seven of the Australian born clients were Indigenous.

In 2003–04, the type of assistance with the highest average hours per client was respite care with 145 hours per year. This was followed by centre-based day care with an average of 124.1 hours, and personal care with 80.7 hours.

An average 94 meals per person were provided during 2003–04 which is an increase from the 2002–03 figure of 89 meals per person.

7.11 HACC SERVICES RECEIVED, ACT—2003–04(a)(b)

	<i>Services received</i>	<i>Average per client</i>
Service type (no. of hours)		
Allied Health	9 233	2.9
Assessment	10 347	2.3
Case management	24 369	10.5
Case planning/review	7 692	7.6
Centre-based day care	69 484	124.1
Counselling	6 172	9.1
Domestic assistance	81 931	30.2
Home maintenance	10 263	8.5
Nursing care	40 409	13.2
Other food services	—	—
Personal care	52 204	80.7
Respite care	43 930	145.0
Social support	56 679	47.2
Formal linen service (deliveries)	4 393	43.9
Goods and equipment	76	1.6
Meals (no.)		
Home and centre meals	118 612	93.5
Transport (no. trips)	72 612	37.7
Home modification (\$)	207 985	1276.0

(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 2003–04 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, 2003–04 (CWS 15)*
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Child Protection Australia, 2003–04 (CWS 13)*
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2003–04, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 68)*
- Centrelink
- Department of Family and Community Services
- Health Insurance Commission

Chapter 8



Crime and Justice

POLICE

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is unique among 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 Australian and ACT Governments.

The mission of ACT Policing is to *keep the peace and preserve public safety within the ACT*. The policing arrangement requires ACT Policing to achieve one key outcome, *in partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory*.

Staffing The ACT Policing Executive comprises 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.

The number of sworn and unsworn staff in the ACT increased in 2003–04. Unsworn staff numbers increased each year between 1998–99 and 2003–04. Sworn staff numbers declined between 1998–99 and 2001–02. From 2001–02 sworn staff numbers have risen, but remain below the level recorded in 1998–99 and 1999–2000.

8.1 SWORN AND UNSWORN POLICE STAFF(a)—ACT

	<i>Sworn Staff</i>	<i>Unsworn Staff</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1998–99	664	66
1999–2000	632	89
2000–01	591	185
2001–02	584	197
2002–03	594	205
2003–04	601	226

(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: ACT Policing Annual Report 2003–2004.

The proportion of police staff that are female increased nationally by 4% between 1999–2000 to 2003–04 (from 26% to 30% of staff). While the proportion rose in all jurisdictions, the greatest increase occurred in the ACT (from 24% to 32% of staff), while the smallest increase was in Tasmania (from 29.6% to 29.9% of staff). The change in the ACT needs to be viewed with care, given the introduction of a revised method of collecting data that better identifies those personnel within the AFP involved in providing enabling services (overheads/support services) to ACT policing.

Nationally, 30% of police staff were female in 2003–04, compared to the ACT with 32%. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 34% in New South Wales (NSW) to 21% in Western Australia (WA).

OFFENCES AND OFFENDERS

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

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

Care should also be taken in interpreting changes in police statistics. Changes in recorded crime may be a reflection of changes such as:

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

rather than changes in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

According to the 2003–04 *ACT Policing Annual Report*, some 44,564 offences were reported to police during that financial year. This is a 10% decrease from 2002–03, when 49,640 offences reported.

OTHER THEFT (14,362), PROPERTY DAMAGE (7,914), and BURGLARY (5,791) recorded the largest number of offences in 2003–04. While, BLACKMAIL AND EXTORTION (5), HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES (7) and ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES (28) were the lowest reported offences.

Total offences cleared (processed) by the police during 2003–04 were 15,388, a 3% increase on the 2002–03 figure of 14,903.

Offenders There were a total of 15,435 offenders recorded in the ACT for 2003–04. Of these offenders, 12,176 (79%) were male and 3,259 were female (21%).

The category with the highest number of male offenders was OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (30% of all male offenders or 3,606 offences), followed by BURGLARY, FRAUD AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THEFT (29% or 3,487) and OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER (23% or 2,781).

The category with the highest number of female offenders during 2003–04 was BURGLARY, FRAUD AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THEFT (46% of all female offenders or 1,505 offences), followed by OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER (22% or 725) and OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (19% or 613).

Overall offender numbers decreased by 4% in 2003–04 compared to the previous year. Numbers of male offenders had a slight decrease, while numbers of female offenders marginally increased.

8.2 REPORTED OFFENCES, By offence and offenders(a), ACT—2003–04

	Offences (no.)(a)		Offenders (no.)		
	Reported	Cleared(b)	Male	Female	Total
Offences against the person					
Homicide and related offences	7	8	13	1	14
Assaults (excluding sexual)	2 053	1 409	908	195	1 103
Sexual assaults/offences	480	263	130	2	132
Other offences	167	99	77	17	94
Total	2 707	1 779	1 128	215	1 343
Property damage and environmental offences					
Property damage	7 914	602	511	75	586
Environmental offences	28	17	5	—	5
Total	7 942	619	516	75	591
Robbery and extortion					
Robbery	263	86	82	22	104
Blackmail and extortion	5	5	3	—	3
Total	268	91	85	22	107
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft					
Burglary	5 791	263	433	64	497
Fraud and misappropriation	1 018	1 772	913	488	1 401
Handling stolen goods	399	366	493	102	595
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 809	349	299	92	391
Other theft	14 362	1 867	1 349	759	2 108
Total	24 379	4 617	3 487	1 505	4 992
Offences against good order	3 546	3 163	2 781	725	3 506
Drug offences	568	537	573	104	677
Other offences not elsewhere classified	5 154	4 582	3 606	613	4 219
All offences	44 564	15 388	12 176	3 259	15 435

(a) Offences reported in Jervis Bay are excluded.

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

Source: PROMIS database as at July 2004.

DRUGS

There were 568 reported drug related offences in the ACT during 2003–04, a 10% decrease from the 2002–03 figure of 642. Almost two-thirds of offences reported were POSSESSION OR USE OF DRUGS (65% or 371 of all drug offences), followed by MANUFACTURE AND GROW DRUGS (17% or 94 offences) and DEAL AND TRAFFIC IN DRUGS (13% or 74 offences).

8.3 DRUG OFFENCES(a)—ACT

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
	no.	no.	no.
Possession or use of drugs	351	430	371
Deal and traffic in drugs	126	101	74
Manufacture and grow drugs	87	100	94
Other drug offences	16	11	29
Total offences	580	642	568

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

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2003–04.

DRUGS *continued*

There was a 10% decrease in the total number of drug seizures in the ACT in 2003–04 (1,179) down from 1,309 in 2002–03. Cannabis was seized most often with 649 seizures (55% of the total number) followed by Amphetamines with 161 seizures (14%).

8.4 DRUG SEIZURES IN THE ACT(a)(b)(c)

Drug Type	2001–02		2002–03		2003–04	
	Number	Weight (grams)	Number	Weight (grams)	Number	Weight (grams)
Amphetamine	174	1 342	198	358	161	568
Cannabis	614	408 450	663	470 695	649	838 464
Cocaine	20	20	1	na	9	5
Heroin	46	56	91	285	96	268
MDMA	52	72	18	30	49	78
Non-drug(d)	133	1 558	166	1 029	121	577
Not for analysis	1	na	26	256	5	498
Other	60	98	105	795	75	363
Steroids	9	44	41	231	14	394
Total	1 109	na	1 309	na	1 179	na

(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 2003–04.

PEOPLE ARRESTED

A total of 4,067 people were arrested in the ACT during 2003–04, which was a 3% increase from the figure recorded in 2002–03 (3,951). Of those arrested in 2003–04, 81% were male (3,307) and 19% were female (760).

Adults made up 89% (3,619) of all people arrested. Some 8% (279) of these adults arrested were Indigenous.

Juveniles accounted for the remaining 11% (448) of people arrested. Almost a quarter of juveniles arrested (24% or 107 people) were Indigenous.

8.5 NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARRESTED—ACT

	2000–01			2001–02			2002–03			2003–04		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile												
Indigenous	70	21	91	49	41	90	61	43	104	73	34	107
Non-Indigenous	317	80	397	226	79	305	257	93	350	238	103	341
Total	387	101	488	275	120	395	318	136	454	311	137	448
Adult												
Indigenous	261	95	356	213	66	279	247	78	325	188	91	279
Non-Indigenous	2 849	437	3 286	2 531	385	2 916	2 757	415	3 172	2 808	532	3 340
Total	3 110	532	3 642	2 744	451	3 195	3 004	493	3 497	2 996	623	3 619
Total	3 497	633	4 130	3 019	571	3 590	3 322	629	3 951	3 307	760	4 067

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report, 2001–02, 2002–03, 2003–04.

PRISONERS

The ACT has a detention centre for unsentenced prisoners and a periodic detention centre. Periodic detention is a sentencing option which at the time of the 30 June 2004 National Prisoner Census was available only to NSW and ACT courts. People given periodic detention are in custody for two consecutive days in a week (periodic detainee week), and remain at liberty during the rest of the week. With the exception of some sentenced fine default only prisoners, people sentenced to full-time custody by ACT criminal courts are held in NSW prisons.

In 2004, the ACT had a total of 278 prisoners, this was 12% higher than in 2003 when the figure was 249. The majority of these prisoners were held in the ACT (58% or 160 prisoners) with the remainder held in NSW (42% or 118 prisoners). Of those prisoners held in the ACT, 53% (85 prisoners) were sentenced and 47% (75) were unsentenced.

8.6 NUMBER OF PRISONERS—2004

	<i>ACT in ACT</i>	<i>ACT in NSW(a)</i>	<i>Total ACT</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
Males	148	111	259	22 499
Females	12	7	19	1 672
Indigenous	10	16	26	5 048
Non-Indigenous	150	102	252	18 776
Sentenced	85	118	203	19 236
Unsentenced	75	—	75	4 935
All Prisoners	160	118	278	24 171

(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.

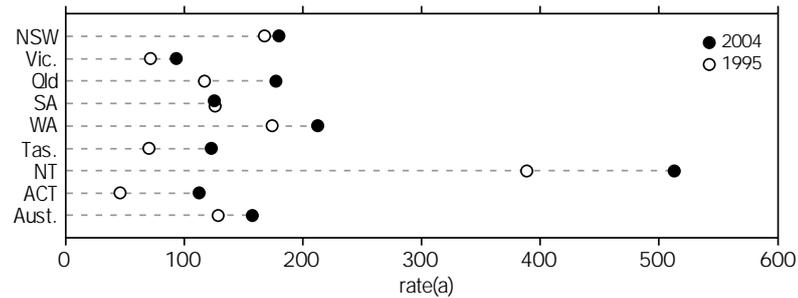
Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2004* (cat. no. 4517.0).

Imprisonment rates In Australia, Victoria recorded the lowest imprisonment rate of 94 prisoners per 100,000 adult population, followed by the ACT (113 prisoners per 100,000 adult population).

Between 1995 and 2004, all states and territories (with the exception of SA) recorded an increase in imprisonment rates.

Between 2003 and 2004 imprisonment rates grew most quickly in the ACT (12%), followed by WA (9%). Imprisonment rates dropped in Victoria and the NT (decreases of 4% and 2% respectively).

8.7 IMPRISONMENT RATES(a)(b)—1995 and 2004



(a) Rates per 100,000 adult population.

(b) Imprisonment rates by states and territories are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1995.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2004*, (cat. no. 4517.0).

COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

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

At the end of December 2004, there were 51,922 people in community-based corrections in Australia, an increase of 3% (1,381 persons) since December 2003.

Nationally, the rate of people in community-based corrections was 337 people per 100,000 adult population for December 2004. The largest increase between December 2003 and December 2004 was in WA (7%), followed by Tasmania (6%) and the NT (5%). SA recorded the largest proportional decrease (4%).

In December 2004, the national male participation rate in community-based corrections was 557 per 100,000 adult male population in comparison to 119 females per 100,000 adult female population. Men were more than four times more likely to be in community-based corrections than women.

In December 2004, the ACT had 1,095 people taking part in community-based corrections, 29 people fewer than in December 2003 (1,124).

8.8 PERSONS IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS(a)

	ACT	Australia
	no.	no.
MALES		
2001	1 092	45 515
2002	1 036	43 306
2003	989	41 337
2004	937	41 549
FEMALES		
2001	238	10 176
2002	194	9 632
2003	167	9 080
2004	164	9 118
PERSONS		
2001	1 330	56 000
2002	1 230	53 203
2003	1 156	50 787
2004	1 102	51 049

(a) Number on the first day of month.

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter 2004 (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.

On 31 December 2004 there were 771 people in NSW and 98 people in the ACT held in periodic detention.

While the rate of imprisonment for periodic detention in the ACT increased by 19% between the December quarters 2003 and 2004, in NSW it increased by 1% during the same period.

8.9 PERSONS IN PERIODIC DETENTION, Average daily number—2004

	NSW	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.
MALES			
2001	974	66	1 040
2002	831	66	897
2003	739	73	811
2004	687	89	775
FEMALES			
2001	87	4	91
2002	68	4	72
2003	60	4	64
2004	62	4	66
PERSONS			
2001	1 061	70	1 130
2002	899	70	969
2003	799	76	875
2004	749	93	842

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter 2004 (cat. no. 4512.0).

COURTS

Criminal court system The ACT Supreme Court (or Higher 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 also has a Magistrates Court which 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.

There were 119 defendants in the ACT during 2003–04, a decrease of 27% from 2002–03 (164).

8.10 HIGHER COURTS, Finalised defendants

	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
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
2003–04	119	17 315

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

Source: *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2003–04, (cat. no. 4513.0).*

The duration period (court cases can be analysed by the duration or the time elapsed) which had the highest number of defendants was the under 13 weeks period with 35 individuals or 29% of the total ACT defendants. This was followed by the 26–38 weeks duration and the 13–25 week duration with 30 (25%) and 23 (19%) respectively.

Criminal court system
continued

In the ACT the total finalised (119) defendants (a person or organisation for whom all charges have been formally completed so that the defendant ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the court) for 2003–04 was less than one percent of the national figure.

