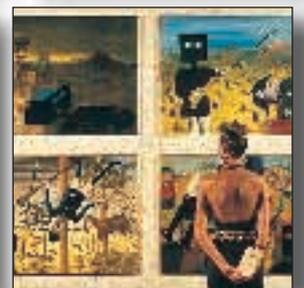
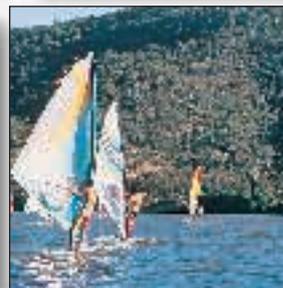
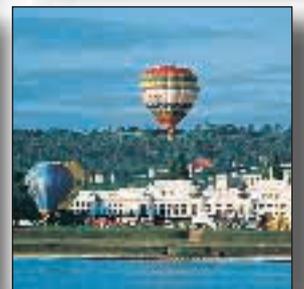
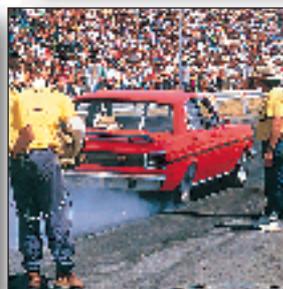




Australian Capital Territory in Focus

1998



Australian Capital Territory in Focus

1998

Dalma Jacobs
Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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CONTENTS

Page

	Preface	ix
	Acknowledgments	x
	General information	xi
	For more information	xii
	Chronological table	xiv
CHAPTER 1	Climate and the natural environment	
	History	1
	Physical features	1
	Land use	2
	Climate	3
	Vegetation	5
	Wildlife	6
	Parks and reserves	7
	Environmental protection	8
	Information sources	8
CHAPTER 2	Government	
	Historical development	9
	Structure of the Legislative Assembly	9
	Government finances	11
	Taxation	12
	Outlays	14
	Net financial position	16
	Information sources	17
CHAPTER 3	The economy	
	Gross state product	19
	State final demand	22
	Household income	25
	Household expenditure	26
	Foreign trade	28
	Finance	29
	Lending activity	30
	Consumer price index	33
	Average retail prices	34
	Price index of building materials	35
	Information sources	36

		Page
CHAPTER 4	People	
	Population growth	37
	Population distribution	38
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	39
	Age/sex profile	40
	Households	43
	Families	44
	Births and deaths	45
	Marriages and divorces	47
	Birthplace	49
	Language spoken at home	50
	Religion	51
	Permanent settler arrivals and departures	52
	Interstate migration	54
	Information sources	56
CHAPTER 5	Education	
	School structure	57
	Students	58
	Teachers	59
	Vocational education and training	59
	Higher education	60
	Aspects of literacy	61
	Participation in education	62
	Field of study and educational attainment	64
	Student assistance	64
	Employer training practices	65
	Household use of information technology	65
	Information sources	66

	Page
CHAPTER 6	
Health, welfare and community services	
Hospitals	67
Health services	70
Children's immunisation	71
Health and nutrition	71
Mental health and wellbeing	74
Cause of death	75
Income support	77
Medicare	78
Family services	79
Child-care services	80
Use of child-care	81
Disability and carers	82
Voluntary work	82
Information sources	83
CHAPTER 7	
Law and order	
Police	85
Offences	85
Corrective services	87
Supreme court	88
Magistrates court	88
Victims of crime	89
Community crime prevention	91
Perceptions of crime	92
Satisfaction with police service	93
Information sources	94

CHAPTER 8	The labour market	
	Labour force	95
	Teenage labour market	97
	Supplementary labour force data	98
	Families and labour force status	104
	Job vacancies	105
	Employment by industry and occupation	106
	Average weekly earnings	107
	Average weekly household income	108
	Gross weekly income	108
	Labour costs	109
	Average weekly hours worked	110
	Overtime	112
	Trade unions	113
	Industrial disputes	114
	Comcare claims	115
	Information sources	116
CHAPTER 9	Business and Industry	
	ABS business register	117
	Small business	118
	Bankruptcies	119
	Agriculture	121
	Manufacturing	123
	Retailing	125
	Shopping preferences	126
	Service industries	129
	Information sources	131
CHAPTER 10	Housing and construction	
	Number and types of dwellings	133
	Home ownership and renting	134
	Accessibility and affordability of housing	136
	Housing finance	138
	Rental investors	139
	Public housing	139
	Dwelling problems	140
	Household access to amenities	140
	Trends in the construction industry	141
	Information sources	145

		Page
CHAPTER 11	Tourism, culture and recreation	
	Tourism	147
	Domestic tourists	148
	Overseas tourists	149
	Tourist accommodation	150
	Tourist attractions	151
	Heritage places	152
	Culture	153
	Use of libraries	154
	Involvement in sport	155
	Sports attendance	157
	Information sources	158
CHAPTER 12	Transportation	
	Roads and licences	159
	Public transportation	160
	Motor vehicles	161
	Journey to work and study	163
	Method of travel to shopping centres	165
	Road traffic incidents	167
	Road fatalities	168
	Canberra airport	168
	Information sources	170
CHAPTER 13	Resource use and management	
	Waste management	171
	Energy use	173
	Energy conservation	174
	Water supply	175
	Water usage	176
	Water conservation	176
	Information sources	178

		page
CHAPTER 14	The Australian Capital Region	
	Geographical area	179
	Demographic trends	180
	Regional economics	182
	Business register counts	186
	Tourism	188
	Retail census	189
	Manufacturing locations	189
	Building construction activity	190
	Agriculture and livestock	191
	Information sources	194
CHAPTER 15	ACT in relation to Australia	195
CHAPTER 16	ACT historical series	199
	Index	221

PREFACE

The 1998 edition of *Australian Capital Territory In Focus* provides a detailed statistical review of social, economic and demographic characteristics of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). Furthermore, it presents a qualitative analysis on topics such as climate and environment, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing. A chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is also included and it contains a comprehensive range of statistics on the region's socio-economic situation.

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

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

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

Dalma Jacobs
Regional Director
ACT Regional Office

Australian Bureau of Statistics
August 1998

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation
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Vocational Education and Training Authority (ACT)

GENERAL INFORMATION

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

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

REFERENCE PERIODS

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1997, refer to the year ended 31 December 1997. Those shown as, e.g. 1996–97, refer to the year ended 30 June 1997. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

ROUNDING

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

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

The following ACT libraries hold all ABS publications:

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

The following ACT libraries hold a selection of ABS publications:

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

Catalogues of ABS publications are available on request.

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Internet Address: www.abs.gov.au

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

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

ABORIGINAL PERIOD

C21,000BC Earliest known Aboriginal settlement in the ACT

PASTORAL PERIOD

1820 Charles Throsby, first European to visit area.

1823 Ainslie, a stockman for J.J. Moore, Sydney, squatted with flocks on the Limestone Plains (present day Canberra).

1825 Robert Campbell granted land at 'Duntroon'.

1830–43 Consolidation and growth of large estates with village settlements at Yarralumla and Duntroon. Use of convict labour until 1840.

1841 Foundation stone laid for St John the Baptist Church, Reid. (The church was completed in 1845.)

1843 Rural depression and drought caused havoc.

1847 Local schooling established.

1850s Goldrushes caused shortage of farm labour.

1859 Post office established at Ginninderra.

1861 Closer Settlement Act brought free settlers to the area and conflicts with larger landholders.

1887 Railway extended to reach Queanbeyan.

1890 Depression brought disaster to small landholders.

1890s Rabbit plagues.

1899 New South Wales Royal Commission appointed to report on sites for the national capital.

1901 Federation, Constitution provides for a seat of government

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

1908 Canberra—Yass chosen as national capital site.

1909 Charles Scrivener conducted survey of Capital site.

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

Land surrendered by New South Wales to the Commonwealth.

Royal Military College, Duntroon officially opened.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

continued

- 1913 Canberra officially named by Lady Denman with laying of foundation stone on Capital Hill.
- 1914 Royal Canberra Hospital opened.
- Railway extended from Queanbeyan to south-eastern corner of Canberra.
- Power station built at Kingston.
- Brickworks opened at Yarralumla.
- 1915 Cotter Dam completed.
- 1918 Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra gazetted.
- 1923 First permanent cottages constructed for residents.
- 1924 Federal Capital Commission established.
- Hotel Canberra opened.
- 1926 First Canberra Times issued.
- 1927 Parliament House opened.
- ACT Police Force established.
- Albert Hall opened.
- Airfield established on current site for Royal Australian Air Force purposes.
- First Canberra Show held at Hall Village Showground.
- 1927–39 Public servants transferred to Canberra.
- Inner Canberra suburbs established 1930.
- Advisory Council (part-time) established to advise the Minister in relation to any matters affecting the ACT. The Council comprised:
- civic administrator;
 - three elected members; and
 - three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works).
- 1931 First radio station opened (2CA).
- 1941 Australian War Memorial completed.
- 1945 Reid Preschool opened—first preschool.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

continued

- 1946 Canberra Hospital opened on Acton Peninsula.
Australian National University established as a research school.
- 1946–48 Post World War II building boom.
- 1948 ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament—(could only vote on ACT matters).
- 1950 Plans for Fyshwick laid out.
- 1952 Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five, giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time.
- 1954 Australian—American Memorial completed.
- 1957 National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) established.
- 1959 Population of the ACT reached 50,000.
- 1960s Expansion of urban areas to Woden.
Commercial development in Civic Centre.
Civic Centre remains focus of community.
- 1960 First intake of undergraduates to the Australian National University.
- 1961 First TV station opened (CTC7).
- 1962 King's Avenue Bridge opened.
Woden development started.
- 1963 Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened.
- 1965 Lake Burley Griffin opened.
Royal Australian Mint opened.
Anzac Parade developed.
- 1967 Population of the ACT reached 100,000.
Belconnen development commenced.
- 1968 National Library commenced.
- 1969 First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education (CCAEE).
Elected members of the Advisory Council resign en masse.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

continued

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

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

continued

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

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

- 1989 Self-government proclaimed;
First ACT assembly elected in May (17 members elected using modified d'hondt system).
- 1990 Canberra Centre retail complex opened.
CCAEC restructured as Canberra University.
- 1991 National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released.
- 1992 Referendum passed to change electoral system to Hare-Clark.
Commonwealth relinquished direct responsibility for the administration of justice.
Election of the second Legislative Assembly of the ACT.
Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University.
Casino Canberra opened.
- 1993 ACT Institute of Technical and Further Education was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology.
- 1994 Population of the ACT reached 300,000.
Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened in the South Building—first sitting 12 April.
Public Sector Management Bill passed—established ACT Government service.
Electoral (amendment) Bill 1994 passed—provided for a new electoral system.
Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve declared.
- 1995 Referendum passed to entrench Hare-Clark system.
Liberals win election of the third Legislative Assembly of the ACT.
International Hotel School opened.
Hoyts 8 cinema opened in Belconnen Mall.
- 1996 ACT gains third seat (Namadgi) in the Federal House of Representatives.
Gold Greek golf course opened in Gungahlin.
Work on Gungahlin Town Centre commenced.

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

continued

1997 Commonwealth amends Self Government Act to restrict the Assembly's power in relation to Euthanasia.

Acton Peninsula gazetted as National land.

Kingston Foreshore gazetted as Territory land.

Lanyon Marketplace opened in Tuggeranong.

1998 Opening of Canberra Museum and Gallery.

Liberals win election of the fourth Legislative Assembly of the ACT.

The Canberra Playhouse opened.

CHAPTER 1

CLIMATE AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

HISTORY

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

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

PHYSICAL FEATURES

According to the ACT State of the Environment Report 1997, much of the ACT is underlain by rocks formed from the sediments deposited some 460 million years ago, when the region was under sea. These sediments have become sandstone, limestone, siltstone and shale rocks that are part of the Palaeozoic Lachlan Fold belt that stretches from central NSW to Vic.

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

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

1.1 AREAS OF STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, AS AT 6 AUGUST 1996(a)

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

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

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

LAND USE

Conservation of native ecological communities is the main land use in the ACT, comprising 124,542 hectares or 53% of the total area of the ACT. Rural landuses, predominantly grazing, covers 28% of ACT lands, and urban settlements 10%. The remainder is managed by ACT Forests.

There has been little change to land use since the last ACT State of the Environment Report in 1995. Increases in the amount of land used for urban settlement were only slight, reflecting a decline in the rate of growth of the population of the ACT.

1.2 AREA OF LAND USE IN THE ACT

Use	1995		1997	
	ha	Proportion of Territory %	ha	Proportion of Territory %
Conservation	123 972	53	124 542	53
Rural	66 423	28	65 671	28
Urban	23 810	10	23 991	10
Forestry	21 619	9	21 619	9
Total	235 824	100	235 823	100

Source: ACT Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, *ACT State of the Environment Report, 1997*.

While 28% of the ACT's land is devoted to pastoral, agricultural and other 'rural' activities, there are also significant areas used for horse agistment, usually on land near urban areas. Irrigated cropping takes up less than 100 ha and orchards and vineyards less than 25 ha. Agriculture and horticulture in the territory make only a small contribution to Canberra's needs for fresh produce.

LAND USE *continued*

There are about 21,600 ha (approximately 9% of the ACT's land area) of plantation forest in the ACT. Most of the area is managed for the production of softwood timber from *Pinus radiata*. The established pine forests, such as Kowen, Stromlo, Uriarra and Pierces Creek, are in the northern part of the Territory. After harvesting, 500–1,000 ha of land are planted with new pine forest each year. No native forests or woodlands have been cleared for plantation since the mid 1970s.

CLIMATE

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

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

According to the Bureau of Meteorology, weather in the ACT for 1997 was drier than normal with well above average daily maximum temperatures and a record average daily hours of sunshine.

At Canberra airport only 427.0 mm of rain was recorded, well below the annual average of 631.0 mm, and there were only two months (June and September) where above average rainfall occurred. This figure puts 1997 in the driest 20% of all years. The wettest month for the year was June with 118.2 mm, which was the second wettest June on record. The 24-hour rainfall total to 9am on 28th June of 57.2 mm was not only a new record for June (previous record 45.2 mm in 1956) but is also the wettest day on record for the period June to September. The driest month was April with 0.6 mm which was a new record for April. During the three months October to December, which is generally one of the wettest periods of the year, only 44.8 mm of rain was recorded (average 183.5 mm), making this three month period the third driest October to December period on record (the driest record for these months being 11.4 mm in 1977).

With rainfall being well below average, the actual number of rain days of 81 days was also well below the annual average of 107 days. Although only 11 thunderstorms for the year were reported at the airport, considerably less than the average of 23, there were other thunderstorm occasions that occurred over the ACT. Rainfall intensity was also well down with only four occasions over the year having 20 mm or more rain being recorded in a 24 hour period with only one of these being more than 30 mm. There were two days of hail (average four days) and no days of snow recorded at the airport, however there were more reports of hail in some suburbs of Canberra.

There were less fogs than normal, with only 32 fogs being recorded at the airport, 13 fewer than the annual average of 45. There were less fogs This was a result of the average daytime maximum temperature of 21.0°C being well above the annual average of 19.4°C and is the equal second highest on record (record 21.2°C in 1982) and the average night time temperatures of 6.4°C being very close to the annual average of 6.3°C. The warmest month was February (average daily temperature of 22.7°C) and the coldest month was July (average daily temperature of 5.1°C).

1.3 RAINFALL AND FOG, 1997

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall</i>		<i>Fog</i>
	<i>Total rainfall</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>
	<i>mm</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
January	51.2	13	0
February	28.6	4	0
March	30.8	5	2
April	0.6	1	2
May	30.4	9	4
June	118.2	9	7
July	12.4	4	8
August	26.0	6	6
September	84.0	14	3
October	15.0	4	0
November	20.0	7	0
December	9.8	5	0
Year	427	81	32

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

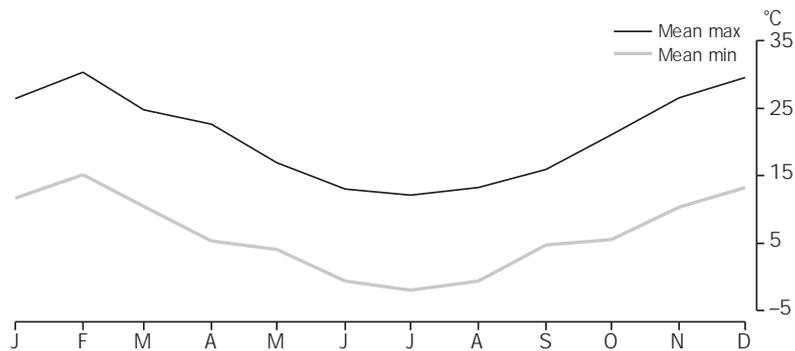
The temperature exceeded 30°C on 46 days during the year compared to the annual average of 29 days. Daily minimum temperatures were below average over winter reflecting the large number of frosts, however these temperatures were very much above average in February, May, September, November and December. There were 102 frosts recorded for 1997, two above the annual average of 100. There were 70 frosts over winter, well above the average of 58 frosts, while there were 21 frosts in Autumn (average 19) and only 11 frosts in Spring (average 23). The first frost of the year was recorded on 24 March (the median date for the first frost is 9 April) while the last frost was recorded on 18 November (the median date for the last frost is 16 November).

1.4 AIR TEMPERATURE, 1997

Month	Air temperature daily readings		Extreme air temperature	
	Mean max.	Mean min.	Highest	Lowest
	°C	°C	°C	°C
January	26.4	11.7	37.4	6.0
February	30.3	15.1	36.6	9.8
March	24.7	10.5	32.4	1.9
April	22.6	5.3	26.6	-0.9
May	16.9	4.1	23.9	-4.1
June	13.0	-0.6	17.7	-5.1
July	12.1	-1.9	15.8	-6.0
August	13.3	-0.6	17.8	-7.4
September	15.9	4.7	19.5	-0.6
October	21.1	5.6	31.5	-0.9
November	26.6	10.4	38.9	1.1
December	29.5	13.3	37.0	5.9
Year average and extreme	21.0	6.4	38.9	-7.4

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

1.5 AIR TEMPERATURE—1997



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

VEGETATION

The ACT and surrounding region contains a wide range of native vegetation associations (groups of plants with similar living needs generally found together). The vegetation of the ACT varies according to the soil, local climate and landscape features. According to the ACT State of the Environment Report 1997, about two-thirds of the ACT is accounted for by moist forest and a 'non-forest' system of grassland and disturbed or cleared land. The ACT's broad vegetation types are summarised below.

1.6 VEGETATION TYPES—1997

	Area	
	ha	%
Non-forest system	73 564	31
Moist forest	71 950	30
Dry forest	30 281	13
Urban	17 891	8
Woodland	15 670	7
Exotic forest	14 573	6
Subalpine woodland	6 040	3
Frost hollow	2 265	1
Plateau complex	1 553	1
Water body	1 247	1
Rocky outcrop	847	0
Severely disturbed forest	33	0
Total	235 914	100

Source: NPWS *Broadscale Eastern Bushlands Database*

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

WILDLIFE

The large area of natural land provides the food and shelter necessary for the survival and breeding of a wide variety and abundance of animals in the ACT.

The *1997 ACT State of the Environment* reported that there were approximately 19 fish species, 17 species of frog, 59 reptile species, 290 native bird species and 59 known mammal species in the ACT.

Very little is known of the ACT's invertebrate animals, partly because of a lack of research and partly because of the potential number and diversity of the organisms to be studied. Insects are probably the best known of the invertebrate classes. More than 200 insect species are known from ACT records in the Australian National Insect Collection Species Database. These are mainly butterflies, mantids, beetles, flies, moths, dragonflies and termites. It is unlikely that any of these species are restricted to the ACT.

PARKS AND RESERVES

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

The ACT's national parks and nature reserves are managed by the ACT Parks and Conservation Service. All native animals and plants throughout the Territory are protected. All the national parks and nature reserves are open to the public for recreational and tourist activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Estimated outlays by the ACT Government on sanitation and protection of the environment amounted to \$59m in 1994–95 and \$56m in 1995–96. The 5.1% decrease was attributed to a decrease in current outlays of \$3 million by the ACT Government, primarily on unspecified environment protection activities. Per capita expenditure on sanitation and protection of the environment decreased from \$193.70 per head in 1994–95 to \$181.80 in 1995–96.

Other environmental protection expenditures on such things as biodiversity and landscape protection amounted to \$18.4 million in 1994–95 and \$23.9 million in 1995–96. Expenditure on biodiversity and landscape protection accounted for the highest proportion of these expenditures in 1994–95 (81.0%), while other environment protection accounted for the highest proportion of expenditure in 1995–96 (100.0%). The next largest proportion of this expenditure in 1994–95 was other environment protection (19.0%). Per capita expenditure on these identified expenditure items increased from \$60.40 per head in 1994–95 to \$77.50 in 1995–96.

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

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

INFORMATION SOURCES

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

Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, 1994–95 and 1995–96 (Cat. no. 4603.0).

Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, 1998 (Cat. no. 1313.8).

Non-ABS publications Information Services Section, Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

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CHAPTER 2

GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

The Third Assembly was elected on the 18 February 1995 using the proportional representation Hare-Clarke system, whereby a referendum was then passed entrenching the principles of the new electoral system. Five Members were elected for each of the electorates of Brindabella and Ginninderra and seven for the electorate of Molonglo. The current elected representatives are the Fourth Assembly of the ACT, after an election on February 21, 1998.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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

2.1

MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Name	Electorate	Party	Position
Berry, Wayne	Ginninderra	ALP	—
Carnell, Kate	Molonglo	Liberal	Chief Minister
Corbell, Simon	Molonglo	ALP	Opposition Whip
Cornwell, Greg	Molonglo	Liberal	Speaker
Hargraves, John	Brindabella	ALP	—
Hird, Harold	Ginninderra	Liberal	Government Whip
Humphries, Gary	Molonglo	Liberal	Deputy Chief Minister
Kaine, Trevor	Brindabella	Liberal(a)	—
Moore, Michael	Molonglo	Independent	Minister
Osbourne, Paul	Brindabella	Independent	—
Quinlan, Ted	Molonglo	ALP	Deputy Leader of the Opposition
Rugendyke, Dave	Ginninderra	Independent	—
Smyth, Brendon	Brindabella	Liberal	Minister
Stanhope, Jon	Ginninderra	ALP	Leader of the Opposition
Stefaniak, Bill	Ginninderra	Liberal	Minister
Tucker, Kerrie	Molonglo	ACT Greens	—
Wood, Bill	Brindabella	ALP	Deputy Speaker

(a) Subsequently became an Independent

Source: Secretariat, ACT Legislative Assembly.

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

The Commonwealth legislated for self-government of the ACT in 1988 with the actual self-government day being 11 May 1989. Most ordinances in force at the time are now called Acts. The Commonwealth reserved some Ordinances in areas such as National Land and corporations law. In fact, under section 122 of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament still retains full legislative capacity with respect to the ACT. However, these powers could be seen as reserve powers only to be used in special or unusual circumstances. Further to this, under the Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988 (Section 34) the Governor-General (in Council) may make Ordinances in certain areas of ACT law.

Under the self-government legislation, the Legislative Assembly has the power to 'make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Territory'. Such power is similar to that accorded to the legislatures of the States and is the most broad-ranging power that can be conferred. Similar to the Queensland and Northern Territory Parliaments, the Legislative Assembly has only one Chamber. It differs from the Federal Parliament and other State Parliaments in that it is unicameral, that is, it has no equivalent Senate or Legislative Council.

The ACT Executive comprises the four Members of the Cabinet (the Chief Minister and the four appointed Ministers), whose function is to collectively govern the Territory, implement all Territory law, and develop and manage the Budget. The present Chief Minister is Kate Carnell (Treasurer and Minister responsible for the Chief Minister's Department). The four appointed Ministers are Gary Humphries (Attorney General and Minister for Justice and Community Safety); Bill Stefaniak (Minister for Education and Community Services); Brendon Smyth (Minister for Urban Services) and Independent Michael Moore (Minister for Health and Community Care). Ministers are responsible for the administration of matters relating to the powers of the Executive as allocated to them by the Chief Minister.

In 1996-97 there were 17,239 people who worked in one of the six Public Service Agencies. It is through the ACT Public Service that the Executive serves the ACT community.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Outlays of the ACT Government in the 1996-97 financial year stood at \$1,313 million and are estimated to decrease to \$1,194 million in 1997-98. Most of this decrease (\$105 million) will be due to an increase in net advances repaid. Of the total outlays in 1996-97, current expenditure accounts for approximately 93%. It is anticipated current expenditure will increase to 99% of total current outlays in 1997-98.

The main sources of revenue for the ACT Government in 1996-97 were taxes, fees and fines (\$611 million or 49% of all revenue) and grants (\$557 million or 44% of all revenue). The proportion of revenues derived from grants has been falling steadily since the early 1990's. In 1997-98, taxes, fees and fines, and grants are estimated to decrease to \$579 million and \$537 million respectively.

2.2 COMPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE



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

TAXATION

The ACT Government's revenue from grants has been declining over recent years but this reduction has been offset to some extent by an increase in taxes, fees and fines. The tax base can be divided into five main groups; employers payroll taxes, taxes on property, taxes on provision of goods and services, taxes on use of goods and performance of activities and fees and fines. From 1995-96 to 1996-97 total taxes, fees and fines increased 11.5% to \$611 million, due mainly to an increase of 19.7% (\$40 million) in taxes on property, especially stamp duties.

2.3

ACT GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES BY TYPE

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97p
Type of tax	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Employers' payroll</i>	90	95	101	102	110
Taxes on property					
Immovable property					
Land	23	29	29	29	32
Municipal rates	78	83	86	88	95
Immovable property n.e.c.	5	4	6	6	—
Financial and capital transactions					
Stamp duties	73	62	59	53	83
Financial institutions	23	27	26	26	28
<i>Total</i>	202	205	206	203	243
Taxes on provision of goods and services					
Gambling					
Government lotteries	4	4	4	4	5
Private lotteries	8	7	7	8	7
Poker machine	17	19	23	26	26
Casino	6	12	11	8	4
Race betting	6	6	5	6	7
Insurance	12	14	14	15	16
<i>Total</i>	53	61	65	67	66
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities					
Motor vehicle taxes					
Drivers Licenses	5	5	5	5	5
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	11	12	13	13	15
Other	40	43	45	47	49
Franchise taxes					
Gas franchise	1	1	1	1	1
Petroleum products franchise	23	31	33	27	30
Tobacco franchise	22	31	33	39	41
Liquor franchise	12	13	13	14	11
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	—	—	—	—	5
<i>Total</i>	115	130	136	146	157
Fees and fines					
Compulsory fees	16	22	22	21	25
Fines	8	9	9	9	10
<i>Total</i>	24	31	31	29	35
Total	483	522	540	548	611

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

Taxes, fees and fines per head of mean population for the ACT have been consistently lower than for all States and Territories, however the amount per head has been rising steadily and now stands at \$1,970 per person. This is on top of the \$6,271 of Commonwealth taxes per person in 1996–97. In 1991–92 the ACT was the third highest in terms of taxes per head of population, behind NSW and Vic., and this trend has continued until the most recent financial year.

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

Year	ACT	All States and Territories	ACT as a proportion of all States and Territories
	\$	\$	%
1991–92	1 449	1 552	93.4
1992–93	1 617	1 637	98.8
1993–94	1 727	1 779	97.1
1994–95	1 768	1 837	96.2
1995–96	1 776	1 944	91.4
1996–97p	1 970	2 073	95.0

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

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

OUTLAYS

Outlays increased by \$88 million (7.0%) from 1995–96 to 1996–97. Of the major areas of expenditure, education rose 10.2% to \$410 million, health decreased by 1.1% to \$267 million, and public order and safety increased by 1.5% to \$133 million. There were relatively large increases for general public services (up \$17 million or 17.5%) and transport and communications (up \$16 million or 24.6%), while a significant decrease was shown for fuel and energy (down \$8 million or 25.0%).

Forward estimates of outlays for 1997–98 are expected to fall 3.3% from \$1,354 million to \$1,309 million. Relatively large falls are expected for housing and community amenities (down \$20 million or 19.4%) and general public services (down \$11 million or 9.6%).

2.5

OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96(a)	1996-97(a)	1997-98 est(a)
<i>Purpose</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
General public services	140	129	97	114	103
Public order and safety	109	128	131	133	133
Education	343	363	372	410	409
Health	247	262	270	267	261
Social security and welfare	60	59	59	62	62
Housing and community amenities	31	90	98	103	83
Recreation and culture	67	79	78	80	82
Fuel and energy	35	32	32	24	20
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—
Mining, manufacturing and construction	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and communications	119	71	65	81	84
Other economic affairs	11	13	14	17	17
Other purposes	59	51	51	63	55
Total	1 221	1 278	1 266	1 354	1 309

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

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

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

2.6 ACT GOVERNMENT SPENDING

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

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

NET FINANCIAL POSITION

At the end of the 1997 financial year the ACT Government had a net debt (liabilities less financial assets) of \$152 million, an increase of \$5 million (or 3.4%) over the previous period. Though net debt declined for all other State and Territory governments in Australia during 1996–97 except for Western Australia, the ACT still had the second lowest level of debt per capita; \$490 per head as at June 1997 compared to \$477 per head at June 1996. Total government debt per capita dropped 6.5% from June 1996 to June 1997, to a level of \$8,162.

2.7

NET FINANCIAL POSITION(a) OF GOVERNMENTS

Sector	At June 1996	At June 1997	Percentage change	Per capita June 1996	Per capita June 1997
	\$m	\$m	%	\$	\$
Commonwealth Government	103 579	103 677	0.1	5 657	5 594
State/Territory Government					
New South Wales	18 290	18 182	-0.6	2 948	2 898
Victoria	19 747	12 439	-37.0	4 330	2 701
Queensland	-969	-2 125	119.3	-290	-625
South Australia	7 941	7 765	-2.2	5 387	5 247
Western Australia	6 415	6 603	2.9	3 635	3 672
Tasmania	3 298	3 265	-1.0	6 958	6 888
Northern Territory	1 353	1 310	-3.2	7 434	7 005
Australian Capital Territory	147	152	3.4	477	490
<i>Total</i>	56 222	47 591	-15.4	3 070	2 568
Total all Governments	159 801	151 268	-5.3	8 727	8 162

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

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

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS publications
- Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 1997* (Cat. no. 3101.0)
 - Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 1997-98* (Cat. no. 5501.0)
 - Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 5512.0)
 - Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia, 30 June 1997* (Cat. no. 5513.0)
 - Taxation Revenue, Australia, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 5506.0)
- Non-ABS publications
- Your Money at Work: The 1997-98 Budget at a Glance, Budget Paper Nos. 1 and 2, ACT Government*
 - Secretariat, ACT Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 3

THE ECONOMY

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

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Gross State Product (GSP) is derived from the State accounts and is used to denote income-based gross domestic product (GDP(I)) by State/Territory. GSP is a measure of the total market value of goods and services produced after deducting the cost of goods and services used in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital. Conceptually, GSP and GDP(I) are identical. From 1995–96 to 1996–97 current price GSP in the ACT increased by \$516 million (5.0%) to \$10,845 million. In constant price terms (average 1989–90 prices), the increase was \$51 million (0.6%), raising the GSP to \$8,813 million.

3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT(a)

Year	At current prices		At average 1989–90 prices	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1991–92	8 144	6.0	7 391	1.2
1992–93	8 681	6.6	7 682	3.9
1993–94	9 470	9.1	8 289	7.9
1994–95	9 896	4.5	8 553	3.2
1995–96	10 329	4.4	8 762	2.4
1996–97	10 845	5.0	8 813	0.6

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables 1996–97 (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

Compared to the rest of Australia, the ACT's annual growth remained below that for the rest of Australia for a third consecutive year. From 1995–96 to 1996–97 GDP(I) at constant prices for Australia grew by 3%. As can be seen from the graph below, until 1994–95 the ACT's annual growth exceeded that for the rest of Australia.

3.2 ACT GSP AND AUSTRALIA GDP(I), CONSTANT PRICES % CHANGE



GSP per capita The GSP per capita for the ACT at both current and constant prices has been consistently higher than Australia's GDP(I) per capita. In 1996-97 the ACT was 25.2% greater in current price and 16.5% greater in constant price GSP than Australia's GDP(I). From 1995-96 to 1996-97 the ACT's annual growth per capita at current prices was 4.1%, reflecting a faster growth rate than GDP(I) per capita for Australia which grew by 3.8% in this period. This followed two years of decline in the relative performance of the ACT when its per capita growth rate fell below that for the rest of Australia. At constant prices, the ACT's per capita annual growth remained lower than Australia's GDP(I) growth from 1995-96 to 1996-97, with ACT GSP falling by 0.3%, compared to 2% growth in GDP(I) for Australia in this period.

3.3

GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA

Year	At current prices				At average 1989-90 prices			
	ACT		Australia		ACT		Australia	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
1991-92	27 910	3.7	22 392	1.0	25 330	-1.0	21 287	-0.8
1992-93	29 229	4.7	23 201	3.6	25 866	2.1	21 759	2.2
1993-94	31 577	8.0	24 349	4.9	27 640	6.9	22 604	3.9
1994-95	32 671	3.5	25 638	5.3	28 236	2.2	23 440	3.7
1995-96	33 755	3.3	27 052	5.5	28 635	1.4	24 037	2.5
1996-97	35 150	4.1	28 083	3.8	28 562	-0.3	24 508	2.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables 1996-97 (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

Industry contribution to GSP

Most industries maintained a constant share of GSP between 1994–95 and 1996–97. Government administration and defence continued to be the ACT's dominant industry, increasing its share of GSP slightly from 27% in 1994–95 to 28% in 1996–97. This compares to a contribution of only 4% to Australia's GSP by this sector. The most significant industry for Australia is manufacturing which accounted for 14% of GSP in 1996–97. In the ACT the second largest industry is property and business services which contributed 10% to GSP in the ACT in 1996–97. Both ownership of dwellings (8%) and general government (5%) decreased as a proportion of GSP by one percent between 1995–96 and 1996–97.