8.11 HIGHER COURTS DURATION, From initiation to finalisation—2003–04

<i>Method of finalisation/duration (weeks)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Acquitted									
Under 13	20	3	16	—	3	5	3	—	50
13 and under 26	85	19	37	5	7	13	4	—	170
26 and under 39	54	48	59	23	16	7	5	5	217
39 and under 52	29	48	60	14	28	8	—	4	191
52 and over	60	66	87	21	171	8	7	3	423
Total	248	184	259	63	225	41	19	12	1 051
Guilty Verdict									
Under 13	3	3	10	4	—	8	3	—	31
13 and under 26	42	16	45	5	5	19	—	—	132
26 and under 39	56	62	48	22	29	21	—	3	241
39 and under 52	69	62	38	26	42	9	—	—	246
52 and over	155	108	66	88	290	13	3	3	726
Total	325	251	207	145	366	70	6	6	1 376
Guilty Plea									
Under 13	545	558	1 635	104	1 036	146	63	25	4 112
13 and under 26	878	573	1 087	182	425	99	69	11	3 324
26 and under 39	504	365	1 123	65	119	29	40	18	2 263
39 and under 52	266	189	545	47	64	21	18	—	1 150
52 and over	372	308	708	68	221	21	18	11	1 727
Total	2 565	1 993	5 098	466	1 865	316	208	65	12 576
Non-adjudicated									
Under 13	60	8	163	97	51	22	—	10	411
13 and under 26	113	17	306	43	52	31	9	12	583
26 and under 39	57	14	277	15	26	25	6	4	424
39 and under 52	33	24	202	14	21	13	3	5	315
52 and over	55	59	351	25	61	19	4	5	579
Total	318	122	1 299	194	211	110	22	36	2 312
Total defendants									
Under 13	628	572	1 824	205	1 090	181	69	35	4 604
13 and under 26	1 118	625	1 475	235	489	162	82	23	4 209
26 and under 39	671	489	1 507	125	190	82	51	30	3 145
39 and under 52	397	323	845	101	155	51	21	9	1 902
52 and over	642	541	1 212	202	743	61	32	22	3 455
Total	3 456	2 550	6 863	868	2 667	537	255	119	17 315

Source: *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2003–04* (cat. no. 4513.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter, 2004*, cat. no. 4512.0

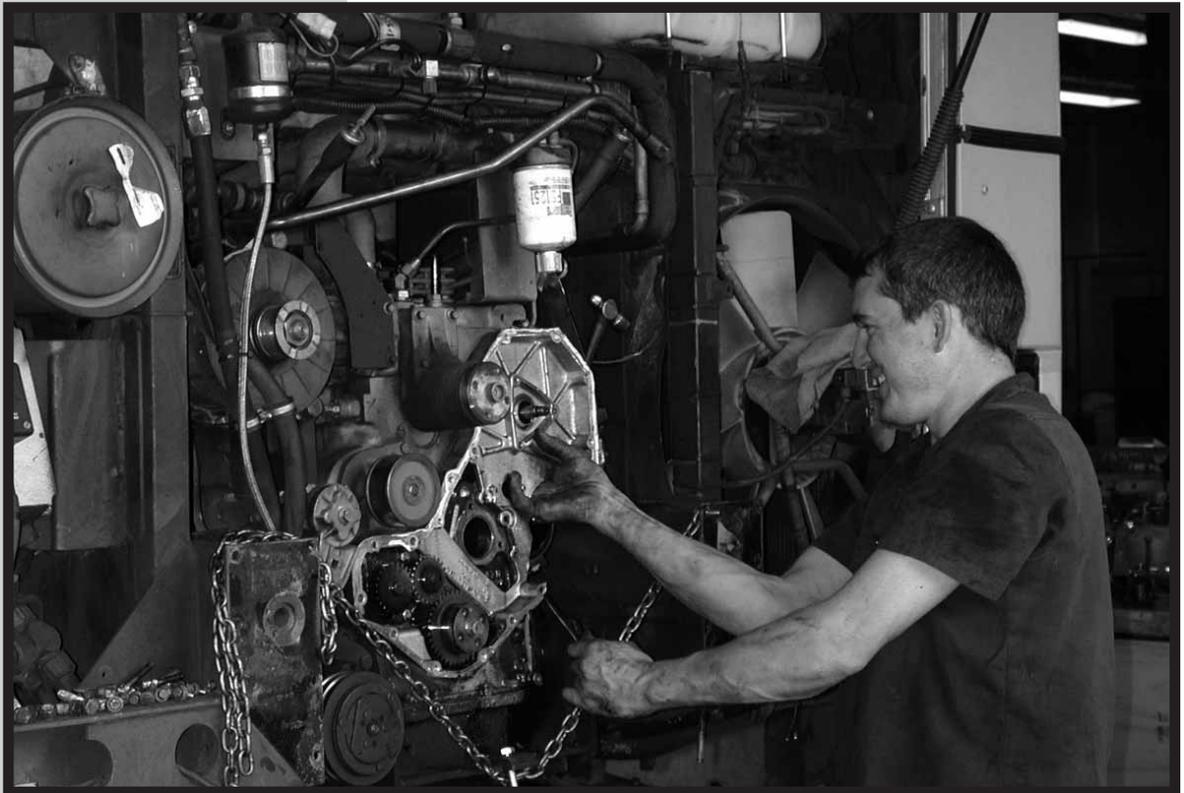
Criminal Courts, Australia, 2003–04, cat. no. 4513.0

Prisoners in Australia, 2004, cat. no. 4517.0

Recorded Crime, Australia, 2004, cat. no. 4510.0

Non-ABS *ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2003–04*

Chapter 9



The Labour Market

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Employed people At February 2005, there were an estimated 183,000 employed people in the ACT. This was an increase of 3% from February 2004 (177,200), and 4% from February 2003 (175,700).

Of those employed, 74% worked full-time, and 26% worked part-time. Eighty-five percent of employed males worked full-time, compared with 61% of employed females. More than twice as many employed females worked part-time (34,600 or 39%) compared with employed males (13,700 or 15%).

Participation rates The ACT's trend labour force participation rate at February 2005 was 73.7%. This represented an increase of 1.8 percentage points since February 2004 (71.9%). This was also the highest participation rate of any Australian state or territory.

The Northern Territory (NT) had the second highest trend participation rate (70.3%) followed by Western Australia (WA) (66.6%) and Queensland (65.7%). The national trend participation rate was 64.1%.

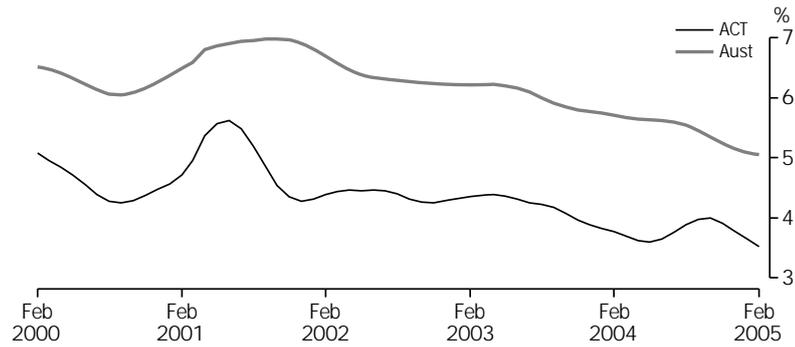
9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER), Trend, ACT—February

	<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 and over</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
Males						
2003	77.2	90.9	4.8	5.0	77.9	122.9
2004	75.8	92.6	3.9	4.1	77.7	124.2
2005	80.7	94.4	4.2	4.3	78.9	125.3
Females						
2003	53.1	84.8	3.2	3.6	67.2	130.9
2004	53.3	84.6	3.0	3.4	66.3	132.1
2005	54.0	88.6	2.5	2.7	68.7	132.5
Persons						
2003	130.4	175.7	8.0	4.3	72.4	253.8
2004	129.1	177.2	6.9	3.8	71.9	256.3
2005	134.7	183.0	6.7	3.5	73.7	257.8

Source: Labour Force, Australia, February 2005 (cat. no. 6202.0).

Unemployment The ACT's trend unemployment rate generally declined over the five years to February 2005. From a level of 5.1% in February 2000, the unemployment rate fell to a low of 4.2% in September 2000 before rising to 5.6% in June 2001. Since then it generally declined, dropping 0.3 percentage points in the year to February 2005 to stand at 3.5%. The national unemployment rate for February 2005 was 5.1%.

9.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, ACT and Aust.: Trend—2000–2005



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, February 2005, Time series spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).*

Unemployment *continued*

At February 2005, there was an estimated 6,700 unemployed people in the ACT, 63% were male and 37% female. This is 200 people fewer than in February 2004 (6,900).

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET

One of the major factors affecting teenage participation in the labour market is the number of teenagers who attend full-time educational institutions. The number of people aged 15–19 who studied full-time was higher than any other age group.

In the ACT, the civilian population aged 15–19 at February 2005 was 23,300. Of these, 16,200 attended an educational institution full-time. There were 14,900 people aged 15–19 in the labour force, comprising 4,400 full-time workers, and 8,700 part-time workers. Of those in the labour force, 8,800 (59%) also attended full-time education.

The unemployment rate for 15–19 year olds in the ACT at February 2005 was 12.2%. This represented a decrease of 4.3 percentage points since February 2004 (16.5%). The ACT and Queensland had the equal lowest teen unemployment rate (12.2%).

The ACT's labour force participation rate for 15–19 year olds at February 2005 was 63.9%. This is 2.1 percentage points lower than in February 2004 (66.0%).

9.3 PERSONS AGED 15–19, ACT, Original—February 2005

	Not attending full-time education	Attending full-time education	Total
Employed			
Full-time ('000)	4.0	*0.4	4.4
Part-time ('000)	1.4	7.2	8.7
Total ('000)	5.4	7.6	13.1
Unemployed			
Looking for f/t work ('000)	*0.6	*0.1	*0.7
Total ('000)	*0.6	1.2	1.8
Labour force ('000)	6.1	8.8	14.9
Not in the labour force ('000)	*1.0	7.4	8.4
Civilian population aged 15–19 ('000)	7.0	16.2	23.3
Unemployment rate			
Looking for f/t work (%)	*12.2	*23.5	*13.4
Total (%)	*10.6	13.2	12.2
Participation rate (%)	86.3	54.2	63.9
Unemployment to population ratio—looking for full-time work	*7.9	*0.8	*2.9

Source: Labour Force, Australia, February 2005, (cat. no. 6202.0).

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY INDUSTRY

The AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING sector had the largest employment growth rate between February 2004 and 2005, with a 155% increase in employee numbers. The FINANCE AND INSURANCE sector had the second largest growth rate, increasing by 45%. The largest decrease was in the ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY sector, where employee numbers dropped by 25%. This was followed by the TRANSPORT AND STORAGE sector, whose employee numbers dropped by 14%.

9.4 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, ACT—February quarter

	2004		2005		2004–2005 % Change
	employed workers '000	employed workers %	employed workers '000	employed workers %	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	155.0
Mining	—	—	0.1	—	—
Manufacturing	5.5	3.2	5.2	2.8	-6.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	-25.1
Construction	10.2	5.8	11.2	6.2	9.2
Wholesale Trade	2.2	1.3	2.9	1.6	28.4
Retail Trade	21.5	12.3	23.0	12.7	7.0
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	9.0	5.2	8.7	4.8	-4.0
Transport and Storage	5.2	3.0	4.5	2.5	-13.8
Communication Services	1.9	1.1	2.7	1.5	42.9
Finance and Insurance	2.7	1.5	3.9	2.1	45.1
Property and Business services	24.6	14.1	26.1	14.4	6.1
Government Administration and Defence	46.4	26.6	44.6	24.6	-4.0
Education	15.5	8.9	13.6	7.5	-12.3
Health and Community Services	14.5	8.3	19.1	10.5	31.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	6.9	3.9	7.2	4.0	5.1
Personal and Other Services	7.2	4.1	6.9	3.8	-4.1
Total	174.8	100.0	181.2	100.0	3.6

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, electronic delivery, (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), datacube E12, February 2005.

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 September 2004, 51,200 people aged 15 to 69 years in the ACT were classified as not in the labour force. Of these, 12,200 had a marginal attachment to the labour force, while 39,100 did not.

Of those without marginal attachment to the labour force (39,100), 5,000 wanted to work, but were not actively looking, and were not available to start work within four weeks. A further 32,000 people did not want to work. The remaining 2,100 were permanently unable to work. The proportion of those without marginal attachment to the labour force who did not want to work was higher for females (84%), than it was for males (79%).

Of those with a marginal attachment to the labour force, 11,000 wanted to work and were not actively looking for work, but were available to start work within four weeks.

JOB VACANCIES

Over the last six years, job vacancies in both the private and public sectors in the ACT have fluctuated.

For February 2005, there were an estimated total of 4,000 job vacancies in the ACT, an increase of 82% from February 2004 (2,200). In the private sector there were 2,100 job vacancies, an increase of 123% since February 2004 (900) and the highest since February 2002 (2,600). In the public sector there were 1,900 job vacancies for February 2005, an increase of 51% from February 2004 (1,300).

9.5 JOB VACANCIES, ACT—February

	Private	Public	Total
	'000	'000	'000
2000	2.1	1.9	4.1
2001	2.0	1.3	3.3
2002	2.6	1.6	4.2
2003	1.3	1.0	2.3
2004	0.9	1.3	2.2
2005	2.1	1.9	4.0

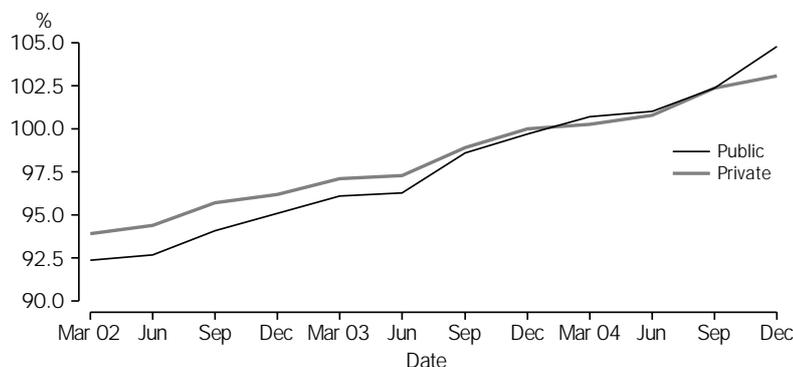
Source: Job Vacancies, Australia, February 2004, (cat. no. 6354.0), Time Series Spreadsheets.

WAGE PRICE INDEX

The Wage Price Index (formally called the Wage Cost Index) has been re-based from September quarter 1997 to the financial year 2003–2004 = 100.0. The quarterly Wage Cost Index publication, now renamed Labour Price Index, has retained its catalogue number (6345.0) but includes annual non-wage costs, such as annual and public holiday leave, superannuation, workers' compensation and payroll tax. Further information about the new price index series is available through *Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004*, (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001).

In December quarter 2004, the ACT Wage Price Index (for total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses) was 104.8 for the public sector, and 103.1 for the private sector. This represents an increase of 5.1% for the public sector since December 2003 (99.7), and 3.1% for the private sector over the same period (100.0). The wage prices in both sectors have risen steadily over the last three years.

9.6 WAGE PRICE INDEX, ACT—2001–2004



Source: Labour Price Index, December 2004 (cat no. 6345.0)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

At November 2004, the trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) for full-time adult males in the ACT was \$1,193.70. This was 16% higher than the national figure (\$1,028.80). For full-time adult female employees the trend AWOTE was \$1,008.30, 15% higher than the national figure (\$873.80). For all full-time adult employees, the ACT AWOTE figure of \$1,109.00 was 14% higher than the national figure of \$973.20.

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS *continued*

The ACT continues to have the highest AWOTE of all states and territories for full-time adult workers. WA had the second highest AWOTE for males (\$1,071.80), while for females it was New South Wales (NSW) (\$919.70). For all persons, NSW was second highest with \$1,002.50.

9.7 AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Full-time adults(a), Trend—November 2004

	Males	Females	Persons
Australian Capital Territory	1 193.70	1 008.30	1 109.00
New South Wales	1 051.90	919.70	1 002.50
Victoria	1 048.80	875.80	992.10
Queensland	966.50	814.30	910.00
South Australia	935.60	848.70	907.60
Western Australia	1 071.80	805.90	982.50
Tasmania	931.40	798.30	885.70
Northern Territory	1 050.00	902.70	983.70
Australia	1 028.80	873.80	973.20

(a) Adults is defined as 21 years of age or over or people paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

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

GROSS HOUSEHOLD
DISPOSABLE INCOME

Gross household disposable income (GHDI) 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.

In 2003–04, GHDI for the ACT was \$38,173 per capita. This represents an increase of \$2,262, or 6% from 2002–03 (\$35,911), and \$3,810, or 11% from 2001–02. The ACT's GHDI was over \$10,000 per capita higher than any other state or territory in 2003–04. The NT had the second highest GHDI at \$28,029 per capita, while the national GHDI was \$25,946 per capita, 32% lower than the ACT.

9.8 GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME, Per capita (\$)

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
Australian Capital Territory	34 363	35 911	38 173
New South Wales	25 039	25 444	26 838
Victoria	25 124	25 856	27 238
Queensland	21 486	21 762	22 915
South Australia	22 510	22 752	23 852
Western Australia	23 770	24 365	25 958
Tasmania	19 698	20 535	21 963
Northern Territory	26 158	26 524	28 029
Australia	24 107	24 596	25 946

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04 (cat no. 5220.0).*

LABOUR COSTS

Compensation of employees covers wages and salaries received by employees and employers' social contributions (pension and superannuation funds and workers compensation).

LABOUR COSTS *continued*

In 2003–04, employee compensation in the ACT totalled \$9.5b, or 59% of Gross State Product (GSP) at current prices. This is an increase of \$606m from 2002–03 (\$8.9b). Nationally, compensation of employees totalled \$379.3b, or 47% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices. This represents an increase of \$20.1b since 2002–03 (\$359.2b).

9.9 LABOUR COSTS, ACT and Australia (\$m)

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
ACT			
Compensation of Employees(a)	8 448	8 935	9 541
Gross State Product	13 946	15 023	16 246
% of GSP	61	59	59
Australia			
Compensation of Employees(a)	337 398	359 189	379 344
Gross Domestic Product	713 229	758 147	813 225
% of GDP	47	47	47

(a) 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.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04 (cat no. 5220.0).

TRADE UNION
MEMBERSHIPS

In August 2004, there were an estimated 158,800 people had their main job in the ACT. Of these, 33,800 (21%), were members of a trade union in their main job. This was 9% less than in August 2003, when there were 37,000 (24%) trade union members in the ACT.

Nationally, 23% of employees (1,842,000 people) were members of a trade union in their main job at August 2004. This was 1.3% less than August 2003 (23% or 1,866,700 members).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

For the year ended December 2004, there were seven industrial disputes in the ACT, the same as for the year ended December 2003.

Some 500 working days lost were due to industrial action in the ACT in 2004, half the number of days that were lost in 2003 (1,000).

There were 800 employees involved in industrial disputes in the ACT in 2004, 200 more than in 2003 (600).

For the year ended December 2004, 2.9 working days were lost per thousand employees in the ACT. This was well below the national figure of 45.6 working days lost per thousand employees.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04*, cat. no. 5220.0

Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, November 2004, cat. no. 6302.0

Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Memberships, Australia, August 2004, cat. no. 6310.0

Industrial Disputes, Australia, Dec 2004, cat. no. 6321.0.55.001

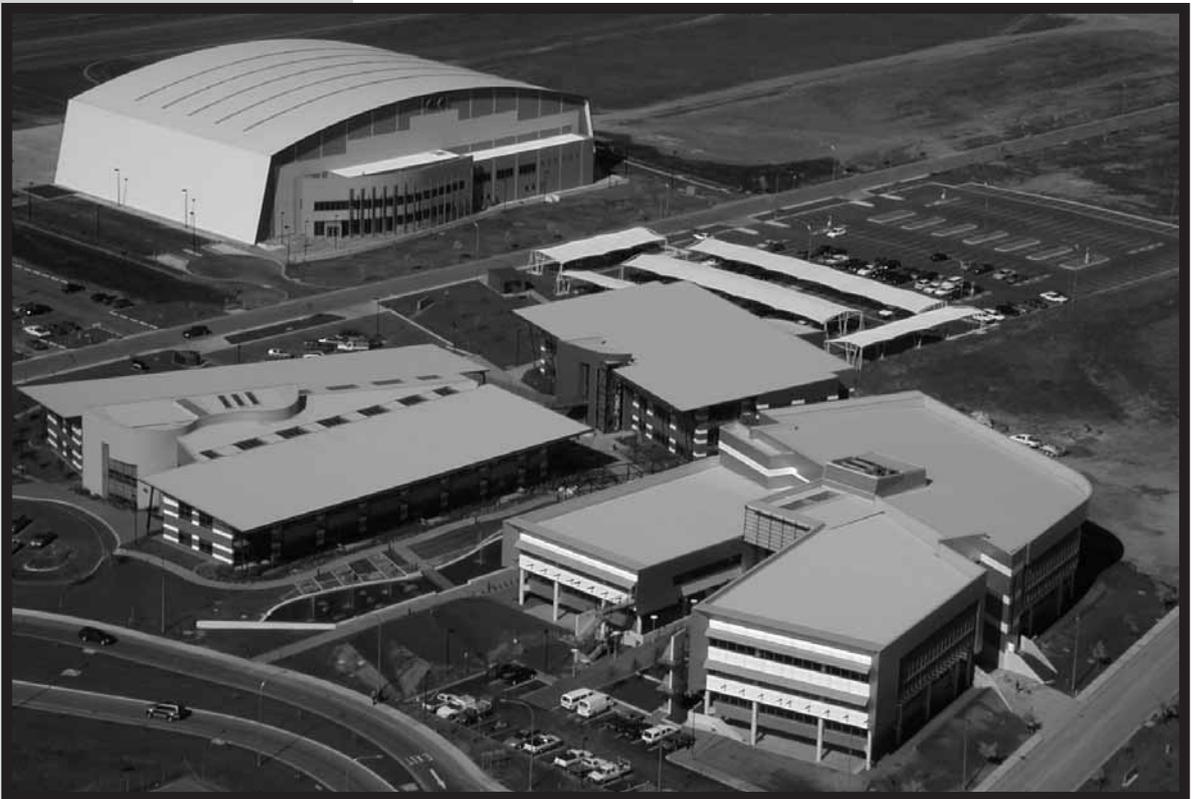
Job Vacancies, Australia, November 2004, cat. no. 6354.0

Labour Force, Australia, February 2005, cat. no. 6202.0

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Electronic Delivery,
cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Datacube E12,

Labour Price Index, Australia, December 2004, cat. no. 6345.0

Chapter 10



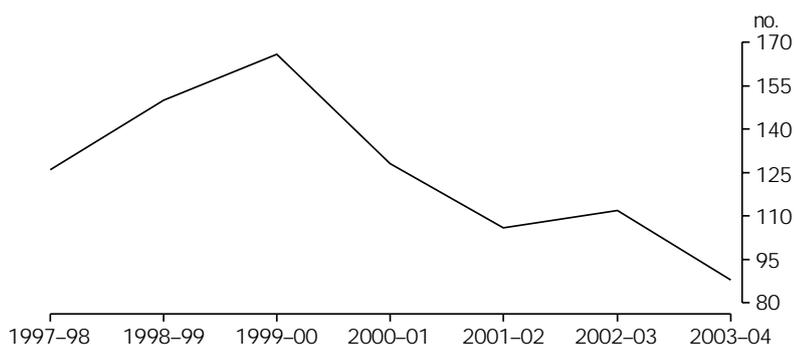
Business and Industry

BANKRUPTCIES

Business bankruptcies A business bankruptcy is where an individual's bankruptcy is directly related to their ownership of a business.

In 2003–04 there were 88 business related bankruptcies in the ACT, a decrease of 21% from 2002–03 (112). This continues the general downward trend of business bankruptcies in the ACT, since the peak of 166 bankruptcies in 1999–2000.

10.1 TOTAL BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, ACT



Source: Australian Government, *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1997–2004*.

The highest recorded cause of business bankruptcies in the ACT during 2003–04 was economic conditions, accounting for 28% of all business bankruptcies. This was followed by personal reasons (including ill health) (20%) and lack of capital (16%).

There were no business bankruptcies attributed to excessive interest or gambling or speculations in 2003–04.

10.2 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES—ACT

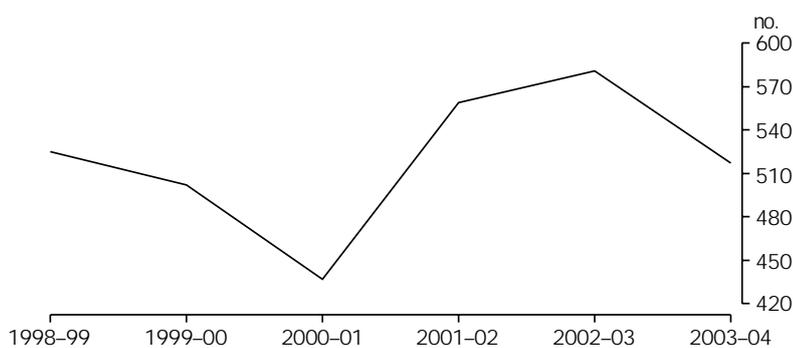
	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Economic conditions	37	35	36	32	25	28
Lack of capital	20	19	12	11	14	16
Lack of business ability	3	3	3	3	8	9
Excessive drawings	2	2	11	10	12	14
Inability to collect debts	1	1	3	3	1	1
Excessive interest	4	4	5	4	—	—
Failure to keep proper books	3	3	4	4	4	5
Seasonal conditions	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gambling or speculations	10	9	2	2	—	—
Other reasons (incl. not stated)	10	9	7	6	5	6
Personal reasons (incl. ill health)	16	15	29	26	18	20
Total	106	100	112	100	88	100

Source: Australian Government, *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 2001–02, 2002–03, 2003–04*.

Non-business bankruptcies Non-business bankruptcies refer to bankruptcies where an individual's occupation and cause of bankruptcy are not related to any ownership of a business.

There were 517 non-business bankruptcies in the ACT during 2003–04, a decrease of 11% on the figure recorded in 2002–03 (581). This was the first time since 2000–01 that there were less than 550 non-business bankruptcies recorded.

10.3 TOTAL NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, ACT



Source: Australian Government, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Reports 1997–2004.

The most recorded cause of non-business bankruptcies in the ACT during 2003–04 was unemployment, accounting for almost half (49% or 252 bankruptcies) of all non-business bankruptcies. The second highest cause of non-business bankruptcies was excessive use of credit (20%), followed by domestic discord (13%).

10.4 CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES—ACT

	2001–02		2002–03		2003–04	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Unemployment	277	50	272	47	252	49
Excessive use of credit	84	15	98	17	101	20
Domestic discord	96	17	104	18	68	13
Ill health	31	6	47	8	39	8
Adverse litigation	39	7	28	5	27	5
Gambling or speculations	14	3	19	3	13	3
Liabilities on guarantees	8	1	10	2	14	3
Other causes or not stated	10	2	3	1	3	1
Total	559	100	581	100	517	100

Source: Australian Government, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 2001–02, 2002–03, 2003–04.

RETAIL TRADE

The total retail turnover in chain volume measures for the ACT in 2003–04 was \$3,677.3m, a 3% increase on the 2002–03 figure (\$3,585.9m). The FOOD RETAILING sector contributed the largest amount to the total turnover with \$1,381.6m (38% of total turnover). This was followed by HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING (\$724.5m, or 20%) and HOSPITALITY AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (\$510.9m or 14%).

RETAIL TRADE *continued*

The sector with the largest increase between 2002–03 and 2003–04, was HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING up \$107.3m. This was almost \$100m higher than the second highest growth sector, OTHER RETAILING up \$8.5m. The only sectors to record a fall over the same period were RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING, down \$3.4m and HOSPITALITY AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES down \$38.5m.

Over the last six years, since 1998–99, the largest increase was recorded in the HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING sector, up \$400.1m. This was followed by the FOOD RETAILING sector, up \$303.4m. The only decrease recorded in this period was in the RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING sector, down \$23.1m.

10.5 RETAIL TURNOVER, Chain volume measures (\$m)—ACT

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
Food retailing	1 078.2	1 142.9	1 266.9	1 391.1	1 375.6	1 381.6
Department stores	313.0	333.6	318.8	332.5	345.4	351.9
Clothing and soft good retailing	155.0	163.9	178.2	209.4	209.9	214.9
Household good retailing	324.4	443.7	440.2	524.2	617.2	724.5
Recreational good retailing	202.0	235.7	207.2	170.2	182.3	178.9
Other retailing	260.6	286.8	347.0	347.3	306.1	314.6
Hospitality and service industries	405.2	403.3	474.5	507.3	549.4	510.9
Total(a)	2 718.9	3 012.2	3 225.6	3 479.6	3 585.9	3 677.3

(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 and the year after, and non-additivity is relatively small for the years immediately preceding the reference year.

Source: ABS Data available on request.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Business use of IT In the ACT, during 2003–04, 89% of businesses were using computers. Also, 78% of businesses used the Internet and 21% had a web presence.

During 2002–03, 88% of businesses in the ACT used computers, 80% used the Internet and 33% had a web presence.

At the Australian level, 85% of businesses used computers during 2003–04, while 74% and 25% used the Internet and had a web presence, respectively.

In the sample design for the Business Use of Information Technology Survey, the stratification for the three smaller states and territories (Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory) is combined. This makes their data less reliable than for the larger states. On this basis, users should make comparisons between regions or time periods for these states and territories with caution.

INNOVATION IN BUSINESS

Innovation has been defined as the process of introducing new or significantly improved goods or services and/or implementing new or significantly improved processes:

- A *new good or services* means any good or service or combination of these which is new to a business. Its characteristics or intended uses differ significantly from those previously used
- A *new operational process* is a significant change for a business in its methods of producing or delivering goods or services
- A *new organisational/managerial process* is a significant change to the strategies, structures or routines of the business which aim to improve performance.

Between 2001 and 2003, of the 2,338 businesses surveyed in the ACT, 680 or 29% of businesses were recorded as innovating. This was comparable to the Northern Territory (NT) (28%) and Tasmania (27%). The most popular type of innovation in business in the ACT was new or significantly improved operational processes (22% of innovating businesses).

Drivers of innovation

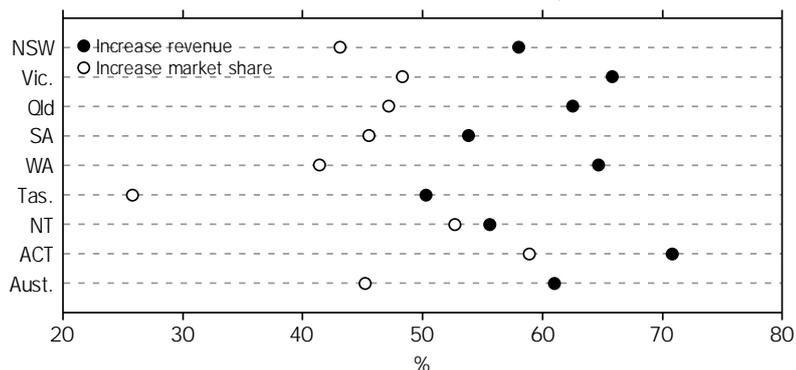
Drivers relating to innovation were split into those relating to new goods and services and those relating to new processes. Each group of drivers were split into three categories: market related; profit related; and legal related. Businesses were able to identify more than one driver.

Drivers relating to new goods and services

The highest single recorded driver relating to new goods and services in the ACT was the profit related category, with an increase in revenue driving change for 71% of innovative businesses. This was the highest proportion recorded of all states and territories. Nationally, the proportion was 61%.

The second highest driver was under the market category, with an increase in market share driving 59% of innovative ACT businesses. The ACT recorded the highest proportion in this category. The national proportion was 45%.

10.6 DRIVERS RELATING TO NEW GOODS AND SERVICES, 2001-03



Source: *Innovation in Australian Business, 2003* (cat. no. 8158.0)

Increased responsiveness to customer needs was the second highest reported driver in the market related category and the third highest overall. The ACT proportion of 55% was comparable with most other states and territories, and the national figure of 48%.

Drivers relating to new processes

The biggest driver for new processes among innovative ACT businesses was improving productivity (73%), (under the profit related category). This was comparable to the figure recorded by Queensland (75%), and above the next highest state or territory Western Australia at 62%. Nationally, 58% of innovative businesses recorded this as a driver.