3.4 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GSP, AT FACTOR COST—1996–97(a)

Industry	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15	0	15 839	4
Mining	3	0	18 795	4
Manufacturing	228	2	64 183	14
Electricity, gas and water	189	2	13 337	3
Construction	721	7	29 343	6
Wholesale trade	212	2	26 751	6
Retail trade	648	6	35 234	8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	189	2	10 551	2
Transport and storage	298	3	23 368	5
Communication	248	2	13 890	3
Finance and insurance	277	3	16 565	4
Property and business services	1 051	10	43 673	10
Government administration and defence	2 811	28	18 267	4
Education	651	6	21 716	5
Health and community services	503	5	28 040	6
Culture and recreational services	300	3	8 125	2
Personal and other services	333	3	10 708	2
Ownership of dwellings	832	8	46 306	10
General government(b)	516	5	8 307	2
Total	10 025	100	452 998	100

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

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

Income components of GSP

In current prices, wages salaries and supplements continue to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 63.4% (\$6,872 million) in 1996–97. Gross operating surplus (GOS) contributed 29.1% (\$3,153 million) and indirect taxes less subsidies 7.6% (\$820 million). In contrast, wages, salaries and supplements contributed 49.9% to Australia's GDP(I) in 1996–97, reflecting differences between the economic structure of the ACT and other Australian states and territories. GOS contributed 37.8% to Australia's GDP(I) in 1996–97 and indirect taxes less subsidies accounted for the remaining 12.3%.

3.5

INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

Year	Wages, salaries and supplements		Gross operating surplus		Indirect taxes less subsidies		GSP	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
1991-92	4 976	61.1	2 638	32.4	530	6.5	8 144	100.0
1992-93	5 252	60.5	2 842	32.7	587	6.8	8 681	100.0
1993-94	5 890	62.2	2 921	30.8	659	7.0	9 470	100.0
1994-95	6 146	62.1	3 037	30.7	713	7.2	9 896	100.0
1995-96	6 494	62.9	3 091	29.9	744	7.2	10 329	100.0
1996-97	6 872	63.4	3 153	29.1	820	7.6	10 845	100.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables 1996-97 (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

STATE FINAL DEMAND

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

The ACT experienced generally higher economic growth than Australia as a whole until 1994-95 when it fell below the national rate and this trend has continued. In the financial year 1996-97 final demand in the ACT showed an increase of 1.3% in current prices from 1995-96 and stood at \$14037 million. The final demand in average 1989-90 prices stood at \$11972 million in 1996-97, showing a fall of 0.4% from 1995-96. This compares to an increase for Australia as a whole of 4.2% (current prices) and 3.6% (average 1989-90 prices).

3.6

FINAL DEMAND

Year	ACT				Australia			
	Current Prices		Average 1989-90 Prices		Current Prices		Average 1989-90 Prices	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1991-92	11 593	8.2	10 786	4.7	393 317	3.6	368 437	1.2
1992-93	12 247	5.6	11 058	2.5	413 961	5.2	379 684	3.1
1993-94	13 244	8.1	11 720	6.0	434 836	5.0	393 253	3.6
1994-95	13 467	1.7	11 884	1.4	464 096	6.7	416 960	6.0
1995-96	13 860	2.9	12 023	1.2	490 092	5.6	431 539	3.5
1996-97	14 037	1.3	11 972	-0.4	510 435	4.2	446 989	3.6

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (Cat. no. 5206.0); Australian National Accounts: State Details (Cat. no. 5206.0.40.001)

Components of final demand

A closer inspection of the components of final demand shows the structural differences between the ACT economy and the Australian economy. The largest discrepancy is in the relative importance of government, especially in final consumption expenditure. Government final consumption expenditure made up 49.9% of ACT final demand but only 16.9% of Australian final demand. The difference was also noticeable in capital expenditure, where private gross fixed capital expenditure accounted for 5.7% of final demand in the ACT and 16.9% in Australia.

3.7 FINAL DEMAND, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, CURRENT PRICES—1996–97

Item	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure				
Private	5 781	41.2	318 480	62.4
Government	7 011	49.9	86 421	16.9
Gross fixed capital expenditure				
Private				
Dwellings	313	2.2	21 981	4.3
Non-dwelling construction	194	1.4	17 844	3.5
Equipment	220	1.6	40 364	7.9
Real estate transfer expenses	77	0.5	6 115	1.2
Total private	804	5.7	86 304	16.9
Public	440	3.1	19 230	3.8
Final demand	14 037	100.0	510 435	100.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (5206.0), Australian National Accounts: State Details (Cat. No. 5206.0.40.001)

Private final consumption expenditure In 1996–97, dwelling rent accounted for the greatest single proportion of expenditure for both the ACT (18.2%) and Australia (18.5%). Together, food, tobacco products and alcohol made up 19.5% of the ACT's expenditure and 21% of Australia's total expenditure.

The main expenditure items for which the ACT is lower than the national average are Travel and communication (13.4% compared with the national average of 14.5%), Alcoholic drinks (3.4% compared with the national average of 4.1%), and Health (6.4% compared with the national average of 7.4%).

Conversely expenditure items for which the ACT is higher than the national average include Clothing, fabrics and footwear (5.6% compared with the national average of 4.7%), and All other goods (8.0% compared with the national average of 7.4%).

3.8 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, 1996–97—CURRENT PRICES

	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	829	14.3	47 452	14.9
Cigarettes and tobacco	103	1.8	6 216	2.0
Alcoholic drinks	197	3.4	13 209	4.1
Clothing, fabrics and footwear	323	5.6	15 021	4.7
Household durables	363	6.3	20 024	6.3
Health	371	6.4	23 423	7.4
Dwelling rent	1 053	18.2	58 911	18.5
Gas, electricity and fuel	138	2.4	6 495	2.0
Travel and communication	777	13.4	46 236	14.5
All other goods	465	8.0	23 551	7.4
All other services	1 160	20.1	57 939	18.2
Total(a)	5 781	100.0	318 480	100.0

(a) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

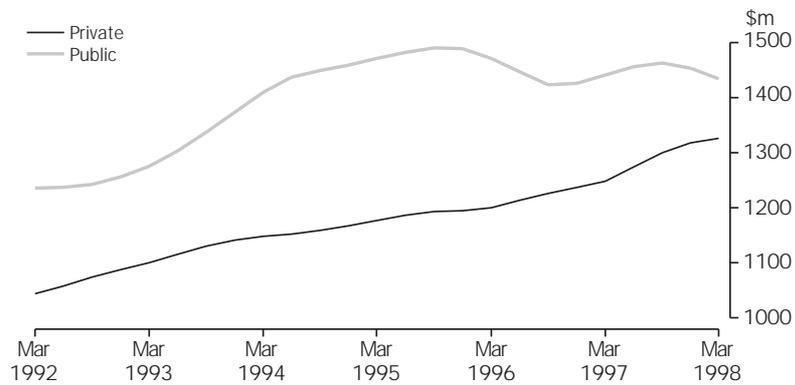
Source: ABS, unpublished data, National Accounts.

Final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure in the ACT is heavily influenced by the level of government expenditure. In the March quarter of 1996 trend government final consumption expenditure fell, but started to recover by December quarter 1996. This recovery continued until September quarter 1997. A downward trend was once again recorded in December quarter 1997 and March quarter 1998.

Private final consumption expenditure rose steadily throughout this period. Private final consumption expenditure as a proportion of total final consumption expenditure for the ACT, has risen gradually from 45% in March 1996 to 48% in March 1998.

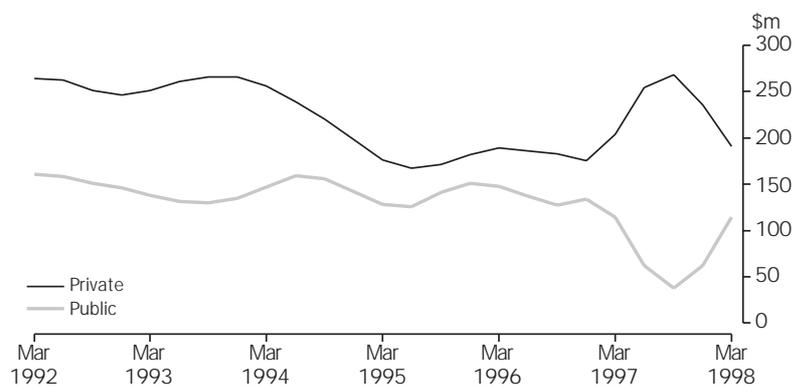
3.9 FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES, Trend—Australian Capital Territory



Gross fixed capital expenditure

Trend public gross fixed capital expenditure has been fluctuating slightly across the period 1992 to 1996. A steep fall was recorded from March quarter 1997 which continued into the next quarter as well. The fall in public gross fixed capital expenditure in June and September 1997 was offset by increases in private gross fixed capital expenditure which kept total gross fixed capital expenditure at similar levels. These movements were mainly due to the transfer of assets from the public sector to the private sector, for example the sale of DASFLEET. From September 1997 to March 1998 private gross fixed capital expenditure has declined while public gross fixed capital expenditure has risen.

3.10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES, Trend—Australian National Capital



HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In 1996–97, 75.0% of total household income in the ACT was derived from wages, salaries and supplements, which was well above the national level of 62.8%.

Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises in the ACT continues to be considerably less than that for Australia, with the ACT recording 11.1% of total household income being sourced from transfers, compared to 16.4% nationally. Factors affecting this comparison include differences in unemployment rates and the age distribution of the population.

Income taxes paid as a proportion of total household income in the ACT (18.3%) were just over two percentage point higher than the national figure (16.2%) Other deductions (i.e. other direct taxes, fees, fines etc. and consumer debt, interest and transfers overseas) accounted for slightly less of the total household income for the ACT than for Australia.

Household disposable income (i.e. total household income less deductions) for the ACT stood at 79.8% of total household income compared with the national figure of 81.5%.

3.11 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 1996–97

Category	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Wages, salaries and supplements	6 746	75.0	257 736	62.8
Unincorporated enterprises income—farm, non-farm and income from dwellings	573	6.4	45 417	11.1
Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises	996	11.1	67 441	16.4
All other income	677	7.5	39 673	9.7
Total household income	8 992	100.0	410 267	100.0
<i>Less</i>				
Income tax paid	1 645	18.3	66 278	16.2
Other direct taxes, fees, fines etc.	56	0.6	3 896	0.9
Consumer debt interest and transfers overseas	114	1.3	5 764	1.4
Household disposable income	7 177	79.8	334 329	81.5

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts Main Tables 1996–97 (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The 1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) provides a measure of the levels and patterns of expenditure on goods and services by private households. Across all the States and Territories, the ACT had the highest level of average weekly household expenditure at \$1071, followed by the NT (\$971) and NSW (\$852).

The four largest items of weekly household expenditure were Transport (\$127.73 per week), Food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$126.81 per week), General housing costs (\$112.29) and Recreation (\$140.56). These items represented respectively 11.9%, 11.8%, 10.5% and 13.1% of ACT household's average weekly spending. These were also the four largest items of expenditure nationally.

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

3.12 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE FOR CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA— 1993–94

<i>Commodity or service</i>	<i>Retail items in which Canberra is atypical</i>		
	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Australia</i>	
	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>% difference</i>
High expenditure			
Cakes, tarts and puddings	3.01	2.49	21
Processed meat	3.15	2.69	17
Fresh fruit	5.75	5.06	14
Fruit juice	2.37	1.75	35
Meals in restaurants, hotels etc.	25.24	17.36	45
Snacks, takeaway food	14.56	11.95	22
Wine	5.87	3.76	56
Men's clothing	7.81	5.20	50
Women's clothing	14.87	10.44	42
Children and infant's clothing	3.81	2.92	30
Footwear	7.59	5.85	30
Furniture and floor coverings	17.96	15.37	17
Linen etc.	8.88	6.44	38
Glassware, tableware	3.69	2.97	24
Household non-durables	12.98	10.95	19
Household services	2.77	2.02	37
TV and audio equipment	19.68	13.36	47
Books, papers etc.	10.64	7.54	41
Photo equipment	2.41	1.49	62
Camping equipment	0.36	0.28	29
Toiletries and cosmetics	9.26	7.10	30
Hair services male	0.97	0.66	47
Hair services female	2.38	1.90	25
Stationery	4.40	2.69	64
Petrol	28.29	23.90	18
Low expenditure			
Sausages	0.62	0.80	-23
Television	1.65	2.45	-33
Sports equipment n.e.c.	1.52	2.50	-39
Frozen sea food	0.20	0.30	-33
Tobacco	8.53	9.19	-7
Repairs to audio visual equipment	0.40	0.50	-20
Animal food	2.62	3.18	-18
Vet charges	0.63	0.96	-34
Jewellery	1.51	1.72	-12

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

FOREIGN TRADE

Imports Imports into the ACT refers to commodities which are released from Australian Customs Service control in the ACT, it is also called State or Territory of destination. Foreign imports into the ACT during 1996–97 were valued at \$12.0 million, a 25.6% (\$2.4 million) increase on the 1995–96 figure, however this was just below the 1994–95 figure of \$12.1 million. The major commodities imported into the ACT in 1996–97 were Telecommunications equipment (\$3.8 million or 31% of all imports), Special transactions and commodities (\$1.5 million or 13%) and Textiles, yarns, fabrics, and made-up articles (\$1.4 million or 11%).

In 1996–97 just over 80% of the ACT's imports came from four countries. The major import sources were Germany (\$4.3 million or 36% of total imports), the United States of America (\$3.2 million or 27%), India (\$1.2 million or 10%) and the United Kingdom (\$1.0 million or 8%).

3.13 IMPORTS BY COMMODITY

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
<i>Commodity</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Telecommunications and sound equipment	2 619	2 705	701	3 760
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 747	1 750	1 300	1 015
Special transactions and commodities	3 088	1 702	918	1 536
Office machines and automated data processing machines	862	963	231	453
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	695	920	1 006	1 353
Photographic apparatus and equipment	174	679	65	76
Professional and scientific instruments	533	633	399	722
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	365	459	1 118	626
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	640	257	705	358
General industrial machinery	436	207	58	239
Total imports	21 745	12 143	9 597	11 958

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade Section.

Exports Exports from the ACT refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT. Foreign exports out of the ACT during 1996–97 were valued at \$8.95 million, a 42.6% (\$6.6 million) fall on the 1995–96 figure; and 49.6% (\$8.8 million) lower than 1994–95. The major commodities exported from the ACT in 1996–97 were Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies (\$2.5 million or 28% of all exports), Professional and scientific instruments (\$1.9 million or 21%) and Transport equipment excluding road vehicles (\$1.5 million or 17%).

In 1996–97, 74% of the ACT's exports went to four countries. The major export destinations were the United States of America (\$3.5 million or 40% of total exports), United Kingdom (\$1.6 million or 18%), New Zealand (\$0.9 million or 10%) and Belgium–Luxembourg (\$0.6 million or 7%).

3.14 EXPORTS BY COMMODITY

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<i>Commodity</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	2 856	4 035	449	359
Gold coin	2 689	2 396	1 348	61
Office machines and automated data processing machines	1 173	2 007	2 239	647
Crude animal and vegetable materials	369	1 381	953	1 104
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	617	775	460	384
Professional and scientific instruments	105	623	8 109	1 862
Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	20	2 031	26	1 534
Telecommunications and sound equipment	147	443	42	33
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	182	397	139	45
Specialised machinery	134	372	176	35
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies	94	290	284	2 510
Total exports	11 406	17 763	15 593	8 954

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade Section.

FINANCE

Bank deposits repayable in Australia as at June 1997 increased by 15.3% to \$5,120 million from June 1996. The National Australia Bank was the Territory's biggest deposit holder (25.6% of deposits), followed by the Advance Bank (22.5%) and Westpac (19.2%).

3.15 BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS, JUNE 1997(a)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Deposits repayable in Australia</i>					
	<i>Current account bearing interest</i>	<i>Current account non-bearing interest</i>	<i>Term at call(b)</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Other lending(c)</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Advance Bank Australia	123	—	770	262	1 154	1 167
ANZ Banking Group	169	33	166	82	450	483
Citibank Savings	17	—	28	—	46	83
Commonwealth Bank	316	96	301	229	942	1 126
National Australia Bank	282	39	902	90	1 313	1 179
St George Bank	29	1	50	37	117	580
State Bank of NSW	68	3	24	5	101	476
Westpac	655	88	150	89	982	778
Other banks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1 660	261	2 404	794	5 120	5 998

(a) Average of weekly figures for month.

(b) Includes cash deposits.

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

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Australian Banking Statistics.

Loans by banks grew by 4.0% to a total of \$5,998 million at 30 June 1997 while credit union loans rose by 2.9% to \$215 million (or 3.5% of total loans).

3.16 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING—AS AT 30 JUNE

Institution	1994		1995		1996		1997	
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
Bank	10	4 920	8	5 333	8	5 766	8	5 998
Credit union	6	190	5	200	4	209	4	215

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, unpublished data.

LENDING ACTIVITY

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

Lending commitments in the ACT for 1996–97 rose to \$3055.8 million, an increase of 6.5% from the previous year. Personal finance (up 15.3%), housing finance (up 2.8%), commercial finance (up 5.3%) and lease finance (up 3.3%) all experienced increases. During 1996–97, 74% of total lending activity in the ACT was in Commercial financing (\$1235.3 million) and Housing finance for owner occupation (\$1,034.6 million).

3.17 LENDING COMMITMENTS

Type of lending activity	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Housing finance for owner occupation(a)	1 098.8	1 315.3	1 025.0	1 006.2	1 034.6
Personal finance	454.0	506.2	497.9	604.6	697.3
Commercial finance	979.3	1 129.1	1 009.4	1 173.9	1 235.3
Lease finance	73.5	114.1	96.8	85.8	88.6
Total	2 605.6	3 064.7	2 629.1	2 870.5	3 055.8

(a) Including alterations and additions.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Financial Surveys Section. Also available on PC Ausstats.

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

Housing finance for owner occupation was \$979.8 million in 1996–97. However, this includes \$247.5 million relating to refinancing of housing loans. The remaining \$732.3 million was \$3.4 million (0.5%) higher than for 1995–96. Financing for housing construction was \$81.1 million in 1996–97 (up 4.8% on 1995–96), for the purchase of newly erected dwellings \$81.1 million (down 20.3%) and for the purchase of established dwellings \$570.1 (up 3.7%).

3.18 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS

Year	Purpose of commitment				
	Construction	Purchase of new dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings(a)	Re-financing	Total(a)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1991-92	109 400	70 100	515 900	46 200	741 500
1992-93	128 300	176 100	661 200	90 600	1 056 200
1993-94	126 900	205 500	772 700	136 400	1 241 600
1994-95	97 500	182 000	551 300	116 000	946 800
1995-96	77 400	101 700	549 700	215 800	944 700
1996-97	81 100	81 100	570 100	247 500	979 800

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Financial Surveys Section. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Personal finance Personal finance commitments are made by significant lenders to individuals for their own personal (non-business) use.

Fixed personal finance commitments were \$377.4 million in 1996-97, which included \$113.8 million relating to debt consolidation and refinancing. The remaining \$263.6 million was \$12.4 million (4.9%) up on that for 1995-96, which was mainly due to an increase of \$6.8 million (or 49.3%) in financing for the purchase of unsecured owner occupied housing.

3.19 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed loan commitments				
Purchases of				
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	102 873	112 696	148 783	150 195
Household and personal goods	8 982	7 998	10 417	11 160
Individual residential blocks of land	13 428	18 274	15 244	12 896
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	15 408	14 624	13 721	20 482
Travel and holidays	5 358	5 570	7 360	8 280
Debt consolidation	38 294	27 632	51 962	40 585
Refinancing	81 180	80 682	84 310	73 189
Other	31 599	34 335	55 707	60 649
Total	297 102	301 811	387 504	377 436
Revolving credit facilities				
New and increased credit limits	209 073	196 100	217 099	319 908
Total credit limits (at end of year)	782 373	843 822	938 244	1 107 311
Credit used (at end of year)	285 450	324 045	372 173	471 496

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Financial Surveys Section. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Commercial finance Commercial finance commitments are made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises and non-profit organisations as well as to individuals (for investment and business purposes).

Fixed commercial finance commitments were \$925.1 million in 1996–97 which included \$176.2 million relating to refinancing. The remaining \$748.9 million was \$60.9 million (8.9%) up on that for 1995–96. There were significant decreases for erection of non-residential buildings (down \$27.0 million or 53.3%) and purchase of other real property (down \$37.7 million or 44.0%). There were significant increases for erection of dwellings for rental/resale (up \$22.4 million or 31.0%) and purchase of dwellings for rental/resale (up \$107.6 million or 38.9%).

3.20 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed loan commitments				
Construction finance for				
Erection of dwellings for rental/resale	120 116	86 724	72 330	94 718
Erection of non-residential buildings	15 052	17 313	50 749	23 679
Other	3 137	7 553	15 333	11 703
Purchase of real property				
Purchase of dwellings for rental/resale	272 599	297 259	276 557	384 198
Purchase of non-residential buildings	29 186	26 783	56 266	53 371
Other	74 066	59 014	85 720	48 032
Purchase of plant and equipment	29 131	39 602	30 627	30 655
Refinancing	69 113	87 477	153 470	176 165
Other finance(a)	84 434	85 663	100 437	102 629
<i>Total commitments</i>	<i>696 834</i>	<i>707 389</i>	<i>841 489</i>	<i>925 150</i>
Revolving credit facilities				
New and increased credit limits	432 231	302 000	332 365	310 104
Total credit limits (at end of year)	1 003 073	1 031 894	947 258	1 018 295
Credit used (at end of year)	635 049	690 915	679 076	744 852

(a) Includes factoring and wholesale finance.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Financial Surveys Section. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Lease finance Lease finance commitments are made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises (financial and trading enterprises, non-profit organisations, individuals, government and public authorities).

Lease finance commitments were \$88.7 million in 1996–97, up 3.3% (\$2.9 million) on the level for 1995–96. There was a rise of \$3.6 million (34.6%) in leasing of agricultural, manufacturing and construction equipment and a \$2.3 million (29.4%) rise in lease finance for New and used trucks.

3.21 LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<i>Type of goods</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New and used motor cars	35 432	40 996	44 188	41 355
New and used trucks	42 360	15 994	7 770	10 053
Agricultural, manufacturing and construction equipment	7 955	21 152	10 506	14 141
Office machines and electronic data processing equipment	23 600	11 156	13 976	12 826
Shop and office furniture and fittings	2 074	3 405	4 192	4 673
All other	2 699	4 128	5 177	5 635
Total finance lease commitments	114 120	96 831	85 809	88 683

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Financial Surveys Section. Also available on PC Ausstats.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

Price indexes measure the changes in prices over time of a fixed basket of goods and services. The items in the basket are allocated 'weights' which represent their relative consumer importance. The CPI is sometimes referred to as a measure of inflation, i.e. a measure of change over time, of the retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services. The 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services chosen from the following eight groups: Food; Clothing; Housing; Household Equipment and Operations; Transportation; Tobacco and Alcohol; Health and Personal Care and Recreation and Education.

In 1996-97, the all groups CPI for Canberra stood at 121.3 (base year 1989-90=100.0). The annual increase in the Canberra CPI was 0.7%, with the highest rises being in Health and personal care (5.2%) Tobacco and alcohol (2.8%) and Food (2.5%). Housing fell by 5.8% over the same period. In contrast, the weighted average CPI of the eight capital cities was 120.3, an increase of 1.3% from 1995-96, with the highest rises also being in Health and personal care (5.1%) Tobacco and alcohol (3.4%) and Food (3.2%), while Housing fell by 4.1%.

3.22 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS INDEX(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Canberra</i>		<i>Australia(b)</i>	
	<i>Index</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>% change</i>
1991-92	107.8	2.6	107.3	1.9
1992-93	109.5	1.6	108.4	1.0
1993-94	111.4	1.7	110.4	1.8
1994-95	115.1	3.3	113.9	3.2
1995-96	120.3	4.5	118.7	4.2
1996-97	121.3	0.7	120.3	1.3

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

(b) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

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

3.23 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES

Index group	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)	Canberra	Australia(a)
Food	3.3	2.5	3.4	3.5	2.5	3.2
Clothing	-0.2	—	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.3
Housing	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.9	-5.8	-4.1
Household equipment and operation	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.6
Transportation	2.7	3.3	6.4	4.3	2.0	1.4
Tobacco and alcohol	5.6	5.5	10.9	10.7	2.8	3.4
Health and personal care	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.1
Recreation and education	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.7

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

From 1996 to 1997, the scale and direction of price changes of food and other items have differed markedly. Both Beef and Lamb have generally decreased in price while Frozen chickens prices (up 24.8%) and Bacon rashers (up 15.8%) have moved in the opposite direction. Coffee (up 11.7%) and Margarine (up 6.4%) and Low alcohol beer (up 8.3%) have also all increased in price while Eggs (down 3.3%) and White Sugar (down 4.5%) have fallen in price.

3.24 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	Units	June quarter		
		1995	1996	1998
		cents	cents	cents
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	109	106	112
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	185	185	193
Butter	500g	160	184	180
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	172	157	167
Eggs	55g, 1 doz	227	275	266
Beef				
Rump steak	1kg	1 186	1 097	1 043
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	1 077	1 031	924
Chuck steak	1kg	600	553	508
Lamb				
Leg	1kg	570	598	572
Loin chops	1kg	740	818	780
Forequarter chops	1kg	434	479	462
Pork				
Leg	1kg	525	546	555
Loin chops	1kg	843	837	886
Chicken, frozen	1kg	302	302	377
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	263	279	323
Sausages	1kg	311	295	294
Sugar, white	2kg	203	220	210
Tea	250g	184	195	194
Coffee, instant	150g jar	568	571	638
Draught beer, full strength, public bar	285ml glass	159	167	175
Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar	285ml glass	139	144	156
Private motoring				
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	75.0	78.7	79.6
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	73.0	76.5	77.4

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

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS

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

The all groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney in 1996–97 was 116.3, a 0.3% increase on 1995–96. The weighted average of the six capital cities also increased by 0.3% for the same period. The all groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building for Sydney in 1996–97 was 113.1, representing an increase of 0.4% on 1995–96. For the weighted average of the six State capital cities, the increase recorded was also 0.4%.

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS publications
- Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, March Quarter 1998* (Cat. no. 5206.0).
 - Australian National Accounts: State Details, March Quarter 1998 Reissue* (Cat. no. 5206.0.40.001).
 - Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities, March Quarter 1998* (Cat. no. 6403.0).
 - Consumer Price Index, June Quarter 1998* (Cat. no. 6401.0).
 - Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 6535.0)
 - Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities, June Quarter 1998* (Cat. no. 6407.0).
 - Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities, June Quarter 1998* (Cat. no. 6408.0).
- Non-ABS publications
- Australian Banking Statistics*, Reserve Bank of Australia, AGPS, Sydney.

CHAPTER 4

PEOPLE

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

The principal source of demographic data is the Census of Population and Housing, which in recent times (since 1961) has been conducted at five-yearly intervals. The most recent Census was conducted in 1996. Compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages also provides valuable information, as do the details supplied by incoming and outgoing overseas travellers. In addition, various surveys are conducted from time to time on specific topics. Divorce data are compiled from court records and administrative records provide data on other aspects such as interstate migration.

POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 1997, the estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT was 309,800, an increase of 1,500 since 30 June 1996 (table 4.1). The growth rate for 1996–97 was 0.50%, compared with a growth rate of 1.13% in the previous year. The ACT experienced the third lowest growth rate of all Australian States and Territories, above only South Australia (0.38%) and Tasmania (-0.20%).

The increase in the growth rate was largely due to an increase in natural increase (excess of births over deaths), which rose by 1.01% (or 3,096 persons). There was also an increase in net overseas migration (from a net gain of 390 persons in 1995–96 to a small net gain of 120 persons in 1996–97). However, over the same period, net estimated interstate migration experienced a loss of 1,682 persons, 156.4% more than the previous year's loss of 656 persons.

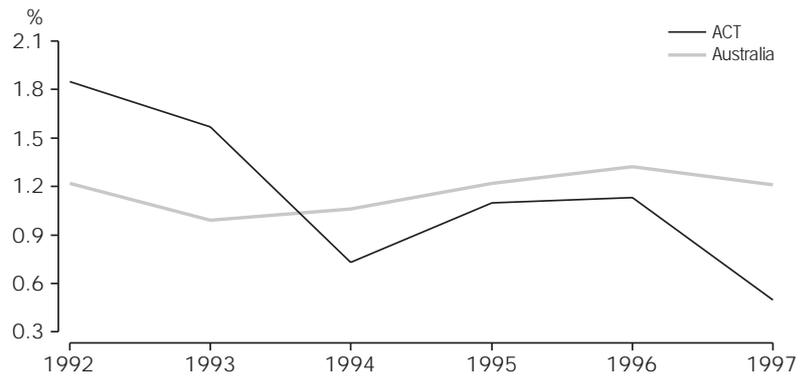
4.1 COMPONENTS TO ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Year ended 30 June	Natural Increase %	Net overseas migration %	Net interstate migration %	Population as at 30 June no.	Rate of growth(a)	
					ACT %	Aust. %
1992	1.19	0.01	0.47	294 700	1.85	1.22
1993	1.17	-0.20	0.45	299 300	1.57	0.99
1994	1.10	-0.14	-0.14	301 500	0.73	1.06
1995	1.08	0.04	-0.16	304 800	1.10	1.22
1996	1.00	0.13	-0.22	308 300	1.13	1.32
1997	1.01	0.04	-0.55	309 800	0.50	1.21

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

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

4.2 POPULATION GROWTH



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

After several years of growing at a rate faster than that of the nation as a whole, the ACT fell below the Australian growth rate in 1994. This was due to net interstate migration losses from 1994.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

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

The Gungahlin–Hall statistical subdivision increased from 2,306 persons to 12,717 from 1991 to 1996, an increase of 10,411 people or 451.5% over the 5 year period. This increase can be attributed to considerable population growth in the new suburbs of Amaroo, Ngunnawal, Nicholls and Palmerston, which were all unpopulated in 1991.

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

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

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
continued

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

4.3

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS—30 JUNE

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

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

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

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

In 1996 the experimental estimated resident population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the ACT was 3,058, an increase of 444 (annual average of 3.4%) since 1991. Of the 3,058 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders 1,522 were male and 1,536 were female. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population accounts for only a small proportion of the total population in the ACT, an estimated 1.0% in 1996. It is also much younger than the total ACT population, in 1996 the median age for the ACT was 31.3 years while for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders it was 20.0 years.

The growth rate (which includes migration) of the Indigenous population has been much higher than that of the total ACT population. From 1991 to 1996 the estimated growth rate was 17.0% compared to 6.6% for the whole of the ACT. This increase is partly explained by people's increasing willingness to officially declare their Indigenous origin, and partly due to population increase, including interstate migration.

4.4

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

<i>Item</i>	1986	1991	1996
Census counts (no.)	1 384	1 616	2 898
Proportion of ACT population—Census counts (%)	0.55	0.58	0.97
Experimental estimated resident population (no.)	n.a.	2 614	3 058

AGE/SEX PROFILE

The age–sex structure of a population is a legacy of its past patterns of growth. It also influences future patterns of growth, and the future age structure, through fertility and mortality. For example, a population with a young age structure can expect a large number of births even if most women have few children. Conversely, a population with an old age structure can expect a large number of deaths even if mortality rates are low.

The population of the ACT is continuing to age, following the national trend. As at June 30 1997, the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 66,843 persons (21.6% of the ACT population) compared with 65,375 persons (30.6%) 20 years ago and 67,069 persons (25.3%) 10 years ago.

The population aged 15–64 years was estimated to be 219,903 persons (70.1% of the total ACT population), compared with 141,464 persons (66.2%) 20 years ago and 184,345 persons (69.4%) 10 years ago. The 65 years and over age group was estimated to comprise 23,048 persons or 7.4% of the total population of the ACT, compared with 6,849 persons (3.2%) 20 years ago and 14,064 persons (5.3%) 10 years ago.

Median age

The median age of the estimated resident population of the ACT at 30 June 1997 was 31.6 years, an increase of 6.2 years over the last 20 years and 3.2 years in the last 10 years. However, the ACT has a much younger population than for Australia as a whole, being 2.7 years lower than the Australian median age of 34.3 years.

Graph 4.5 shows the 1987 and 1997 ERP data for the ACT. Various demographic trends can be shown by this profile, such as past fluctuations in fertility and migration. For example, in the early 1970s the Commonwealth Public Service grew rapidly and many young people moved to the national capital, settled and had children (the ACT fertility rate in 1978 was 2.1 compared to the national rate of 2.0). However, the influx slowed in the late 1970s, and fertility fell to a lower level (1.8 in 1985). Given the high fertility rates in the early 1970s, the number of people aged 0–14 represented a larger proportion of the population in 1987 than in 1997.