Reducing costs was the second highest recorded driver (again under the profit related category) and overall in the ACT. This was reported by almost three quarters (72%) of ACT innovating businesses. The only state or territory to record a higher figure was Tasmania at 78%. The ACT was above the national proportion of 58%.

The third highest reported driver relating to new processes was increased responsiveness to customer needs, driving 59% of innovative businesses in the ACT. This was comparable to Tasmania (67%) and Queensland (57%), and was above all other state and territories. The ACT was above the national proportion of 47%.

Sources of ideas and information

Innovating businesses were asked to identify key sources of ideas or information, and which methods were used to acquire knowledge or abilities. Businesses could select more than one source or method.

Ideas from within individual businesses was the highest reported source of ideas or information for innovative ACT businesses (80%). The national proportion was the same as the ACT and was comparable with all other states and territories except Tasmania and the NT (90% and 91% respectively).

Clients or customers was the second highest reported source of ideas or information for innovative ACT businesses at 66%. This was comparable with all other states and territories and the national average of 65%.

More innovative businesses in the ACT sourced ideas or information from consultants (49%) than any other state or territory. Victoria was the second highest state using this source (37% of businesses), while nationally the proportion was 32%.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Operating expenses

During 2002–03, the ACT Government spent \$73m on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) operating expenses including hardware, software, telecommunications services and payments to contractors and consultants for services.

Telecommunications services accounted for the highest proportion of the operating expenses mentioned at 30% (\$22m). This was followed by the 26% (\$19m) spent on ongoing payments to contractors and consultants for ICT services, and 21% (\$15m) spent on ICT hardware operating expenses.

Operating expenses *continued* Nationally, for all levels of government, the highest proportion of operating expenses was also telecommunications services (30%). This was followed by ICT hardware operating expenses.

Capital expenditure Capital expenditure on ICT refers to the acquisition of fixed tangible assets (e.g. computers and computer peripherals and communications equipment) and intangible assets (e.g. computer software) including those assets acquired under a finance lease. It also includes work done by own employees or proprietors of the business in constructing assets for use by the business or for rental or lease to others.

During 2002–03, \$39m was spent on ICT capital expenditure by the ACT Government. Computers and peripherals accounted for 67% (\$26m) of this expenditure, followed by 28% (\$11m) spent on capitalised computer software.

Nationally, for all levels of government, 43% of capital expenditure was on computers and peripherals, followed by 42% on capitalised computer software.

SMALL BUSINESS

Small business operators There were 24,900 small business operators in the ACT at June 2004. These comprised 17,000 male operators (68%) and 7,900 female operators (32%). These proportions were comparable to the national proportions.

Operators in the ACT ran 19,600 small businesses at June 2004. Of these, two-thirds (12,900) were non-employing businesses. This was the highest proportion of non-employing businesses recorded for any state or territory. South Australia recorded the second highest proportion (63%), while Victoria recorded the lowest proportion (50%). Nationally, 56% of all small businesses employed no staff.

10.7 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESS OPERATORS(a)—June 2004

	ACT		Australia	
	Number '000	Proportion %	Number '000	Proportion %
Operators				
Males	17.0	68	1 131	68
Females	^ 7.9	32	529	32
Persons	24.9	100	1 660	100
Businesses				
Non-employing	12.9	66	715	56
1–4 employees	^ 5.0	26	416	33
5–19 employees	^ 1.7	9	139	11
Total	19.6	100	1 269	100

(a) Caution on use of estimates – The counts of businesses and business operators presented in this publication should be used with caution. Their main purpose is to derive proportions of businesses and operators with selected characteristics. They should not be used to determine level, nor growth or decline in the number of small businesses over time because of the sampling error associated with each year's estimate. The ABS advise that business-based surveys (as opposed to household surveys) are a better source for small business growth figures (e.g. cat. nos. 8155.0, 8161.0.55.001, 8160.0).

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

Small business operators
continued

In June 2004, almost two-thirds (64%) of small business operators in the ACT worked full-time. A higher proportion of male operators (77%) worked full-time compared to female operators (34%).

Nationally, 67% of all small business operators worked full-time. Consistent with the ACT, more male small business operators worked full-time (80%) compared to females (40%).

Home based small
businesses

Of the 19,600 small businesses in the ACT at June 2004, 14,000 (71%) were home based. These home based small businesses were operated by 16,400 people (66% of all small business operators in the ACT). Of the home based small business operators, 11,700 (71%) were male and 4,700 (29%) were female, which were the same proportions nationally.

Seventy-two percent of home based small businesses in the ACT used a computer. This was above the national proportion of 68%. The majority (67%) of home based small businesses in the ACT also had access to the Internet.

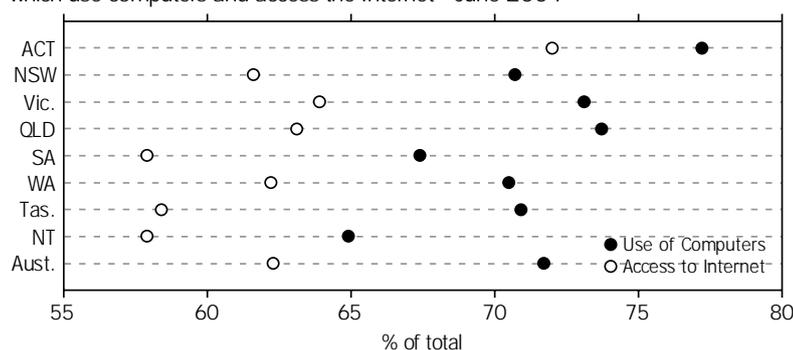
Computer and Internet use

In June 2004, 77% of small businesses in the ACT were using a computer. This was the highest proportion of all states and territories and was followed by Queensland with 74%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest proportion of businesses using computers (65%). Nationally, 72% of small businesses used a computer.

The ACT also recorded the highest proportion of small businesses with access to the Internet (72%), followed by Victoria with 64%. Nationally, 62% of small businesses had access to the Internet.

The most common use of the Internet by ACT small businesses was for email (66%).

10.8 PROPORTION OF SMALL BUSINESSES,
which use computers and access the Internet—June 2004



Source: *Characteristics of Small Business, 2004* (cat. no. 8127.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Business use of Information Technology, 2003–04*, cat. no. 8129.0
- Characteristics of Small Business Australia, 2004*, cat. no. 8127.0
- Government Technology, 2002–03*, cat. no. 8119.0
- Innovation in Australian Business, 2003*, cat. no. 8158.0
- Internet Activity, September 2004*, cat. no. 8153.0
- Retail Trade*, available on request
- Non-ABS Australian Government, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, *Annual Report 1997–98 to 2003–04*

Chapter 11



Housing and Construction

FIRST HOME OWNERS
GRANT

The first home owners grant was introduced on 1 July 2000 for a grant amount of \$7,000. On 9 March 2001 the Prime Minister announced that the government would double the grant to \$14,000 for first home owners who entered into contracts between 9 March 2001 and 31 December 2001 inclusive, to build or purchase new but previously unoccupied homes.

On 9 October 2001, the Prime Minister announced the reduction of the additional grant from \$7,000 to \$3,000 for contracts made between 1 January 2002 and 30 June 2002 (inclusive) to build or purchase new but previously unoccupied homes.

Currently, the grant stands at the original amount of \$7,000.

Since the introduction of the home owners grant there have been 11,905 applicants with an amount of \$86,445,000 paid.

11.1 FIRST HOME OWNER GRANTS—ACT

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05(a)
Applicants (no.)	3 118	3 632	2 406	1 565	1 184
Amount paid (\$)	22 218 000	28 056 000	17 579 000	10 603 000	7 989 000

(a) Financial Year to Date as at 31 January 2005.

Source: ACT Department of Treasury, ACT Revenue Office.

Grants by district During the 2003-04 financial year the Belconnen district had the highest number of first home owner grants with 448 grants. This was 22% higher than the Tuggeranong district, which was second with 367 grants. The third highest district was Canberra Central (299 grants). There was a 29% decrease in the total number of grants from 2002-03 (2147) to 2003-04 (1528).

11.2 FIRST HOME OWNER GRANTS BY DISTRICT—ACT

	2002-03	2003-04
	no.	no.
Canberra Central	347	299
Rural	1	—
Tuggeranong	609	367
Belconnen	626	448
Woden Valley	153	103
Weston Creek	100	85
Gungahlin	304	225
Jerrabomberra	7	1
Total(a)	2 147	1 528

(a) Totals may vary to those in table 11.1 due to the grants in some districts being repaid.

Source: ACT Revenue Office.

HOUSE PRICES

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 three quarters. The total figure for the last four quarters is divided by four to arrive at the new moving annual median.

According to the Real Estate Institute of Australia (REIA), the moving annual median house price for Canberra in December quarter 2004 was \$359,700 for houses and \$283,600 for other dwellings. Canberra had the third highest moving annual median house price of all capital cities behind Sydney (\$499,600) and Melbourne (\$371,800). Canberra also recorded the third highest moving annual median price for other dwellings behind Sydney (\$365,000) and Melbourne (\$292,000). Median house prices in Canberra had increased by 11% from December quarter 2003 (\$323,800) and had increased by 74% in the three years from December quarter 2001 (\$206,300).

11.3 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES(a)—December quarter (\$'000)

	House prices						Other dwellings(b)					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Canberra	162.0	180.8	206.3	234.2	323.8	359.7	131.1	140.3	156.9	197.8	264.8	283.6
Sydney	286.3	309.5	325.3	406.8	486.3	499.6	236.0	252.4	287.8	329.0	364.5	365.0
Melbourne	227.9	249.8	296.8	327.5	367.0	371.8	174.3	191.9	229.7	262.2	288.6	292.0
Brisbane	144.0	149.0	164.3	193.4	258.6	306.8	139.0	171.5	164.1	174.4	201.8	235.8
Perth	149.0	156.7	167.1	187.2	223.7	256.3	107.1	114.3	123.6	147.3	180.5	202.5
Adelaide	127.5	132.6	150.2	177.3	223.3	260.8	91.7	94.6	109.8	134.7	168.8	196.6
Hobart	112.2	117.8	120.6	137.2	192.0	252.0	85.5	88.9	88.5	95.6	148.6	192.1
Darwin	179.4	186.8	188.0	202.3	216.0	256.5	155.6	146.6	149.8	154.8	154.9	176.3

(a) Moving annual median is an average of the quarterly figures for the past year.

(b) Other dwellings are individual flats, home units, town house, terrace house etc.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Market Facts, December quarter 2004.

House price index

The house price index provides a measure of house price movements over time rather than prices themselves. The ABS produces two house price indexes, one for established house prices and another for project homes (which represents movements in the cost to construct a new house, excluding the value of the land). Both house price indexes are calculated on the reference base year of 1989–90 = 100.0.

Canberra's house price index for established houses has increased 97% since 1998–99 (128.2) to 2003–04 (252.4). There was also an increase of 88% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities over the same period.

The house price index for project homes in Canberra increased 50% between 1998–99 (124.4) and 2003–04 (187.0). This increase was higher than the increase for the weighted average of the eight capital cities (up 37%).

11.4 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a)

	Established houses(b)		Project homes(c)	
	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities
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
2003-04	252.4	245.0	187.0	154.8

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

(b) Price changes relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land.

(c) Price changes relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land).

Source: *House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, December quarter 2004* (cat. no. 6416.0).

RENTAL PROPERTIES

According to the REIA, during the December quarter 2004, Canberra had the highest quarterly median weekly rent for three bedroom houses in Australia at \$300. Canberra had the second lowest annual increase from December quarter 2003 at 3% behind Melbourne (2%). For two bedroom other dwellings, Canberra had the second highest quarterly median weekly rent at \$270, following Sydney at \$290.

11.5 SUMMARY OF MEDIAN WEEKLY RENTS—December quarter 2004

	3 Bedroom houses			2 Bedroom other dwellings(a)		
	Quarterly median \$/week	Quarterly % change	Annual % change	Quarterly median \$/week	Quarterly % change	Annual % change
Canberra	300	3.4	3.4	270	—	3.8
Sydney	250	—	—	290	3.6	3.6
Melbourne	220	—	2.3	210	—	5.0
Brisbane	230	—	—	215	2.4	-2.3
Adelaide	210	2.4	7.7	165	3.1	6.5
Perth	190	—	6.1	155	0.6	6.2
Hobart	230	7.0	17.9	160	-5.9	6.7
Darwin	270	—	3.8	210	5.0	16.7

(a) Other dwellings are individual flats, home units, town houses, terrace house etc.

Source: *Market Facts — Real Estate Institute of Australia, December quarter 2004*.

FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Housing finance commitments are 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 2004 there were 7,096 housing finance commitments in the ACT and 603,534 nationally. Over the past six years housing finance commitments in the ACT have fluctuated. The 2004 figure was the lowest recorded since 1990 (6,429) and there has been an overall decrease of 33% since 1999. Nationally, there was a 12% increase from 1999 to 2004.

11.6 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a)(b), Trend—(number)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
ACT	10 615	9 710	9 025	9 720	9 706	7 096
Australia	538 225	527 978	610 486	622 352	668 051	603 534

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes financing.

(b) The number and value of owner occupied housing commitments for the construction of dwellings has been revised downward in all states and territories back to November 1995, mainly due to the incorrect inclusion of finance commitments for the purchase of individual residential blocks of land.

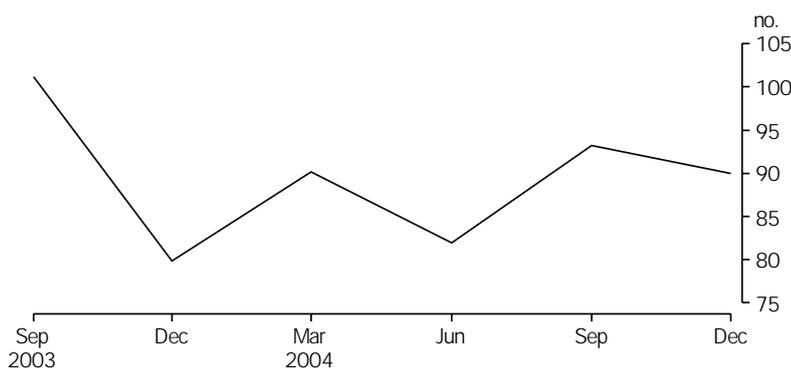
Source: *Housing Finance For Owner Occupation*, ABS data available on request.

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 3.4% between September quarter 2004 (93.2) and December quarter 2004 (90.0). In the year to December 2004 housing in Canberra became 13% more affordable. Nationally, the affordability index fell by 3.0% between September quarter 2004 (109.2) and December quarter 2004 (105.9) and is 8.1% higher than a year earlier.

11.4 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX, ACT



Source: *Housing Industry Association, Housing Report, December quarter 2004.*

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Dwelling units approved

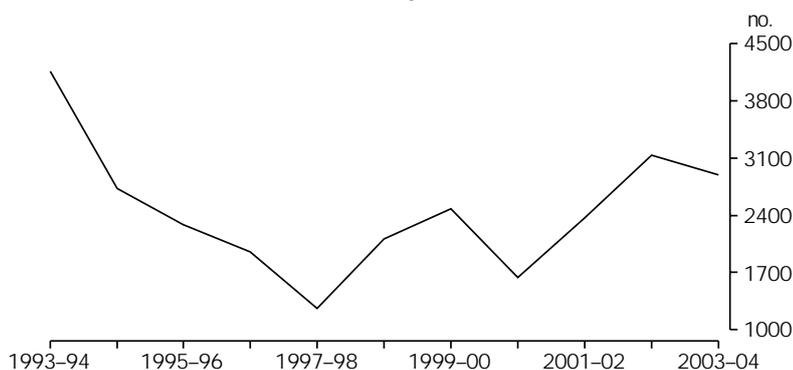
There were 3,136 dwelling units approved in the ACT in 2003–04. This was a 1% decrease from 2002–03 (3,170 dwelling units approved). Of the 3,136 dwelling units approved, 3,055 (97%) were in the private sector and 81 (3%) were in the public sector. Of all approvals in 2003–04, 44% (1,373) were approvals for new houses.

Nationally, 181,249 dwelling units were approved in 2003–04 which was a 2% increase from 2002–03, when 178,463 dwelling units were approved.

Dwelling units commenced In 2003–04, 2,896 dwelling units commenced in the ACT. This was an 8% decrease from 2002–03 (3,140). Of the 2,896 dwelling units commenced in 2003–04, 1,458 (50%) were new houses. These houses had a value of \$315.6m.

Nationally, 171,791 dwelling units commenced in 2003–04. This was a 1% increase from 2002–03 (169,945). Of the dwelling units commenced in 2003–04, 117,168 (68%) were new houses which had a value of \$21,394m.

11.8 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, Original—ACT



Source: ABS data available on request.

Dwelling units completed In 2003–04 there were 2,573 dwelling units completed in the ACT. This was a 6% increase from 2002–03 (2,437 completions).

New houses completed in 2003–04 had a value of \$355.7m.

Nationally, 157,183 dwelling units were completed in the 2003–04. This was a 2% increase from the previous financial year. New houses made up 68% (107,670) of dwelling units completed in 2003–04 and had a value of \$19,034.3m.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The value of engineering work done in the ACT for 2003–04 was \$244.9m.

ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND SUBDIVISIONS made up 34% (\$85.0m) of the value of work done. This was followed by

TELECOMMUNICATIONS which made up 25% (\$62.4m) of work done.

The largest increase in the value of work done between 2002–03 and 2003–04 was recorded in HEAVY INDUSTRY, up \$300,000 (150%).

The three categories to record a fall over the same period were BRIDGES, RAILWAYS AND HARBOUR (down \$1.9m or 83%). The next largest decrease was RECREATION AND OTHER (down \$37.1m or 66%), followed by ELECTRICITY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION ETC. AND PIPELINES (down \$12.9m or 31%).

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								
2001-02	85.9	2.2	9.1	19.9	55.0	—	35.8	207.9
2002-03	63.9	2.3	32.2	22.0	48.2	0.3	54.7	223.5
2003-04	96.9	0.3	28.9	59.1	62.0	0.8	19.3	267.4
Work done								
2001-02	77.9	1.9	14.0	15.8	55.5	—	34.8	199.9
2002-03	71.6	2.3	41.9	21.8	51.2	0.2	55.8	244.7
2003-04	85.0	0.4	29.0	48.9	62.4	0.5	18.7	244.9

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, December 2004*, (cat. no. 8762.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Building Activity, December quarter 2004*, cat. no. 8752.0

Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary, December quarter 2004, cat. no. 8750.0

Building Approvals, Australia, December 2004, cat. no. 8731.0

Building Approvals, Private and Public Sector, ACT, data available on request

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, December quarter 2004, cat. no. 8762.0

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities, December quarter 2004, cat. no. 6416.0

Housing Finance Commitments, data available on request

NON-ABS Housing Industry Association, *Affordability Report, December quarter 2004*

Real Estate Institute of Australia, *Market Facts, December quarter 2004*

ACT Department of Treasury — ACT Revenue Office, *First Home Owners Grants*, Data available on request

Chapter 12



Tourism, Culture and Recreation

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 2004 there were 56 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments within the ACT. This was a decrease of two establishments from 31 December 2003. These establishments comprised 15 licensed hotels with facilities, 24 motels and guest houses and 17 serviced apartments. These 56 establishments employed a total of 2,525 people as at 31 December 2004.

Occupancy Accommodation establishments in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) had a room occupancy rate of 67% for the year ended 31 December 2004, a slight increase from the 66% recorded for 2003. The national room occupancy rate for 2004 was 62%.

Average length of stay In the year ended 31 December 2004, guests in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in the ACT stayed 2.2 days on average, a slight decrease from the 2.5 days recorded in 2003. The average length of stay nationally for 2004 was 2.3 days.

Average lengths of stay for each type of establishment in the ACT for 2004 were:

- serviced apartments—3.6 days;
- licensed hotels with facilities—1.8 days; and
- motels and guest houses—2.0 days.

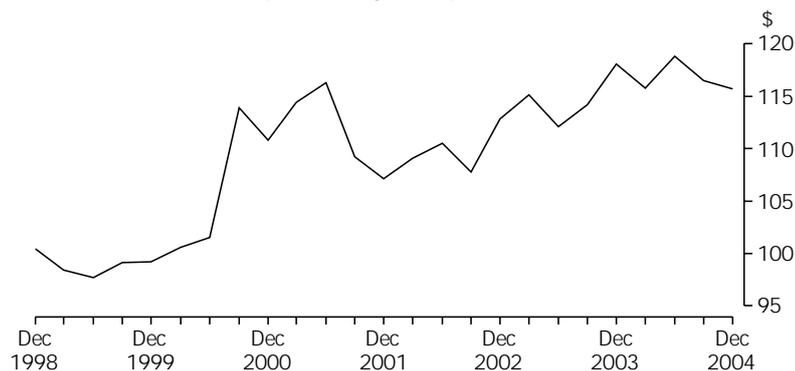
Room nights occupied The number of room nights occupied in the ACT during 2004 was 1.2 million nights, which is on par with the number of room nights occupied in 2003.

Takings In the ACT, takings from total hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments increased to \$140.7m in the year ended 31 December 2004, up from \$140.3m in 2003.

Nationally, the trend estimate of total accommodation takings continued to increase. In the December quarter 2004, it increased by 4.4% to \$1,443,3m compared with the December quarter of 2003.

Average takings per room night occupied The average takings per room night occupied in the ACT in 2004 was \$116.65, up 1.5% on 2003 (\$114.92).

12.1 AVERAGE TAKINGS, per room night occupied—ACT



Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December Quarter 2004, cat. no. 8635.0.*

CULTURAL FUNDING

Cultural funding comprises of money for heritage and the arts. Heritage activities received more money than the arts across all states and territories during 2002–03 with \$1,891.3m (or 85% of total funding), while arts activities received \$346.9m (15%). Nationally, nature parks and reserves were the highest funded area with 44% of total cultural funding.

In the ACT funding for libraries (\$8.8m), nature parks and reserves (\$4.7m) and art museums (\$4.4m) were the highest funded heritage facilities. Administration of culture (\$2.6m), performing arts venues (\$2.5m), and visual arts and crafts (\$1.7m) were the highest funded arts categories.

12.2 STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENT CULTURAL FUNDING(a), By state and territory — 2002–03

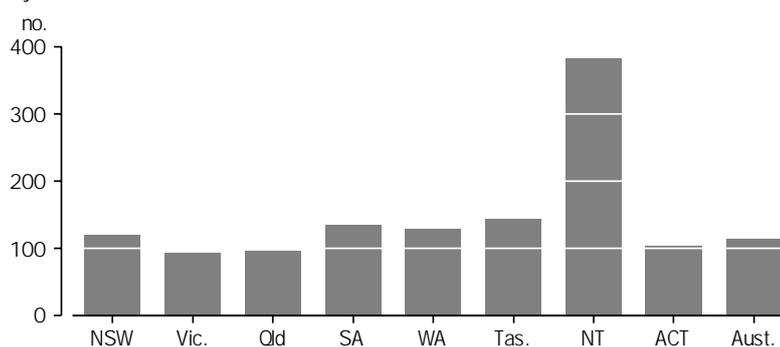
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Heritage									
Art museums	54.6	48.9	16.0	5.8	10.9	0.1	3.5	4.4	144.2
Other museums	122.4	55.0	32.2	20.1	37.4	9.3	8.4	1.5	286.3
Nature parks and reserves	389.5	129.7	217.3	72.8	94.8	34.7	44.2	4.7	987.8
Zoological parks, aquaria and botanic gardens									
Zoological parks and aquaria	23.1	13.9	—	3.1	8.2	—	—	—	48.2
Botanic gardens	32.2	6.5	—	11.0	12.1	2.0	2.6	—	66.4
<i>Total</i>	55.3	20.3	—	14.1	20.3	2.0	2.6	—	114.6
Libraries and Archives									
Libraries	79.3	83.5	44.2	45.7	31.7	15.1	9.5	8.8	317.9
Archives	16.2	5.3	5.9	5.1	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.1	40.6
<i>Total</i>	95.5	88.8	50.1	50.8	33.8	16.6	12.0	10.8	358.4
<i>Total heritage</i>	717.4	342.7	315.6	163.6	197.2	62.8	70.6	21.4	1 891.3
Arts									
Literature and print media	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.3
Performing arts									
Music	4.9	3.9	2.5	3.3	4.0	0.9	0.3	1.0	20.8
Drama	5.4	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	20.7
Dance	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	11.7
Music theatre and opera	2.5	2.4	4.8	1.5	1.8	0.1	—	0.1	13.2
Other performing arts	0.8	1.6	0.7	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	6.2
<i>Total</i>	15.9	12.9	13.5	13.0	12.4	1.8	0.9	2.3	72.6
Performing arts venues	38.0	17.4	9.5	8.8	12.1	0.1	2.9	2.5	91.3
Visual arts and crafts	1.3	2.2	3.0	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.7	13.3
Broadcasting and film									
Radio and television services	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.6
Film and video	10.6	52.1	8.0	5.3	8.6	0.1	—	0.1	84.7
Multimedia	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.7
<i>Total</i>	10.8	52.2	8.1	5.3	9.2	0.2	—	0.2	86.0
Community cultural centres and activities	3.0	4.3	1.9	0.4	4.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	15.4
Administration of culture	1.3	6.8	5.1	0.1	7.1	1.3	—	2.6	24.3
Other arts n.e.c.									
Arts education	—	5.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.9	7.4
Major multi-arts festivals	2.1	6.7	—	4.2	4.1	1.2	0.2	—	18.5
Other arts n.e.c.	5.1	1.8	0.2	6.4	0.2	—	—	0.1	13.8
<i>Total</i>	7.2	13.5	1.4	10.8	4.4	1.2	0.2	1.0	39.7
<i>Total arts</i>	78.8	109.8	43.1	440.9	52.1	5.4	5.0	11.9	346.9
Total	796.2	452.5	358.7	204.4	249.3	68.2	75.6	33.3	2 238.1

Source: Cultural Funding by Government, 2002–03, 4183.0.

State and territory funding per person

In 2002–03, the national average for state and territory cultural funding per person was \$113. The ACT fell slightly below the average with \$103 per person. Exceptions to the average was the Northern Territory Government with \$382 per person, which was more than three times the national average. Tasmania was also above the average with \$144, while Victoria with \$93 per person had the lowest allocation.

12.3 STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENT CULTURAL FUNDING,
By \$ Per Person—2002–03



Source: *Cultural Funding by Government, 2002–03, cat. no. 4183.0.*

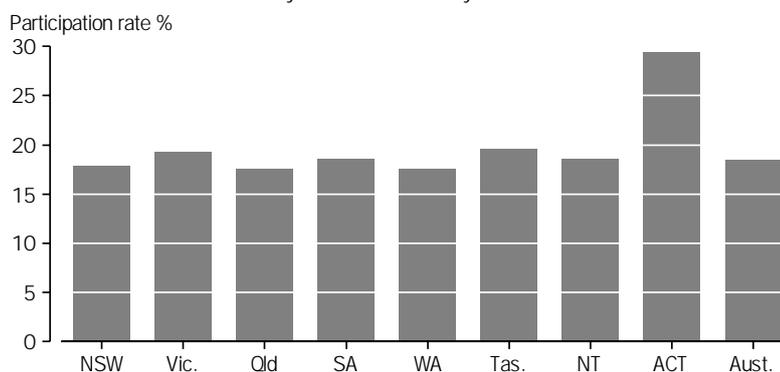
PARTICIPATION

Participation in culture and leisure activities

Across the other states and territories in Australia, between 17% and 20% of people were participating in cultural and leisure activities in the twelve months to April 2004. However, the ACT participation rate was somewhat higher with 29%.

Overall, participation in the capital cities (18%) were similar to those in regional areas (19%).

12.4 PARTICIPATION RATE, By State and Territory



Source: *Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, 2004, cat. no. 6281.0.*

Type of activities

The most popular work involvement in cultural and leisure activities for both men and women in the ACT was writing (21%) followed by visual arts and craft activities (19% and 12% respectively). Nationally, visual art activities were the most popular (19%), with writing and craft activities showing only slightly less participation.

12.5 PERSONS WITH A WORK INVOLVEMENT IN POPULAR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES(a), By sex—ACT

Activity	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Writing	9.9	11.1	21.1
Total visual arts activities	9.2	9.9	19.2
Craft activities	5.7	6.5	12.3
Interactive content creation	6.9	*3.5	10.4
Performing arts	*2.9	5.4	8.4
Fete	*1.9	6.3	8.2
Design	*3.0	4.7	7.7

(a) In the 12 months before interview.

Source: Survey of Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities (data available on request).

Payment status for participation

In 2001 and 2004 the ACT had the highest paid and unpaid participation rate across all states and territories in cultural and leisure activities. Nationally, the overall participation rate has slightly increased for unpaid involvement, while paid involvement has remained stable between 2001 and 2004.

12.6 PERSONS INVOLVED, By payment status and by state and territory—2001 and 2004

	Number		Participation Rate(a)	
	2001	2004	2001	2004
	'000	'000	%	%
Some Paid Involvement				
New South Wales	291.2	296.3	(b)5.7	(b)5.6
Victoria	222.2	260.8	(b)5.9	(b)6.6
Queensland	163.1	186.9	(b)5.9	(b)6.3
South Australia	74.7	71.0	(b)6.3	(b)5.8
Western Australia	91.3	88.6	(b)6.2	(b)5.7
Tasmania	20.1	18.9	(b)5.5	(b)5.0
Northern Territory(c)	8.8	*4.4	(b)7.9	*(b)4.2
Australian Capital Territory	28.5	30.6	(b)12.1	(b)12.3
Australia	900.0	957.5	(b)6.0	(b)6.1
Unpaid Involvement Only				
New South Wales	465.6	642.7	9.2	12.2
Victoria	416.6	498.7	11.0	12.7
Queensland	334.8	339.3	(b)12.1	(b)11.4
South Australia	140.9	154.3	(b)11.9	(b)12.7
Western Australia	157.1	183.1	(b)10.7	(b)11.9
Tasmania	45.8	54.8	(b)12.6	(b)14.5
Northern Territory(c)	11.4	15.1	(b)10.3	(b)14.3
Australian Capital Territory	39.3	42.2	(b)16.7	(b)17.0
Australia	1611.5	1929.9	10.8	12.3
Total				
New South Wales	756.8	938.9	14.9	17.8
Victoria	638.8	759.3	16.9	19.3
Queensland	497.9	526.2	(b)18.0	(b)17.6
South Australia	215.6	225.2	(b)18.3	(b)18.5
Western Australia	248.4	271.7	(b)16.9	(b)17.6
Tasmania	65.9	73.7	(b)18.1	(b)19.6
Northern Territory(c)	20.2	19.6	(b)18.2	(b)18.5
Australian Capital Territory	67.8	72.8	(b)28.8	(b)29.4
Australia	2511.5	2887.5	16.8	18.4

(a) The number of persons who reported working in the selected culture or leisure activities, expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

(b) Difference between the 2001 and 2004 proportion is not statistically significant.