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

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

Another major factor contributing to the younger average age of the ACT is the lower proportion of older people. The high population turnover also helps to keep the population young, as more mobile younger people move to the Territories to live for a relatively short period, before returning to other States. The 1996–97 interstate arrivals and departures to and from the ACT represent 12.5% of the total population.

HOUSEHOLDS

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

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

4.6

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

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

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

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

Household composition

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

Household composition
continued

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

4.7 FAMILY TYPE BY WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME, 1996

<i>Families</i>	\$0-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more	Other Incomes	Total
Couple family					
With children under 15					
and non-dependent children	35	164	434	283	916
without non-dependent children	2 156	6 988	11 678	1 724	22 546
With dependent students (15-24)					
and non-dependent children	31	191	1 111	664	1 997
without non-dependent children	169	600	2 336	867	3 972
With children under 15 & dependent students (15-24)					
and non-dependent children	7	72	360	257	696
without non-dependent children	206	783	2 535	1 159	4 683
With non-dependent children	189	853	3 078	1 259	5 376
<i>Total</i>	2 793	9 651	21 532	6 210	40 186
Couple family without children	4 293	6 392	10 840	1 888	23 413
One parent family					
With children under 15					
and non-dependent children	106	85	30	69	290
without non-dependent children	3 376	1 456	366	426	5 624
With dependent students (15-24)					
and non-dependent children	46	156	144	123	469
without non-dependent children	375	585	224	200	1 384
With children under 15 & dependent students (15-24)					
and non-dependent children	24	35	19	35	113
without non-dependent children	310	298	103	218	929
With non-dependent children	536	1 013	757	430	2 736
<i>Total</i>	4 773	3 628	1 643	1 501	11 545
Other family	367	460	324	39	1 190
TOTAL	8 126	20 131	34 339	9 638	76 334

FAMILIES

From the 1996 Census there were 76,334 families in the ACT. Of these 40,186 (52.6%) were couple families with children, 23,413 (30.7%) were couple families without children and 11,545 (15.1%) were one parent families. Nationally the details were 49.6%, 34.1% and 14.5% respectively.

Of all families in the ACT, 34,339 (45.0%) had a weekly family income of \$1,000 or more, 20,131 (26.4%) earned between \$500-\$999 and 8,126 (10.6%) earned between \$0-\$499. The largest proportion of families in the \$0-\$499 range are one parent families (4,773 or 58.7%), while couple families with children make up 47.9% (9,651) of the \$500-\$999 range and 62.7% (21,532) of the \$1,000 or more range.

BIRTHS

In 1996 there were 4,396 births registered in the ACT where the mother was a resident of the ACT. This represents a slight decrease of about 0.4% from 1995 (4,415) but an increase of 6.9% on the number registered in 1986 (4,112). This compared to a national increase of 4.5%. There were 2,241 males born compared to 2,155 females, producing a sex ratio of 104 males born to every 100 females.

Fertility rate The total fertility rate, expressed as the number of children one woman would expect to bear during her child-bearing lifetime, remained stable at 1.7 in 1996. This is lower than the Australian total fertility rate of 1.8 children per woman and is the lowest in the country. The total fertility rate has over the last ten years fluctuated between 1.7 and 1.9 children per woman.

The distribution of age specific fertility rates in 1996 shows a continuation of the shift in fertility from younger to older women. The contribution to the total fertility rate of women aged less than 25 years declined from 30.0% in 1986 to 22.1% in 1996, while that of women aged 30 years and over increased from 31.1% in 1986 to 45.2% in 1996.

Ex-nuptial births The proportion of ex-nuptial births in the ACT has more than doubled since 1986 when the rate was 12.0%. The proportion of births outside marriage decreased slightly, from 25.7% in 1995 to 25.2% in 1996. While the proportion of ex-nuptial births has decreased, the percentage of these births where paternity has been acknowledged has increased from 69.1% in 1986 to 84.3% in 1996.

Median age of women having children The median age of all women who gave birth in 1996 was 29.6 years compared with 27.5 years in 1986. These rates are consistent with the national median ages, being 29.2 for mothers and 31.9 for fathers in 1996. In the ACT, the lowest median age was for ex-nuptials births (26.0 years), compared to mothers in their first nuptial birth who had a median age of confinement of 30.4 years.

The ACT has one of the lowest instances of teenage mothers (females aged 15–19 years). There were 90 births to teenage mothers in 1996, a rate of 14.4 births per 1,000 population. This rate is well below the national rate of 20.1 per 1,000 and is the second lowest in the country following Victoria with a rate of 12.8 per 1,000 population.

Country of birth of parents Of all nuptial confinements registered in the ACT in 1996, 63.0% were to parents who were both born in Australia, while 10.3% of confinements were to parents of the same overseas country. The major contributing countries where both parents were born in the same country were the United Kingdom, Viet Nam, and the Former Yugoslav Republic.

DEATHS

In 1996 there were 1,300 deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT compared with 1,028 in 1986. The 1996 total comprised 698 (53.7%) male deaths and 602 (46.3%) female deaths, producing a sex ratio of 115.9 males per 100 females. The ACT recorded a standardised death rate of 6.1, the lowest rate for any State or Territory in Australia and 2.8 points below the national rate.

AGE AT DEATH In 1996 the median age at death for males in the ACT was 71.4 years compared with the 1986 median age of 66.5. This was below the national median age of 74.0. The median age of death for females was 77.2 compared with the 1986 median of 73.5. As with males, the female median age was below the national median age of 80.7.

Death rate Age specific death rates are the number of deaths to a specific age group per 1,000 population in those ages. In 1996, male death rates exceeded female death rates at all ages except the under one year age group, where the female rate (6.0) was slightly higher than the male rate (5.4), and the age group 5–14 years where the rates were the same (0.2).

There has been a dramatic decline in the number of infant deaths in recent years from the peak of 77 in 1971 to 36 in 1991 to 25 in 1996, a decline of 30.5% (11 deaths) over the last five years. One out of every 52 deaths was an infant death in 1996 compared with one out of 8 in 1971 and one out of 30 in 1991.

4.8 BIRTHS AND DEATHS—NUMBERS AND RATES(a)

<i>Item</i>	1994	1995	1996
Births registered (ACT)(b) (no.)	4 461	4 415	4 396
Male (no.)	2 232	2 291	2 241
Female (no.)	2 229	2 124	2 155
Ex-nuptial births (no.)	1 042	1 135	1 108
Ex-nuptial births as a proportion of total births (%)	23.4	25.7	25.2
Crude birth rate (%)			
ACT	14.8	14.5	14.3
Australia	14.5	14.2	13.9
Deaths (ACT)(b) (no.)			
Male	644	593	698
Female	578	521	302
Persons	1 222	1 114	1 300
Crude death rate (%)			
ACT	4.1	3.7	4.2
Australia	7.1	6.9	7.0
Infant deaths (ACT) (no.)	21	21	25
Infant mortality rate (%)			
ACT	4.7	4.8	5.7
Australia	5.9	5.7	5.8

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

(b) Based on State of residence.

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

Life expectancy As a result of the decline in the standardised death rates (from 7.7 in 1986 to 6.1 in 1996), the life expectancy for all ages has improved. In 1996 the Australian life expectancy at birth was 81.1 years for females and 75.2 years for males. The ACT had the highest life expectancy of all the States and Territories for both females (81.6 years) and males (76.6 years).

4.9

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS AT BIRTH, 1971-1995

Life table	ACT			
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1971	76.0	68.9	74.8	68.3
1976	77.0	70.1	76.4	69.4
1981	79.4	71.4	78.4	71.4
1986	79.1	73.6	79.2	72.9
1991	81.0	75.5	80.3	74.4
1996	81.6	76.6	81.0	75.2

Source: Australian Life Tables 1990-92, Office of the Australian Government Actuary (1995); Demography, ACT (Cat. no. 3311.8).

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Marriage rate There were 1,654 marriages registered in the ACT in 1996, a rate of 5.4 marriages per 1,000 persons. This was a decrease of 99 (5.6%) from the 1,753 marriages registered in 1995. The crude marriage rate, the number of marriages per 1,000 population, continued the downward trend, from 5.8 per 1,000 population in 1995 when compared to 5.4 per 1,000 population in 1996. In 1996 this rate was 5.4 per 1,000 population having fallen from 7.2 in 1986. The national rate was 5.8 per 1,000 population in 1996, having fallen from 7.2 in 1986.

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

The median age at marriage for both men and women marrying in the ACT continued to increase in 1996. The median age at marriage for bridegrooms increased from 25.6 years in 1986 to 27.6 years in 1996 and for brides from 23.5 years in 1986 to 25.7 years in 1996.

Category of celebrant Between 1986 and 1996 the percentage of marriages performed in the ACT by ministers of religion fell from 57% in 1986 to 53% in 1996. Of these marriages in 1996, 86.0% of men and 88.0% of women had never been in a registered marriage. By comparison, of those people married by civil celebrants (47.5% of all marriages) 64.0% of men and 63.0% of women had never been in a registered marriage.

In 1996, 21.7% of all marriages performed in the ACT were by Catholic priests while 14.4% were by Anglican ministers.

Duration of marriage Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. The median duration of marriage that ended in divorce in the ACT in 1996 was 11.3 years, while for Australia it was 11.0 years. Over the last 10 years this figure, although fluctuating, has not fallen below 10.6 years (1988) or risen above 11.7 years (1991).

4.10 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES—NUMBERS AND RATES(a)

<i>Item</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Marriages (no.)	1 791	1 783	1 661	1 753	1 654
Crude marriage rate (%)					
ACT	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.4
Australia	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8
Divorces(b) (no.)	1 875	2 061	2 071	1 787	1 610
Crude divorce rate (%)					
ACT(b)	6.4	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.2
Australia	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9

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

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

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

4.11 MARRIAGES—SELECTED STATISTICS, 1996

	<i>Bridegroom</i>		<i>Bride</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Age-specific marriage rates(a)				
Age group (years)				
19 and under	0.7	1.0	2.7	5.5
20–24	16.6	27.5	30.3	45.9
25–29	39.2	48.8	40.6	46.5
30–34	25.3	28.7	21.2	22.2
35–39	14.1	15.4	10.3	11.4
40–44	9.3	9.5	7.3	7.5
45–49	7.1	7.3	5.7	5.8
50 and over	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.9
Median age (years)				
Never married	27.7	27.6	26.1	25.7
Widowed	(b)n.a.	62.6	(b)n.a.	53.7
Divorced	42.4	41.6	39.3	38.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>27.2</i>

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

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

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

Divorce rate In 1996 there were 1,610 divorces granted in the ACT (down 9.9% from the previous year).

The crude divorce rate in the ACT decreased slightly compared to the previous year and was higher than that of Australia as a whole in 1996. The higher divorce rate in the ACT (5.2%) compared to other states can be attributed to the fact that the Family Law Court in the ACT processes and grants a large number of divorces to usual residents of other states.

Of the 1,610 divorces granted to ACT residents in 1996, 31.7% of all applications were made by the husband, 42.7% were made by the wife and the remaining 25.6% were made jointly.

Around 23.0% of couples who obtained a divorce in the ACT in 1996 had separated within the first five years of marriage, 5.9% of these separated in the first year.

Age at divorce In 1996, the median age of divorce in the ACT was 40.6 for men and 37.9 for women. The Australian median ages of divorce in 1996 were 40.2 for men and 37.4 for women. The median age at divorce for both men and women continued to rise in the ACT. Between 1986 and 1996 the median rose by about 3.5 years. This increase is, in part, a result of people waiting longer to marry.

4.12 DIVORCES—SELECTED STATISTICS, 1996

Item	Husband		Wife	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Median age (years)				
At marriage	25.9	25.8	23.4	23.2
At final separation	37.3	36.9	34.6	34.1
At decree made absolute	40.6	40.2	37.9	37.4

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

BIRTHPLACE

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

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

4.13 BIRTHPLACE

Country	Males	Females	Persons
Oceania and Antarctica			
Australia	110 031	112 446	222 477
Other	2 595	2 694	5 289
<i>Total</i>	<i>112 626</i>	<i>115 140</i>	<i>227 766</i>
Europe and the Former USSR			
Europe and the Former USSR n.f.d	5	6	11
United Kingdom and Ireland	9 620	9 425	19 045
Southern Europe	4 848	4 468	9 316
Western Europe	2 656	2 734	5 390
Northern Europe	525	600	1 125
Eastern Europe	1 188	1 250	2 438
The Former USSR and Baltic States	375	474	849
<i>Total</i>	<i>19 217</i>	<i>18 957</i>	<i>38 174</i>
The Middle East and North Africa			
The Middle East	608	529	1 137
North Africa	174	151	325
<i>Total</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>1 462</i>
Southeast Asia	3 685	4 451	8 136
Northeast Asia	1 923	2 183	4 106
Southern Asia	1 767	1 731	3 498
Northern America	1 236	1 300	2 536
South America, Central America and the Caribbean			
South America	633	778	1 411
Central America	126	146	272
The Caribbean	25	45	70
<i>Total</i>	<i>784</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>1 753</i>
Africa (excluding North Africa)			
Central and West Africa	97	67	164
Southern and East Africa	767	778	1 545
<i>Total</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>1 709</i>
Other(a)	44	39	83
Not stated	3 906	4 046	7 952
Overseas visitor	996	1 072	2 068
Total	147 830	151 413	299 243

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

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

4.14 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

<i>Language</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Speaks English only	114 079	117 179	231 258
Speaks other language			
Arabic (including Lebanese)	530	475	1 005
Australian Indigenous Languages	33	44	77
Chinese languages			
Cantonese	1 153	1 143	2 296
Mandarin	613	686	1 299
Other	248	273	521
Total	2 014	2 102	4 116
Croatian	1 498	1 469	2 967
French	446	428	874
German	1 050	1 157	2 207
Greek	1 399	1 363	2 762
Hungarian	242	260	502
Indonesian	244	262	506
Italian	1 881	1 773	3 654
Macedonian	280	267	547
Malay	81	101	182
Maltese	94	103	197
Netherlandic	280	354	634
Polish	655	774	1 429
Portuguese	169	200	369
Russian	177	202	379
Serbian	537	512	1 049
Spanish	1 159	1 220	2 379
Tagalog (Filipino)	298	542	840
Turkish	79	71	150
Vietnamese	1 091	1 059	2 150
Other(a)	4 502	4 787	9 289
Total	18 739	19 525	38 264
Not stated	3 057	3 084	6 141
Overseas visitor	964	1 047	2 011
Total	136 839	140 835	277 674

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

RELIGION

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

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

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

4.15 RELIGION, 1996

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

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

PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

In 1996–97, there were 833 permanent arrivals in the ACT, a decrease of 188 (or 22.6%) from the previous year. As a proportion of permanent settlers in Australia, the number who intended settling in the ACT fell slightly to 1.0%.

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

In 1996–97 almost 31.4% of permanent settlers in the ACT come from Europe and the former USSR, while a further 14.3% come from Southeast Asia, and 13.9% from Northeast Asia. The United Kingdom and Ireland were the most common countries of birth for intending settlers, with 107 (12.8%) permanent settlers in 1996–97. China was next with 77 (9.2%), followed by New Zealand with 64 (7.7%). In 1995–96, the United Kingdom and Ireland were the most common countries with 130 people (12.7%), followed by China with 97 (9.5%) and New Zealand with 73 (7.1%).

The largest decreases from the previous year came from Viet Nam (down 19.1% to 9 persons) and the Philippines (down 50% to 30 persons).

4.16 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)

	1995–96	1996–97
<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Oceania and Antarctica		
New Zealand	73	64
Other	34	16
<i>Total</i>	108	96
Europe and the former USSR		
Former Yugoslav Republics	70	62
United Kingdom and Ireland	130	107
Other	124	20
<i>Total</i>	324	262
Middle East and North Africa	27	35
Southeast Asia		
Philippines	60	30
Viet Nam	47	9
Other	66	41
<i>Total</i>	173	119
Northeast Asia		
Hong Kong	15	17
China	97	77
Other	20	0
<i>Total</i>	132	116
Southern Asia		
India	37	35
Sri Lanka	30	20
Other	35	15
<i>Total</i>	102	84
The Americas		
United States of America	51	44
Other	55	11
<i>Total</i>	106	90
Africa (excluding North Africa)	48	30
Total(a)	1 021	833

(a) Includes 'not stated' category.

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

PERMANENT SETTLER
ARRIVALS AND
DEPARTURES *continued*

In contrast to the large and variable numbers of permanent arrivals the numbers of permanent departures are relatively small, between 350 and 550 annually in the ACT, and show less variation. In 1996–97, there were 487 permanent departures, equivalent to 42.6% of permanent arrivals for the same year.

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

4.17 PERMANENT MOVEMENT SETTLER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Year	Arrivals	Departures
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1976	876	430
1981	1 237	447
1986	1 361	301
1991	1 488	574
1996	1 021	435
1997	833	487

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

During 1996–97, the most popular destinations for long-term departures by ACT residents was the United Kingdom (13.4%), followed by the United States of America (11.2%), Indonesia (5.0%), Japan (4.1%) and Canada (3.7%).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

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

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

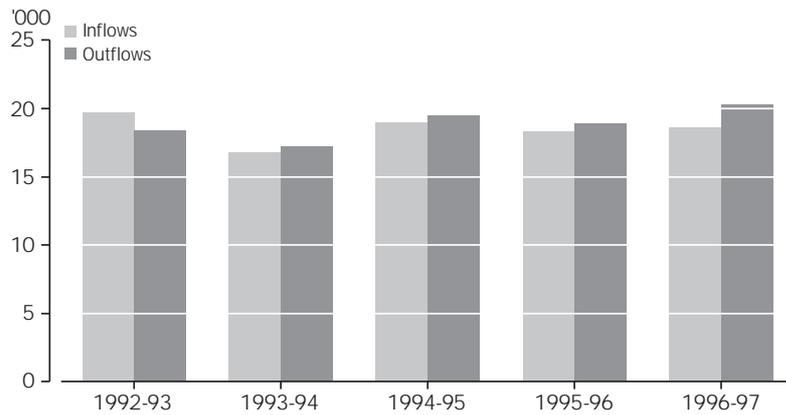
Downturns in interstate migration occurred in the early 1980s, for one year against the trend in the late 1980s and in the last three financial years. Given the importance of the public sector to the ACT's employment and economy, some of these downturns may be partially

INTERSTATE MIGRATION
continued

attributable to a fall in job opportunities, as shown by changes in job vacancies (see Chapter 8—Job vacancies, for further data). This would lead to a slowing of migration to the ACT.

In 1996–97 the ACT recorded its largest net population loss in 20 years (1,700), continuing a four-year trend of net outflows.

4.18 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE ACT



INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS publications
- 1991 Census—Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 2730.8).
 - 1996 Census of Population and Housing—Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 2015.8).
 - Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 1997* (Cat. no. 3101.0).
 - Australian Demographic Trends, 1997* (Cat. no. 3102.0).
 - Births, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 3301.0).
 - Deaths, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 3302.0).
 - Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, June 1995* (Cat. no. 3207.8).
 - Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, June 1991—June 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0).
 - Household Estimates, Australia, 1986, 1991 to 1994* (Cat. no. 3229.0).
 - Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 3310.0).
 - Migration, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 3412.0).
 - Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory, 1998* (Cat. no. 1313.8).
 - Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 1996* (Cat. no. 3311.8).

CHAPTER 5

SCHOOL STRUCTURE

EDUCATION

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

In February 1998, when the ACT Department of Education and Community Services last conducted a School Census, there were 223 schools operating in the ACT, comprising 84 preschools, 135 primary and secondary schools (including colleges) and four special schools. Of these, 177 (79.4%) were government schools and 46 (20.6%) were non-government schools.

5.1 ACT SCHOOLS, FEBRUARY 1998

	Government schools	Non-government schools	All schools
	no.	no.	no.
Preschools	80	4	84
Preschool children	3 975	116	4 091
Schools			
Number	93	42	135
Average school size (students)	424	519	454
Students			
Primary	21 500	10 642	32 142
High	10 938	8 260	19 198
College	6 716	2 907	9 623
Special	300	—	300
Total students(a)	39 454	21 809	61 263
Female students	19 169	10 653	29 822
Male students	20 285	11 156	31 441
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students	615	149	764
Special schools	4	—	4
Students in special schools	300	—	300
International private students	191	45	236
	%	%	%
Total students	64.4	35.6	100.0
Proportion of female students	48.6	48.9	48.7
Proportion of male students	51.4	51.1	51.3

(a) Excludes preschool students.

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

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services; *Government Schools Census Bulletin, 1998*; ACT Department of Education and Community Services, *Non Government Schools Census Bulletin, 1998*.

STUDENTS

The number of full-time students attending ACT schools in February 1998 totalled 61,263 (31,441 males and 29,822 females), a decrease of 0.8% (476 students) over the previous year. Of these, 39,454 (64.4%) attended government schools and 21,809 (35.6%) attended non-government schools. In February 1998, there were 764 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander student enrolments and 236 international private students.

5.2 STUDENT NUMBERS AND RETENTION RATES, 1993-98

Year	Total students						Apparent retention rate(b)
	Preschools (pre K)	Primary schools (K-6)	High schools (7-10)	Secondary colleges (11-12)	Special(a)	Total	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
1993	4 410	32 588	18 910	9 377	438	60 875	94.2
1994	4 453	32 672	18 867	9 222	439	61 200	93.8
1995	4 596	32 524	19 107	9 078	425	61 134	91.1
1996	4 374	32 643	19 119	9 206	416	61 384	91.9
1997	4 122	32 399	19 287	9 657	396	61 739	92.2
1998	4 091	32 142	19 198	9 623	300	61 263	n.a

(a) Excludes preschool students.

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

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services, *Government School Census Bulletin, 1998*; ACT Department of Education and Training *Non-Government School Census bulletin, February 1998*.

In February 1998, there were 3,975 student enrolments in 80 government preschools in the ACT, consisting of 2,043 (51.4%) males and 1,932 (48.6%) females. Over the last 12 months, government preschool enrolments declined by 1.5% (60 students). There were 116 preschool enrolments in the non-government sector, spread over four schools.

In February 1998, the ACT Government school system had 93 schools with 39,454 students enrolled (20,285 males and 19,169 females), accounting for 64.4% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This compares to 40,031 students enrolled in February 1997. Primary schools accounted for 54.5% of all government school enrolments, while high school and secondary college enrolments accounted for 27.7% and 17.0%, respectively.

In February 1998, the ACT non-government school system had 42 schools with 21,809 students enrolled (11,156 males and 10,653 females), accounting for 35.6% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This compares to 21,708 students enrolled in February 1997. Primary schools and high schools accounted for 48.8% and 37.9% of all non-government school enrolments respectively in February 1998. Catholic schools had 75.1% of total non-government school enrolments, while Anglican schools had 17.2% and other non-government schools had 7.6%.

APPARENT RETENTION RATE The apparent retention rate of students attending school from years 7 through to 12 have remained high in the ACT with 91.6% of students staying on in 1997 compared with 86.9% in 1990. The apparent retention rate in 1996 broke a consecutive three year decline, as rates had been decreasing each year since 1992, when the rate was 97.2%.

TEACHERS In 1997 the number of teachers in full-time equivalent terms was 4,081, an increase of 1.3% after the 1996 drop to the lowest level since 1992. The number of teachers in primary and secondary schools and teachers and teacher assistants in preschools, all rose over the previous year. The number of preschool teachers and teacher assistants peaked in 1993, the number of teachers in primary schools peaked in 1994, and the number of secondary school teacher numbers had been decreasing since 1992.

Teacher/student ratios Teacher/student ratios have remained relatively constant over the last six years, with preschools averaging 24.3 students per teacher (including teacher assistants), primary schools 19.0 students per teacher and secondary schools 12.85 students per teacher. In 1997 the ratio decreased in preschools to 22.9, in primary schools to 19.1 and secondary schools to 13.0.

5.3 TEACHER NUMBERS AND TEACHER STUDENT RATIOS

Year	Teacher numbers (FTE staff)(a)			Teacher/student ratios(b)		
	Preschools(c)	Primary	Secondary	Preschools(c)	Primary	Secondary
1992	178	1 703	2 285	23.4	19.3	12.7
1993	185	1 723	2 241	23.1	19.1	12.7
1994	177	1 809	2 210	25.2	18.2	12.7
1995	178	1 730	2 202	24.9	19.0	12.9
1996	165	1 690	2 173	26.5	19.5	13.1
1997	174	1 710	2 197	22.9	19.1	13.0

(a) Full-time equivalent staff.

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

(c) Refers to government preschools only, includes teaching staff and non-teaching specialist support staff.

Source: (Primary and Secondary) Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4421.0); (Preschool) ACT Department of Education and Community Services.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

There were three vocational education and training providers in the ACT in 1997; Canberra Institute of Technology, the ACT Department of Education and Community Services and the ACT Adult and Community Education. These institutions had an estimated 18,700 students enrolled (9,700 males and 9,000 females), representing a 10.5% (2,200 students) decrease over the previous year, returning to a level almost equal to 1995.

Of all fields of study, Business, administration and economics attracted the most enrolments (27.5%) in 1997. This was followed by Arts, humanities and the social sciences and Engineering and surveying (both 15.1%).

5.4

SELECTED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS(a)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of institutions	3	3	3	3	3
Number of course enrolments	18 159	18 563	20 707	22 705	20 800
Number of annual hours '000	4 743.0	5 658.3	5 453.1	5 790.5	5 944.8
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of students(b)					
Male	8.3	8.2	10.1	11.1	9.7
Female	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.0
Total	17.0	17.2	18.8	20.9	18.7
Number of clients in each field of study					
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	0.69	0.69	0.70	1.18	0.70
Architecture, building	1.31	1.57	1.32	1.47	1.00
Arts, humanities and social sciences	1.01	1.19	1.57	3.30	2.70
Business, administration, economics	4.38	4.43	5.08	5.60	5.30
Education	0.05	0.13	0.28	0.38	0.30
Engineering, surveying	2.11	2.23	2.71	3.16	2.70
Health, community services	1.06	1.03	1.43	1.71	1.90
Law, legal studies	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.22	0.20
Science	0.76	0.86	0.57	0.54	0.50
Veterinary science, animal care	n.a.	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10
Services, hospitality, transportation	2.05	1.97	2.04	2.41	2.30
TAFE multi-field education	3.93	3.46	3.56	1.82	1.60

(a) Data from previous years may have comparison problems due to a break in the series in 1996.

(b) Estimates are provided for students in 1995 and for clients in 1996.

Source: Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER), Australian National Training Authority.

HIGHER EDUCATION

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

In 1997, there were 20,668 students enrolled in higher education in the ACT, a small increase from the 20,559 enrolled in 1996. The ANU had the highest number of enrolments with 9,694 (46.9%) students, followed by the University of Canberra with 8,651 students (41.9%). Most enrolments in 1997 (75.9%) were at the Bachelor level while a further 14.2% were enrolled in higher degree courses.

5.5

HIGHER EDUCATION, STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE TYPE—1997

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree(a)</i>	<i>Other post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other under-graduate</i>	<i>Enabling courses</i>	<i>Non-award courses</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australian Defence Force Academy	374	86	1 201	—	—	14	1 675
Australian National University	1 639	623	7 157	99	17	159	9 694
University of Canberra	853	842	6 873	8	29	46	8 651
Australian Catholic University	77	108	459	—	—	4	648
Total	2 943	1 659	15 690	107	46	223	20 668

(a) By research and degree.

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, Selected Higher Education Statistics.

In 1997, 67.2% of all students were enrolled in full-time study with the remaining 32.8% studying part-time. There were no students enrolled externally. Just over half (50.4%) of students enrolled in higher education in 1997 were female.

5.6

HIGHER EDUCATION, STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT & GENDER—1997

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Type of enrolment</i>			<i>Gender</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Australian Defence Force Academy	1 278	397	—	1 303	372	1 675
Australian National University	7 035	2 659	—	4 718	4 976	9 694
University of Canberra	5 266	3 385	—	3 757	4 894	8 651
Australian Catholic University	301	347	—	472	176	648
Total	13 880	6 788	—	10 250	10 418	20 668

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

ASPECTS OF LITERACY

The Survey of Aspects of Literacy (SAL) was a national survey designed to measure some elements of Australians' literacy and numeracy skills. The SAL assessed three types of literacy. Prose literacy, which is the ability to understand and use information from various kinds of prose texts, including texts from newspapers, magazines and brochures. Document literacy, which is the ability to locate and use information contained in materials such as tables, schedules, charts, graphs and maps and Quantitative literacy, which is the ability to perform arithmetic operations using numbers contained in printed texts or documents.

For analytical purposes, the scores of the literacy continuum for each of the three types of literacy were divided up into five levels, with Level 1 being the lowest level of literacy and Level 5 being the highest. The ACT contained the largest proportion of people at Level 4/5 on each literacy scale out of all States and Territories and had the smallest proportions at Level 1. For example, 27.3% of the ACT population between the ages of 15–74 were rated a Level 4/5 on the prose scale compared with 15.9% for NSW. Conversely, 12.1% of people in the ACT were rated a Level 1 on the prose scale compared with 22.2% for NSW.

Some of the differences between States and Territories in terms of literacy performance may be explained by differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of their populations. For example, the proportion of the ACT population with a post-school qualification is higher than the national average, while NSW and Vic. have relatively large proportions of people whose first language is not English.

5.7 LITERACY SKILL LEVELS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA—1996

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
	%	%	%	%
PROSE SCALE				
ACT	12.1	19.6	41.1	27.3
Australia	19.7	27.5	35.3	17.5
DOCUMENT SCALE				
ACT	10.7	20.5	40.6	28.2
Australia	19.5	28.3	36.1	16.1
QUANTITATIVE SCALE				
ACT	12.5	20.6	38.1	28.8
Australia	19.2	27.2	36	17.7

Source: *Aspects of Literacy, Assessed Skill Levels, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 4228.0)*.

There were 50,400 persons aged 15–24 years of age in the ACT as at September 1997. Of these, 28,653 (56.9%) were attending an educational institution, this was the highest of any State or Territory and above the national average of 53.0%. These were divided into 14,019 persons attending school and 14,634 attending a tertiary institution (8,658 in higher education, 5,317 at TAFE and the remainder at other institutions). In September 1996 30,562 persons were attending an educational institution, representing 58.4% of the equivalent population. The fall of 1,909 persons from 1996 was due mainly to a decrease of 2,947 in higher education students although this was partially compensated for by a rise of 1,809 in TAFE students.

Of the 14,019 school students, 6,261 were in the labour force, giving a participation rate of 44.7%. Almost 25% (1,555) of those in the labour force were unemployed while the remaining 4,706 were all employed part time. The labour force participation rate of the 14,634 tertiary students was 78.0%; however for full time students it was 71.6% and for part time students it was 88.9%. The unemployment rate for full time tertiary students was 17.3% (1,150 persons). The vast majority of full time tertiary students who were employed, worked part time (5,222 persons or 95.3%) while most part time tertiary students who were employed, worked full time (3,199 persons or 75.1%).

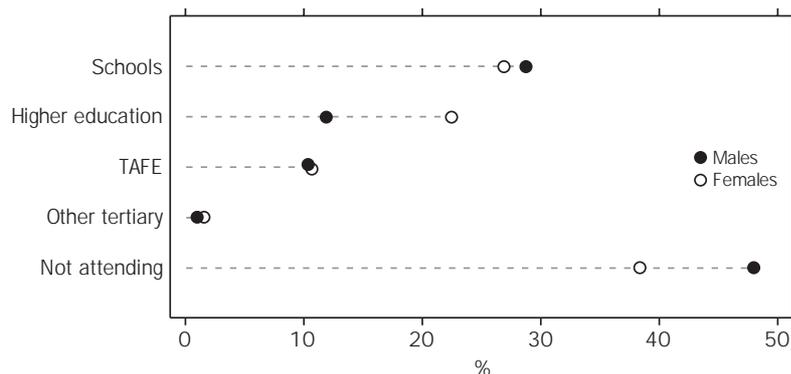
Persons aged 15 to 24 years born outside Australia were more likely to be studying at a higher education institution. While those born overseas made up 13.5% of the population aged 15 to 24 years, they made up 29.2% of all persons studying at a higher education institution. These results may reflect the increasing numbers of overseas students studying at universities in the ACT.

The TAFE student population had a higher percentage of students that had last attended a government school than the higher education student population. There were 8,658 persons in higher education and of these 59.7% (5,168) had attended a government school, 25.1% (2,174) a Catholic non-government school and 15.2% (1,316) an other non-government school. Of the 5,317 TAFE students 67.5% (3,590) had attended a government school and 26.1% (1,389) a Catholic non-government school.

The labour force participation rates for tertiary students aged 15–24 years was similar for those who had last attended a government school (76.3%), a Catholic non-government school (80.9%) and other non-government school (80.4%).

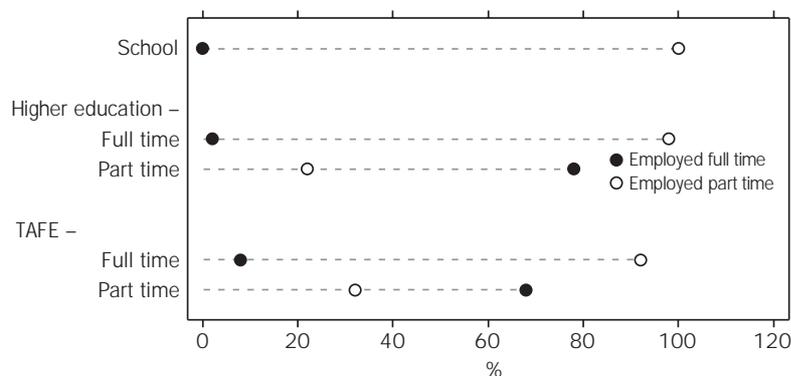
The vast majority of persons attending a higher education institution were undertaking a Bachelor degree, (7,688 or 90.6%). Just over half (2,419 or 51.7%) of those in TAFE courses were in an undergraduate diploma or associated diploma stream while a further 41.6% (1,944) were undertaking a skilled or basic vocational course.