(c) Refers to mainly urban areas only.

Source: *Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, 2004* (cat. no. 6281.0).

FLORIADE

Floriade is the ACT's annual festival of flowers. This event is complimented by a variety of entertainment and community activities through out Canberra. The festival runs for approximately one month from mid-September to mid-October each year, and the floral displays are in Commonwealth Park.

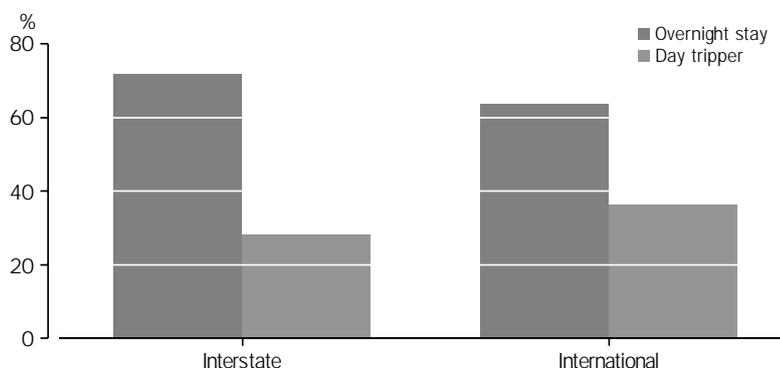
Data was collected by Australian Capital Tourism through spectator surveys at the event.

The 2004 theme was water, and the 11 displays comprised 720,000 bulbs and 526,100 annuals. The displays covered 12,000 square metres.

The community's involvement increased from previous years with over 170 people donating their time and services to the event. This equated to over 2,700 hours.

Total attendance for Floriade 2004 was 338,000 people. A 15% increase from total visitors in 2003. Approximately 52% of these were from the ACT, and 48% were either interstate or international visitors to the region.

12.7 NON-LOCAL FLORIADE ATTENDEES BY TYPE OF VISIT—2004



Source: Australian Capital Territory Tourism, Floriade 2004 Event Report.

For the thirty day event, the ACT Government estimated that Floriade visitors spent approximately \$13,885,000 in the ACT. Accommodation (40%) and food/drink expenses (24%) were the highest areas of expenditure for visitors.

12.8 FLORIADE 2004—Estimated expenditure by visitors

	Total Expenditure (\$'000)	Total Expenditure %
Accommodation	5 559	40
Meals/food and drinks	3 352	24
Transport within the ACT	1 156	8
Plants/garden equipment/merchandise	1 121	8
Other expenses	2 697	19
Total expenditure by visitors	13 885	100

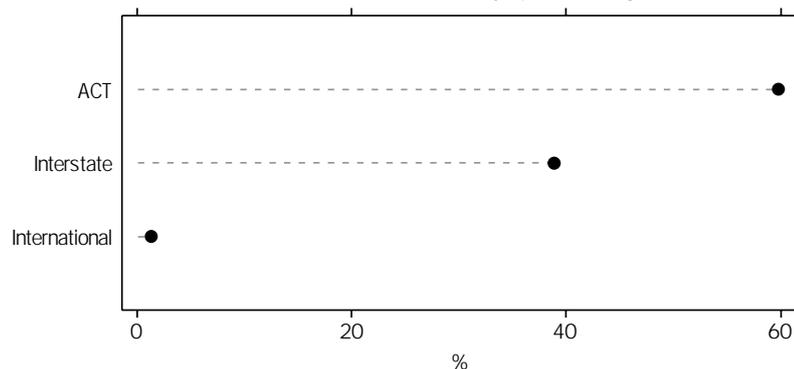
Source: Australian Capital Territory Tourism, Floriade 2004 Event Report.

SUBARU RALLY OF
CANBERRA

The 2004 Subaru Rally of Canberra was the opening round of the FIA Asia Pacific Rally Championship, and was held on 8 and 9 May. The 2004 event attracted 65 teams, comprising 7 international, 49 interstate and 9 ACT based teams. The rally was conducted over various closed public forest roads in and around the Canberra Region.

Data was collected through spectator surveys and ticket sales for the event by Australian Capital Tourism.

12.9 SUBARU RALLY OF CANBERRA, Attendance by spectator origin—2004



Source: Australian Capital Territory Tourism, 2004 Subaru Rally of Canberra event report.

SUBARU RALLY OF
CANBERRA *continued*

Of the 1,647 interstate visitors, 74% stayed one night or more in the ACT, while 26% were day-trippers. Of all attendees to the rally 71% were male and 29% female, with 36% of spectators in the 20–29 year age bracket. Twenty seven percent were in the 30–39 year old age bracket, while 18% were 40–49 year olds.

The ACT Government estimated that visitors that attended the rally spent \$661,000 in the ACT. This figure includes competitors, support staff and media. The length of stay varied depending on purpose of stay. Interstate spectators and media averaged a 2 night stay, while competitors and support staff averaged a 5 night stay.

Accommodation (39%) and meals/food and drinks (24%) were the highest areas of expenditure for visitors staying in the ACT for one night or more.

12.10 SUBARU RALLY OF CANBERRA 2004 — ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE BY OVERNIGHT STAY VISITORS

	Total Expenditure (\$)	Total Expenditure %
Accommodation	76 636	39
Meals/food and drinks	45 966	24
Transport within the ACT	22 827	12
Event merchandise	15 567	8
Tickets for event	25 377	13
Other expenses	8 070	4
Total expenditure by overnight stay visitors	194 443	100

Source: Australian Capital Territory Tourism, Subaru Rally of Canberra 2004 Event Report.

Day trippers spent an estimated \$18,000 in the ACT. The majority of this expenditure related to tickets for the event (51%) and rally merchandise (24%).

SUMMERNATS

The Summernats festival is a four day car show and exhibition event held in January of each year in the ACT. Data was collected through spectator surveys and ticket sales for the event by Street Machine Services.

The first event was held at Exhibition Park in Canberra in 1988, with approximately 47,000 spectators and over 900 vehicle entrants. The festival has continued to increase in popularity, with the 2005 attendance reaching almost 119,000 people.

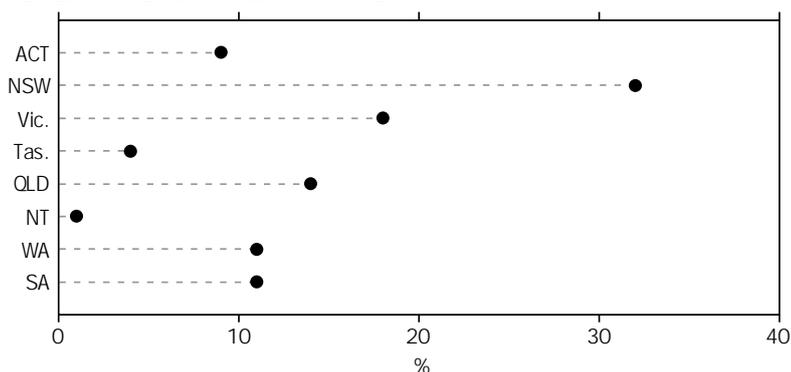
12.11 SUMMERNATS ATTENDANCE IN THE ACT

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Spectators	112 486	113 527	93 702	107 471	116 056	118 921
Entrants	1 700	1 700	1 400	1 430	1 589	1 483

Source: Street Machine Services, 2005.

The highest number of interstate visitors to the festival were New South Wales (NSW) residents, making up 32% of the total attendees. This was followed by Victoria (18%) and Queensland (14%). The Northern Territory (1%) and Tasmania (4%) spectators were the least likely to attend.

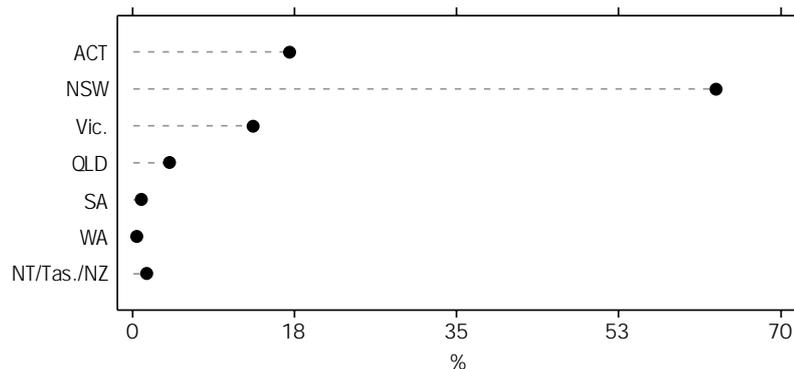
12.12 SUMMERNATS SPECTATORS—2005



Source: Street Machine Services, 2005.

According to the organisers, approximately half of all visitors to Summernats stayed in Canberra for three or four days. Of those visitors, each expected to spend, on average, \$250 on accommodation, food, entertainment and travel per day. It is estimated by the event organisers that Summernats' patrons spent between \$12m and \$15m in total while staying in the ACT.

12.13 SUMMERNATS ENTRANTS—2005



Source: Street Machine Services, 2005.

SUMMERNATS *continued*

Almost two-thirds of the 2005 entrants were from NSW, followed by ACT entrants with 17%, and Victoria with 13%. Western Australia (0.5%), South Australia (1%), and Northern Territory/Tasmania and New Zealand (1.5% combined) had the least entrants.

Summernats incorporates a trade show within the festival, which had approximately 170 commercial exhibitors in 2005. The exhibits sold a variety of collectibles, clothing, car parts and event paraphernalia. Thirty percent of the traders were local merchants displaying their products.

Leading up to the festival and during the event, approximately 2,000 people were employed, through various contractors, with the majority of them being Canberra residents. Fifty percent of local tourist related businesses surveyed, indicated that during the festival period they employed additional staff and 17% increased trading hours.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, 2004*, cat. no. 6281.0

Performing Arts, Australia, 2004, cat. no. 8697.0

Cultural Funding by Government, 2004, cat. no. 4183.0

NON-ABS Australian Capital Tourism, *Floriade 2004, Event Report*

Australian Capital Tourism, *2003 Subaru Rally of Canberra*

Street Machine Services (Summernats)

Chapter 13



Transport

ROADS AND LICENCES

Roads and community pathways Management of the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) 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% of roads falling in this category.

13.1 CATEGORIES OF ROAD, ACT—March 2004

Road types	Aggregate road length (km)	Aggregate lane length (km)	Aggregate road surface area (m ²)
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 on register in the ACT in March 2005, and a total of 217 traffic signals. The majority of these signals were at road intersections (191 or 88%) and the remainder were at pedestrian crossings (26 or 12%). An additional 10 km of community pathways (cycle paths and pedestrian paths) have been built since May 2003, bringing the total length of community pathways to 2,370 km at March 2005.

Speed limits In the twelve months to April 2005 there were a number of new initiatives implemented in the ACT, after a review of school speed limit zones. Public colleges (year 11 and 12 students) will now be included in the 40 km/h school speed limit zone policy, (40 km/h zones have been in place for a number of years at various independent schools, which cater for students in years 11 and 12 as well as high school students).

Fifty kilometre per hour zones have been introduced outside all registered child care centres if they are not already covered by the default 50 km/h limit in suburban areas.

Cycling lanes There is continued recognition of cycling as a transport mode. This has led to the expansion of the 'on-road' cycling network through capital works (on-road cycling for Woden Valley arterial roads and the completion of the Woden to Dickson 'on-road' cycling lanes) and through the road reseal and pavement rehabilitation maintenance programs.

Licences There were 278,183 current licences in the ACT as at 2 January 2005. Of these, 2% (5,059) were suspended. The majority of licences (232,927 or 84%) were classified as 'full', a further 17,686 (6%) were 'provisional' licences, 14,364 (5%) were 'national heavy vehicle' licences and 11,856 (4%) were classified as 'learner' licences. 'Probationary' and 'restricted' licences accounted for 1,350 (less than 1%) of total current licences.

Of the 11,856 'learner' licences, the majority (9,553 or 81%) were for cars and the remainder were motorcycle licences (2,303 or 19%).

13.2 ACT LICENCE DISTRIBUTION

	2004(a)	2005(a)
	no.	no.
Learner licences	11 848	11 856
Provisional licences	16 761	17 686
Full licences	229 296	232 927
National heavy vehicle licences	14 422	14 364
Probationary licences	1 082	1 158
Restricted licences	143	192
Total	273 552	278 183

(a) Due to differences in time, data across years is not directly comparable.

Source: Rego.act computer report, dated 2 January 2005.

TRANSPORT FINANCE

Motor vehicle tax Motor vehicle taxes cover the taxes levied on the operation of motor vehicles by individuals, businesses and other organisations. Excluded are taxes on third party insurance.

Total motor vehicle tax paid in the ACT increased by 6% between 2002–03 and 2003–04, to \$83m. In comparison, the total motor vehicle tax paid in Australia, which has been rising since 1999–2000, increased by 9% in the same period to \$5,126m. In the ACT, stamp duty on vehicle registration represented 29% of the motor vehicle taxes paid in 2003–04, a slight decrease from 2002–03 (31%). Nationally, 35% of total motor vehicle taxes were from stamp duty on vehicle registration in 2003–04.

13.3 MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES (\$m)

Stubs	ACT			Australia		
	Stamp duty on vehicle registration	Other	Total	Stamp duty on vehicle registration	Other	Total
2001–02	21	49	69	1 504	2 787	4 291
2002–03	24	54	78	1 700	2 991	4 691
2003–04	24	59	83	1 886	3 240	5 126

Source: Taxation Revenue, 2003–04 (cat. no. 5506.0).

Government transport expenses In 2003–04 road transport was the major component of ACT consolidated expenses for transport and communications. Road transport consolidated expenses made up 96% (\$155m) of the total consolidated expenses for transport and communications in the ACT (\$161m).

Nationally, road transport consolidated expenses for 2003–04 made up 57% (\$9,441m) of the total expenses for transport and communications (\$16,340m).

13.4 CONSOLIDATED EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

	ACT			Australia(a)		
	\$m			\$m		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Road transport	106	105	155	8 872	9 635	9 441
Water transport	—	—	—	366	418	367
Rail transport	—	—	—	3 978	3 130	4 057
Air transport	—	—	—	175	164	186
Communications and other transport	4	48	5	707	2 091	2 289
Total	110	153	161	14 088	15 438	16 340

(a) Includes multi-jurisdictional sector and local government purpose details.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, 2003-04 (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 2003-04 decreased by 17% (\$18m) when compared with the previous year. Just over half (56%) of the \$88m expended was on pavement improvements (\$49m). This represented a 9% decrease (\$7m) in expenditure in this category relative to 2002-03.

A further \$10m (or 11%) of total expenditure for 2003-04 was spent on servicing and operating costs. This was a decrease of 47% (\$9m) from the previous year.

Nationally, the total estimated expenditure on road construction and maintenance for 2003-04 was \$5,484m. This was a 4% increase (\$211m) from the 2002-03 estimated expenditure of \$5,273m.

13.5 ESTIMATED ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

Expenditure Category	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
Servicing and operating	12	466	19	528	10	601
Road pavement and shoulder construction						
Routine maintenance	2	367	3	353	1	375
Periodic surface maintenance	3	285	3	242	3	281
Bridge maintenance/rehabilitation	1	137	2	148	2	139
Road rehabilitation	3	320	7	414	3	447
Low-cost safety/traffic	—	282	8	294	5	253
Asset extension/improvements						
Pavement improvements	30	633	54	964	49	741
Bridge improvements	—	362	3	232	9	266
Land aquisition, earthworks, other extensions/improvements(a)	—	1 298	—	1 181	—	1 451
Other miscellaneous activities						
Miscellaneous works expenditure(a)	5	61	na	na	na	na
Corporate services	—	175	5	213	4	216
Enforcement of heavy vehicle regulations	—	84	—	82	—	95
Vehicle registrations	1	237	1	274	3	301
Driver licensing	—	160	1	189	—	176
Loan servicing	—	166	—	160	—	144
Total	60	5 033	106	5 273	88	5 484

(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 Transport Commission, Annual Report, 2004.

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 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 2003-04, ACTION employed 677 full-time staff, operating:

- a bus fleet of 368 buses (348 passenger buses, including 17 new compressed air natural gas buses, and 20 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

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Operating statistics			
Passenger boardings ('000)	15 789	16 344	16 306
Bus kilometres ('000)	22 017	22 212	22 644
Buses in fleet (no.)	363	363	368
Employees (no.)	671	679	677

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services.

Buses continued Total passenger boardings for ACTION buses remained the same between 2002-03 and 2003-04 at 16.3 million boardings.

Bus kilometres travelled increased by 2% in 2003-04 to 22.6 million km, from 22.2 million km in 2002-03.

Taxis 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. Queanbeyan has a fleet of 16 taxis.

Coach and rail services The decline in the number of rail passengers into and out of Canberra continued in 2004. A total of 47,647 rail passengers boarded trains leaving Canberra, while 49,683 passengers arrived in Canberra. This represents a fall in rail passengers from 2003, of 25%.

In 2004, there was also a decline in coach passenger numbers compared with the previous year. There were 20,699 coach passengers who travelled out of Canberra and 20,403 passengers who arrived in Canberra. These numbers represented a 14% decrease compared to 2003, for both arrivals and departures.

13.7 COACH AND RAIL PASSENGERS

	2002	2003	2004	% Change, 2003 to 2004
Origin Canberra				
Rail passengers	84 595	64 236	47 647	-26
Coach passengers	21 846	24 176	20 699	-14
Destination Canberra				
Rail passengers	85 660	66 357	49 683	-25
Coach passengers	21 509	23 801	20 403	-14

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 aircraft 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 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.

The number of fare-paying (revenue) passengers for both domestic and regional travel increased by 20% from 2002–03 to 2003–04. The number of domestic revenue passengers through Canberra Airport increased by 37% (479,530 passengers). There was a 15% decrease in the number of regional revenue passengers.

13.8 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, Revenue passengers—ACT

	<i>Domestic(a)</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>
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
2003–04	900 367	892 305	1 792 672	251 715	259 195	510 910	1 152 082	1 151 500	2 303 582

(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.

After a peak in 2000–01 of 51,867, total passenger aircraft movements declined sharply. Although still well short of the movements recorded in 2000–01 the 38,373 movements recorded in 2003–04 represented an increase of 7% over 2002–03 (35,986).

13.9 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, Aircraft movements—ACT

	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
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
2003–04	9 522	9 516	19 038	9 680	9 655	19 335	19 202	19 171	38 373

(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 2004 ABS Motor Vehicle Census, there were 215,689 motor vehicles registered in the ACT as at 31 March 2004, representing less than two per cent of the 13.5 million registered motor vehicles Australia wide. Passenger vehicles made up 86% (185,603) of all registered motor vehicles in the ACT in 2004. Light commercial vehicles made up 9% (18,876) and motorcycles made up 3% (7,092). These proportions have remained the same for the past three years.

13.10 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES—ACT

	2002	2003	2004
	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicles	179 312	183 719	185 603
Light commercial vehicles	17 756	18 498	18 876
Campervans	511	529	507
Truck			
Rigid (with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less)	577	607	629
Rigid (with greater than GVM 4.5 tonnes)	1 760	1 738	1 729
Articulated	262	250	236
Non-freight carrying	87	84	101
Buses	971	957	916
Motorcycles	6 775	7 014	7 092
Total	208 011	213 396	215 689

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, March 2004 (cat. no. 9309.0).

The estimated average age of motor vehicles in the ACT at 31 March 2004 was 9.7 years, younger than the average of 10.3 years for motor vehicles in Australia as a whole. When compared to the other states and territories, the estimated average age of ACT motor vehicles was the third youngest, after New South Wales and the Northern Territory (both 9.3 years).

New motor vehicle sales A total of 14,854 new vehicles were sold in the ACT in 2003–04. This represented a 3% increase on the number of new vehicles sold in 2002–03. Nationally, new motor vehicle sales increased by 9% over the same period. The majority of new vehicles sold in the ACT were passenger vehicles, which accounted for just under three-quarters (71%) 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 NUMBER OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Financial years	ACT			Australia		
	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
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
2003–04	10 490	4 364	14 854	594 414	345 710	940 124

Source: New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 2005 (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001).

Motor vehicle use In 2003, vehicles registered in the ACT for road use travelled a total of 3.2 billion km, a 3% increase on the 3.1 billion km in 2002. Passenger vehicles accounted for 85% of the total kilometres travelled and light commercial vehicles accounted for 10%.

Overall, more than three-quarters (77%) of all kilometres travelled by ACT registered motor vehicles in 2003 were for private purposes. Some 86% of the distance travelled by passenger vehicles was for private purposes, similar to the figure recorded in 2002. The average distance travelled by passenger vehicles for business purposes decreased from 8,100 km in 2002 to 6,400 km in 2003.

Articulated trucks travelled for business, an average of 126,300 km each in 2003. Buses were next, at 43,400 km.

13.12 MOTOR VEHICLE USE, Type of vehicle, ACT—2003

Vehicle Type	Business km travelled(a) (million)	Total km travelled (million)	Average business km travelled(b) ('000)	Average total km travelled(c) ('000)
Passenger vehicles	^ 384	2 723	^ 6.4	14.8
Motorcycles	*4	^ 25	*5.5	^ 3.7
Light commercial vehicles	217	328	16.9	17.9
Rigid trucks	57	59	27.3	25.4
Articulated trucks	29	29	126.3	124.8
Non-freight carrying trucks	^ 2	^ 2	^ 20.4	^ 19.7
Buses	33	34	43.4	40.6
Total	^ 726	3 199	9.5	15.1

(a) Including the business travel of non-freight carrying vehicles.

(b) Average distance travelled for registered vehicles which were used.

(c) 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.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, 12 months ended 31 Oct 2003 (cat. no. 9208.0).

ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

Traffic infringement notices In 2003–04, the Australian Federal Police issued a total of 24,594 notices to drivers in the ACT. This included 19,580 traffic infringement notices, 3,813 official cautions and 1,201 parking notices. Compared with 2002–03, this represented a decline of 21% for traffic infringement notices and a decline of 15% in official cautions.

Speed and red light cameras The ACT had four mobile speed cameras, and nine fixed red-light/speed cameras in operation in 2003–04. During this period, a total of 36,882 infringement notices were issued from both the mobile speed cameras and the fixed speed cameras (12,176 from mobile speed cameras and 24,706 from fixed cameras). Of the 24,706 infringements issued from fixed cameras, 23,136 (94%) were for speeding infringements, 1,351 (6%) were for red light infringements, 163 (less than 1%) for proceeding through red arrow infringements, and 56 (less than 1%) for red light and speeding infringements.

Random breath tests The number of random breath tests conducted in the ACT in 2003–04 decreased by 37% to 48,332 from 2002–03 (76,675). Of the tests conducted in 2003–04, 1,234 (3%) resulted in positive readings. This represented an 8% increase in the number of positive readings compared with 2002–03 (1,141). This higher level of detection could be attributed to the introduction of targeted breath testing, whereby police target specific locations and times of day.

13.13 RANDOM BREATH TESTS—ACT

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
No. of breath tests	109 259	75 176	76 675	48 332
No. apprehended	535	473	1 141	1 234
Positive tests as a % of total tests conducted	0.49	0.63	1.49	2.55

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2003–04.

Traffic accidents In 2003–04 there were 11,413 motor vehicle accidents reported to the police, a 3% reduction from 2002–03. The number of accidents resulting in injury fell by 13% to 674 and there was a 13% decrease in the number of people injured in these accidents (down to 744 from 851 in 2002–03). There were nine fatalities in the ACT caused by motor vehicle accidents in 2003–04, compared to 13 in each of 2003 and 2002.

In 2003–04 there were 2.8 road fatalities per 100,000 population in the ACT, a drop from 4.1 in 2001–02. Injuries, 30.1 per 100,000 were also down from 40.2 in 2001–02. Over the same period collisions were down by 4%.

13.14 TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—ACT

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Change from 2002-03 to 2003-04 %
Crashes resulting in injury	762	772	674	580	-14
Crashes resulting in fatality	19	13	13	9	-31
Persons injured	958	944	851	744	-13
Fatalities	20	13	13	9	-31
Total collisions	11 600	11 884	11 722	11 413	-3

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2003-04.

Types of collisions According to the ACT Department of Urban Services, there were 8,288 on-road motor vehicle crashes in the ACT in 2003, less than a 1% increase from 2002 (8,247 crashes). The most frequent accident type 2003 was 'rear end collision', accounting for 46% of all crashes. The second most frequent accident type was 'right angle collision', accounting for 28% of all crashes. 'Right angle collisions' resulted in the highest number of injuries, with 84 during the year.

In the ACT in 2003, more motor vehicle crashes occurred on week days than on weekends. The highest proportion of crashes occurred on a Friday (18%), which was followed by Thursday (16%). The lowest proportion of crashes occurred on a Sunday (8% of crashes).

Some 171 crashes occurred at road intersections in the ACT in 2003. Of these crashes, 75 occurred at 'T' intersections and 65 at 'cross intersections'.

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Government Finance Statistics, 2003–04*, cat. no. 5512.0
- Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 March 2004*, cat. no. 9309.0
- Sales of New Motor Vehicle*, ABS data available on request,
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- Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, 12 Months Ended 31 Oct 2003*,
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- Taxation Revenue, 2003–04*, cat. no. 5506.0
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- ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 2003–04*
- AVSTATS, Department of Transport and Regional Services
- Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics
- CountryLink
- National Transport Commission, *Annual Report, 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.

The only Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data available for the new LGA boundaries is 2004 preliminary population data. This data is provided in a table below but in all other cases where population data is mentioned, it is referring to the old boundaries and 2003 data. All other data in 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 (NSW).

In the 2003 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0), the South Eastern SD of NSW included the following SLAs: Bega Valley (A); Bombala (A); Boorowa (A); Cooma-Monaro (A); Crookwell (A); Eurobodalla (A); Tallaganda (A); Goulburn (C); Gunning (A); Harden (A); Mulwaree (A); Queanbeyan (C); Snowy River (A); Yarrowlumla (A) (Part A and B); Yass (A); and Young (A).

The Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region is an important urban planning area of the ACR. In the 2003 ASGC, this sub-region included the ACT and the SLAs of Cooma-Monaro (A), Gunning (A), Queanbeyan (C), Yarrowlumla (A) (Part A and B) and Yass (A).

The (A) refers to NSW LGAs (excluding Cities), and (C) refers to a City.

New LGA boundaries

The new boundaries proclaimed on February 11 2004 are:

- Cooma-Monaro (A) – gained from part of Yarrowlumla (A)
- Eastern Capital City Regional (A) – created from all of Tallaganda (A), and parts of Gunning (A), Mulwaree (A) and Yarrowlumla (A)
- Greater Argyle (A) – created from all of Goulburn (C) and part of Mulwaree (A)
- Greater Queanbeyan (C) – created from all of Queanbeyan (C) and part of Yarrowlumla (A)
- Upper Lachlan (A) – created from all of Crookwell (A) and parts of Gunning (A), Mulwaree (A) and Yass (A)
- Yass Valley (A)– created from parts of Gunning (A), Yarrowlumla (A), and Yass (A)
- Tumut (A) – gained form Yarrowlumla (A)

Crookwell (A), Goulburn (C), Gunning (A), Mulwaree (A), Queanbeyan (C), Tallaganda (A), Yarrowlumla (A), and Yass (A) were all abolished.

Bega Valley (A), Bombala (A), Boorowa (A), Eurobodalla (A), Harden (A), Snowy River (A), and Young (A) all stayed the same.

New LGA boundaries *continued* The total area for the ACR in 2004 was 58,588.5 km². Upper Lachlan covered the largest area with 7,424.8 km².

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for the new boundaries in 2004 was 535,933 people with a population density of 9 people per km².

Greater Queanbeyan (C) had the highest population density with 211 people per km². This was followed by the ACT with 138 people. These two areas also had the highest population with the ACT having 324,021 people (60% of the total ACR population) and Greater Queanbeyan (C) 36,331 (7% of the population).

14.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW BOUNDARIES

	ERP at June 30			Change		Area km ²	Population density 2004 persons/km ²
	1999	2003r	2004p	1999–2004p(a)	2003–04p		
	no.	no.	no.	%	%		
Australian Capital Territory	312 326	323 363	324 021	0.7	0.2	2 349.4	137.9
Bega Valley (A)	29 758	31 477	31 955	1.4	1.5	6 279.6	5.1
Bombala (A)	2 796	2 570	2 545	-1.9	-1.0	3 944.3	0.6
Boorowa (A)	2 497	2 447	2 476	-0.2	1.2	2 578.6	1.0
Cooma-Monaro (A)	9 780	9 796	9 773	-0.1	-0.2	5 228.5	1.9
Eastern Capital City Regional (A)	10 288	11 185	11 325	10.0	1.3	5 134.1	2.2
Eurobodalla (A)	32 346	35 267	35 902	2.1	1.8	3 422.2	10.5
Greater Argyle (A)	26 158	26 900	27 003	3.2	0.4	3 219.9	8.4
Greater Queanbeyan (C)	31 101	35 884	36 331	3.2	1.2	172.4	210.8
Harden (A)	3 856	3 802	3 771	-0.4	-0.8	1 869.0	2.0
Snowy River (A)	6 801	7 322	7 322	1.5	—	6 029.7	1.2
Tumut (A)	11 269	11 547	11 382	0.2	-1.4	4 592.7	2.5
Upper Lachlan (A)	7 534	7 577	7 621	0.2	0.6	7 424.8	1.0
Yass Valley (A)	11 260	12 345	12 549	11.4	1.7	3 649.6	3.4
Young (A)	11 706	11 894	11 957	0.4	0.5	2 693.7	4.4
Total Australian Capital Region	509 476	533 376	535 933	5.2	0.5	58 588.5	9.1

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2003–04, (cat. no. 3218.0).*

Old boundaries In 2003, the total area for the ACR was 58,588.2 km², with a population density of 9.1 people per km².

The total area for the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region was 15,807.7 km², which was 27% of the whole ACR area. The population density for the sub-region was 24.7 people per km².

Of all SLAs in the ACR, Bega Valley (A) covered the largest area at 6,279.5 km² (11% of total ACR area). This was followed by Snowy River (A) (6,029.6 km² or 10% of total ACR area) and Mulwaree (A) (5,206.5 km² or 9% of total ACR area). Queanbeyan (C) had the smallest area with 52.2 km².

Old boundaries *continued* Queanbeyan (C) had the highest population density in the ACR for 2003 with 658.9 people per km². Goulburn (C) followed with 383.9 people per km². Yarrowlumla (A) – Pt B, followed by Bombala (A) had the lowest population densities for the ACR (0.3 and 0.7 people per km² respectively).