5.8 PERSONS AGED 15–24, PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION



Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Section.

5.9 PERSONS AGED 15–24 IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT STATUS



Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Section.

FIELD OF STUDY AND
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

According to the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 117,251 persons (39.2% of the population) in the ACT who had a post-school educational qualification compared with 99,574 or 35.6% of the population in 1991. Of these 117,251 persons, 35,537 had a bachelor degree (30.3%), followed by 15,828 people (13.5%) having a skilled vocational qualification and 9,405 people (8%) obtaining a higher degree. Nationally, 32.6% of the population obtained a post-school educational qualification. Of these, 25.4% had a skilled vocational qualification and 18.5% had a bachelor degree.

There were 23,496 persons in the ACT with a post-school qualification that had undertaken Society and Cultural studies (20%), followed by Business and administration (18,329 or 15.6%), Engineering (14,396 or 12.3%) and Natural and physical sciences (12,650 or 10.8%). Nationally, Engineering (19.8% of people with post-school qualifications) was the most popular field of study undertaken, followed by Business and administration (14.2%) and Society and culture (9.8%).

5.10 POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION

	1991 Census		1996 Census	
	ACT	Aust	ACT	Aust
	%	%	%	%
Higher degree	6.9	2.5	8.00	3.3
Postgraduate diploma	4.2	2.4	5.7	3.1
Bachelor degree	27.3	14.6	30.3	18.5
Undergraduate diploma	9.2	10.1	7.3	8.3
Associate diploma	3.8	3.4	6.9	6.2
Skilled vocational qualification	16.1	26.4	13.5	25.4
Basic vocational qualification	9.3	8.5	7.5	6.8
Inadequately described or not stated	23.2	32.1	20.8	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing, 1991 and 1996.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

In 1997 there were 9,563 students attending ACT institutions receiving some form of financial assistance, down 13.5% on 1996. Of students receiving financial assistance, 6,649 were receiving tertiary Austudy and Abstudy benefits, compared to 7,655 in 1996. The number of students on the Isolated Children Scheme was low because the assistance was payable primarily for students whose homes were geographically isolated, whose special educational needs could not be met locally, students from itinerant families and students with disabilities.

5.11 STUDENTS RECEIVING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE, 1997

<i>Scheme</i>	1996	1997
Austudy-Secondary	3 168	2 689
Austudy-Tertiary	7 464	6 453
Abstudy-Schooling	197	201
Abstudy-Tertiary	191	196
Assistance for Isolated Children	30	24
Total	11 050	9 563

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

EMPLOYER TRAINING PRACTICES

Employers in the ACT provided more training for their employees nationally in 1997. More than *65% of employers in the ACT reported providing in-house training, compared with 59% for the whole of Australia. Only *68% of employers reporting training in the ACT used an external training provider, compared with 89% nationally.

5.12 EMPLOYERS REPORTING TRAINING PRACTICES, 1997

<i>Training practices</i>	ACT %	Aust. %
Employers reporting in-house training	*65.1	59.2
Support provided for structured training		
Paid wages while attending training	88.8	90.6
Paid employees course fees	*65.7	59.6
Any support provided for structured training	100.0	98.5
Used an external training provider	*68.2	89.1

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

HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In 1996 there were 53,000 households (50.7% of all households in the ACT) who frequently used a computer, the highest usage rate out of all States and Territories. Nationally, 31% of all households frequently used a computer.

The most popular use for home computers in the ACT was playing computer games, with 55.7% of persons 5 years and over using a computer at home in the ACT using it for that purpose. Educational activities were also highly popular, with 49,000 persons or 46.9% using the home computer for doing work related to studies, compared to 44% nationally. A further 21,000 or 20.1% of persons used 'mainly educational products' on the home computer, compared to 24.6% nationally.

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS publications
- Aspects of Literacy, Assessed Skill Levels, Australia, May 1996* (Cat no. 4228.0).
 - Education and Training in Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 4224.0).
 - Employer Training Practices, Australia, February 1997* (Cat. no. 6356.0).
 - Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 6535.0).
 - Participation in Education, Australia, September 1997* (Cat. no. 6272.0).
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- Non-ABS publications
- ACT Department of Education and Training, *ACT Schools in Brief 1996*, AGPS, Canberra.
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 - ACT Department of Education and Training, *Non Government Schools Census Bulletin*, 1998 AGPS, Canberra.
 - Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Selected higher education statistics, 1996* AGPS, Canberra.
 - Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Selected vocational education and training statistics*, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER).

CHAPTER 6

HEALTH, WELFARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

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

This chapter provides an overview of health statistics for the ACT. Data is provided on public and private hospitals, children's immunisation, causes of death, the 1995 National Health Survey and the 1997 Mental Health and Wellbeing Survey. Information is also featured on the Ambulance Service and the use of Medicare services and Social Security allowances.

HOSPITALS

The ACT is serviced by three public hospitals and six private hospitals (some of the private hospitals are specialist or day surgery only). In 1996–97 there were 56,613 hospital separations, with public hospitals accounting for around 80% of separations and private hospitals accounting for the remaining 20% in 1996–97.

Hospital separations

A comparison of public and private hospital separations for each subdivision revealed that greater proportions of separations for Woden Valley and Weston Creek went to the private hospitals (John James and Calvary Private). Rates for both public and private hospitalisation varied considerably between the subdivisions. In 1996–97, South Canberra had the highest rate for public hospital separations. Woden had the highest rate for private hospital separations. Overall, Woden Valley had the highest total separation rate of all subdivisions.

Length of stay

The average length of stay of separations gives an indication of the acuity of those separations. In 1996–97, South Canberra (4.1 days) and North Canberra (3.9 days) had the highest average length of stay for all separations for any cause. The average length of stay for the ACT was 3.5 days. The major causes for high length of stay in 1996–97 were mental disorders (average 13.5 days), condition originating in the perinatal period (7.8 days), injury and poisoning (5.8 days), circulatory diseases (5.7 days) and neoplasms (4.5 days).

6.1

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, 1996–97

	<i>Public</i>		<i>Private</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>Length of stay days</i>
North Canberra	6 436	85.2	1 118	14.8	7 554	3.9
Belconnen	11 827	78.9	3 158	21.1	14 985	3.3
Woden Valley	5 458	75.3	1 794	24.7	7 252	3.6
Weston Creek	3 439	76.0	1 085	24.0	4 524	3.6
Tuggeranong	12 247	80.6	2 953	19.4	15 200	2.9
South Canberra	3 856	80.0	963	20.0	4 819	4.1
Gungahlin—Hall	1 946	85.4	333	14.6	2 279	3.1
Total ACT	45 209	79.9	11 404	20.1	56 613	3.5

% refer to percentage within a subdivision.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1996–97.

Separations by type According to the Health Series No.14 publication from the ACT Department of Health & Community Care, separation rates for diseases tended to vary with population structure of the suburbs, with the older suburbs of South and North Canberra, Woden Valley and Weston Creek having higher rates for chronic diseases, and the younger suburbs of Tuggeranong and Gungahlin having higher rates for separations associated with pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. In 1996–97, digestive disorders (11%), neoplasms (7%), circulatory disorders (6%) and injury and poisoning (6%) were the most frequent major diagnostic groups in the ACT, with digestive disorders being the most popular amongst males (13%) and complications of pregnancy being the most popular amongst females (18%).

Separation rates for digestive disorders were relatively uniform throughout the subdivisions, reflecting the fact that these diseases are among the leading causes of hospitalisation for Australian children (aged 0 to 14 years) as well as for older people (65 years and over). There was a greater variation in separation rates for circulatory disorders than for digestive system disorders, with South Canberra (8%) and North Canberra (9%) having the highest separation rates for these disorders. Separation rates for complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (basically the first six weeks after a woman gives birth) showed a very different pattern to those of other diagnostic groups, with Gungahlin–Hall (34%) having substantially higher rates than the other subdivisions (18% for the ACT).

6.2

ACT HOSPITALS, SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY—1996–97

	Separations	Inpatients	Total length of stay days	Average length of stay days
Sex				
Male	34 570	18 571	113 787	3.3
Female	41 063	23 701	147 355	3.6
Total	75 633	42 272	261 142	3.5
Principal diagnosis				
Infectuous & parasitic diseases	1 134	1 000	4 639	4.1
Neoplasms	5 354	2 907	24 044	4.5
Endocrine & immunity disorders	714	399	3 088	4.3
Disorders of blood	978	405	2 330	2.4
Mental disorders	1 525	1 425	20 515	13.5
Nervous system/sense disorders	3 047	1 456	6 989	2.3
Circulatory system disorders	4 895	3 622	27 893	5.7
Respiratory system disorders	3 657	3 366	16 031	4.4
Digestive disorders	8 274	3 845	18 975	2.3
Genitourinary disorders	5 101	2 661	13 701	2.7
Complications of pregnancy	6 705	5 928	26 626	4.0
Disorders of the skin	1 042	546	3 787	3.6
Musculoskeletal disorders	4 179	2 909	17 286	4.1
Congenital anomalies	778	532	2 577	3.3
Perinatal period conditions	2 023	1 918	15 729	7.8
Signs, symptoms & ill-defined conditions	2 379	1 603	6 335	2.7
Injury/poisoning	4 706	4 036	27 177	5.8
Supplementary classifications	19 141	3 713	23 407	1.2
Total	75 632	42 271	261 129	3.5
Usual residence				
ACT	56 613	31 788	192 457	3.4
Non-ACT	15 058	7 899	53 921	3.6
Unknown	3 962	2 585	14 764	3.7
Total	75 633	42 272	261 142	3.5

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1996–97.

There was a significant reduction in waiting lists for elective surgery, following on from improvements made to the elective surgery waiting list in 1995–96. At the end of June 1997, there were 3,586 people awaiting elective surgery in the ACT public hospital system. This was a reduction of 274 or more than 7% on the same time last year.

Ambulance service

The ACT Ambulance Service provides skilled pre-hospital emergency health care and patient transport services for all members of the community. In 1996–97, the ACT Ambulance Service had four ambulance crews for three-quarters of the year and five crews for the remaining quarter which dealt with a total of 16,173 cases, an increase of 1,202 (8.0%) from the previous year. In 1996–97, 52% of these cases were responded to in less than eight minutes and in 80% of these cases ambulance officers spent less than 20 minutes on the scene.

In August 1995, the Chief Minister launched a new mission statement for the community division and with it a plan to regionalise community health services. The regionalisation plan involved dividing the ACT into four regions known as catchments—Woden/Weston, Central, Belconnen and Tuggeranong. The purpose of the catchments is to promote health coordination of community and health services and to encourage communication and collaboration between services at the local level.

In 1996 government reforms (including the separation of purchaser and provider roles in the delivery of health services in the ACT) led to the establishment of ACT Community Care as a statutory authority and major public community based provider of health and community services in the ACT. The Home and Community Care Program (HACC) was expanded by \$1.026m to \$9.139m, an increase of 12.6%. Priorities in 1996–97 included the expansion of the role of Health Complaints Commissioner to investigate complaints concerning community-based HACC service providers.

ACT Community Care administers six programs: Dental Health Program, Community Health Care, Child Family and Youth Health Program, Women's Health Program, Alcohol and Drug Program and Disability Program. Services provided include counselling/social work; screening—breast, school health and cervical; specialised clinics; aged care assessments; outreach nursing; accommodation support and centre based respite services for people with disabilities; childhood immunisations; detoxification programs; physiotherapy services; podiatry; child health clinics; dental services; palliative care; parenting education; methadone program.

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

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

CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION

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

In April 1995, the proportion of children who were fully immunised against all conditions covered by the schedule differed between States and Territories; the highest levels were recorded in the ACT (47.5%) and Western Australia (41.5%), the lowest in Tasmania (26.8%) and Queensland (28.9%). The national average was 33.1%. The ACT rate fell below the national average for Whooping cough (Pertussis) for children aged six years and Diphtheria/Tetanus and Polio for children aged two years.

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

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

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

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1995 National Health Survey

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

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

People in the ACT showed a different pattern of health-related lifestyle behaviours from Australians in general. They were less likely to smoke (21%) and more likely to exercise at a moderate or high level (43%) than people living elsewhere in Australia. In contrast, the ACT recorded the highest proportion of adults consuming alcohol in the week prior to the survey (64%), and was second only to the NT in the proportion of adults consuming alcohol at a medium or high risk level.

1995 National Health
Survey *continued*

Of those who reported their weight and height in the 1995 survey in the ACT, 43.0% were overweight or obese while 52.0% were in the acceptable weight range. Some 76.8% of Canberrans reported to always or usually take sun protection measures in 1995.

Proportionately more women reported in the 1995 survey that they used breast cancer screening techniques than reported in the 1989–90 survey. Some 25.4% of women aged 18–64 years in the ACT reported having a mammogram in the last three years compared with 12.9% in 1989–90. Both the 1989–90 and 1995 surveys reported just over 75.0% of women using cervical cancer screening.

The ACT had the highest proportion of children (0–3 years) who had been breastfed (78.4% compared to 72.2% for Australia). Of these, over half (52.0%) were breastfed (fully or partially) for six months or more, compared with 47.0% for Australia.

Relatively more people in the ACT reported illness conditions than in other States and Territories (89.3% compared with 84.8% nationally). This was a result of higher prevalence rates for most types of illnesses. In particular, the ACT recorded the highest general rates for sight, digestive, skin and respiratory conditions. Sight disorders of refraction and accommodation were the most commonly reported long-term conditions: an estimated 23.5% of the ACT population were far-sighted and a further 18.7% short-sighted. Other more frequently reported long-term conditions were hayfever (19.3%), headaches (16.9%), asthma (11.6%) and arthritis (12.5%).

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

The proportion of people in the ACT who took action for their health in the weeks prior to the survey (77.2%) was slightly above the national figure (75.3%). However, the proportion who had consulted a doctor (21.2%) was similar to the national figure (23.3%), despite a 6 percentage points increase from 1989–90. People in the ACT were more likely than those in any other State or Territory to have used medication (71.5% compared to the national average of 68.7%).

6.4

HEALTH RELATED ACTIONS TAKEN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW

	'000	ACT	Australia
		%	%
Hospitalisation	2.4	0.8	0.8
Emergency/outpatient visit	7.0	2.3	2.8
Day clinic visit	4.1	1.3	1.4
Doctor consultation	64.5	21.2	23.3
Dentist consultation	22.5	7.4	5.6
Consultation with OHP	33.4	11.0	9.9
Other health-related contact	19.9	6.5	4.7
Medication use	217.9	71.5	68.7
Days away from work/school	28.2	9.2	7.5
Other days of reduced activity	20.4	6.7	5.7
No action taken	69.4	22.8	24.7
Total(a)	304.9	—	—

(a) Persons may report more than one type of action, and therefore components do not add to the totals shown.

Source: National Health Survey 1995.

1995 National Nutrition Survey

The 1995 National Nutrition Survey collected information on food and nutrition from the Australian population. Information was collected on food and beverage consumption, nutrient intake, eating habits, and dietary attitudes. Physical measurements, such as body mass index, are also included.

On average, males resident in the ACT consumed a higher quantity of food and beverages than females. Daily food and beverage consumption peaked at 3,907.0 g for males and 3,224.2 g for females in the ACT, compared with 4,013.7 g for males and 3,221.1 g for females in Australia. Non-alcoholic beverages accounted for the largest proportion of daily food intake for persons aged 19 years and over in the ACT (49.1% for males and 56.6% for females). For males this was followed by cereals and cereal based products (10.4%), milk products and dishes (9.2%), alcoholic beverages (9.2%) and vegetable products and dishes (7.6%). For females this was followed by cereals and cereal-based products (10.4%), milk products and dishes (7.9%), vegetables and legumes (7.2%) and meat, poultry and game products and dishes (4.5%).

The type and quantity of food eaten determines our daily nutrient intake. On the day prior to the interview, average daily energy intake was 11,323.8 kj for men and 8,263.1 kj for women in the ACT, compared with 11,049.5 kj for men and 7,480.9 kj for women nationally.

6.5

MEAN DAILY FOOD INTAKE, PERSONS 19 YEARS AND OVER, 1995

	Males	Females
	grams	grams
Cereals and cereal-based products	405.2	333.8
Fruit products and dishes	134.5	140.1
Vegetables and legumes	298.3	233.1
Milk products and dishes	360.4	255.6
Meat, poultry and game products	224.0	144.5
Fish and seafood products	28.2	25.3
Egg products and dishes	9.2	9.3
Snack foods, sugar and confectionary	42.4	30.9
Seed and nut products	5.0	4.4
Fats and oils	13.3	9.1
Non-alcoholic beverages(a)	1 919.2	1 823.6
Alcoholic beverages(b)	359.8	120.1
Other foods	105.5	91.9
Total	3 907.0	3 224.2

(a) Includes plain drinking water.

(b) Includes all alcoholic beverages containing alcohol and does not indicate amount of pure alcohol consumed.

Source: National Nutrition Survey, 1995.

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

From the 1997 Mental Health and Wellbeing Survey, just over one in five (21.0%) of people residing in the ACT had a mental disorder at some time during the 12 months prior to the survey. The prevalence of mental disorder generally decreased with age. Young adults aged 18–24 years had the highest prevalence of mental disorder (32.1%), declining steadily to *8.9% of those aged 65 years and over.

Men had a higher prevalence rate of mental disorder than women in the ACT for all age groups, with 24.9% of the male population compared to 17.5% of the female population having a mental disorder at some time during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Women were more likely than men to have experienced anxiety disorders (13.4% compared with 10.5%) and affective disorders (8.6% compared with 7.4%). On the other hand, men were nearly four times as likely as women to have substance use disorders (17.0% compared with 4.3%).

Anxiety disorders include conditions which involve feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. The highest rate of anxiety disorder (20.3%) was observed among women aged 25–34 years. For men, the prevalence of anxiety disorders varied little with age until age 55, after which the prevalence declined.

The prevalence of affective (mood) disorders was highest at 17.0% for women aged 18–24 years, double the rate for men of this age. Most people with an affective disorder met the criteria for depression (87.8% of women and 100% of men).

The survey obtained information on the use of alcohol and four groups of drugs which included both illegal and prescription drugs. Young men were particularly prone to substance use disorders, with about 33.0% of those aged 18–24 being affected.

6.6

PREVALENCE OF DISORDERS BY AGE, 1997(a)

	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males							
Anxiety disorders	*10.4	*10.8	*12.0	*13.7	*7.8	—	10.5
Affective disorders	*8.5	*9.8	*5.0	*12.1	—	—	7.4
Substance use disorders	33.0	30.3	*9.4	*7.3	*10.4	—	17.0
<i>Total mental disorders</i>	38.7	35.7	20.1	21.5	*14.3	—	24.9
Females							
Anxiety disorders	*10.5	20.3	12.0	*12.6	*8.2	*12.1	13.4
Affective disorders	17.0	*9.5	*5.7	*8.2	—	**3.6	8.6
Substance use disorders	—	*6.8	*7.5	—	—	—	4.3
<i>Total mental disorders</i>	25.8	21.8	14.5	15.1	*8.2	*14.1	17.5
Persons							
Anxiety disorders	10.4	15.7	12.0	13.1	*8.0	*7.7	12.0
Affective disorders	12.8	9.7	*5.4	10.1	**3.8	**2.0	8.0
Substance use disorders	18.9	18.1	8.4	*3.6	*5.3	—	10.4
<i>Total mental disorders</i>	32.1	28.5	17.2	18.2	*11.3	*8.9	21.1

(a) During the twelve months prior to interview.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, *Mental Health and Wellbeing Survey, 1997*.

CAUSE OF DEATH

In 1996 there were 1,300 registered deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT compared to 1,114 deaths in 1995. The 1996 total comprised of 698 males deaths and 602 female deaths, a sex ratio of 116 males per 100 females.

The two major causes of death for men and women in the ACT in 1996 were cancer and ischaemic heart disease. About 30.4% of male and 27.2% of female deaths were due to cancer, while 22.9% of male and 18.8% of female deaths were due to ischaemic heart disease.

In 1996 the total number of suicides (37 or 2.8%) exceeded motor vehicle traffic accidents (25 or 1.9%), thus making suicide the major external cause of death in the ACT. Suicide was the major cause of death for males aged between 25 and 44 years, while motor vehicle accidents was the predominant cause for both males and females in the 15–24 and 25–44 age groups.

6.7 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH, 1996

Cause of death	ACT				Aust.(a)	
	Male		Female		Male	Female
	no.	%	no.	%	%	%
Malignant neoplasm	212	30.4	164	27.2	28.7	24.9
Diabetes mellitus	12	1.7	13	2.2	2.2	2.4
Ischaemic heart disease	160	22.9	113	18.8	23.6	22.4
Cerebrovascular disease	53	7.6	81	13.5	7.6	12.6
Pneumonia and influenza	9	1.3	4	0.7	1.2	1.7
Suicide	26	3.7	11	1.8	2.8	0.8
Other accidents	85	12.2	39	6.5	13.1	6.3
All other causes(b)	141	20.2	177	29.4	20.8	28.9
All causes	698	100.0	602	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

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

Infant mortality rate

Over the period 1982–96, the infant mortality rate in the ACT declined by 48%, compared to 37% nationally. Between 1982–86 there were 38 infant deaths in the ACT, with the leading cause being Perinatal conditions (39.5% of all deaths) followed by Congenital anomalies (26.3%). Between the years 1987–91 there were 35 infant deaths, with the leading cause being Perinatal conditions (34.2%) and followed by SIDS (31.4%). Between 1992–96 there were 23 infant deaths in the ACT, with Perinatal conditions still being the leading cause (52.2%), followed by congenital anomalies (21.7%).

The death rate from SIDS was halved over the 15 year period in the ACT, falling from eight deaths between 1982–86 to four deaths between 1992–96.

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

INCOME SUPPORT

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

Age pension The age pension is payable to men who are over 65 years of age and women who are over 60 years and six months of age and is subject to residence qualifications. Pension age for women was raised to 60 years and six months from 1 July 1995. There were 13,395 age pensioners in the ACT at 30 June 1997, representing an increase of 1,375 (11.4%) since 30 June 1996. During the year ended 30 June 1997, the number of age pensioners in Australia increased 4.8%.

Disability support pension The disability support pension may be paid to a person aged 16 years or over who has a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment of at least 20% and who is assessed as being unable to work for at least 30 hours a week at full award wages, or to be retrained at such work, for at least two years. Between 30 June 1996 and 30 June 1997, the number of persons receiving a disability support pension in the ACT was 4,759, an increase of 453 (10.5%) since June 1996. This compares with an increase of 5.7% for Australia.

Sole parent pension The sole parent pension is provided to a sole parent who has a dependent child aged under 16 years of age or an older child attracting a child disability allowance. There were 5,011 persons in receipt of the sole parent pension in the ACT in June 1997, an increase of 199 (4.1%) since June 1996. During the year ended 30 June 1997, the number of sole parent pensioners in Australia increased 4.9%.

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of recipients at 30 June				
Age Pension	11 564	11 926	12 020	13 395
Wife's	249	279	270	232
Carer's	37	45	57	79
<i>Total</i>	<i>11 850</i>	<i>12 250</i>	<i>12 347</i>	<i>13 706</i>
Invalid/Disability				
Support Pension	3 582	3 981	4 306	4 759
Wife's	689	721	598	510
Carer's	61	79	94	121
<i>Total</i>	<i>4 332</i>	<i>4 781</i>	<i>4 998</i>	<i>5 390</i>
Sole Parents Pension				
Male	204	228	281	323
Female	4 278	4 358	4 531	4 688
<i>Total</i>	<i>4 482</i>	<i>4 586</i>	<i>4 812</i>	<i>5 011</i>

Source: DSS Customers: A Statistical Overview, Management Information Section, Information Management and Services Branch, 1997.

Other benefits and allowances In 1996–97 recipients of other social security benefits such as Sickness Benefit and Special Benefit allowances recorded the largest falls of 55.7% and 21.1% respectively. Conversely the largest increase was experienced by recipients of Unemployment Benefit/Job Search Allowance (up 3.0%).

6.9

RECIPIENTS OF OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS/ALLOWANCES

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Basic Family Payment(a) current at 30 June						
Children under 16 years	58 955	58 909	52 618	50 163	50 022	49 668
Student children	3 082	3 357	2 568	2 225	2 323	2 385
<i>Total</i>	62 037	62 266	55 186	52 388	52 345	52 053
Child Disability Allowance current at 30 June	1 040	1 174	1 410	1 553	1 981	1 947
Double Orphan's Pension(b)						
Orphans at 30 June	18	23	24	17	22	23
Guardians at 30 June	14	18	18	12	15	15
Allowances/Benefits(c)						
Unemployment Benefit/Job Search Allowance/Newstart Allowance(d)	7 144	8 867	9 583	9 687	10 074	10 373
Sickness Benefit/Allowance(e)	537	623	653	605	445	197
Special Benefit	386	403	373	311	273	215

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

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

(c) Monthly averages.

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

(e) Sickness Allowance replaced Sickness Benefit.

Source: DSS Customers: A Statistical Overview, Management Information Section, Information Management and Services Branch, 1997.

MEDICARE

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

According to the Health and Insurance Commission, in 1996–97, a total of 2,766,016 Medicare services costing of \$84.9 million were processed in the ACT, accounting for 1.4% of all Medicare services nationally. This represents a cost of \$30.71 per service, which is similar to the average cost per service in Australia of \$30.97.

The largest proportion of Medicare services comprised unreferral consultations by general practitioners, which accounted for 52.0% of the ACT total (1,439,310 cases). The next most commonly accessed Medicare service was pathology (702,421 cases were processed or 25.4% of total services).

In terms of dollar value, however, general practitioners' consultations made up only 39.2% of the value of services processed, and pathology 14.0%. Diagnostic imaging accounted for a larger proportion of services processed by dollar value than pathology. It accounted for \$12.6 million (14.9%) of the value of total services, while only accounting for 5.2% of visits.

FAMILY SERVICES

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

Funded substitute care

The substitute care programme provides a range of care options including foster care, placement in group homes and various independent living alternatives for children and young people (aged 0–18 years) who are unable to live with family members. During the year to 30 June 1997 there was an averaged of 176 children, on any given day, in the various government funded substitute care programmes operating in the ACT. Throughout 1996–97 the average occupancy in foster care programmes was 133 persons on any given day (up 22%) and for residential care the average daily occupancy was seven persons.

6.10 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE

	1996–97	
	Average daily occupancy	Capacity
Foster care programs		
Family Services operated	49	50
Barnardo's Specialist Foster Care	8	7
Barnardo's Temporary Family Care	6	4
Galilee Foster Care	9	12
Marymead Foster Care	28	30
Marymead Crisis Care	6	6
Marymead HSP	12	12
Marymead Respite Foster Care	2	1
Open Family ACT Foster Care	13	15
Total	133	137
Residential Care Programs		
Richmond Fellowship—Outreach	3	6
Marlow Cottage (Richmond)	4	6
Total	7	12
Special arrangements(a)	36	n.a
Total average occupancy	176	149

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

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

The Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau is responsible for the provision of a range of child care services for children in the ACT. Children's Day Care Services is responsible for licensing child-care services and supporting their compliance under Part VII of the *Children's Services Act 1986*, and for improving the choice, affordability, supply and quality of child care in the ACT.

In May 1998, there were 12,199 child care places for children aged less than 12 years in 274 licensed child care centres in the ACT. There were 14 fewer child care centres in 1996–97 and the number of places decreased by 804 places (6.2%) over the year.

The most commonly used formal care was school age care (6,268 places or 51.4%), followed by long day care places (3,952 places or 32.4%) and adjunct care places (810 places or 6.6%).

6.11 CHILD-CARE SERVICES, TYPES AND PLACES

<i>Type of care</i>	<i>May 1998</i>	
	<i>Centres</i>	<i>Places</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Long day care	80	3 952
Occasional care	14	555
Independent preschool	5	184
Adjunct care	31	810
School age care	119	6 268
School age care in long day care	6	94
Playschool	19	336
Total	274	12 199

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

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

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

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

6.12 CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, TYPE OF CARE—MARCH 1996

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

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

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

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

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

DISABILITY AND CARERS

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

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

For more information concerning data from this survey, please refer to *ACT in Focus 1997* or the publication *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 1993* (Cat. no. 4430.0).

VOLUNTARY WORK

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

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

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CHAPTER 7

LAW AND ORDER

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

POLICE

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

A new structure for the AFP's ACT Region policing operations was introduced in 15 January 1996 and mainly involved forming two basic command units covering the northern and southern districts of the ACT. Other changes involved the creation of regional investigation units and the establishment of the community relations branch.

The AFP, ACT Region, operated, as in previous years, within the budget allocated by the ACT Government (\$53.5 million) and \$0.3 million from other sources.

As at 30 June 1997, the AFP's ACT region was serviced by 677 staff. A further 18 recruits commenced training in 1996/97 to be allocated to the ACT Region in 1997-98. Staff comprised an Assistant Commissioner (managing the ACT Region on behalf of the Chief of Police Office for the ACT), 3 commanders, 12 at superintendent level, 126 at sergeant level, 480 at constable level and 55 other staff. This compares with the 682 staff members employed at June 1996 and 797 at June 1984. Males represented 76.2% of staff at 30 June 1997 and 95% of staff at sergeant level and above.

OFFENCES

In the 12 months to June 1997, there were 42,011 criminal incidents recorded by police in the ACT, representing an increase of 3,374 (8.7%) incidents on 1995-96. The offences showing the largest increases were property damage (up 602 incidents or 8.3%) and Assault (excluding sexual), up 258 incidents or 14.4%. Those offences showing the largest decreases include fraud and misappropriation (down 421 incidents or 20%) and other theft (down 702 incidents or 4.6%).

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continue to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for 56.8% of all offences reported or becoming known to police in the ACT in 1996-97. Property damage and environmental offences were the second most common group accounting for a further 7.2%.

7.1

OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE(a)(b)

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<i>Offence</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Offences against the person					
Homicide and related offences	4	3	8	5	5
Assault (excluding sexual)	1 218	1 370	1 537	1 793	2 051
Sexual assaults/offences	170	137	104	274	238
Other offences	91	106	104	80	74
<i>Total</i>	1 503	1 616	1 753	2 152	2 368
Robbery and extortion					
Robbery	129	142	110	182	219
Blackmail and extortion	1	2	1	2	2
<i>Total</i>	130	144	111	184	221
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft					
Burglary	5 564	5 570	5 006	5 009	4 664
Fraud and misappropriation	1 898	2 272	1 729	2 108	1 687
Handling stolen goods	191	280	250	446	368
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 702	2 843	2 694	2 543	2 749
Other theft	10 885	11 880	12 610	15 107	14 405
<i>Total</i>	21 240	22 845	22 289	25 213	23 873
Property damage and environmental offences					
Property damage	5 694	6 367	6 209	7 263	7 865
Environmental offences	2	3	6	16	15
<i>Total</i>	5 696	6 370	6 215	7 279	7 880
Offences against good order	1 085	1 341	1 393	2 715	4 653
Other offences (not elsewhere classified)	474	762	836	1 094	3 016
Total offences	30 128	33 078	32 597	38 637	42 011

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

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Australian Federal Police, Annual Report 1996-97.

There were offenders identified for 11,495 offence types reported to, or becoming known to police in 1996-97. Of these, males were identified for 9,682 (or 84.2%) offence types and females for 1,809 (15.7%) offence types. (See footnote (a) to table 7.2).

Of all offences attributed to females, the proportion of offences for burglary, fraud and other offences of theft at 22.6%, robbery and extortion at 18.5% and other offences (nec) at 16.3% were all higher than average. Of the 874 offences of shop stealing, 43.7% (382) were attributed to females. For all offences identified for females, 21.1% were for shop stealing offences and a further 27.7% for all offences against good order. In contrast, 36.6% of all offences identified for males were for offences against good order and 16.9% for other theft. A further 8.6% were for assault (excluding sexual assault).

7.2

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE, BY SEX—1996–97(a)

Offence	Males		Females	
	no.	no.	%	%
Offences against the person	959	126	88.4	11.6
Robbery and extortion	101	23	81.5	18.5
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	2 919	851	77.4	22.6
Property damage and environmental offences	862	55	94.0	6.0
Offences against good order	3 539	501	87.5	12.4
Other offences (n.e.c.)	1 302	253	83.7	16.3
Total offenders	9 682	1 809	84.2	15.7

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

Source: Australian Federal Police, Annual Report 1996–97.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Corrective services are responsible for providing a range of adult correctional services to the ACT community. This includes monitoring, guiding and controlling offenders on community orders and those remanded in custody as directed by the courts and both the ACT and interstate parole boards. Community correction services were decentralised to two locations, Woden and Belconnen, to assist in improving access by clients.

The Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC) daily average number of detainees remanded in custody increased significantly to 37 in 1996–97, compared with a daily average of 30 in 1995–96.

These increases created considerable pressure on accommodation and other services at the BRC, and a number of strategies were developed to address this situation. The increase was originally catered for by using the City Watch House cells as a temporary remand facility. Although this option is undesirable, it was initially, the only option available. When it became apparent that the increase in numbers at the Centre would be ongoing, funds were allocated to enable refurbishment of six cells formerly part of Belconnen Police Station for use by the BRC. The total capacity of the Remand Centre at 30 June 1997 was 41.