14.2 AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY, ACR—2003

	Area km ²	Population Density persons/km ²
Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region		
Australian Capital Territory	2 349.4	137.4
Cooma-Monaro (A)	4 925.7	1.9
Gunning (A)	2 210.0	1.1
Queanbeyan (C)	52.2	658.9
Yarrowlumla (A) — Part A	1 930.0	5.6
Yarrowlumla (A) — Part B	1 042.2	0.3
Yass (A)	3 298.2	3.3
<i>Total Sub-Region</i>	15 807.7	24.7
Bega Valley (A)	6 279.5	5.0
Bombala (A)	3 944.3	0.7
Boorowa (A)	2 578.6	0.9
Crookwell (A)	3 612.9	1.2
Eurobodalla (A)	3 422.2	10.3
Goulburn (C)	55.4	383.9
Harden (A)	1 869.0	2.0
Mulwaree (A)	5 206.5	1.4
Snowy River (A)	6 029.6	1.2
Tallaganda (A)	3 321.7	0.9
Tumut (A)	3 767.1	3.1
Young (A)	2 693.7	4.4
Total Australian Capital Region	58 588.2	9.1

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The ERP for 2003 for the ACR was 532,900 people. This was an increase of 0.8% (4,200 people) from the 2002 ERP (528,700 people), and a 5.6% increase from the 1998 ERP (504,600 people).

The Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region made up 73% (390,800 people) of the ACR for 2003, and increased by 0.7% from 2002 (387,900 people).

Queanbeyan (C) recorded the highest annual growth rate at 3.3%. This was followed by Yass (A) (2.8%) and Mulwaree (A) (2.3%).

Seven of the SLAs in the ACR experienced a net population loss between 2002 and 2003. Bombala (A) recorded the highest decrease with a loss of 1.5%.

14.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, ACR—30 June

	ERP at 30 June				Change
	1998	2002r	2003	2002–03p	2002–03p
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Sub-region					
Australian Capital Territory	309 888	321 512	322 850	1 338	0.4
Cooma–Monaro (A)	9 592	9 407	9 377	–30	–0.3
Gunning (A)	2 338	2 328	2 341	13	0.6
Queanbeyan (C)	29 195	33 303	34 394	1 091	3.3
Yarrowlumla (A) — Part A	9 481	10 590	10 770	180	1.7
Yarrowlumla (A) — Part B	271	276	274	–2	–0.7
Yass (A)	9 622	10 507	10 799	292	2.8
Total sub-region	370 387	387 923	390 805	2 882	0.7
Bega Valley (A)	29 134	31 135	31 499	364	1.2
Bombala (A)	2 909	2 611	2 572	–39	–1.5
Boorowa (A)	2 489	2 438	2 449	11	0.5
Crookwell (A)	4 471	4 349	4 339	–10	–0.2
Eurobodalla (A)	31 717	34 592	35 291	699	2.0
Goulburn (C)	21 347	21 283	21 268	–15	–0.1
Harden (A)	3 883	3 827	3 805	–22	–0.6
Mulwaree (A)	6 218	7 083	7 245	162	2.3
Snowy River (A)	6 596	7 331	7 327	–4	–0.1
Tallaganda (A)	2 622	2 800	2 834	34	1.2
Tumut (A)	11 332	11 452	11 555	103	0.9
Young (A)	11 536	11 854	11 903	49	0.4
Total Australian Capital Region	504 641	528 678	532 892	4 214	0.8

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2002–2003* (cat. no. 3218.0).

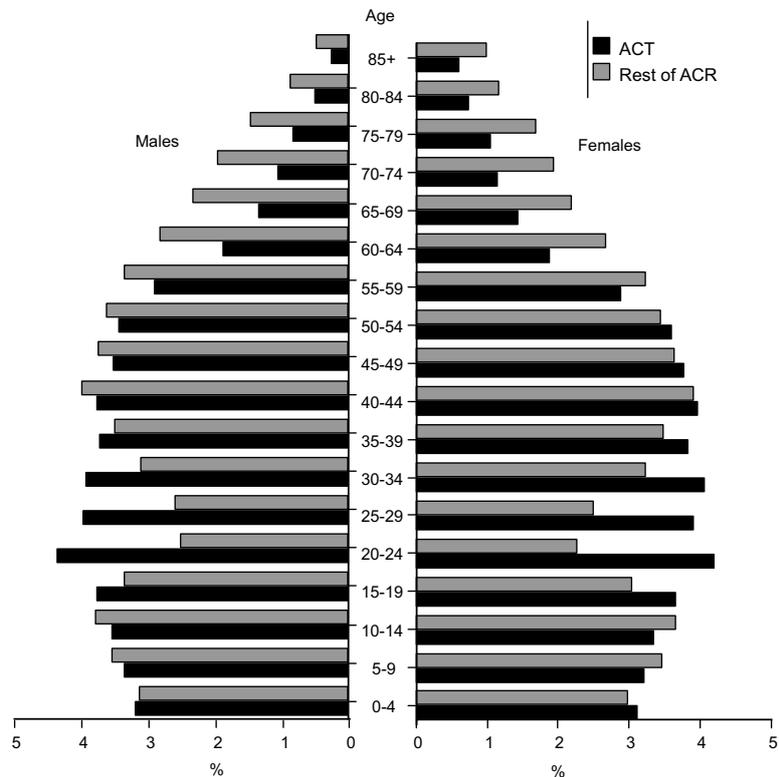
DEMOGRAPHICS

Age For the ACT in 2003, the age group with the highest proportion of the population was the 20–24 age group for both males and females (4.4% and 4.2% respectively).

For the rest of the ACR in 2003, the age group with the highest proportion of the population was the 40–44 age group for both males and females (4.0% and 3.9% respectively).

The 85 plus age group has the lowest proportion of each population for both males and females in both the ACT and the rest of ACR.

14.4 POPULATION STRUCTURE, By Age and Sex for ACT and Rest of ACR—2003



Source: Data Available on Request.

Births In 2003, there were 6,400 births registered to people living in the ACR, which was 9% less than the number of births in 1993 (7,100 births).

Of the 6,400 births, 64% (4,100 births) were resident in the ACT. The second highest proportion was 8% (510 births) resident in Queanbeyan (C). The Canberra–Queanbeyan sub-region accounted for 78% (5,000) of the births.

Of the babies born in the ACR, 51% (3,300) were boys and 49% (3,100) were girls.

Mothers aged 30–34 registered the highest proportion of births in 2003, accounting for 34% of all births in the ACR. Mothers aged 25–29 registered the next highest proportion, accounting for 28% of births.

The month with the highest number of births in the ACR for 2003 was October with 609 births (9% of births).

Deaths In 2003 there was a total of 3,100 deaths in the ACR. Of these, 1,400 deaths (46%) were among people usually resident in the ACT. Eurobodalla (A) had the second highest number of deaths (380 deaths or 12%), followed by Bega Valley (A) (240 deaths or 8%).

The number of male deaths in the ACR was 1,600 (53% of total deaths) for 2003, compared to 1,500 female deaths (47%).

Natural increase Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in 2003 for the ACR was 3,300 people.

Within the region, the ACT had the highest natural increase with 2,700 people, followed by 310 people in Queanbeyan (C).

The smallest natural increase (actually a decrease) was in Eurobodalla (A) with a decrease of 62 people.

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

The TFR for the ACR in 2003 was 1.69 babies per woman, below the national level of 1.75 babies per woman for the same period. The TFR increased by 1.3% from the rate recorded in 2002 (1.67).

The highest TFR was in Young (A) at 2.49 babies per woman. This was followed by Yass (A) (2.40) and Tumut (A) (2.27).

14.5 DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, ACR—2003

	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Total fertility rate</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	
Canberra-Queanbeyan Sub-Region				
Australian Capital Territory	4 128	1 414	2 714	1.601
Cooma-Monaro (A)	93	91	2	1.886
Gunning (A)	25	17	8	1.801
Queanbeyan (C)	506	192	314	1.877
Yarrowlumla (A) — Part A	103	37	66	1.607
Yarrowlumla (A) — Part B	—	—	—	—
Yass (A)	156	87	69	2.402
<i>Total sub-region</i>	5 011	1 838	3 173	1.640
Bega Valley (A)	290	244	46	2.036
Bombala (A)	23	32	-9	1.881
Boorowa (A)	21	30	-9	1.897
Crookwell (A)	41	50	-9	2.119
Eurobodalla (A)	322	384	-62	2.123
Goulburn (C)	237	193	44	1.745
Harden (A)	33	40	-7	1.641
Mulwaree (A)	50	46	4	1.373
Snowy River (A)	73	25	48	1.487
Tallaganda (A)	29	21	8	1.858
Tumut (A)	150	93	57	2.269
Young (A)	159	107	52	2.487
Total Australian Capital Region	6 439	3 103	3 336	1.689

Source: ABS Data available on request.

LABOUR FORCE

The ACR's unemployment rate generally declined over the five years to February 2005. From a level of 6.1% in February 2000, the unemployment rate fell to a low of 4.1% in December 2000 before rising to 6.9% in January 2002. The rate then fell to 3.3% in January 2005, its lowest point in the five years since February 2000. The rate rose slightly in February 2005 to stand at 3.9%.

In February 2005, there were 283,400 people in the labour force in the ACR. Of these, 198,700 people were employed full-time, 73,700 people were employed part-time, and 11,000 people were unemployed. There has been a 5% increase in the number of people in the labour force since February 2000 (269,100).

The participation rate for the ACR was 68.0% for February 2005. This was an increase of 0.3 percentage points from February the previous year (67.7%).

14.6 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, ACR(a)—February

	<i>Employed full-time</i>	<i>Employed total</i>	<i>Unemployed total</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
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
2005	198.7	272.4	11.0	283.4	3.9	68.0

(a) Does not include Tumut

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 data cube RM1).

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

Wage and salary earners are defined as people aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal (or main) source of income for the financial year.

For the period 2001–02, there were 217,267 wage and salary earners in the ACR. Of these, 68% (147,623) were from the ACT.

Of the total wage and salary earners in 2001–02, 18% were in the income bracket of \$52,000 to less than \$78,000 (39,260 people).

For the ACR minus the ACT, the highest proportion of people were in the income bracket of \$20,800 to less than \$31,200 with 22% of people falling into this bracket.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR AREAS

Using data derived from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) provides a range of measures to rank regions/areas based on their relative social and economic wellbeing. A higher index number in the Indexes used below indicates areas of relative advantage.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES
FOR AREAS *continued*

The Index of Economic Resources includes variables relating to the income, expenditure and assets of families, such as: family income, rent paid, mortgage repayments, and dwelling size.

In 2001, Eurobodalla (A) had the lowest index of economic resources with an index of 897.34. Excluding the Snowy River (A), lower indexes were generally recorded in the outer SLAs of the ACR, with the higher indexes being in the SLAs immediately surrounding the ACT.

Yarrowlumla (A) – Pt B had the highest index of economic resources in the ACR with an index of 1,197.79. This was followed by the ACT with an index of 1,113.15.

The Index of Education and Occupation includes variables relating to the educational and occupational characteristics of communities such as the proportion of people with a higher qualification or those employed in a skilled occupation.

In 2001, Tumut (A) had the lowest index of education and occupation with an index of 909.07. As with the index of economic resources, the SLAs with the lowest indexes of education and occupation were generally recorded in the outer SLAs of the ACR.

Yarrowlumla (A) – Pt B had the highest index of education and occupation with an index of 1,140.25. The ACT had the second highest index at 1,113.03, followed by Yarrowlumla (A) – Pt A at 1,085.46.

14.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR AREA, ACR—2001

	<i>Economic Resources</i>	<i>Education and Occupation</i>
Australian Capital Territory	1 113.15	1 113.03
Bega Valley (A)	920.70	966.80
Bombala (A)	919.36	928.32
Boorowa (A)	915.29	947.54
Cooma-Monaro (A)	947.30	991.33
Crookwell (A)	929.54	947.68
Eurobodalla (A)	897.34	959.00
Goulburn (C)	963.49	952.33
Gunning (A)	1 000.92	1 029.72
Harden (A)	908.64	919.00
Mulwaree (A)	955.75	973.85
Queanbeyan (C)	1 043.06	996.16
Snowy River (A)	1 034.49	1 062.95
Tallaganda (A)	929.75	1 008.91
Tumut (A)	946.73	909.07
Yarrowlumla (A) — Part A	1 104.28	1 085.46
Yarrowlumla (A) — Part B	1 197.79	1 140.25
Yass (A)	1 008.60	1 016.90
Young (A)	920.71	935.26

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

INCOME SUPPORT

As at June 2003, 18% (97,912 people) of the ACR's total population were receiving some form of income support. For the ACT, 14% (46,425 people) of its total population were receiving income support while for the Rest of ACR (ACR minus the ACT) the proportion was 25% (51,847 people).

Eurobodalla (A) had the highest proportion of its population on some sort of income support with 36% (12,688 people). This was followed by Harden (A) and Bega (A), both 29% (1,110 and 9,102 people respectively).

The type of income support with the highest number of recipients was Age Pension with 39,176 people (7% of the ACR population). Disability Support had the second highest number of recipients with 15,271 people (3%).

14.8 INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS, By selected main type, Number—June 2003

	Age Pension	Disability Support Pension	Newstart Allowance	Parenting Payment Single	Youth Allowance	Other(a)	Total(b)
ACT	17 160	6 885	5 091	5 333	6 464	5 492	46 425
Rest of ACR	22 016	8 386	5 501	4 840	3 538	6 807	51 487
Total ACR	39 176	15 271	10 592	10 173	10 002	12 299	97 912

(a) Other includes Austudy, Carer Payment, Carer Allowance, Double Orphan Pension, Exceptional Circumstances, Mobility Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Parenting Payment Partnered, Partner Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Special Benefit, Widow Allowance, Wife pension.

(b) Totals may not add up due to rounding and not available data being included in the total.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services, data available on request.

TOURISM

There are four tourism regions in the ACR which when 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 Part A and B SLAs); Capital Country (Boorowa, Crookwell, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mulwaree, Queanbeyan, Tallaganda, Wingecarribee, Yass, Young and Yarrowlumla Part A and B SLAs); and Canberra. These combined regions exclude the ACR SLA of Tumut and include the additional non-ACR SLAs of Shoalhaven Part A and B and Wingecarribee.

In 2004, the ACR had 269 tourist accommodation establishments, consisting of hotels, motels and serviced apartments. This was 3 establishments more than 2003 (266). The South Coast had the highest number of establishments with 81, and Canberra the lowest with 56.

Within the 269 establishments in the ACR, there were 11,613 guest rooms with a total of 35,073 bed spaces available at 31 December 2004. Despite having the lowest number of establishments, Canberra had both the highest number of guest rooms (4,879) and bed spaces (13,488) of all tourism regions in the ACR. This could be due to the size of the types of establishments in each area.

Tourism *continued* The room occupancy rate for the ACR was 54% for 2004. Canberra had the highest room occupancy rate for all tourism regions in the ACR at 67%. The Snowy Mountains had the lowest rate at 35%.

The ACR had total accommodation takings of \$259.4m during 2004. The takings from Canberra made up more than half (54% or \$140.7m) of the ACR takings for accommodation.

14.9 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, ACR(a)—2004

	<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>	'000	%	\$m
South Coast	81	2 002	6 054	686	370	47.6	32.0
Snowy Mountains	67	2 604	9 561	511	303	34.6	47.9
Capital Country	65	2 128	5 970	814	479	50.8	38.9
Canberra	56	4 879	13 488	2 525	882	67.1	140.7
Total ACR	269	11 613	35 073	4 536	2 034	54.1	259.4

(a) Does not include the ACR SLA of Tumut and includes the non-ACR SLAs of Shoalhaven Part A and B and Wingecarribee.

Source: ABS *Tourist Accommodation, March, June, September, December quarters 2004.*

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing, ABS data available on request

Demography, ABS data available on request

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery
cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 data cube RM1

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cat. no. 3218.0

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cat. no. 5673.0

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Non-ABS Department of Family and Community Services, data available on request

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