Prisoners There were 15,887 prisoners in Australia serving a sentence in prison on 30 June 1996 and of these 87 were from the ACT. Sentenced prisoners were those prisoners who were under sentence, including those awaiting appeal. There were 2,306 prisoners on remand in Australia on 30 June 1996, that is, unsentenced (remand) prisoners include unconvicted prisoners awaiting a court hearing or trial, convicted prisoners awaiting sentencing and persons awaiting deportation. There were 38 prisoners in the ACT who were on remand in June 1996.

7.3

SENTENCED PRISONERS, BY SEX AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE —1996(a)

	ACT		AUST	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Most serious offence</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Homicide	10	0	983	40
Assault	12	1	1 830	71
Sex offences	6	0	2 154	8
Robbery	16	1	1 937	73
Break & enter	10	0	2 015	92
Deal/Traffic drugs	6	0	1 172	105
All other offences	24	1	4 980	427
<i>Total</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>15 071</i>	<i>816</i>

(a) Prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons. The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures and are not separately counted in Australia totals.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 1996. Report for Corrective Services Ministers' Council, ABS.*

SUPREME COURT

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

At 30 June 1997, the Supreme Court comprised of a Chief Justice, two resident judges, 14 additional judges (each of whose primary commission is as a Judge of the Federal Court of Australia), and a Master who has broad jurisdiction in personal injuries matters.

Selected caseload statistics for 1996–97 are shown in the following section, more detailed information is contained in the Attorney-General's Department Annual Report:

- Criminal jurisdiction—183 matters listed before the court;
- Civil jurisdiction—1,023 matters listed before the court;
- Appeals filed—90 proceedings under the Family Law Act; and
- Probate applications—501 proceedings under the Family Law Act.

MAGISTRATES COURT

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

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

MAGISTRATES COURT
continued

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

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

Selected caseload statistics for 1996–97 are shown in the following section, more detailed information is contained in the Attorney-General's Department Annual Report:

- Criminal jurisdiction—72,585 matters listed before the court;
- Civil jurisdiction—8,065 matters listed before the court; and
- Children's Court—7,917 proceedings under the Family Law Act.

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

VICTIMS OF CRIME

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

Recorded crime

The ABS publication, *Recorded Crime, 1996* (Cat. no. 4510.0), contains data on crime reported to or becoming known to the various State/Territory police forces. The following section refers to data from this publication and deals with the actual location of crimes in the ACT.

All homicides (100.0%) occurred in a residential location. This location was also the most common for unlawful entry with intent theft (71.8%) and sexual assault (65.7%).

Community locations were the most common location for motor vehicle theft (79.0%) and the most common location for kidnapping/abduction (100.0%) and unarmed robbery (78.7%).

7.4

VICTIMS(a) OF CRIME, BY TYPE OF OFFENCE CATEGORY—BY TYPE OF LOCATION, 1996

Offence	Location				Total	Offences
	Residential	Community(b)	Other(c)	Unspecified		
	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Homicide	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	1
Sexual assault	65.7	25.0	6.5	2.8	100.0	108
Kidnapping/abduction	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	1
Armed Robbery	8.4	31.6	57.9	2.1	100.0	95
Unarmed Robbery	13.0	78.7	8.3	—	100.0	108
Unlawful entry with intent	71.8	6.0	19.4	2.8	100.0	4 484
Motor vehicle theft	17.3	79.0	1.8	1.8	100.0	1 572

(a) The definition of a crime varies according to the category—refer to *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994* (Cat. no. 4510.0) for further details.

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

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

Source: *National Crime Statistics, January to December, 1996* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

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

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

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

7.5

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

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

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

(b) Proportion of persons.

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

Women's safety

The Women's Safety Survey run in 1996 found that a larger proportion of ACT women experienced physical violence than sexual violence in the ACT during the last 12 months. There were *5,128 women (or 4.6%) who experienced physical violence and *2,050 (1.8%) who experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months.

Data was also collected on experience of all violence since the age of 15. Of the 111,645 women aged 18 and over in the ACT 50,443 (45.2%) experienced violence by male perpetrators and *8,610 (7.7%) experienced violence by female perpetrators, making a total of 51,520 (46.1%) who experienced violence by male or female perpetrators.

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

The ACT has adopted a community safety strategy which incorporates a policy unit in the ACT Attorney-General's Department and a community consultative committee. The ACT Community Safety Committee was set up in late 1993 to promote the involvement of the community at large in crime prevention measures.

The work of the policy unit and the committee has concentrated on inquiring into and advising on a range of safety measures to address alcohol-related crime in late night entertainment areas; the role of urban design in crime prevention; and the safety and crime concerns of older persons in the ACT. Future consideration will be given to the incidence of repeat victimization; the effectiveness of Community Crime TV (CCTV) as a crime prevention measure; and the importance of establishing an accurate crime data base for the ACT.

Voluntary safety committees have also been established in a number of suburbs.

Another voluntary body established to combat crime in the suburbs is Neighbourhood Watch. Neighbourhood Watch was first established in late 1985 with its first zone becoming operational in 1986. By 1997 there were 154 Neighbourhood Watch Zones in the ACT of which 87 are fully active.

A survey conducted by Market Attitude and Research Services (MARS) during January to March 1997 found participation in Neighbourhood Watch in the ACT had dropped from 37% to 24% in the preceding 18 months. The survey did, however, reveal that 69% of persons would be interested in active involvement in Neighbourhood Watch. As a result there is currently a Review Committee made up of police and Neighbourhood Watch representatives looking to redefine the goals, objectives and participation style of volunteers in the Neighbourhood Watch Program.

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

On perceptions of crime/public safety, approximately 54% of persons in the ACT thought that there were problems from crime or people creating a public nuisance in their neighbourhood. Household/burglaries/theft from homes, vandalism/graffiti and dangerous/noisy driving were the three most commonly perceived problems.

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

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

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

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

(b) Of all persons.

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

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME
continued

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

SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICE

Details from the ABS 1997 publication *Population Survey Monitor* (Cat. no. 4103.0) on community satisfaction with police services found that 66.1% of people were either satisfied or very satisfied with police services in the ACT, 29.6% were neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 7.5% were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Australia wide, satisfaction levels were comparable, with 69.4% satisfied with police service, 25.3% neither satisfied or dissatisfied and 7.8% dissatisfied. It also found satisfaction with police generally increased with age and that women (70.0%) were more satisfied with police services than men (60.0%) in the ACT. Similarly, Australian satisfaction rates with police generally increased with age and satisfaction rates were higher for women (70.4%) compared with men (68.4%).

7.7

SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES PROVIDED BY POLICE BY AGE GROUP, 1996

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Total
<i>Level of satisfaction</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very satisfied	13.2	12.0	11.4	19.4	12.7	23.8	14.7
Satisfied	40.2	51.8	51.8	52.7	61.0	56.2	51.4
Neither	30.9	27.4	25.7	16.4	18.4	9.2	22.9
Dissatisfied	12.4	6.7	5.9	5.4	2.9	5.5	6.7
Very dissatisfied	0.3	0.5	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Don't know	3.0	1.7	3.3	4.9	4.9	5.2	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Population Survey Monitor*, November 1997 (Cat. no. 4103.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS publications *Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1993* (Cat. no. 4509.0).

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

Recorded Crime, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Population Survey Monitor, February 1998 (Cat. no. 4103.0).

Prisoners in Australia, 1996, a report prepared for the Corrective Services Ministers' Council by the National Corrective Services Statistics Unit, of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Regional Office, Victoria, December 1997.

Non-ABS publications ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau, *Annual Report, 1996–97*, Publications and Public Communication, AGPS, Canberra.

Attorney-Generals Department, *Annual Report, 1996–97*, Publications and Public Communication, AGPS, Canberra.

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Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report, 1996–97*, Publications and Public Communication, AGPS, Canberra.

Women's Safety Survey, 1996, unpublished data.

CHAPTER 8

THE LABOUR MARKET

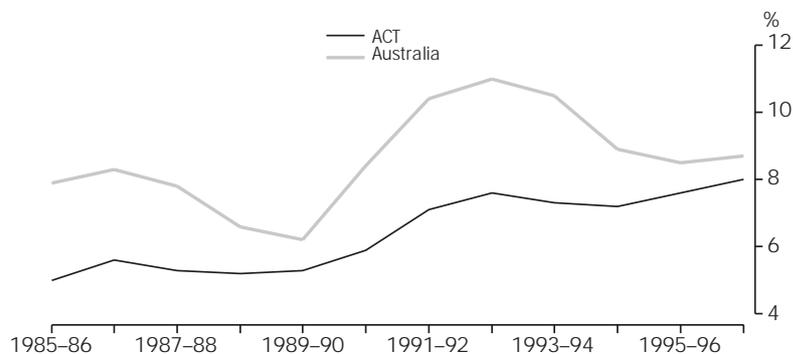
The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being. The labour force thus has implications for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

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

LABOUR FORCE

For the year 1996–97, the labour force in the ACT fell slightly by 1,900 to 168,500 people. Those employed fell by 2,500 persons and those unemployed increased by 600 persons. The total number of unemployed persons in 1996–97 was 13,400, giving an unemployment rate of 8.0% (compared to 7.6% in 1995–96). The increase in the unemployment rate may be attributed to the downsizing of the public service (which is a substantial employer in the ACT) and the subsequent slowing of the ACT economy. The national unemployment rate rose 0.2 of a percentage point during 1996–97 and was still higher at 8.7%.

8.1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a)



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

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

Unemployment rates across the various statistical subdivisions (town centre districts) of the ACT varied somewhat in 1997. Gungahlin–Hall reported the lowest unemployment rate (5.5%) in the year while Canberra North had the highest (9.7%).

8.2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>ACT statistical sub-divisions</i>	<i>June quarter</i>				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	%	%	%	%	%
South Canberra	7.5	6.8	6.6	7.2	7.3
North Canberra	10.5	9.9	10.2	9.1	9.7
Belconnen	6.7	6.5	6.8	8.3	8.0
Woden Valley	5.9	6.1	6.2	7.3	6.9
Weston Creek–Stromlo	5.5	4.8	5.3	6.6	6.1
Tuggeranong	5.3	5.6	5.6	6.8	6.3
Gungahlin–Hall	3.3	4.9	3.8	8.3	5.5
ACT Balance	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.7	7.1

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

The ACT continued to have a high labour force participation rate in 1996–97. It stood at 72.0% for the year, compared to the national rate of 63.5%. The ACT male participation rate was 78.8%, 5.4 percentage points higher than the national rate, and the ACT female participation rate was 65.4%, 11.5 percentage points higher than the national rate.

In 1996–97 around 86.7% of employed males and 61.8% of employed females worked full-time in the ACT. The proportion of part-time workers in the labour force has been steadily increasing over time and was just under 25% in the ACT in 1996–97 (it was around 19% in 1990–91). Women continued to represent the majority of the ACT part-time labour force (71.6%).

8.3

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, TREND(a)

Annual average	ACT						Aust.	
	Employed full time '000	Total employed '000	Total unemployed '000	Civilian population aged 15 and over '000	Unemployment rate(b) %	Participation rate(c) %	Unemployment rate(b) %	Participation rate(c) %
MALES								
1990-91	70.8	78.2	5.1	102.1	6.1	81.6	8.4	75.3
1991-92	69.1	77.7	6.0	105.0	7.2	79.8	10.8	74.4
1992-93	71.3	80.3	6.4	107.7	7.4	80.6	11.7	73.9
1993-94	72.1	82.2	6.6	110.6	7.5	80.3	10.9	73.7
1994-95	72.4	82.9	7.0	112.4	7.7	80.8	9.2	73.8
1995-96	73.3	84.4	7.2	113.5	7.9	80.8	8.8	73.9
1996-97	72.1	83.1	7.5	114.9	8.3	78.8	8.9	73.4
FEMALES								
1990-91	46.3	66.9	4.0	108.6	5.7	65.3	8.2	52.3
1991-92	42.0	65.5	4.9	111.3	7.0	63.3	9.7	51.9
1992-93	43.1	68.5	5.8	113.6	7.8	65.5	10.0	51.7
1993-94	44.4	70.4	5.4	115.6	7.2	65.7	10.0	52.3
1994-95	45.1	71.6	5.0	116.8	6.6	65.7	8.7	53.2
1995-96	44.5	73.2	5.6	118.0	7.1	66.8	8.0	53.8
1996-97	44.6	72.1	5.9	119.2	7.6	65.4	8.4	53.9
PERSONS								
1990-91	117.1	145.2	9.1	210.8	5.9	73.2	8.4	63.6
1991-92	111.1	143.2	11.0	216.3	7.1	71.3	10.4	63.0
1992-93	114.5	148.9	12.2	221.3	7.6	72.8	11.0	62.6
1993-94	116.5	152.7	12.1	226.2	7.3	72.8	10.5	62.8
1994-95	117.5	154.5	12.0	229.2	7.2	72.6	8.9	63.3
1995-96	117.8	157.6	12.8	231.5	7.6	73.7	8.5	63.7
1996-97	116.7	155.1	13.4	234.1	8.0	72.0	8.7	63.5

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

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

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

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

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET

A major factor distinguishing the labour force behaviour of teenagers from that of other population groups is their level of attendance at full-time educational institutions. Teenagers have a higher rate of attendance at educational institutions than any other group in the labour force. In 1996-97, 16,900 of the 22,700 ACT residents between the ages of 15 and 19 attended an educational institution full-time. This represented an attendance of 74.0% and this has remained consistent from 1995-96.

Of the 15-19 year olds who were attending a school or a tertiary institution and were employed, the vast majority were employed part time. Of the 6,600 that did have a job, 6,400 (97.0%) worked part time. Most 15-19 year olds who were at an educational institution were classified as unemployed and almost 95.0% (1,800) were seeking part time work.

The 15–19 year olds who were not attending an educational institution were more likely to be either working full time or seeking full time work. Those who had left education made up 91.3% (2,100) of all 15–19 year olds working full time but also made up 81.3% (1,300) of all those seeking full time work. This category also had by far the highest labour force participation rate, 86.2%, compared to the average for all 15–19 year olds of 60.0%.

8.4

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19, FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION—ANNUAL AVERAGE 1996–97

	Employed		Unemployed			Unemployment rate %	In labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Total '000
	Full time	Part time	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000				
Left education	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.5	29.4	5.0	0.8	5.8
At university or TAFE	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	19.9	2.6	1.2	3.8
Still at school	0.1	4.4	0.1	1.4	1.5	25.4	6.0	7.1	13.1
Total	2.3	7.8	1.6	1.9	3.5	25.8	13.6	9.2	22.7

Source: ABS, Labour Force Section, unpublished data.

SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR FORCE DATA

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

Job search experience of unemployed persons

In July 1997 there were 10,625 unemployed persons in the ACT, as well as 512* who had been stood down. Just over three quarters of the unemployed (76.0% or 8,052) were looking for full-time work. Females made up 38.0% (3,068) of the unemployed looking for full-time work, whereas they made up 64.0% (1,652) of the unemployed looking for part-time work, up from 58.0% in the previous year. The national figures were similar.

Of unemployed persons (excluding persons who have been stood down) in the ACT, 67.0% (7,162) were registered with the CES compared to a figure of 77.0% nationally. The proportion of persons in the ACT seeking full-time work who were registered with the CES was 79.0% while only 30.0% of those seeking part-time work were registered. Nationally the details were 85.0% and 35.0% respectively.

The main difficulties in finding work most commonly reported were: too many applicants for available jobs (24.0%); no vacancies at all (16.0%); no vacancies in line of work (15.0%) and considered too young or too old by employers (14.0%). Of unemployed males 25.0% reported no vacancies in line of work as the main difficulty in finding work while 29.0% of unemployed females reported too many applicants for available jobs as the main difficulty. Nationally, the most commonly reported difficulties for all persons were: considered too young or too old by employers (15.0%) and too many applicants for available jobs (15.0%).

Transition from education to work of working age persons

The May 1997 Transition from Education to Work survey reported 43,388 persons in the ACT aged 15–64 studying for a recognised educational qualification while a further 3,702 were studying for a non-recognised educational qualification and 3,013 were in study not leading to any qualification.

Total students in May 1997 numbered 50,103, which amounted to almost 24.0% of the population aged 15–64, a drop of 565 (–1%) since May 1996. Nationally 18% of the 15–64 year old population were students, an increase of 0.2%.

There were 55,706 applications to enrol for study in 1997 and while 50,103 actually did study, 3,854 (7.0%) deferred study and 1,750 (3.0%) were unable to gain placement, a 55%* increase on 1996.

Students in recognised educational courses were almost equally divided between males (21,931) and females (21,457). However, females made up 61.0% of students in non-recognised courses and 73.0% of students in courses which led to no qualifications.

Higher education was reported as the type of educational institution attended for 41.0% (20,641) of total students, while 27.0% (13,663) were at a school, 23.0% (11,600) were at Technical and Further Education (TAFE) and 8.0% (3,782) were at other educational institutions. Attendance at higher education institutions was down by 3 percentage points since May 1996 while attendance at TAFEs rose by 4 percentage points in the same period.

There were 31,183 students attending an educational institution full-time in 1996 and of these 24,120 were still attending full time in 1997. Of the 7,063 leavers, 50.0% (3,511) were working full-time, 24.0% (1,696) were working part-time, 16%* (1,128) were unemployed with the remaining 10.0%* (728) not being in the labour force.

Qualifications of unemployed persons

In July 1997, 40.2% of unemployed persons had post-school qualifications. Of these, nearly one-third (11.2%) had a skilled vocational qualification and 17.1% a bachelor degree. Of the remaining 53.1% who were without post-school qualifications, 26.7% had not completed the highest level of secondary schooling.

8.5

QUALIFICATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, LOOKED FOR BUT NOT STARTED JOB—JULY 1997

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
With post-school qualifications		
Bachelor degree	1 821	17.1
Skilled vocational qualification	1 192	11.2
Other	1 259	11.9
<i>Total with post-school qualifications</i>	4 272	40.2
Without post-school qualifications.		
Completed highest level of secondary school	2 802	26.4
Did not complete highest level of secondary school	2 836	26.7
<i>Total without post-school qualifications</i>	5 638	53.1
Still at school	714	6.7
Total	10 624	100.0

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Section.

Main difficulties in finding work

In July 1997 the main difficulties in finding work most commonly reported were: too many applicants for available jobs (24.2%); no vacancies at all (16.0%); and considered too old/young by employers (13.9%). Of unemployed males, 24.7% reported 'no vacancies in line of work' as the main difficulty in finding work. Of unemployed females, 29.3% reported 'too many applicants for available jobs' as the main difficulty. In contrast nationally the most commonly reported difficulties were: 'considered too old/young by employer' (14.5%); 'too many applicants for available jobs' (14.5%); and 'no vacancies at all' (12.7%).

8.6

JOBSEEKERS EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, JULY 1997

<i>Main difficulty in finding work</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Considered too old/young by employers	1 474	13.9
No vacancies at all	1 706	16.0
Insufficient work experience	858	8.1
Too far to travel/transport problems	191	1.8
Too many applicants for available jobs	2 567	24.2
Other	3 596	33.8
No difficulties reported	231	2.2
Total	10 624	100.0

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Section.

Persons not in the labour force

There were 47,093 (27.8%) persons aged between 15–69 years in the ACT who were not in the labour force in September 1997. Of those not in the labour force, the proportion of females (65.3%) was considerably higher than males (34.7%).

There were 16,200 persons marginally attached to the labour force in September 1997, 92.6% were not actively looking for work but available to start within four weeks, and 7.4% wanted to work and were actively looking for work.

Persons not in the labour force *continued*

The main reason for not actively looking most commonly reported by males in this group were 'personal reasons' (59.3%) and 'attending an educational institution' (45.5%). In contrast, for females, the most commonly reported reasons were 'personal reasons' (41.4%), 'family reasons' (29.6%) and 'child-care' (21.2%).

8.7 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, SEPTEMBER 1997

<i>Main activity when not in the labour force</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Males		
Home duties child-care	967	5.9
Attending an educational institution	6 778	41.5
Retired/voluntarily inactive	4 182	25.6
Own illness/injury/disability	799	4.9
All other	3 613	22.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>16 339</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females		
Home duties child-care	17 450	56.7
Attending an educational institution	6 118	19.9
Retired/voluntarily inactive	3 767	12.2
Own illness/injury/disability	752	2.4
All other	2 666	8.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>30 753</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, 1997 (Cat no. 6220.0).

Labour mobility

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

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

8.8

LABOUR MOBILITY, PERSONS WORKING AT FEBRUARY

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

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Section.

Under-employed workers

In September 1997 8,873 of the 158,300 employed persons in the ACT aged 15 years and over were employed persons who usually worked part time and wanted more hours, i.e. they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week and would have preferred to work extra hours.

Of the underemployed persons in the ACT 4,369 said they would move intrastate if offered a suitable job. An additional 4,311 stated they would not move intrastate if offered suitable employment.

8.9

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS, SEPTEMBER 1997

	<i>Preferred number of extra hours</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Less than 10</i>	<i>10-19</i>	<i>20-29</i>	<i>30 or more</i>	
<i>Whether would move intrastate</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Would move intrastate	*1 076	1 347	1 467	*480	4 369
Would not move intrastate	1 781	1 793	*641	*97	4 311
Might move intrastate	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0
Don't know	*85	*107	*0	*0	*192
Total	2 943	3 246	2 107	*576	8 873

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Section.

Trends in self-employment

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

Trends in self-employment
continued

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

While the number of persons in self employment has more than doubled over the period February 1978 to February 1996, the self-employment rate remained relatively stable increasing from 4.6% in 1978 to 5.8% in 1996. The self-employment rate was higher for males than for females. Over the period February 1978 to February 1996, the male self-employment rate increased slightly from 5.8% to 6.6% while the female self-employment rate increased from 3.0% to 4.8% over the same period.

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

Labour force characteristics
of migrants

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

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

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

Labour force characteristics
of migrants *continued*

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

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

Families and labour force
status

There are substantial differences in the labour force characteristics of persons within families and those who are not. Of the 170,657 people in the ACT labour force in June 1997, 130,183 (81.4%) were family members. Being in a family was an advantage in the labour force, as the unemployment rate for family members was 6.8% compared to 7.0% for non-family members. The lowest unemployment rates were for husbands or wives without children under 15 (3.2%) while the highest was for dependent students (23.8%). Lone parents with dependents also experienced high rates of unemployment (9.2%), as did non-dependent children in a family (13.1%).

Participation rates also varied, with non-dependent children in a family recording the highest at 92.6%, while other family members had the lowest at 63.9%. Family members and non-family members had similar participation rates (73.5% and 75.2%, respectively).

8.10 RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a), JUNE 1997

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Family member	121.4	8.8	130.2	46.9	177.1	6.8	73.5
Husband or wife	89.9	3.7	93.6	32.1	125.7	4.0	74.4
With dependant	55.6	2.5	58.0	12.1	70.1	4.2	82.7
Without dependant	34.3	1.3	35.6	20.0	55.6	3.6	64.0
Lone parent	7.9	0.6	8.5	4.7	13.2	6.7	64.6
With dependants	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.2	3.5	93.2
Without dependants	1.8	0.1	1.8	1.3	3.2	4.2	58.2
Dependant students(b)	7.6	2.4	10.0	7.8	17.7	23.8	56.2
Non-dependant child(c)	14.1	2.1	16.2	1.3	17.5	13.1	92.6
Other family person	1.9	n.p	1.9	1.1	3.0	0.0	63.9
Non-family member	28.3	2.1	30.4	10.0	40.4	7.0	75.2
Lone person	12.3	1.0	13.3	8.0	21.3	7.8	62.6
Not living alone	16.0	1.1	17.1	2.0	19.1	6.4	89.3
Total	158.3	12.3	170.7	64.1	234.8	7.2	72.7

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

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

(c) Aged 15 and over.

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

JOB VACANCIES

Job vacancies in both the public and private sectors in the ACT have been relatively volatile over the past 11 years. Vacancies in the public sector fell from 600 in May 1996 to 400 in May 1997 while private sector vacancies rose from 200 to 600 in the same period. Both public and private sector vacancies have fallen significantly in the past few years, public sector vacancies peaked at 1,900 in May 1990 while private sector vacancies peaked at 1,200 in August 1994.

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

8.11 JOB VACANCIES BY SECTOR, MAY QUARTER



Source: *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (Cat. no. 5354.0)*.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

For the year ending November 1996–97, 25.6% of persons residing in the ACT were employed in the government administration and defence industry. The Retailing industry accounted for a further 13.1% of employees. The other major industries were Property and business services (13.1%), Education (8.0%) and Health and community services (7.7%). There were significant falls in the number of employed persons in the industries of Education (down 1,600 or 11.3%), Communication services (down 700 or 26.9%) and Wholesale trade (down 600 or 12.8%). Rises were recorded for Cultural and recreational services (up 1,800 or 40.1%), Construction (up 1,600 or 17.6%) and Property and business services (up 1,400 or 7.3%).

8.12 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY(a)

Industry	1995–96		1996–97	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*0.5	0.3	*0.5	0.3
Mining	*0.1	0.1	*0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	4.9	3.2	4.8	3.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.7	0.5	*0.5	0.3
Construction	9.1	5.9	10.7	6.8
Wholesale trade	4.7	3.0	4.1	2.6
Retail trade	20.0	13.0	20.5	13.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.2	5.3	7.7	4.9
Transport and storage	4.9	3.2	4.6	2.9
Communication services	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.2
Finance and insurance	3.5	2.3	3.0	1.9
Property and business services	19.1	12.4	20.5	13.1
Government administration and defence	39.2	25.4	40.1	25.6
Education	14.2	9.2	12.6	8.0
Health and community services	11.5	7.5	12.1	7.7
Cultural and recreational services	4.4	2.9	6.2	4.0
Personal and other services	6.6	4.3	6.8	4.3
Total employed	154.3	100.0	156.8	100.0

(a) Annual average, year ending November.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

For the year ending November 1996–97, there were 37,700 people (24.0%) employed in the Professionals occupation, followed by 30,100 people (19.2%) employed as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and 19,800 people (12.6%) employed in the Associate professionals occupation.

There were more males working as Managers and administrators (70.3% of all workers) and Tradespersons (88.6%) than females in 1996–97. Conversely, there were more females employed in the Intermediate clerical, sales and service (69.1%) occupation and the Elementary clerical, sales and service (63.8%) occupation than males.

8.13 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, 1996–97

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%
Managers and administrators	11.1	4.8	15.8	10.1
Professionals	20.2	17.5	37.7	24.0
Associate professionals	11.9	8.0	19.8	12.6
Tradespersons and related workers	14.0	1.8	15.8	10.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	*0.7	5.6	6.3	4.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	9.3	20.8	30.1	19.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	5.4	*0.6	6.0	3.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	6.4	11.3	17.7	11.3
Labourers and related workers	5.0	2.5	7.5	4.8
Total employed	84.0	72.8	156.8	100.0

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The Average Weekly Earnings Survey (AWE) is conducted in February, May, August and November each year and is designed to provide estimates of the level, and quarter to quarter change in, average weekly earnings.

In August 1997, the trend average weekly earnings in all jobs of a full-time male in the ACT stood at \$772, 12.2% higher than the comparative figure for Australia. For female workers in the ACT, their earnings of \$570 per week was 25.0% higher than the national average. For all persons in the ACT, the average weekly earnings was \$671. From 1992 to 1997, mean weekly earnings for all persons in the ACT grew by 20.9%, which was above the Australian growth rate of 14.2%.

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

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

	Male		Female		Persons	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1992	660	599	448	398	555	506
1993	678	618	480	410	579	522
1994	708	635	498	424	600	538
1995	736	657	516	431	626	551
1996	760	676	551	446	652	568
1997	772	688	570	456	671	578

Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia (Cat. no. 6310.0.40.001).

AVERAGE WEEKLY
HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

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

GROSS WEEKLY INCOME

In 1995–96 there were 143,500 income units living in private dwellings in the ACT. An income unit is defined as a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is assumed to be shared. The mean (average) gross weekly income for all these units was \$771, with the median gross income (the mid-point when all units are ranked in order of income) considerably lower at \$612. The difference reflects the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a large number of units have nil or low incomes and a small number of units have very high incomes.

For instance, in 1995–96 the ACT had almost one-fifth (19.7%) of all income units earning below \$300 (gross) per week. This compared with Australia where 33.0% of all income units had gross weekly incomes below \$300.

In keeping with the ACT's higher income levels 51.4% of all income units in the ACT recorded a gross weekly income between \$300 and \$899, whilst the Australian average was lower at 49.3%. Similarly, the ACT had a higher proportion of high income earners (\$1,000–\$2,000 and over) than the Australian average with 29.0% and 17.7% respectively.

8.15 ALL INCOME UNITS GROSS WEEKLY INCOME, 1995-96

Gross weekly income (\$)	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
No income	*3.9	*2.7	155.0	1.7
Negative income	—	—	57.1	0.6
1-119	*2.2	*1.5	335.5	3.8
120-159	*5.8	*4.0	404.6	4.6
160-199	8.0	5.6	854.9	9.6
200-299	8.4	5.9	1 127.6	12.7
300-399	13.2	9.2	946.1	10.6
400-499	14.4	10.0	886.5	10.0
500-599	14.5	10.1	800.8	9.0
600-699	10.7	7.5	625.7	7.0
700-799	8.0	5.6	409.0	4.6
800-899	12.9	9.0	721.1	8.1
1 000-1 999	12.4	8.6	548.4	6.2
1 200-1 499	13.9	9.7	495.6	5.6
1 500-1 999	9.5	6.6	309.7	3.5
2 000 and over	*5.9	4.1	210.9	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>143.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>8 888.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Mean income	771.0	—	609.0	—
Median income	612.0	—	457.0	—

Source: *Income Distribution, Australia 1995-96 (Cat. no. 6523.0)*.

LABOUR COSTS

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

Earnings make up 90.3% of the combined private and public total labour costs in the ACT. This compares with 88.1% for Australia. Superannuation is the next most important at 5.6% of the total. Payroll tax, workers compensation and fringe benefits tax each make up less than 2.0% of total labour costs.

8.16 LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE, 1993–94

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

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

Superannuation In August 1997 there were 140,074 employees in the ACT. Some 126,774 (90.5%) of these persons were covered by superannuation—that is, they were personally contributing to a superannuation scheme and/or their employer or business was contributing to a superannuation scheme on their behalf. This is significantly higher than that of November 1991 where only 77.0% were covered.

The ACT Electricity, gas and water supply industry recorded the highest level of superannuation coverage with 100% of all persons employed in the industry covered. Lowest coverage was recorded in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry where 48.5% of workers were covered.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Overall, persons in the ACT in 1995–96 tended to work fewer hours than the Australian averages. Of all the occupation groups, ACT clerks worked more hours per week (32.0 hours) than clerks in Australia (31.3 hours). This was due to the longer hours worked by ACT female clerks.

The largest difference occurred in labourers and related workers. In the ACT this group worked an average of 5.4 hours less a week than the Australian average. ACT managers and administrators worked 4.3 hours less, due to the lower average hours worked by ACT males (45.9 hours per week compared to 51.3 hours for Australia as a whole). Although ACT managers and administrators worked less hours than the national average, they still worked the longest hours (9.1 hours more than the average working week) of all occupations in the ACT.

8.17 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a), BY OCCUPATION—1995–96

Occupation	Males		Females		Persons	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
Managers and administrators	45.9	51.3	40.0	40.3	44.3	48.6
Professionals	41.5	42.5	33.7	34.5	38.2	39.0
Para-professionals	40.2	38.6	29.5	29.5	35.1	34.2
Tradespersons	41.9	40.7	35.8	33.1	41.2	39.9
Clerks	36.0	37.6	30.4	29.6	32.0	31.3
Salespersons and professional service workers	35.1	37.6	22.8	25.6	26.9	29.8
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	38.8	41.5	37.0	32.4	38.6	40.4
Labourers and related workers	28.0	34.2	20.7	24.8	25.5	30.9
Total	38.4	40.5	31.2	31.2	35.2	36.8

(a) Annual averages are derived from quarterly estimates.

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

In 1997, the average working week for ACT workers was 33.4 hours, an increase of 5.6% over the previous year. For full-time workers the average was 39.1 hours (up 2.1%), while for part-time workers it was 15.3 hours (up 2.7%). For Australia, the average weekly hours were also higher, 41.1 (up 0.8%) and 15.5 (up 0.3%) respectively, but still higher than the ACT averages. The only category in which ACT residents worked longer hours was part-time married females (16.6 hours for ACT workers and 16.2 hours for Australian workers).

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

8.18 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Average weekly hours worked	1996		1997	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust
Full-time workers				
Males	40.1	41.8	41.1	42.7
Females—married	34.6	37.4	35.3	38.0
Females—total	35.2	37.2	35.9	37.9
Persons	38.3	40.3	39.0	41.1
Part-time workers				
Males	13.9	15.0	15.9	15.2
Females—married	16.4	15.7	16.5	16.2
Females—total	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.6
Persons	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.5
Total				
Males	36.8	38.7	37.4	39.4
Females—married	27.3	28.3	28.7	27.9
Females—total	27.4	27.9	28.4	28.3
Persons	31.6	34.0	33.2	34.6

(a) Annual averages are derived from monthly estimates.

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

OVERTIME

The amount of paid overtime worked per employee in the ACT has fallen over the last six years. The average weekly overtime hours per employee in 1997 was 56 minutes, compared to 87 minutes in 1992. The average hours for Australia show a slight rise from the early 1990s, peaking at 1.29 hours in 1994, before falling back to 1.11 in 1996, and again to 1.09 in 1997, to be at their lowest level since 1992.

Average overtime hours for those actually working overtime has remained steady in the ACT. In 1997 the average weekly hours of overtime was 6.80 in the ACT and 6.92 in Australia.

8.19 AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS(a)

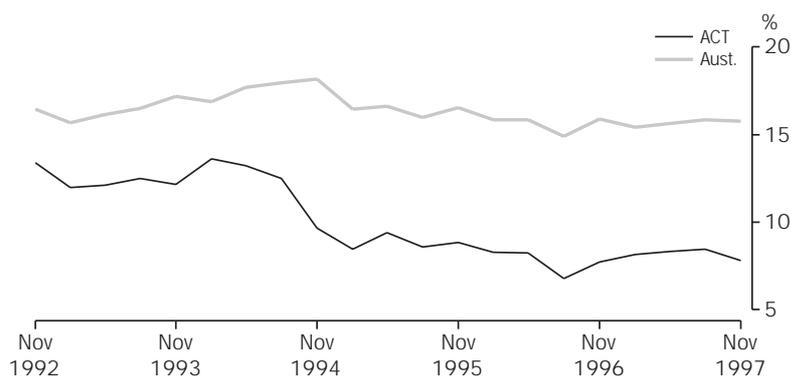
	Per employee		Per employee working overtime	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
1992	0.87	1.12	6.58	6.99
1993	0.81	1.20	6.68	7.30
1994	0.65	1.29	5.98	7.31
1995	0.49	1.16	5.58	7.06
1996	0.47	1.11	6.00	7.10
1997	0.56	1.09	6.80	6.92

(a) Annual averages are derived from quarterly estimates.

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

The percentage of employees working overtime in Australia has remained relatively constant over the last five years, fluctuating between about 16% and 18%. In contrast, the ACT has experienced relatively volatile rates of employees working overtime. At the quarter ending November 1994, there were approximately 9.5% of ACT employees working overtime, compared with the Australian figure of 18.2%. After this period the proportion decreased even further, to between 7% and 8% during 1996 and 1997. Opportunities for ACT employees to work overtime have continued to remain at this lower level.

8.20 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERTIME



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

TRADE UNIONS

The Trade Unions Census is conducted each year. Information is sought from operating trade unions and employee associations regarding States of operation and membership as at 30 June of the collection year.

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

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

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

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

8.21 TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP(a), AS AT 30 JUNE

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In the 12 months to December 1997 there were 2,100 working days lost in the ACT due to industrial disputes, a significant decrease of 18,900 working days over the 21,000 recorded in the 1996 calendar year.

As expected there was also a dramatic decrease in the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees from 148 in 1996 to 74 in 1997.

8.22 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Number of disputes which occurred	12	9	9	12	24	14
Workers involved ('000) (directly and indirectly)	1.6	9.7	1.0	1.4	19.5	4.6
Working days lost ('000)	2.7	10.3	1.1	1.2	21.0	2.1
Working days lost per 1 000 employees	21	75	8	9	148	74

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

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES

Comcare claims The number of accepted Comcare claims made by ACT Government workers decreased by 17% to 1,159 in 1996–97. The two most common types of injury were 'strains excluding back' (442) and 'back' (274). Together, these two injury groups accounted for 62% of all claims accepted in 1996–97. Decreases were recorded in most injury groups with the exception of 'fractures excluding back' (up 4%) and multiple injuries (up 200%). In the case of multiple injuries, the numbers are small, rising from one in 1995–96 to three in 1996–97.

Comcare claims *continued*

The number of accepted claims made by Commonwealth Government workers in the ACT decreased by 15% to 1,749 in 1996–97. The two most common types of injury were 'strains excluding back' (524) and 'occupational overuse syndrome' (298). Together, these two injury groups accounted for 47% of all claims accepted in 1996–97. Decreases were recorded in a number of injury groups, the largest decreases being in 'stress' (down 53%) and 'contusion/crushes' (down 44%). The most significant increases were in 'backs' (up 22%) and 'open wounds' (up 19%).

The costs of the ACT Government accepted claims fell by 3.5% in 1996–97 to a total of \$31.0 million. Commonwealth Government claims cost \$27.3 million in 1996–97, down 7.0% from 1995–96.

8.23 SUMMARY OF COMCARE CLAIMS

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Sector	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ACT Government accepted claims	1 639	1 646	1 737	1 390	1 159
Commonwealth Government ACT accepted claims	2 509	2 302	2 789	2 065	1 749
<i>Total government accepted claims—ACT</i>	<i>4 148</i>	<i>3 948</i>	<i>4 526</i>	<i>3 455</i>	<i>2 908</i>

Source: Comcare Australia, unpublished data.

Private sector claims

Private sector workers compensation claims fell by 2.9% in 1996–97, to reach a total of 4,193. This followed a more significant fall (31.7%) in the 1994–95 financial year. The average percentage premium rate rose by 0.06 percentage points and stood at 2.5% in 1996–97.

8.24 WORKERS COMPENSATION CLAIMS

	<i>ACT claims</i>	<i>Average percentage premium rate(a)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
1991–92	3 788	1.98
1992–93	4 915	2.19
1993–94	6 331	2.29
1994–95	4 326	2.34
1995–96	4 317	2.44
1996–97	4 193	2.50

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

Source: ACT Workcover, unpublished data.

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS publications
- Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, February 1998* (Cat. no. 6302.0).
 - Employer Training Expenditure, Australia, July to September 1996* (Cat. no. 6353.0).
 - Employer Training Practices, Australia, February 1997* (Cat. no. 6356.0).
 - Household Expenditure Survey: Small Area Data (HESSAD), Australia, 1993–94* (Cat no. 6536.0).
 - Income Distribution, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat 6523.0).
 - Industrial Disputes, Australia, April 1998* (Cat. no. 6321.0).
 - Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia, May 1998* (Cat. no. 6354.0).
 - Labour Costs, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 6348.0).
 - Labour Force, Australia, June 1998* (Cat. no. 6202.0).
 - Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, February 1998* (Cat. no. 6201.1).
 - Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1997* (Cat. no. 6224.0).
 - Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1997* (Cat. no. 6220.0).
 - Population Survey Monitor, February 1998* (Cat no.4103.0).
 - Trade Union Statistics, Australia, 30 June 1996* (Cat. no. 6323.0).
 - Transition From Education to Work, Australia, May 1997* (Cat no. 6227.0).
 - Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December 1997* (Cat. no. 6248.0).
 - Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1997* (Cat. no. 6310.0.40.001).

- Non-ABS publications
- Comcare Australia.
 - Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs,
Economic Analysis Branch, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.
 - Workcover Australian Capital Territory.

CHAPTER 9

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

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

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

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

9.1

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS, BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE—
SEPTEMBER 1997

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							
	<i>n.a.</i>	<5	5–9	10–19	20–49	50–99	100+	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59	94	13	2	6	0	0	174
Mining	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	10
Manufacturing	0	208	95	37	28	8	6	382
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	6	3	2	2	1	1	15
Construction	0	1 142	150	47	29	5	4	1 377
Wholesale trade	0	375	171	56	19	11	0	632
Retail trade	0	1 385	618	244	71	23	23	2 364
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0	233	185	117	58	22	12	627
Transport and storage	0	322	55	16	13	6	9	421
Communication services	0	42	17	12	4	6	7	88
Finance and insurance	0	417	91	50	21	4	5	588
Property and business services	0	2 525	353	179	81	37	29	3 204
Government administration and defence	0	109	26	25	62	33	70	325
Education	0	201	45	54	64	40	9	413
Health and community services	0	794	248	104	45	16	13	1 220
Cultural and recreational	0	258	91	49	41	16	9	464
Personal and other services	0	635	190	65	31	4	11	936
Total	59	8 754	2 352	1 059	576	232	208	13 240

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Business Register Section.

At September 1997 there were 13,240 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACT. Just over 66.0% of these businesses were small businesses employing less than five people, 17.8% employing 5–9 people and 8.0% employing 10–19 people.

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER
continued

According to the ABS Business Register, Property and business services (24.2%), Retail trade (17.9%), Construction (10.4%), and Health and Community services (9.2%) reported the highest number of businesses as at September 1997. The government sector continues to be a substantial employer in the ACT with 70 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more wage and salary earners and 33 employing 50–99 wage and salary earners.

SMALL BUSINESS

According to the Characteristics of Small Business Operator Survey run in February 1997, it was estimated that there were 12,400 small businesses (down 900 or 6.8% since February 1995) in the ACT, operated by 19,200 people (12,500 male, 6,700 female) who were either sole proprietors, working directors or business partners. Each business had, on average, 1.5 operators. Note that the counts from the ABS Business Register (see previous section) do not include non-employing businesses.

In February 1997 almost 61.0% (67.0% at February 1995) of all small business operators in the ACT were aged between 30 and 50 years, 35.3% having either a degree or diploma and 34.8% having a secondary school qualification. Of these small business operators, 63.5% (70.2% at February 1995) indicated that they worked full-time in their business, with about 41.8% of these operators working 51 hours or more a week.

Of the 12,400 small businesses in the ACT, 1,900 (15.3%) had been operating for less than one year. Only 3,200 (25.8%) of all small businesses had a written business plan, but of these, 84.4% were currently operating from that plan.

Nearly all (89.5%) of the ACT small businesses identified in the survey were considered to be successful by their operators. According to the survey, 21.8% were considered to be highly successful, and these businesses stated that having a quality product or service was the main factor leading to this success.

Home based businesses make up a very large proportion of the total small business picture in the ACT. In February 1997 there were 11,900 operators of small business operating from home, representing 62.0% of all operators of small businesses in the ACT. Of these, 7,800 were male and 4,000 were female.

9.2

CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL BUSINESSES, FEBRUARY 1997

	ACT	Australia
	'000	'000
Number of		
Small businesses	12.4	846.3
Small business operators		
Male	12.5	849.6
Female	6.7	462.3
Total	19.2	1 311.9
Aged 30–50 years	11.7	841.8
Number of small business operators		
With secondary school qualifications	6.5	469.1
With a basic or skilled vocational qualification	5.5	452.2
With a degree or diploma	6.6	344.2
Who worked full time in the business		
Male	9.9	711.4
Female	2.3	194.6
Total	12.2	906.0
Who were born overseas	6.5	392.2
Number of small businesses		
That employed		
1–4 employees	5.6	323.1
5–19 employees	2.0	130.5
Were non-employers	4.8	392.7
Operated by the current operator		
For less than 1 year	1.9	86.2
From 1–5 years	4.8	283.6
From 5 to less than 10 years	2.6	193.3
For more than 10 years	3.1	283.3
That had		
One operator per business	5.0	287.6
Two operators per business	6.5	488.0
Operated from home	3.0	174.4
Had a written business plan	3.2	173.8
Operated under that plan	2.7	157.4
Rated by their operators as highly successful	2.7	146.4

Source: *Characteristics of Small Business, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 8127.0).

BANKRUPTCIES

Bankruptcies and orders for the administration in bankruptcy of the estates of deceased debtors totalled 548 in the ACT during the financial year 1996–97. This was an increase of 51.0% from the 363 administrations in the previous year. The ACT showed the second greatest increase in bankruptcies of all the States and Territories, and is nearly double that of the 26.0% increase recorded in Australia as a whole.

The most common industry for business bankruptcies was Building and Construction, which accounted for 22.2% of all business bankruptcies and deceased debtors, followed by Other industries (16.2%) and Leisure (14.1%). Together, Building and Construction, Other industries and Leisure accounted for 52.6% of total bankruptcies.

Over half (59.1%) of non-business bankruptcies and deceased debtors were persons not engaged in any remunerative employment, including pensioners, persons engaged in home duties and the unemployed. The second most common industry was the Public Sector, which accounted for a further 7.3%.

9.3 BANKRUPTCIES AND DECEASED DEBTORS, INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION—1996–97

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Business</i>		<i>Non-business</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Primary production	5	5.1	9	1.7
Mining	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	2	2.0	5	0.9
Utilities	1	1.0	2	0.4
Building and construction	22	22.2	18	3.4
Transport and storage	6	6.1	17	3.2
Communication	2	2.0	6	1.1
Finance and property	2	2.0	3	0.6
Commerce	5	5.1	15	2.8
Public Sector	—	—	39	7.3
Community and business services	5	5.1	12	2.2
Leisure	14	14.1	12	2.2
Other industries	16	16.2	27	5.0
Industry not adequately described	19	19.2	54	10.1
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment	—	—	316	59.1
Total(a)	99	100.0	535	100.0

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

Source: *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1996–97.*

The major cause of business bankruptcies (given by the bankrupts themselves) was Economic conditions (28.6%). This was followed by Excessive interest (16.8%) and Lack of business ability (16.0%). For the year 1995–96, the major cause of business bankruptcies was Lack of capital (31.4%). The results for contributing causes were Other reasons (64.3%), Personal reasons (11.5%) and Excessive interest (8.3%).

9.4 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, 1996-97

Reason	Major causes		Contributing causes	
	no.	%	no.	%
Lack of capital	7	5.9	3	1.9
Lack of business ability	19	16.0	7	4.5
Failure to keep proper books	—	—	—	—
Economic conditions	34	28.6	4	2.5
Seasonal conditions	4	3.4	3	1.9
Excessive interest	20	16.8	13	8.3
Inability to collect debts	4	3.4	—	—
Excessive drawings	1	0.8	1	0.6
Gambling or speculations	3	2.5	7	4.5
Personal reasons	13	10.9	18	11.5
Other reasons	14	11.8	101	64.3
Total	119	100.0	157	100.0

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1996-97.

Nearly one-third (32.9%) of non-business bankrupts were due to Unemployment. Excessive use of credit (26.8%) and Domestic discord (12.8%) were the next highest causes of non-business bankruptcies. In 1995-96 Excessive use of credit (66.5%) was the largest contributor towards non-business bankruptcies. The biggest contributing cause of non-business bankrupts in 1996-97 was Unemployment, which was given as a reason by 28.1% of persons.

9.5 CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, 1996-97

Reason	Major causes		Contributing causes	
	no.	%	no.	%
Excessive use of credit	115	26.8	54	11.3
Liabilities on guarantees	8	1.9	2	0.4
Unemployment	141	32.9	134	28.1
Gambling or speculations	1	0.2	18	3.8
Ill health	31	7.2	28	5.9
Adverse litigation	44	10.3	13	2.7
Domestic discord	55	12.8	22	4.6
Other causes	34	7.9	206	43.2
Total	429	100.0	477	100.0

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1996-97.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Census figures for 1995-96 financial year show that there were 103 farming establishments operating in the ACT, covering a total area of 49,665 hectares, up 10 establishments and 1,602 (3.3%) hectares from 1994-95. In 1995-96 the gross value of production of commodities produced rose by 11.8% (\$1.5 million) to \$14.6 million. This increase was mainly due to a 40.0% (\$1.6 million) rise in the value of crops (including pastures and grasses).

Crops	In the 1995–96 financial year, crop production contributed \$5.5 million (or 37.3%) of the total value of agricultural production in the ACT, 40.0% (\$1.6 million) higher than 1994–95 and 52.0% (\$1.8 million) higher than 1993–94.
Livestock and livestock products	During the 1995–96 financial year livestock production contributed \$9.2 million (or 62.7%) of the total value of agricultural production in the ACT, 5.4% (\$0.4 million) higher than 1994–95 and 2.7% (\$0.2million) higher than 1993–94. Livestock slaughtering comprised 25.4% (\$2.3 million) of total livestock production while livestock products (i.e. wool and milk) comprised 74.6% (\$6.9 million).

9.6

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS(a)

	Units	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Land utilisation					
Number of establishments(b)	no.	82	95	93	103
Area of					
Crops (excluding pastures and grasses)	ha	514	353	322	386
Sown pastures and grasses(c)	ha	17 495	22 974	n.c.	n.c.
Total area of establishments	ha	52 741	51 775	48 063	49 665
Principal crops					
Oats for grain					
Area	ha	73	24	75	107
Production	tonne	175	60	—	136
Crops for hay					
Area	ha	241	111	30	44
Production	tonne	136	119	51	148
Crops for green feed or silage	ha	102	74	n.c.	n.c.
Apple trees, bearing and non-bearing	no.	1 499	2 603	2 662	2 617
Livestock numbers					
Cattle and calves	no.	12 231	13 368	12 780	13 689
Sheep and lambs	no.	101 243	97 239	77 741	72 670
Poultry (all purposes)	no.	216 989	200 960	269 875	210 500
Livestock slaughtered and meat produced					
Cattle and calves					
Slaughtered	no.	4 118	3 750	3 131	3 513
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	tonne	860	851	1 052	675
Sheep and lambs					
Slaughtered	no.	25 181	24 433	23 270	31 761
Mutton and lamb (carcass weight)	tonne	503	470	447	623
Shearing and wool production(d)					
Sheep and lambs shorn	'000	107	107	111	—
Shorn wool, greasy	tonne	455	421	440	430
Artificial fertilisers used					
Area fertilised	ha	5 190	3 604	n.c.	n.c.
Quantity used	tonne	651	739	n.c.	n.c.
Gross value of production					
Crops (including pastures and grasses)	\$'000	2 221	3 592	3 900	5 459
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	\$'000	2 261	2 394	2 700	2 336
Livestock products (including wool and milk)	\$'000	6 368	6 548	6 500	6 851
Total agriculture	\$'000	10 850	12 535	13 100	14 645

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing establishments operating in the ACT employed 4,000 persons at the end of June 1997, a rise of 2.6% (100 persons) since June 1996. For the year ending June 1997, they paid \$124 million in wages and salaries (up \$2 million since 1995-96), and recorded \$602 million in turnover (up 12.7% or \$68 million since 1995-96).

9.7

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

Item	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Establishments operating at 30 June(b)	no.	242	281	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Persons employed(c)	'000	4	4	4.2	3.9	4
Wages and salaries(d)	\$m	104	125	128	122	124
Turnover	\$m	466	553	554	534	602

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Number of establishments no longer published.

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

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors

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

The industry with the largest contribution to employment at the end of June 1997 was Printing, publishing and recording media (40.0%), followed by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (17.5%). These two industries also recorded the largest contributions to turnover and wages and salaries paid.

9.8

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, 1996-97(a)—PRELIMINARY

ANZSIC industry subdivision(d)	Employment(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover
	'000	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing	0.4	12	68
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	0.1	2	10
Wood and paper product manufacturing	0.4	10	48
Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.6	54	233
Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products manufacturing	—	1	2
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.2	4	55
Metal products manufacturing	0.3	8	34
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	0.7	23	106
Other manufacturing	0.4	10	46
Total manufacturing	4.0	124	602

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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

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

In 1996-97, five of the nine industry subdivisions recorded an increase in turnover, with Machinery and equipment manufacturing recording the largest increase of \$44 million (up 71.0%), followed by Printing, publishing and recorded media (up \$26 million or 12.6%). Metal product manufacturing (down \$8 million or 19.0%) and Other manufacturing (down \$7 million or 13.2%) recorded the largest decreases.

The Retail Industry is a major contributor to the ACT economy, accounting for \$2,444 million in turnover in 1996–97, an increase of 8.6% (\$193.9 million) since 1995–96. Household retailing (up 38.4%), Other retailing (up 33.3%) and Hospitality and Service Industry retailing (up 9.2%) showed the largest increases in 1996–97, while Recreational good retailing (down 2.6%) experienced the largest decrease.

Food retailing contributes the largest industry sector in the ACT with 38.8% of total industry turnover in 1996–97, followed by Hospitality services with 15.5% and Department stores with 11.6%.

9.9

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY BROAD INDUSTRY

<i>Retail establishments</i>	1993–94			1996–97	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
Food retailing	775.7	836.4	917.3	948.3	38.8
Department stores	278.3	281.8	289	283.6	11.6
Clothing and soft good retailing	154.3	150.1	176.9	180.2	7.4
Household good retailing	202.8	212.4	199.5	276.2	11.3
Recreational good retailing	128.6	135.6	142.3	138.6	5.7
Other retailing	182.4	174.6	179.1	238.7	9.8
Hospitality and services	337.7	344.5	346.2	378.2	15.5
Total retail turnover	2 059.8	2 135.4	2 250.3	2 444.2	100.0

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

In the following table, both the ACT 1991–92 Retail Census and 1996–97 Retail Survey statistics have been re-compiled by type of shopping centre in order to provide an indication of the market share of types of shopping centres.

It should be noted that the Retail Census and Retail Survey details are NOT directly comparable due to differences in scope. The main differences between the two sets of statistics are that the Retail Census primarily targeted shop front locations, the Retail Survey only covers employing businesses, and there are a number of ANZSIC class differences between the Retail Census and Retail Survey. Additionally, in order to provide the shopping centre dissection for the 1996–97 Retail Survey statistics, some of the information relating to multi location businesses has been estimated using a variety of indicators (e.g. number of employees, floor area, etc).

Since 1991–92, a number of shopping centres have been established in Canberra. In Tuggeranong, the Gordon local centre was established in 1993 and the Theodore local centre in 1994. In Gungahlin, the Palmerston local centre was established in 1994 and the Ngannawal local centre in 1996.

Findings from the 1991–92 Retail Census show that Town centres share of total turnover was 51.5%, Group centres 22.3%, Local centres 14.5% and Other centres 11.7%.

The proportions from the 1996–97 Retail Survey are very similar to those from the Retail Census, with Town centres share of total turnover being 50.4%, Group centres 24.5%, Local centres 13.5% and Other centres 11.6%.

Because of the differences in scope between the Retail Census and Retail Survey, care should be utilised in interpreting the small changes in the share of the market between 1991–92 and 1996–97 (Group centres up two percentage points with Town centres and Local centres both down one percentage point).

9.10 RETAIL TURNOVER BY TYPE OF SHOPPING CENTRE

	1991–92 Retail Census(a)				1996–97 Retail Survey Turnover(a)			
	Total Turnover		Food retailing		Other retailing		Total	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Town centre	923.3	51.5	360.4	37.4	869.5	58.9	1 230.1	50.4
Group centre	399.1	22.3	398.1	41.2	199.8	13.5	597.9	25.0
Local centre	259.3	14.5	133.9	13.9	196.0	13.3	329.9	13.5
Other centre	209.8	11.7	72.9	7.6	211.4	14.3	284.3	11.6
Total	1 791.4	100.0	965.5	100.0	1 476.7	100.0	2 442.2	100.0

(a) The Retail Census and Retail Survey details are not directly comparable due to differences in scope and coverage.

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

SHOPPING PREFERENCES

Results from the 1997 ACT Survey on Shopping Preferences, conducted in the ACT during October 1997, revealed that only 19% of households reported that their major shopping for food and grocery items was usually undertaken at their nearest shopping centre. In contrast, just under 59% reported that their convenience shopping was usually done at these centres. These proportions compare with 15% and 59% respectively in October 1996. The most commonly used facilities at the nearest shopping centres were supermarkets (by 74% of households), newsagents (32%), chemists (29%) and bakeries (22%). These were also the most commonly used facilities as indicated by the October 1996 survey. Overall, 17% of households did not utilise any shops or facilities at their nearest shopping centre over the four week period prior to the survey.

Throughout the Canberra Statistical Division, Group centres were well patronised by households for both the last major and convenience shopping trips and have improved their position since the October 1996 survey. In general, Town centres were also well supported for major shopping trips and Local centres for convenience shopping trips. Major shopping trips were undertaken to Group centres by 55% of households (47% in 1996), to Town centres by 39% (47% in 1996), to Other centres by 4% and to Local centres by 2%. Convenience shopping trips were undertaken to Group centres by 46% of households (45% in 1996), to Local centres by 41% (41% in 1996), to Town centres by 12% and to Other centres by 2%.

Overall, major shopping trips were undertaken 0.75 times a week and convenience shopping trips 2.2 times a week by households. Just over 54% of households usually did major shopping once a week and 32% once a fortnight. Nearly 76% usually did convenience shopping two or more times a week and 18% once a week.

In October 1997, just over 43% of households did their major shopping on Monday to Friday before 5pm, a decrease of four percentage points from October 1996. A further 23% did their shopping on Monday to Friday after 5pm, an increase of nearly two percentage points from the previous year. There was also an increase in shoppers preference for undertaking major shopping on Saturday morning (up one percentage point) and on Sunday (up nearly one percentage point) since the October 1996 survey.

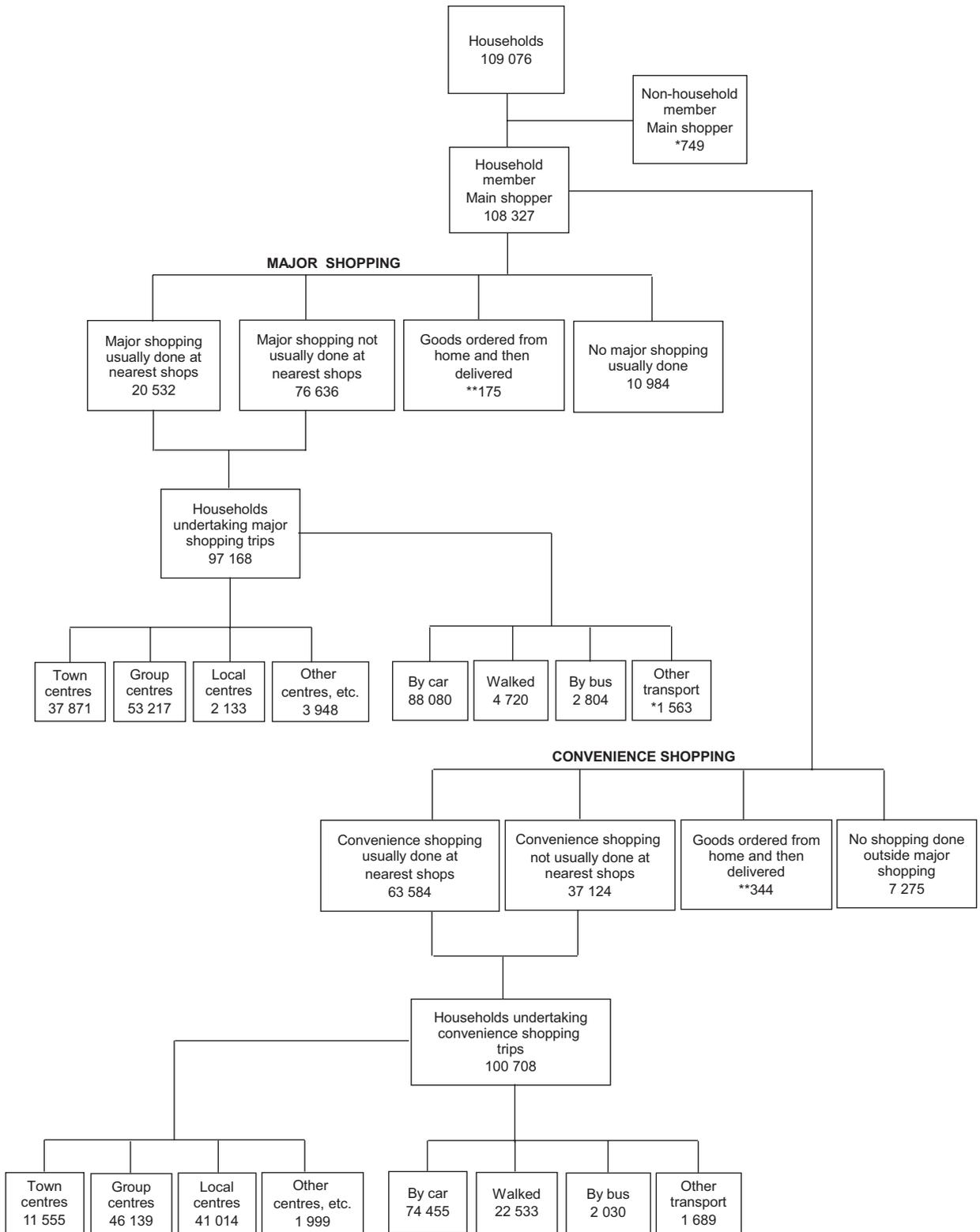
The most popular major shopping days were Thursday, Friday and Saturday, whereas for convenience shopping, Wednesday and Tuesday were slightly favoured ahead of other days.

The most popular times for households' major shopping trips were 10.00am to 11.59am (25% of households with an average of 11,900 trips per hour), 2.00pm to 4.59pm (25% with 8,000 trips per hour) and 5.00pm to 6.59pm (17% with 8,400 trips per hour), whereas for convenience shopping it was 5.00pm to 6.59pm (28% of households with an average of 14,100 trips per hour), 2.00pm to 4.59pm (22% with 7,400 trips per hour) and 10.00am to 11.59am (18% with 9,200 trips per hour).

The time to travel to shopping centres for major shopping trips took less than 5 minutes for 25% of trips and 5 to 9 minutes for 34% of trips. For convenience shopping, 45% of trips took less than 5 minutes and 22% took 5 to 9 minutes.

The structure of the population referred to in this survey are summarised in the following chart.

9.11 SHOPPING PREFERENCES



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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

As part of its service industry survey program, the ABS conducted surveys of selected business services industries in respect of the 1995–96 financial year. The industries covered were accounting, computing, consultant engineering, real estate agents, accommodation and community services. Selected data items are presented in table 9.12.

9.12 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Businesses at 30 June(a)</i>	<i>Total employment</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Selected income(b)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1993–94				
Film and video production and distribution	7	16	0.4	(c)1.2
Motion picture exhibition	5	134	1.9	(c)14.4
Radio services	9	164	6.8	(c)15.2
Television services	5	291	9.8	(c)75.1
1994–95				
Private medical services	312	1 363	39.5	108.8
Recreation services	16	136	1.9	(d)3.8
Clubs, hotels and bars	87	2 134	35.0	(c)172.5
Sports industries	94	1 050	12.2	(c)48.1
1995–96				
Accounting services(d)	139	908	32.8	64.4
Computing services	392	2 228	106.8	314.7
Consultant engineering services	85	573	21.2	60.4
Real estate agents	73	863	28.2	58.3
Accommodation services	42	1 811	32.9	116.2
Community services	133	3 581	54.5	(c) 111.0

(a) Businesses refer to numbers of management units.

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

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

(d) These businesses refer to number of practices.

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

Accounting services Of the selected service industries shown the more significant ones are those that also support the dominant ACT industry, government administration. These include computing services and accounting services. The 1995–96 survey of accounting services industry revealed that there were 139 practices at the end of June 1996 in the ACT (up 8.6% since 1992–93), employing a total of 908 persons (down 3.5% or 33 persons since 1992–93). Wages and salaries accrued to \$32.8 million (up 19.3% or \$5.3 million since 1992–93) and total income amounted to \$64.4 million (down 0.2% or \$0.1 million since 1992–93).

Computing services The 1995–96 survey of businesses in the computing services industry revealed that there was a total of 392 businesses in the ACT (up 50.2% or 131 businesses since 1992–93), employing a total of 2,228 people (up 53.7% or 778 persons since 1992–93). Wages and salaries amounted to \$106.8 million (up 58.5% or \$39.4 million since 1992–93) and total income was \$314.7 million (up 89.6% or \$148.7 million since 1992–93).

Computing services <i>continued</i>	Businesses operating in the ACT had a larger share of the computer services industry (4% of total income) relative to the ACT's share (2%) of the Australian population.
Consultant engineering services	The consultant engineering services industry survey revealed that there was a total of 85 businesses at the end of June 1996 in the ACT (down 17.6% or 15 businesses since 1992–93), employing a total of 573 people (down 19.5% or 139 people since 1992–93). Wages and salaries for the industry came to \$21.2 million (down 13.8% or \$3.4 million since 1992–93) and total income amounted to \$60.4 million (down 1.3% or \$0.8 million since 1992–93).
Real estate services	The real estate services industry survey revealed that there was a total of 73 businesses at the end of June 1996 (down 33.0% or 36 businesses since 1992–93), employing a total of 863 people (down 22.3% or 237 people since 1992–93). Wages and salaries for the industry came to \$28.2 million (down 10.5% or \$3.3 million since 1992–93) and total income accrued to \$58.3 million (down 10.7% or \$7 million).
Accommodation services	There was a total of 42 businesses in the accommodation industry at the end of June 1996, employing 1,811 people. Wages and salaries for the industry totalled \$32.9 million and total income was \$116.2. On average, each business in the accommodation industry in Australia employed 15 persons at the end of June 1996. Average employment for businesses in the ACT was highest amongst States and Territories at 43 persons. Businesses in the ACT also recorded the highest total income per business at \$2.8 million, well above the Australian average of \$1.0 million.
Community services	<p>From the 1995–96 Community Services Industry Survey, a total of \$113.3 million was spent on direct community services activities in the ACT—\$11 million (9.7%) on profit organisations, \$73.4 million (64.8%) on non-profit organisations and \$29 million (25.6%) on government organisations.</p> <p>Expenditure on direct community services activities for the ACT was distributed into six categories. Personal and social support received \$22 million (19.4%), child-care received \$26.5 million (23.4%), training and employment obtained \$5.1 million (4.5%), residential care and accommodation support received \$51.9 million (45.8%) and Other service activity received \$7.2 million (6.4%).</p> <p>The community services industry is comprised of four areas including, child care services (total expenses \$32 million), aged accommodation (\$13 million), residential care services (\$8 million) and non-residential care services (\$58 million). In addition, nursing homes (which are part of the health industry) had total expenses of \$13 million.</p>

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
continued

Refer to *ACT in Focus 1997* for a summary of the results for the 1994–95 survey *Sports Industries Australia*; the 1994–95 survey *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia*; the 1994–95 survey *Private Medical Practitioners, Australia* and the 1994–95 survey *Recreation Services, Australia*.

INFORMATION AND
SOURCES

- ABS publications
- Agriculture, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 7113.0).
 - Characteristics of Small Business, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 8127.0).
 - Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8687.0).
 - Computing Services Industry, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 8669.0).
 - Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia, 1993–94* (Cat. no. 8679.0).
 - Legal and Accounting Services, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 8678.0).
 - Livestock Products, Australia, May 1998* (Cat. no. 7215.0).
 - Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8201.0).
 - Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8654.0).
 - Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 7111.0).
 - Private Medical Practitioners, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8689.0).
 - Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 8663.0).
 - Recreation Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8688.0).
 - Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 8623.8).
 - Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0).
 - Selected Business Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8677.0).
 - Shopping Preferences, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 8644.8).
 - Sports Industries, Australia* (Cat. no. 8686.0).
 - Technical Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8676.0).
 - Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (Cat. no. 7503.0).
- Non-ABS publications
- Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, *Annual Report 1996–97*, AGPS, Canberra.

CHAPTER 10

HOUSING

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

NUMBER AND TYPES OF DWELLINGS

The Census of Population Housing, conducted every five years, provides information concerning the housing of the population in the ACT. At 6 August 1996, there were 114,382 private dwellings in the ACT, an increase of 16,026 (16.3%) since the 1991 Census. Of the 298,847 persons counted in the ACT at the 1996 Census, 286,468 (95.9%) were living in 106,686 occupied private dwellings, an increase of 18,362 (6.8%) persons since the 1991 Census. The remaining 7,696 (6.7%) private dwellings were unoccupied, an increase of 2,056 (36.5%) dwellings since the 1991 Census, mainly because the resident was absent at the time of the Census or the dwelling was for rent or sale. This compares with 1991 where there were 5,640 unoccupied dwellings, representing 5.7% of total private dwellings. The average number of persons per occupied private dwelling was 2.6 persons in August 1996, down from 2.7 persons in August 1991. At 6 August 1996, 12,379 (4.1%) persons in the ACT were residing in non-private dwellings, an increase of 1,162 (10.4%) persons since the 1991 Census. At the 1996 Census, 4,132 (33.4%) persons were counted in hotel or motel accommodation, with a further 3,481 (28.1%) were residing in residential colleges or halls of residence.

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

Separate houses were by far the most common type of dwelling structure in the ACT (77.3%). This was followed by semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses (12.6%), and flats, units or apartments (8.9%). Almost 74% of owner and purchaser households lived in separate houses, compared with only 23.7% of renter households.

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

Structure of dwelling	1991 total	1991	1996 total	1996
	dwellings	proportion	dwellings	proportion
	no.	%	no.	%
Separate house	74 333	80.2	82 477	77.3
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	9 592	10.3	13 443	12.6
Flat or apartment	7 760	8.4	9 499	8.9
Other(b)	477	0.5	319	0.3
Not stated	554	0.6	948	0.9
Total	92 716	100.0	106 686	100.0

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

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

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

Of the 106,686 occupied private dwellings recorded in the ACT on census night, 6 August, 1996, 29.5% (31,450) were owner occupied, 34.5% (36,766) were being purchased by the occupant and 32.1% (34,272) were being rented. This compares with the 1991 Census where 24.9% were owner occupied, 38.3% were being purchased, while 32.9% were being rented.

The majority of owner occupiers were living in a separate house (27,753 dwellings or 88.2%), followed by semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouse (2,625 dwellings or 8.3%). For purchasers, the largest proportion were living in a separate house (33,139 dwellings or 90.1%), followed by semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouse (2,644 dwellings or 7.2%). For renters the largest proportion were renting a separate house (18,991 dwellings or 55.4%), a semidetached, terrace or town house (7,471 dwellings or 21.8%), or a flat, unit or apartment (7,450 dwellings or 21.7%).

HOME OWNERSHIP AND RENTING

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

	Owner	Purchaser	Renter	Rent free	Life tenure	Not stated	Other	Total(a)
Tenure type	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Separate house	27 753	33 139	18 991	528	76	1 676	314	82 477
Semi-detached, terrace or town house	2 625	2 644	7 471	102	83	458	61	13 444
Flat, unit or apartment	684	698	7 450	114	53	463	35	9 497
Other dwelling	156	32	88	17	n.a	13	4	310
Not stated	232	253	272	9	n.a	178	3	947
Total	31 450	36 766	34 272	770	212	2 788	417	106 675

(a) The difference in the total number of dwellings from that in table 10.1 is attributed to random adjustments in table cells to avoid releasing small value data.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

The ABS publication *Housing, Australia: A Statistical Overview, 1996* (Cat. no. 1320.0) revealed that home ownership (that is, those who either own their own home outright or are purchasing their own home) was 64.4% of households in the ACT in 1994, which was the second lowest of all States and Territories. This compares with the national average of 70.1%, with Vic. (74.4%) recording the highest proportion and the NT (43.7%) the lowest proportion of owner/purchaser households.

Nationally, the proportion of households which owned their own home outright increased from 32.3% in 1976 to 41.8% in 1994. In the ACT this rose from 7.1% in 1976 to 28.1% in 1994. The proportion of Australian households which are still paying off their own home decreased from 35.6% in 1976 to 28.3% in 1994. The ACT experienced a more substantial fall from 56.1% in 1976 to 36.3% in 1994. This was mainly the result of an increasing proportion of home purchasers who have paid off their mortgages.

The proportion of households which were renters in Australia increased slightly over the period, from 25.9% in 1976 to 27.6% in 1994. During the same period the ACT remained stable at 34.6%, which was the second highest proportion after the Northern Territory (52.6%), with Victoria (23.7%) recording the lowest proportion of households renting in 1994.

The proportion of households renting privately in the ACT increased from 16.6% in 1976 to 21.8% in 1994. There was a corresponding fall in the number of households renting publicly-owned accommodation in the ACT, declining from 18.1% in 1976 to 12.8% in 1994.

ACCESSIBILITY AND
AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING

House prices Established house prices in Canberra recovered slightly in the year to June 1997. The moving annual median price for established houses was \$152,000 in 1997, up \$400 or 0.3% from 1996. This followed annual falls of 4.4% and 1.4% for the previous two years.

Compared to Australia's seven Capital cities, Canberra's median house prices in 1997 was the fourth most expensive, following Sydney (\$261,400) and Darwin (\$175,700) and Melbourne (\$175,200) while Hobart (\$108,700) recorded the lowest median house prices.

The cost of an established townhouse fell again in 1997, to \$120,700. This was \$1,400 (or 1.1%) lower than 1996 and followed a \$7,400 (or 5.7%) decrease from 1995 to 1996.

10.3 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE AND UNIT PRICES(a)

<i>As at June</i>	<i>Established house</i>	<i>Established unit/townhouse</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
1990	116.8	95.6
1991	125.9	95.5
1992	147.5	120.1
1993	158.3	129.5
1994	160.5	128.9
1995	158.3	129.5
1996	151.6	122.1
1997	152.0	120.7

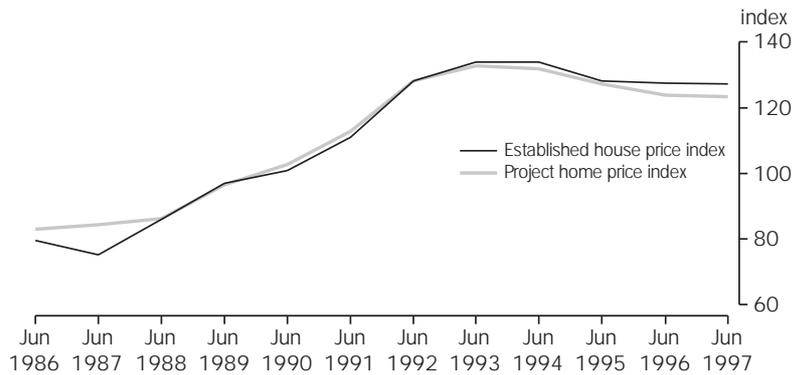
(a) Moving annual median refers to the average monthly median over 12 months.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd, Market Facts, 1996, Canberra.

House price index Established house prices in Canberra fell 1.1% from 1995–96 to 1996–97. Similar falls were also registered in Hobart (down 1.0%), and Adelaide (down 0.1%). House prices rose 2.1% over the same period for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Project home prices also fell in 1996–97 in Canberra (down 0.9%). Some other capital cities also experienced falls with Adelaide having the largest decrease (–4.0%), followed by Brisbane (–0.9%, the same as Canberra). The weighted average of the eight capital cities fell by 0.3%.

10.4 ESTABLISHED AND PROJECT HOME PRICE INDEX



Source: *Housing, Australia: A Statistical Overview, 1996* (Cat. no. 1320.0)

Housing costs

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

In 1995–96 the mean weekly housing cost for all Canberra households was \$141, 23.7% higher than the mean for all capital cities. Actual housing costs for Canberra were higher than all capital cities for all tenure types although as a proportion of income the costs were similar, reflecting Canberra's higher incomes.

The highest costs in Canberra were for owners with a mortgage (\$228 per week). This group also spent the equal largest proportion of their income on housing (19%), the same amount as public renters.

10.5 HOUSING COSTS, 1995–96, CANBERRA AND ALL CAPITAL CITIES

Tenure type	Canberra			All capital cities		
	Households '000	Mean weekly housing costs \$	Costs as proportion of income %	Households '000	Mean weekly housing costs \$	Costs as proportion of income %
Owner without a mortgage	30	24	3	1 708.7	23	3
Owner with a mortgage	42.7	228	19	1 285.9	216	19
Public renter	12.8	77	19	264.3	62	17
Private renter	22.8	170	18	937.2	160	20
Total renters (incl. other renters)	38.6	135	18	1 274.3	135	20
Total	111.4	141	14	4 268.9	114	13

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia* (Cat. no. 4130.0).

Rental prices The median rental prices of both three bedroom houses and two bedroom townhouses/units (both unfurnished) peaked in 1992 with houses renting at \$200 per week and townhouses/units at \$175 per week. Since this time there has been a fall in prices until 1995 followed by a recovery in 1996. However, at June 1997 rental prices for houses decreased by 2.9% to \$170 and rental prices for townhouses/units decreased by 6.3% to \$150 per week.

10.6 MEDIAN RENTS OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND UNITS LET

As at June	3 bedroom house	2 bedroom unit/townhouse
	\$	\$
1991	175	160
1992	200	175
1993	185	165
1994	170	150
1995	170	140
1996	175	160
1997	170	150

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd, Market Facts, 1996, Canberra.

HOUSING FINANCE

In 1996–97 a total of \$979.8 million was lent by banks and other credit agencies to finance the construction and purchase of 9,491 dwellings in the ACT. This represents an increase of \$34.9 million (or 3.7%) in finance commitments but a decrease of 109 (or 1.1%) dwellings financed from the previous year. Numbers and values of dwelling units financed appear to have peaked in 1993–94 after showing strong growth in previous years.

10.7 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a)

Year	Dwelling units	Value
	no.	\$m
1991–92	8 555	741.5
1992–93	10 780	1 105.6
1993–94	12 719	1 245.8
1994–95	9 696	946.7
1995–96	9 600	944.9
1996–97	9 491	979.8

(a) Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5609.0).

First home buyers scheme On 25 September 1996 the ACT Government launched Stage 1 of the Kickstart First Home Buyers Assistance Program. The objectives of Kickstart are to improve the opportunities of low income earners to own their own home. It is also targeted at current public housing tenants as a means of freeing up public rental properties in order to reduce the waiting list for public housing. In addition to providing incentives for first home buyers, the program is intended to encourage the local building industry at a time when Commonwealth reductions to the public service are impacting negatively on the local economy and employment. In the 1998–99 ACT budget the ACT Government announced a six month extension to the Kickstart Program to 31 December 1998. Since its launch this program has assisted more than 630 people into their own homes at a value of over \$1.89 million.

RENTAL INVESTORS

The ABS publication *Investors in Rental Dwellings, Australia* (Cat. no. 8711.0) conducted in July 1993 revealed that the ACT had the highest incidence of investors in rental property in Australia. In July 1993, 8.8% (18,700) persons were investors in rental property in the ACT. A further 13,072 people were intending to invest in residential rental property during the two years following July 1993, comprising 8,373 (64.1%) new investors and 4,699 (35.9%) investors who were planning to purchase another property.

Almost half (49.0%) of the investors who lived in the ACT had their investment in a different postcode area. Only 9.6% of investors in residential rental property in the ACT live in another State or Territory.

PUBLIC HOUSING

At the time of the 1996 Census there were 10,636 households renting from the ACT Housing Authority. The structure of these households was markedly different to the pattern shown for the ACT as a whole. The biggest difference was in one parent families where 30.7% of Housing Authority households were in this category but only 10.8% of ACT households were one parent families. Almost one third (31.7%) of Housing Authority tenants were made up of lone households while this group made up only 21.5% of all households. Conversely, while 60.4% of all households in the ACT were couple families with or without children, only 34.5% of Housing Authority tenants were in this category.

10.8 HOUSING AUTHORITY TENANTS, AUGUST 1996

	Housing Authority tenants		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
One family households				
Couple family with children	2 551	24.0	39 885	38.3
Couple family without children	1 115	10.5	22 994	22.1
One parent family	3 263	30.7	11 239	10.8
Other family	88	0.8	1 184	1.1
Lone person household	3 372	31.7	22 353	21.5
Other households(a)	247	2.3	6 462	6.2
Total	10 636	100.0	104 117	100.0

(a) Includes households with more than one family present and group households.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

DWELLING PROBLEMS

The three major problems reported by households in the ACT in 1994 were draughts, windows and pests. Draughts were noted by 28.8% of households, windows that were broken or defective by 28.5% and pests (such as spiders, rodents or possums but not including white ants) were a problem in 26.8% of households.

For households in Australia, pests were the most common problem (29.7%), followed by electrical faults (25.9%) and draughts (21.5%).

HOUSEHOLDS ACCESS TO AMENITIES

Households in the ACT were generally satisfied with access to work and amenities. According to the Australian Housing Survey, 1994, the highest satisfaction rates in the ACT were for access to shops (93.8%), doctors (87.9%) and parks (87.6%). The highest dissatisfaction rates were found for hospitals (7.3%), entertainment (4.9%) and public transport (3.2%). When compared to Australia, ACT households have higher levels of satisfaction with access to work and amenities, except hospitals, and lower levels of dissatisfaction. One reason for this may be the greater geographical spread of households in other States and Territories.

10.9 HOUSEHOLD SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO WORK AND SERVICES, 1994

	Access to								
	Work	Shops	Public transport	Doctors	Hospital	Parks	Schools	Child-care	Entertainment
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Satisfied	71.5	93.8	74.0	87.9	70.7	87.6	56.9	26.6	73.5
Dissatisfied	2.4	*1.6	3.2	2.1	7.3	*1.6	*1.1	*1.5	4.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5.3	4.2	6.0	8.1	17.3	8.3	3.4	2.1	16.7
Not applicable	20.9	**0.4	16.7	1.9	4.7	2.5	38.6	69.8	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Housing Survey, 1994 (Cat. no. 4182.0).

TRENDS IN THE
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Total construction in the ACT fell by \$8.2 million (1.1%) from 1995–96 to 1996–97. This follows a larger decrease the previous year of \$35.6 million (4.5%). The fall was due to a decrease in residential building and engineering construction which was partially compensated for by a rise in non-residential building.

Non-residential building

Non-residential building accounted for the largest proportion of construction activity in the ACT in 1996–97, 49.9%, (\$378.0 million) which was \$45.2 million (13.6%) higher than the previous year. Residential building had its fourth annual consecutive fall, down 10.3% to \$257.9 million. Engineering construction also fell, by 16.5% to \$121.3 million. Since 1992–93, non-residential building has been the only sector not to suffer continued decreases in activity, over the last four financial years residential building has fallen 45.5%, engineering construction has fallen 29.8% while non-residential building has risen 77.9%.

10.10

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF BUILDING COMMENCED

	<i>Residential building</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>	<i>Engineering construction</i>	Total construction
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1991–92	379.2	248.0	189.7	816.9
1992–93	473.9	212.5	172.9	859.3
1993–94	448.0	308.1	167.5	923.6
1994–95	343.5	291.4	157.9	792.8
1995–96	287.4	332.8	145.2	765.4
1996–97	257.9	378.0	121.3	757.2

Source: Building Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8752.0); Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0).

Residential building

Residential building involves the construction of dwelling units, which comprise new houses, new other residential buildings (flats, apartments, villa units, townhouses, duplexes, etc.), and dwellings created as part of alterations and additions to existing dwellings (including conversions to dwelling units).

The number of new dwellings units approved in 1996–97 (1,957) decreased by 5.2% (108) from the previous year. Just over 62.5% of all approvals in 1996–97 were for houses compared to 58.5% in 1995–96 and 56.4% in 1994–95. Nationally the number of new residential dwelling unit approvals rose by 10.4% in 1996–97.

Commencements and completions also fell in 1996–97. Commencements were down by 243 (11.1%) while completions were down by 314 (13.3%). The slump in residential building activity is a result of a number of factors including a slowing down in the Territory's population growth (detailed in Chapter 4) and the slowing of the ACT economy (detailed in Chapters 3 and 8).

The Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry in the ACT reports' show how dwelling commencement activity ran in excess of underlying requirements over the period 1991–92 to 1993–94 causing an excess stock of dwellings. This excess stock of dwellings in the ACT combined with recent cuts to the public sector has contributed towards depressed prices and residential construction activity in recent years.

10.11

NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Approvals				
Houses	1 679	1 533	1 208	1 224
Other residential	2 381	1 184	857	727
<i>Total</i>	4 060	2 717	2 065	1 957
Commencements				
Houses	1 764	1 533	1 289	1 158
Other residential	2 383	1 194	906	729
<i>Total</i>	4 147	2 727	2 195	1 952
Under construction at the end of the period				
Houses	647	512	457	383
Other residential	1 821	627	510	424
<i>Total</i>	2 468	1 139	967	941
Completed				
Houses	1 840	1 663	1 339	1 230
Other residential	1 721	2 388	1 023	815
<i>Total</i>	3 561	4 051	2 362	2 048

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Manufacturing and Construction Section.

Construction activity by
sector

The total value of building work approved in 1996–97 decreased by 19.9% (\$152.6 million) from the previous year to \$614.9 million. The value of private sector approvals increased by 23.3% (\$88.1 million) while the value of public sector approvals decreased by 61.7% (\$240.7 million). The most notable decreases in building work approved were for offices (down 57.3% or \$196.7 million) and educational buildings (down 60.1% or \$48.9 million). The most notable increase was in work approved for new residential building (up 21.8% or \$47.6 million).

The value of work done during 1996–97 increased by 8.6% to \$657.9 million. This was mainly due to a rise in public sector office work, up \$54.5 million (51.3%). As can be seen in this data the importance of public sector building causes a certain volatility in ACT building values as large office projects can heavily affect year to year levels.

While approvals for private sector new residential buildings rose over the year, the value of work done actually fell by \$38.8 million or 16.9%. However, the value of private sector office work done increased over the period, up 41.0% or \$24.4 million.

10.12

VALUE OF BUILDING BY SECTOR, 1996–97

	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Approved			
New residential building	261.3	4.6	265.9
Alterations and additions to residential building	56.8	0.0	56.8
Shops	21.9	0.2	22.1
Offices	63.6	83.0	146.6
Educational	8.3	24.1	32.4
Health	11.6	11.7	23.3
Entertainment and recreational	23.6	11.8	35.4
Other	18.6	13.8	32.4
<i>Total approvals</i>	<i>465.7</i>	<i>149.2</i>	<i>614.9</i>
Work done during period			
New residential building	191.4	8.7	200.1
Alterations and additions to residential building	54.4	6.0	60.4
Shops	9.2	0.3	9.5
Offices	83.9	160.7	244.6
Educational	7.1	55.4	62.5
Health	9.4	10.0	19.4
Entertainment and recreational	21.3	10.0	31.3
Other	17.1	13.0	30.1
<i>Total work done during period</i>	<i>393.8</i>	<i>264.1</i>	<i>657.9</i>

Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8752.8).*

Engineering construction

The major components of engineering construction work done were Telecommunications (41.3% of all work done in 1996–97) and Roads, highways and subdivisions (29.8%). Traditionally these two sectors have been the major contributors to engineering activity in the ACT.

Total engineering construction in 1996–97 fell by 16.5% (\$23.9 million) from the previous year. This was due to a decrease of \$28.6 million (40.5%) in private sector engineering construction. Notable decreases in the value of private sector engineering construction activity were experienced in the areas of Recreation (down \$13.8 million or 72.6%) and Roads, highways and subdivisions (down \$12.1 million or 26.1%).

In contrast, public sector activity increased by 6.3% to \$79.3 million in 1996–97. This rise consisted of increases in public sector works on Sewerage and drainage works (up 44.3% or \$3.5 million) and Telecommunications (up 7.3% or \$3.4 million). These increases were offset by a fall in work done on Water storage and supply (down 89.4% or \$4.2 million).

10.13

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF WORK DONE—1996–97

	<i>Roads, highways, and subdivisions</i>	<i>Water storage and supply</i>	<i>Sewerage and drainage</i>	<i>Electricity generation transmission and distribution</i>	<i>Pipelines</i>	<i>Recreation</i>	<i>Telecom- munications</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Private sector									
1993–94	82.7	2.9	5.7	1.2	1.5	13.2	1.4	—	108.6
1994–95	62.4	6.8	4.2	—	1.6	13.0	—	1.0	89.2
1995–96	46.3	—	1.1	—	3.9	19.0	—	0.2	70.6
1996–97	34.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	5.2	—	0.2	42.0
Public sector									
1993–94	0.4	4.1	7.9	22.0	—	—	24.6	—	58.9
1994–95	0.7	1.5	13.2	18.7	—	—	34.7	—	68.8
1995–96	1.9	4.7	7.9	13.5	—	—	46.7	—	74.6
1996–97	2.0	0.5	11.4	14.6	—	—	50.1	0.7	79.3
Total									
1993–94	83.1	7.0	13.6	23.2	1.5	13.2	26.0	—	167.5
1994–95	63.1	8.3	17.4	18.7	1.6	13.0	34.7	1.0	157.9
1995–96	48.2	4.7	9.0	13.5	3.9	19.0	46.7	0.2	145.2
1996–97	36.2	0.6	11.9	14.9	1.5	5.2	50.1	0.9	121.3

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

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

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Tourism is seen as one of the more important sectors in the ACT economy, attracting considerable numbers of national and international visitors to a diversity of business, cultural, sporting, educational and recreational events. Tourism creates direct employment in the ACT and surrounding regions through the consumption of a wide range of goods and services provided by transport and tour operators, accommodation establishments, entertainment and arts venues, museums and historical sites and restaurants. The ACT offers many renowned tourist attractions including the New Parliament House, the Australian War Memorial, the National Art Gallery and the surrounding national parks of the Brindabella Mountains and Namadji National Park.

TOURISM

According to the results from the Canberra Visitors Survey 1996–97 provided by Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation, an estimated 1.58 million people visited the ACT during 1996–97. This represents a decrease of around 200,000 visitors or 9% compared with 1995–96. Of the 1.58 million visitors to the ACT in 1996–97, 1.30 million (82.5%) were domestic visitors and 277,000 (17.5%) were international visitors.

During 1996–97 the majority of visitors, 54%, were male and 46% were female. The predominate age group of visitors to the ACT was 30–49 years, which represents 48% of total visitors.

One third (33.0%) of all visitors to Canberra did not stay overnight. This is a 3 percentage point decrease on the 1995–96 figure. The use of hotel/motel accommodation increased in 1996–97 and remains the most popular form of accommodation, accounting for 36% of all visitors to Canberra. This compares with 33% in 1995–96. Other types of accommodation most frequently used include friends and relatives (16.0%) and caravan/camping (7.0%). The average length of stay for a Canberra visit during 1996–97 was 2.6 nights.

Private/company vehicle (49%) was the most popular form of transport used by visitors to the ACT in 1996–97, followed by plane (35%).

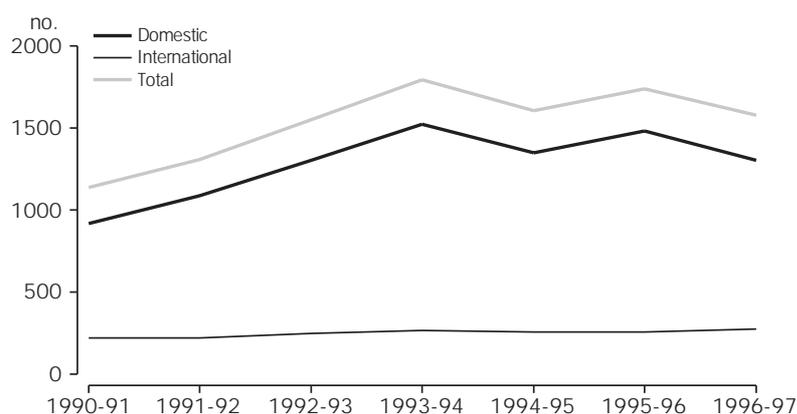
In 1996–97 tourism injected a direct expenditure of about \$274 million into the ACT economy with an average expenditure per visitor of \$172. This compares with direct expenditure of \$305 million in 1995–96 and an average expenditure per visitor of \$175.

11.1 TOTAL VISITOR ARRIVALS

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<i>Type of visitor</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Domestic	917 000	1 089 100	1 302 000	1 523 100	1 347 800	1 481 100	1 303 000
International	221 500	220 000	251 000	268 700	259 500	258 400	277 000
Total	1 138 500	1 309 100	1 553 000	1 791 800	1 607 300	1 739 500	1 580 000

Source: Canberra Tourism, Canberra Visitors Survey 1996-97.

11.2 VISITORS TO THE ACT, 1990-91 TO 1996-97



Domestic tourists Interstate visitors accounted for 82.5% (1.30 million) of all visitors to the ACT in 1996-97, which is a decrease of 178,000 (12.0%) visitors from 1995-96. This comparative decrease is largely attributed to the high volume of tourists who visited Canberra in the June quarter 1995-96 for the Turner Exhibition at the National Gallery.

Of the domestic visitors to Canberra in 1996-97, 52.0% came from NSW (35.0% from Sydney), 24.0% from Victoria (20.0% from Melbourne), 11.0% from Queensland, and a total of 12.0% from South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

Average expenditure per domestic visitor for 1996-97 was \$160, with accommodation being the largest expenditure item (\$52), followed by food and drinks (\$48), other expenditure (\$26), shopping (\$23), package tours (\$6) and conferences (\$5).

11.3 DOMESTIC VISITORS, BY STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE

<i>Domestic point of origin</i>	<i>Visitors</i>		<i>Change on</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1995–96</i>
New South Wales	682 000	52.0	-12.0
Victoria	307 000	24.0	-12.0
Queensland	146 000	11.0	-15.0
South Australia	75 000	6.0	-15.0
Western Australia	56 000	4.0	-5.0
Tasmania	33 000	2.0	-8.0
Northern Territory	3 000	0.0	-56.0
Total domestic tourists	1 303 000	100.0	-12.0

Note: Totals may not exactly add up due to rounding.

Source: Canberra Tourism, Canberra Visitors Survey 1996–97.

Overseas tourists In 1996–97 overseas visitors accounted for 17.5% (277,000) of all visitors to the ACT, compared to 14.9% (258,400) in 1995–96.

The United Kingdom and Ireland (90,300 or 32.6%) were the countries with the largest proportion of overseas visitors to the ACT in 1996–97, followed by Other Europe (65,100 or 23.5%), the United States (50,100 or 18.1%), and Other Asia (22,900 or 8.3%).

Average expenditure per international visitor for 1996–97 was \$239, with accommodation being the largest expenditure item (\$74), followed by food and drinks (\$73), shopping (\$43), other (\$30), conferences (\$13), package tours (\$6), and organised tours (\$1).

11.4 OVERSEAS VISITORS, 1996–97

<i>Usual country of residence</i>	<i>Visitors</i>		<i>Changes on</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1995–96</i>
New Zealand	21 200	7.7	-6.0
United States of America	50 100	18.1	22.0
Canada	14 800	5.3	-2.0
United Kingdom/Ireland	90 300	32.6	15.0
Other Europe	65 100	23.5	-21.0
Japan	3 800	1.4	-60.0
Other Asia	22 900	8.3	108.0
Other	8 900	3.2	-46.0
Total	277 000	100.0	7.0

Note: Total may not add up exactly due to rounding. Care should also be taken with Asian visitor numbers due to their smaller sample sizes.

Source: Canberra Tourism, Canberra Visitors Survey 1996–97.

Purpose of visit Business continues to be the main purpose of trips to the ACT with 33.0% of all visitors in 1996–97, followed by 18.0% who were here to see the capital, while 15.0% came to visit friends and relatives.

11.5 PURPOSE OF VISIT

	1995–96	1996–97
<i>Purpose of visit</i>	%	%
To see the Capital	14.0	18.0
Visiting friends and relatives	13.0	15.0
Holiday	5.0	3.0
Short break	11.0	8.0
Specific event/attraction	8.0	10.0
Business/conference	35.0	33.0
Day trip/passing through	6.0	5.0
Other	8.0	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Canberra Tourism, Canberra Visitors Survey 1996–97.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The average occupancy rate for Hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACT in 1996–97 was 58.3%, a decrease of 4.4 percentage points on the previous year. Takings for these establishments remained at \$76.4 million during 1996–97.

Unit occupancy rates for Holiday flats and units fell 3.9 percentage points to 66.1% during the year to June 1997 and takings fell 4.5% to \$17.2 million. In 1996–97, Caravan parks experienced a 0.5 percentage point decrease in site occupancy rates, however takings increased 14.9% to \$3.0 million.

11.6 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities(a)					
Establishments	no.	43	44	45	47
Guest rooms	no.	3 530	3 593	3 666	3 828
Bed spaces	no.	10 422	10 504	10 853	11 481
Room occupancy rates	%	64.2	65.4	62.7	58.3
Takings	\$'000	69 584	75 356	76 435	76 436
Holiday flats and units(b)					
Letting entities	no.	16	17	18	17
Flats and units	no.	574	766	778	751
Bed spaces	no.	2 181	2 917	3 006	2 818
Unit occupancy rate	%	66.9	70.5	70.0	66.1
Takings	\$'000	10 591	14 877	18 007	17 195
Caravan parks(c)					
Establishments	no.	5	5	5	5
Capacity (sites)	no.	1 074	1 074	1 039	1 052
Site occupancy	%	42.1	41.0	39.1	38.6
Takings	\$'000	2 954	2 851	2 602	2 990

(a) Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities include hotels licensed to operate a public bar, and motels, private hotels and guest houses all of which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and have breakfast available to guests.

(b) Holiday flats, units and houses excludes establishments predominantly operated on a time-share basis. They are mainly self-contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and do not have breakfast available for guests.

(c) Caravan parks refers to parks which provide accommodation to the general public and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8635.8)*.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The New Parliament House continues to be the most popular national tourist attraction in the ACT with 36% of visitors passing through its doors in 1996-97, representing an increase of 5 percentage points since 1995-96. The other major attractions were the Australian War Memorial with 28% of tourists visiting the attraction (up 5 percentage points on 1995-96), Telstra Tower with 25% of tourists visiting the attraction (up 4 percentage points on 1995-96) and the National Gallery with 21% of tourists visiting the attraction (up 2 percentage points on 1995-96).

The top six tourist sights in 1996-97 were the same as the previous year.

11.7 NATIONAL ATTRACTIONS VISITED(a)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<i>Attractions</i>	(b)%	(b)%	(b)%	(b)%
Parliament House (new)	40	32	31	36
Australian War Memorial	25	24	23	28
Telstra Tower	20	20	21	25
National Gallery of Australia	28	20	19	21
National Science and Technology Centre	8	10	12	12
Old Parliament House	9	14	15	11
Regatta Point National Capital	5	5	10	11
Looking at Embassies	10	11	12	10
Botanic Gardens	5	5	6	6
Cockington Green	6	6	6	5
High Court of Australia	6	10	11	5
Royal Australian Mint	4	12	11	5
National Library	4	4	4	4
Australian Institute of Sport	3	3	4	4
Casino Canberra	4	4	4	3
National Aquarium	2	2	2	2
National Film and Sound Archive	2	4	3	2
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve	1	2	2	2
National Dinosaur Museum	2	2	2	1
Lanyon Homestead	1	1	1	1
None of the above	28	33	32	25

(a) Attractions visited refers to all visitors including those resident in the ACT.

(b) The percentages are of visitor numbers to the ACT.

Source: Canberra Tourism, Canberra Visitors Survey 1996-97.

HERITAGE PLACES

There is a growing awareness among Australians of heritage places and the importance of preserving them. In the ACT there are a number of Aboriginal places and historic places on the register of the national estate. The Aboriginal environment includes Aboriginal sites, areas, structures and other features which have historic, scientific, aesthetic, social or traditional value. The historic environment includes places of significance since the European settlement of Australia such as old buildings, towns, shipwrecks, streetscapes, parks and gardens.

All States and Territories have specific legislation which protects Aboriginal archaeological sites regardless of land tenure. There were 25 Aboriginal places in the ACT on the Register of the National Estate at 30 June 1997 and 888 places in Australia. There were 16 modified trees (scarred and carved) that were on the register, with other places consisting of occupation sites (2 places), grinding grooves (2 places), art sites (2 places) and quarries, stone arrangements and places of significance to aboriginal people all with one place each.

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

CULTURE

The ABS conducted a survey of attendance at selected culture/leisure venues in March 1995. The results showed that residents of the ACT had the highest participation rate of all States and Territories for 12 of the 19 selected venues and activities.

Cinemas were the most popular frequented venue, with 72.9% of ACT residents attending. The second most popular was the Botanic Gardens, at 49.3%, closely followed by National, State or local libraries at 47.9%. These were also the most popular at the national level, although participation rates were about 10 percentage points lower for all three.

Participation rates at venues were generally higher for people in the middle age groups (35-44). However, the age of the participant also varied according to the cultural event. Popular music concerts, cinema and animal and marine parks were frequented mostly by people aged 15-24 years. Cultural venues such as dance, classical music, art galleries, museums and the botanic garden had higher participation rates amongst the 35-54 age group. Cultural venues such as the opera, theatre, libraries and other performing arts were frequented by participants of various age groups in roughly the same proportions.

11.8 PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES, BY AGE—MARCH 1995

<i>Venue/activity</i>	<i>15-17 years</i>	<i>18-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-54 years</i>	<i>55-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Art gallery	36.7	34.2	36.7	46.1	50.3	45.6	40.9	41.6	22.3
Museum	34.7	43.2	44.3	56.6	49.9	39.4	32.7	45.4	27.8
Animal and marine park	41.3	50.5	45.9	44.4	33.6	27.3	22.8	40.3	35.3
Botanic garden	36.3	50.3	45.3	51.8	55.4	51.7	47.1	49.3	38.5
National, State or local library	56.8	46.0	45.8	57.3	43.9	40.4	43.3	47.9	38.4
Popular music	50.7	65.2	42.3	33.6	33.9	24.0	16.7	39.6	26.9
Classical music	9.4	12.1	8.4	15.2	19.6	22.5	15.2	14.2	7.7
Theatre	25.8	29.9	17.3	25.7	24.2	17.9	18.4	23.0	16.6
Dance	20.6	15.6	12.3	17.9	17.6	6.1	15.3	15.2	10.0
Opera or musical	17.6	31.1	23.4	22.6	35.1	18.6	16.6	25.0	14.8
Other performing arts	25.7	33.2	28.3	27.8	25.2	10.3	12.2	25.3	18.7
Cinema	90.9	90.9	78.7	78.8	65.5	49.3	35.9	72.9	62.1

(a) Percentages are of proportions of residential populations.

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

Cultural funding Total funding on culture in the ACT by the ACT Government was \$26.7 million for the year 1995–96. Most of the funding was attributable to the two groups, Recreational facilities and services (\$9.8 million or 36.7% of total funding) and Cultural facilities and services (\$15.2 million or 57.1%).

State and territory government funding per head of population was the highest in the Northern Territory, followed by the ACT and South Australia. In 1995–96, the ACT Government funding on culture was equivalent to \$86.70 per head of population, compared to \$386.20 for the Northern Territory and \$86.50 for South Australia.

11.9

CULTURAL FUNDING PER HEAD OF POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1995–96

	<i>Recreational facilities and services</i>	<i>Cultural facilities and services</i>	<i>Broadcasting and film</i>	<i>Recreation and culture n.e.c.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New South Wales	25.70	33.70	1.70	0.90	62.00
Victoria	15.30	30.10	1.30	2.90	49.60
Queensland	36.10	29.90	1.80	1.80	69.70
South Australia	23.70	57.00	2.70	3.10	86.50
Western Australia	19.40	47.00	2.00	4.60	72.80
Tasmania	30.50	29.90	0.10	1.40	61.90
Northern Territory	249.20	134.80	—	2.20	386.20
Australian Capital Territory	31.80	49.50	0.20	5.20	86.70

Source: *Cultural Funding, Australia* (Cat. no.4183.0).

USE OF LIBRARIES

During October 1995 a survey was run by the ABS on Travel to Work and Educational Institutions and Use of Library Services in the ACT. Just over 45% of Canberrans aged five years and older (122,600 persons) reported having used an ACT public library in the 12 months to October 1995.

In October 1996 the ACT government engaged Urban Spatial and Economic Consultants Pty Ltd to undertake a survey detailing the use of library services in the ACT. A total of 800 telephone surveys were undertaken in a one week period.

The survey found that the ACT has a high level of library usage (54.4% of respondents are classified as library users) and attributed it to socio-economic (demand) factors, such as the above average proportion of educated residents and the quality of the buildings. The results reveal that 64.0% of all households have at least one person who is a library user.

Please refer to *ACT in Focus 1997* for a summary of the findings for both surveys.

The *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 4177.0) publication indicates that the ACT is Australia's most active city when it comes to organised sport participation.

The ACT had a sport participation rate of 34.2% for 1996–97, down 2.7 percentage points from the previous year. The Northern Territory had the second highest participation rate (33.0%), followed by Western Australia (32.6%) and Tasmania (31.1%). The national sport participation rate was 28.6% for the year 1996–97.

Participation rates were highest for the 15–24 age groups (50.6%), and declined steadily with age. Only 17.6% of persons aged 65 years and over participated in organised sport and physical activities in the ACT.

Males in the ACT had a higher participation rate (40.1%) than females (28.6%).

11.10 SPORT PARTICIPATION RATES, 1996–97

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
15–24	55.2	45.9	50.6
25–34	46.3	32.2	39.1
35–44	37.5	25.0	31.0
45–54	32.3	20.7	26.4
55–64	26.5	17.7	22.2
65 and over	21.4	14.5	17.6
Total	40.1	28.6	34.2

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

Most popular organised sport

In 1996–97 aerobics proved to be the sport with the highest participation rate (7.1%) in the ACT for all persons. This was followed by golf (3.2%), netball (3.1%), martial arts (3.0%) and swimming (2.4%). Aerobics and golf were also the two most popular sports in Australia with participation rates of 4.1% and 3.2% respectively.

Aerobics was the most popular sport for females (11.2% participation rate), while golf was for males (5.9%).

11.11

MOST POPULAR ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES, PARTICIPATION RATES(a)—1996–97

Sport/activity	Males	Females	Persons(b)
	%	%	%
Aerobics	2.8	11.2	7.1
Golf	5.9	*0.6	3.2
Netball	1.8	4.3	3.1
Martial arts	3.4	2.7	3.0
Swimming	1.6	3.2	2.4
Touch football	2.7	1.3	2.0
Basketball	2.3	1.2	1.8
Tennis	2.2	1.4	1.8
Cycling	2.0	1.3	1.8
Soccer (outdoor)	2.6	*0.5	1.5
Volleyball	1.8	*0.8	1.3

(a) Persons aged 15 and over.

(b) Proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

Expenditure Participants spent \$61.6 million on sport and physical activities in the ACT during 1996–97, down 11.8% on the previous year. The main areas of expenditure were equipment and clothing (\$18.1 million), followed by membership (\$13.4 million), transport (\$12.4 million) and weekly fees (\$9.8 million).

Each participant spent an average of \$801 during 1996–97 on sport and physical activities in the ACT, compared to a national average of \$693.

The most expensive organised sport and physical activity in the ACT for the year 1996–97 was golf, with an average per participant cost of \$1,189. Ice/snow sports was the second most expensive sport (\$889), followed by volleyball (\$736). The cheapest sporting activity was touch football, with an average cost per participant of \$134 for the year.

Children's participation During 1996–97, 31,100 (70.8%) of 5–14 year olds participated in at least one organised sport or physical activity. The Australian participation rate for children was 61.1%, giving the ACT the highest child participation rate out of all the States and Territories.

The child participation rate in sport was higher at the club organised level (63.2%) than the after school hours level (23.4%). Male participation rates (75.8%) for people aged 5–14 years were higher than female rates (65.5%) in the ACT during 1996–97.

ACT residents had the second highest attendance rate for sporting events of all the States and Territories at 49.1%. Northern Territory had the highest at 50.4%, while the figure for Australia was 44.3%.

The most popular sport attended in the ACT was rugby league, with an attendance rate of 28.3%. This was far ahead of the next most popular sport, cricket, at 8.2%. Rugby League matches had the highest attendance rate of any sport for males living in the ACT.

11.12 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTS, 1995

Sport	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Rules	11.5	10.2	3.8	3.3	15.3	6.7
Rugby League	45.7	40.7	19.1	16.3	64.8	28.3
Cricket	12.7	11.3	6.0	5.1	18.7	8.2
Basketball	11.4	10.1	7.0	6.0	18.4	8.0
Soccer	6.4	5.7	3.1	2.6	9.5	4.1
Motor sports	6.9	6.2	*1.6	*1.3	8.5	3.7
Tennis	*1.7	*1.5	*1.4	*1.2	3.1	1.3
Rugby Union	6.5	5.8	2.6	2.2	9.1	4.0
Netball	*1.4	*1.3	2.9	2.4	4.3	1.9

Source: Sports Attendance, March 1995 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

Although ACT males had the greatest sport attendance rate (60.8%) for Australia, ACT females were only placed 6th (38.0%). For each age group, males had an attendance rate significantly higher than that for females. For both males and females, attendance rates were highest for the 15–24 age group (64.8%) and steadily declined with each subsequent age group (48.1% for the 35–44 age group and 22.3% for persons 65 years and older).

11.13 ATTENDANCE BY AGE BY SEX, MARCH 1995

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
15–24	76.3	53.1	64.8
25–34	64.1	43.8	53.8
35–44	62.1	35.2	48.1
45–54	52.5	35.8	44.2
55–64	52.5	18.0	35.8
65 and over	29.1	17.1	22.3
Total	60.8	38.0	49.1

Source: Sports Attendance, March 1995 (Cat. no. 4174.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS publications
- Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, March 1995* (Cat. no. 4114.0).
 - Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview, 1997* (Cat. no. 4172.0).
 - Involvement in Sports, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 6285.0).
 - Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 1998* (Cat. no. 3401.0).
 - Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia 1996–97* (Cat. no. 4177.0).
 - Sports Attendance, March 1995* (Cat. no. 4174.0).
 - Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 8635.8).
 - Use of Public Library Services, Australian Capital Territory, October 1995* (Cat. no. 4125.8.40.001).
- Non-ABS publications
- ACT Public Library Service survey results, October 1996, *Urban Spatial and Economic Consultants Pty Ltd.*
 - Canberra Tourism, *Canberra Visitors Survey 1995–96.*
 - Bureau of Tourism Research, Survey Research section, unpublished domestic tourism data.

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORTATION

Transport has an enormous economic and social impact in the ACT, creating substantial employment opportunities and contributing substantially to Gross State Product (GSP), with numerous support industries ranging from the automotive service industry to travel agencies. There are also the social costs of transport—such as road accidents and traffic congestion. Information about all aspects of transport and its support industries is vital for effective planning by the ACT Government.

ROADS AND BICYCLE PATHS

The Department of Urban Services is the principal road authority in the ACT, and is responsible for the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the Territory's road network. At 16 June 1998 there were 2,583 kilometres of roads in the ACT. The ACT Government maintains 2,567 kilometres of these roads while 16 kilometres are administered by the National Capital Authority on behalf of the Federal Government.

The total stock of roads owned and serviced by the ACT Government is divided into three categories. National highways comprise 19 kilometres, Territorial roads 744 kilometres and municipal roads 1,820 kilometres of the total 2,583 kilometres in the road network. There are 160 roundabouts, 155 intersection traffic lights and 24 signal pedestrian crossings. There are 7,980 intersections in the ACT road network.

The ACT has an extensive bicycle system, with approximately 300 kilometres of sealed bicycle paths which are supported by 600 kilometres of minor paths.

LICENCES

In 1997, an estimated 17 out of 20 eligible ACT residents had some form of vehicle drivers licence. There were 2,397 more licences as at 30 June 1997, an increase of 1.2% over the previous year. The majority of licences are for vehicles only (89.5%), while the remaining licences were for combined motor bike/motor vehicle licences (10.5%).

12.1 MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES, 30 JUNE

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Vehicle	171 744	175 163	177 731	180 266	185 201	187 541
Motor cycle	220	185	169	154	137	143
Combined	22 154	22 222	21 917	21 685	21 804	21 855
Total	194 118	197 570	199 817	202 105	207 142	209 539

Source: ACT Motor Vehicle Registry.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The main source of public transportation in the ACT is provided by the Australian Capital Territory Omnibus Network (ACTION). ACTION is responsible for the operation of Canberra's public time-tabled and school bus services and the administration of rural and special school services provided by other operations.

At 30 June 1997 ACTION employed 801 staff and operated:

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

Passenger boardings decreased by 27.5% in 1996–97 to 17.4 million and bus kilometres declined by 9.7% to 18.8 million. The number of buses in the fleet continued to fall to 375, and one staff member was shed. Despite these falls, there was a 9.1% increase in costs for the financial year and an increase in revenue by 9.9%, resulting in a \$6.3 million (16%) increase in the real deficit.

12.2 ACTION BUS SERVICES

	Unit	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Operating statistics						
Passenger boardings	'000	23 760	23 744	23 974	24 001	17 410
Bus kilometres	'000	20 180	21 004	20 900	20 870	18 846
Buses in fleet	no.	422	420	391	386	375
Employees	no.	1 003	959	826	802	801
Financial statements						
Real operating cost	\$'000 (1994–95)	83 298	75 883	71 508	66 474	72 492
Real fares revenue	\$'000 (1994–95)	16 082	16 767	17 172	15 677	17 236
Real deficit	\$'000 (1994–95)	55 276	47 858	44 961	39 140	45 416

Source: Department of Urban Services, Annual Report 1996–97.

An integral part of the public transport system is provided by taxis. Aerial Taxi Cabs Co-operative Society Limited (Aerial) is the sole provider of a taxi dispatch service based in the ACT with a fleet of 223 taxis operating on a 24-hour basis in 1996–97. All 223 taxis are independently owned and operated and compete for hirings throughout the ACT. In terms of equity and accessibility Aerial operates an additional six wheelchair accessible sedan taxis which are required to respond preferentially to wheelchair hirings before conducting a standard hire.

Other public transport systems include the NSW Countrylink rail system which operates to transport customers out of and into the ACT from NSW. In 1996–97 the number of passengers boarding trains in Canberra was 99,791 (up 6.0% or 5,685 passengers from 1995–96), while the number of passengers alighting trains was 101,144 (up 4.4% or 4,234 passengers since 1995–96).

MOTOR VEHICLES

Registered motor vehicles

Results from the October 1996 Motor Vehicle Census indicated 214,161 vehicles were on register in the ACT, an increase of 13,127 (6.5%) and 5,465 (2.6%) since the previous censuses held on 30 June 1993 and 31 May 1995, respectively. Passenger vehicles made up 88.2% of all motor vehicles on register in 1996 (up 5,225 or 3.3% since 1995), representing 525 vehicles per 1,000 population in the ACT. The average age of the vehicle population in the ACT was 10.2 years, compared with the average age of vehicles for Australia of 10.6 years.

12.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)

	1991(b)	1993(c)	1995(d)	1996(e)
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Motor vehicles				
Passenger vehicles	137 347	150 028	156 573	161 798
Light commercial vehicles	15 192	16 692	17 517	17 235
Trucks				
Rigid	2 216	2 903	2 682	2 418
Articulated	269	272	296	268
Non-freight carrying	776	798	781	729
Buses	864	1 016	921	1 008
Total motor vehicles	156 664	171 709	178 770	183 456
Other vehicles				
Motor cycles	4 791	4 815	4 985	5 356
Plant and equipment(f)	995	1 283	998	730
Caravans	1 373	1 393	1 373	1 416
Trailers	19 926	21 834	22 570	23 203
Total other vehicles	27 085	29 325	29 926	30 705
Total vehicles on register	183 749	201 034	208 696	214 161

(a) Motor Vehicle Census data for 1991 and 1993 has been revised due to duplications occurring when vehicles were transferred between government agencies.

(b) 1991 data is at 31 September.

(c) 1993 data is at 30 June.

(d) 1995 data is at 31 May.

(e) 1996 data is at 31 October.

(f) Excludes vehicles such as tractors, plant and equipment and motor vehicles not used on public roads that are not required to be registered.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0); Motor Vehicles in Australia (Cat. no. 9311.0).*

New motor vehicle registrations

There were 11,554 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in the ACT in the 12 months ending 30 June 1997, compared to 12,133 registered in the previous financial year. Passenger vehicles accounted for 89.8% of all new registrations in the ACT and 1.6% of all new vehicles Australia wide. New registrations of light commercial vehicles (which include many four-wheel drives) experienced an increase of 11.1% in 1996–97 and rigid trucks experienced a decline of 25%.

There were 452 new motor cycle registrations issued in the ACT in 1996–97, up 32.6% on the previous year.

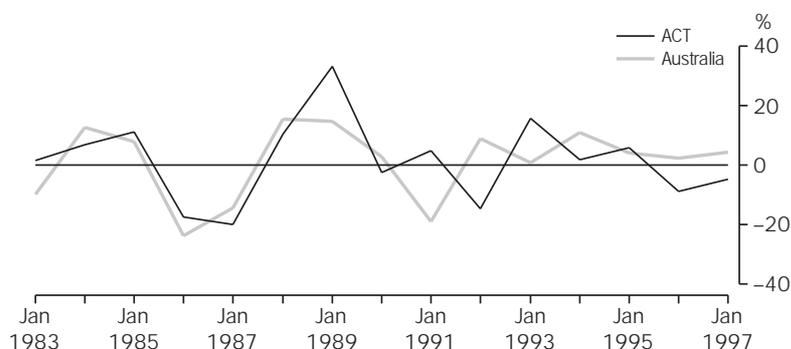
12.4 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

Type of vehicle	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	ACT no.	Aust. no.	ACT no.	Aust. no.	ACT no.	Aust. no.
Passenger vehicle	10 582	528 501	11 054	531 778	10 375	557 962
Light commercial vehicle	1 221	88 840	957	86 666	1 063	88 204
Trucks						
Rigid	138	11 391	72	9 726	54	9 470
Articulated	17	4 815	10	2 909	9	3 145
Non-freight carrying	6	866	—	1 074	4	1 099
Buses	42	4 496	40	4 376	49	3 972
Total (excluding motor cycles)	12 006	638 909	12 133	636 529	11 554	663 852
Motor cycles	350	20 505	341	22 345	452	22 842

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia: Preliminary (Cat. no. 9301.0).

New motor vehicle registrations are an important economic indicator which has shown particular volatility over the last decade (see graph 12.5). Percentage changes in new motor vehicle registrations for both the ACT and Australia generally mirrored each other from 1982 to 1990. After 1990 the figure for the ACT has tended to run counter to Australia.

12.5 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA(a)



(a) All vehicles except motor cycles.

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia: Preliminary (Cat. no.9301.0)

Use of motor vehicles

The 1995 survey of motor vehicle use found that the estimated total distance travelled in the 12 months ending 30 September 1995, by all vehicles registered in the ACT, was 3,023 million kilometres, an increase of 8.3% over the corresponding period in 1991. However, the average distance travelled by motor vehicles in 1995 (16,800 km) showed a decrease of 1.8% from 1991 (17,100 km).

For a more detailed examination of these statistics, please refer to the 1997 edition of *ACT In Focus*.

JOURNEY TO WORK AND STUDY

Approximately three out of four people in the ACT travelling to work at the time of the 1996 Census drove a car to get to work.

While 72.4% drove a car to get to work, a further 10.1% travelled as a car passenger and only 6.8% travelled by bus according to the 1996 Census. Cycling or walking to work was the method of travel for 6.3% of people. The 1996 Census figures represent a shift in the method of travel to work from the 1991 Census, as, at this time, 80.7% travelled by car (either as driver or passenger) and 8.5% travelled by bus.

The number of persons travelling by bus to work from the 1991 Census to the 1996 Census decreased from 9,928 to 8,019. From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of people cycling and walking to work increased slightly from 6.1% to 6.3%.

A detailed breakdown of method of travel to work for the ACT and surrounding region is provided in the tables below:

12.6 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, AUGUST 1996(a)

	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Car, as driver</i>	<i>Car, as passenger</i>	<i>Motor bike/motor scooter</i>	<i>Bicycle</i>	<i>Walked only</i>	<i>Other methods and combinations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gungahlin-Hall	350	4 436	730	52	45	45	191	5 849
Belconnen	2 287	24 294	3 549	277	601	682	1 198	32 888
North Canberra	1 100	7 301	1 109	93	926	2 461	495	13 485
South Canberra	571	5 601	702	35	217	491	268	7 885
Woden	1 122	8 894	1 139	73	275	597	388	12 488
Weston Creek	574	7 732	977	76	178	158	329	10 024
Remainder of ACT	0	70	3	0	0	33	4	110
Tuggeranong	2 015	26 472	3 673	325	380	333	1 163	34 361
ACTsub total	8 019	84 800	11 882	931	2 622	4 800	4 036	117 090
Queanbeyan(b)	255	8 411	1 210	105	96	350	363	10 790
Cooma-Monaro(c)	3	159	26	0	0	22	13	223
Gunning(c)	0	506	56	17	4	66	35	684
Yarrowlumla(c)—Pt A	10	2 919	318	28	7	80	115	3 477
Yarrowlumla(c)—Pt B	0	83	6	3	0	4	4	100
Yass(c)	81	2 201	322	38	4	259	149	3 054
Total journey to work study area	8 368	99 079	13 820	1 122	2 733	5 581	4 715	135 418

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) City.

(c) NSW Local Government Area.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

12.7 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK, BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE—AUGUST 1991(a)

	Bus	Car as driver	Car as passenger	Motorbike/ motor scooter	Bicycle	Walked only	Other method/ Combinations	Total
Gungahlin–Hall	4	128	15	4	0	14	9	174
Belconnen	3 257	25 846	4 306	260	485	818	1 479	36 451
North Canberra	1 362	8 447	1 395	113	888	2 468	599	15 272
South Canberra	728	5 569	720	54	142	509	299	8 021
Woden	1 432	10 311	1 460	86	191	646	552	14 678
Weston Creek–Stromlo	906	8 691	1 325	132	146	226	409	11 835
Tuggeranong	2 239	22 019	3 573	253	222	353	1 157	29 816
Remainder of ACT	0	87	5	3	0	44	10	149
ACTsub total	9 928	81 098	12 799	905	2 074	5 078	4 514	116 396
Cooma–Monaro(b)	18	2 151	341	29	41	539	123	3 242
Yarrowlumla(b)	9	2 612	366	17	9	123	114	3 250
Gunning(b)	5	422	57	9	0	134	37	664
Yass(b)	103	1 994	338	33	5	368	161	3 002
Queanbeyan(c)	299	7 398	1 380	89	77	448	392	10 083
Total journey to work study area	10 362	95 675	15 281	1 082	2 206	6 690	5 341	136 637

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) Shire.

(c) City.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing, 1991.

At the time of the 1996 Census, 11,608 people living outside the ACT travelled to the ACT for work. North and South Canberra was the destination for 71% of people who travelled into the ACT for work. There were 3,428 people who travelled from the ACT to surrounding regions in NSW for work. Queanbeyan was the destination for 92% of people who travelled out of the ACT for work.

A detailed breakdown of work destinations going into and out of the ACT is provided in the tables below:

12.8 WORK DESTINATIONS IN THE ACT, BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OUTSIDE THE ACT(a)—AUGUST 1996

Place of usual residence	Gungahlin– Hall	Belconnen	North Canberra	South Canberra	Woden	Weston Creek– Stromlo	Tuggeranong	Remainder of ACT	Total
Queanbeyan(b)	202	388	2 265	3 138	723	72	384	11	7 183
Cooma–Monaro(c)	3	6	35	43	21	4	8	0	120
Gunning(c)	12	39	110	89	24	0	11	0	285
Yarrowlumla(c)—Pt A	137	260	953	860	234	39	142	9	2 634
Yarrowlumla(c)—Pt B	14	22	34	19	6	3	0	3	101
Yass(c)	118	272	483	284	86	10	32	0	1 285
Total	486	987	3 880	4 433	1 094	128	577	23	11 608

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) City.

(c) NSW Local Government Area.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

12.9

WORK DESTINATIONS OUTSIDE THE ACT, BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE IN THE ACT(a)—AUGUST 1996

Place of usual residence	Cooma -Monaro(b)	Gunning(b)	Queanbeyan(c)	Yarrowlumla(b) —Pt A	Yarrowlumla(b) —Pt B	Yass(b)	Total
Gungahlin-Hall	0	4	127	13	0	8	152
Belconnen	0	11	571	28	10	50	670
North Canberra	0	8	240	17	0	11	276
South Canberra	3	4	220	13	0	6	246
Woden	0	3	350	9	0	8	370
Weston Creek-Stromlo	0	3	237	5	0	3	248
Tuggeranong	3	5	1 416	23	3	13	1 463
Remainder of ACT	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total	6	38	3 164	108	13	99	3 428

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) NSW Local Government Area.

(c) City.

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

The ABS publication, *Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 9201.8.40.001) provides information on all aspects of people's methods and practices of travelling to work and educational institutions. The survey found the peak period for ACT commuters to depart for work in the morning was 8 am. to 8:29 am. for car drivers and passengers, and 7:30 am. to 7:59 am. for bus travellers. The majority of journeys to work by private transport (non-bus) took less than 30 minutes (78.5% of these trips), whereas journeys by bus transport took between 20-59 minutes (78.7% of these trips).

The most common mode of travel to place of study for students was by car with the majority being passengers (31.7% of all students travelled as passengers and 21.3% as drivers). The next most popular modes of travel to place of study were bus (21.6%), walking (17.3%) and cycling (7.4%).

For a more detailed examination of these statistics, please refer to the 1997 edition of *ACT In Focus*.

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO SHOPPING CENTRES

In October 1997, a survey on shopping preferences was conducted in the ACT as a supplement to the Monthly Labour Force Survey. Data gathered included: main modes of travel to do major and convenience shopping; day of week and time of day trip undertaken; duration and frequency of trips. For the last major shopping trip, the main method of transport was by car (91%), walking (5%) and bus (3%). For the last convenience shopping trip, the main method of transport was by car (74%) and walking (23%). Considerably more shoppers walked to do their convenience shopping than for their major shopping.

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO
SHOPPING CENTRES
continued

The time taken to travel to shopping centres for the last major shopping trips by all methods of transport took less than 5 minutes for 25% of trips, 5–9 minutes for 34% of trips, 10–14 minutes for 23% of trips, 15–19 for 10% of trips and greater than 20 minutes for 9% of trips. The time taken to travel by car for major shopping was in similar proportions to all methods of transport.

The time taken to travel to shopping centres for the last convenience shopping trips by all methods of transport took less than 5 minutes for 45% of trips, 5–9 minutes for 22% of trips, 10–14 minutes for 14% of trips, 15–19 for 8% of trips and greater than 20 minutes for 11% of trips. The time taken to travel by car for convenience shopping took less than 5 minutes for 47% of trips, whereas 42% of walking trips were completed within 5 minutes.

12.10 MAIN METHOD OF TRANSPORT TO DO LAST MAJOR AND CONVENIENCE SHOPPING TRIP BY TIME TAKEN TO GET TO SHOPPING CENTRE

<i>Method of transport</i>	<i>Less than 5 minutes</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>5–9 minutes</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>10–14 minutes</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>15–19 minutes</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Greater than 20 minutes not stated</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>
LAST MAJOR SHOPPING TRIP						
Bus	**98	**192	*556	*1125	*833	2 804
Car (as driver or passenger)	21 479	30 952	20 758	7 762	7 129	88 080
Walking	1 841	*929	*797	*533	*620	4 720
Other/not stated	**413	*870	**185	**96	—	1 564
Total	23 831	32 943	22 296	9 516	8 582	97 168
LAST CONVENIENCE SHOPPING TRIP						
Bus	**88	**276	*551	*609	*506	2 030
Car (as driver or passenger)	34 860	14 465	9 487	6 013	8 743	73 742
Walking	9 477	6 436	3 988	*1221	*1411	22 533
Other/not stated	*667	*816	*106	**101	—	1 689
Total	45 092	21 993	14 132	7 944	10 660	(a)99994

(a) Excludes 713 households which had undertaken their last convenience shopping outside of the ACT and Queanbeyan.

Source: *Shopping Preferences, Australian Capital Territory, October 1997 (Cat. no. 8644.8).*

ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) conducted 112,640 roadside random breath tests (RBT) in 1996–97, an increase of 9.2% on the previous year. During 1996–97, 815 people (down 39.2%) were prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court based on the reading registered.

In 1996–97 there were 12,638 accidents reported to the police, a decrease of 635 (4.8%) from 1995–96. The number of fatalities on ACT roads in 1996–97 remained the same as the previous year at 21 deaths.

The number of persons injured in road accidents (756) increased by 11.2% over the same period. The number of pedestrians and motor cyclists injured decreased by 9.3% and 27.5% respectively, while the number of drivers injured rose by 14.9%.

12.11 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Roadside RBT screening			
Tests conducted	104 834	103 167	112 640
Persons charged/summonsed	1 265	1 341	815
Accident information			
Accidents reported	12 132	13 273	12 638
Fatalities	9	21	21
Drivers injured	308	323	371
Passengers injured (including pillion passengers)	157	157	225
Motorcycle riders injured	72	69	50
Pedestrians injured	68	54	49
Bicyclists injured	62	77	61
Total persons injured	667	680	756
Breath analysis reports			
Persons who were breath tested	2 045	2 321	1 680
Person who refused/failed breath tests	43	63	51
Persons who were charged/summonsed	1 627	1 805	1 316
Persons tested following motor vehicle collisions	205	231	223
Number of lectures conducted	14	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Australian Federal Police, Accident Investigation Section, unpublished data.

ROAD FATALITIES

During the 1997 calendar year there were 17 road fatalities on ACT roads, a decrease of 6 fatalities from 1996, accounting for 1.0% of total Australian road fatalities (1,770). The number of motorcyclists and motor vehicle driver fatalities accounted for 71% of all road fatalities in the ACT.

12.12 ROAD FATALITIES, BY TYPE OF ROAD USER

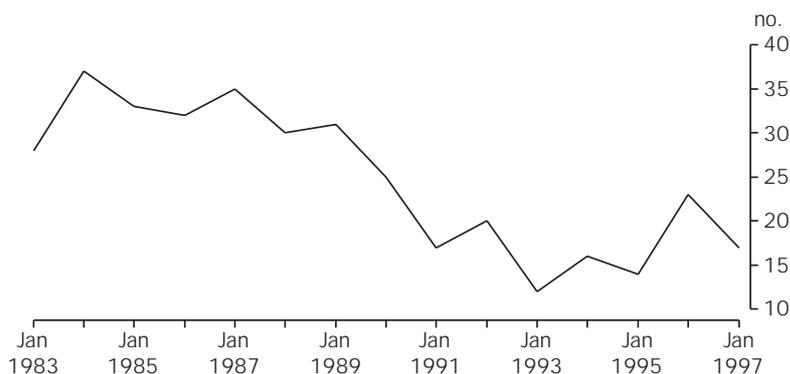
	1995		1996		1997	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Drivers	4	874	8	874	7	783
Passengers	2	491	9	501	1	429
Pedestrians	3	398	3	352	2	331
Motorcyclist(a)	6	204	—	193	5	175
Pedal cyclists	—	48	3	58	2	52
All road users(b)	15	2 017	23	1 979	17	1 770

(a) Includes pillion passengers.

(b) Includes road users not separately classified.

Source: Federal Office of Road Safety; ACT Department of Urban Services.

12.13 ROAD FATALITIES, ACT 1983–1997



Source: Federal Office of Road safety; ACT Department of Urban Services

CANBERRA AIRPORT

The Canberra airport is the gateway to the ACT and the south east region of NSW. It is jointly used by the Royal Australia Air Force (RAAF) and Civil Aviation Authority with the operations under the control of the Federal Airports Corporation. The airport started as a grass paddock in 1920 and was gradually upgraded to its current layout. The runways were built during and after World War II and up until 1964 consisted of sealed natural gravels. Between 1964 and 1973 the runways and pavements were sealed with hotmix to enable the airport to be capable of handling unrestricted movements of B767–200 series wide bodied aircraft.

Passenger traffic through Canberra has steadily increased over the years and the Federal Airports Corporation estimate that passenger numbers will exceed 2,200,000 by the year 2010.

Numbers of revenue passengers fell by 0.9% in 1996–97, to just over 1.73 million. Domestic revenue passengers increased by 9.9% (148,856 passengers) while regional revenue passengers increased by 55.1% (133,966 passengers).

Aircraft movements rose 3.0% in 1996–97, due to a 5,099 (39.0%) rise in regional movements.

12.14 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: REVENUE PASSENGERS

Year	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.
1991–92(a)	631 885	635 481	1 267 366	46 203	47 258	93 461	678 088	682 739	1 360 827
1992–93(a)	623 515	636 646	1 260 161	63 196	58 552	121 748	686 711	695 198	1 381 909
1993–94(a)	669 346	690 555	1 359 901	78 829	75 694	154 523	747 175	766 249	1 514 424
1994–95(a)	734 458	749 542	1 484 000	99 255	95 815	195 070	833 713	845 357	1 679 070
1995–96(a)	748 947	757 733	1 506 680	122 904	120 024	242 928	871 851	877 757	1 749 608
1996–97(a)	677 809	680 015	1 357 824	185 369	191 525	376 894	863 178	871 540	1 734 718

(a) 'Domestic' is calculated by aggregating the total traffic on board each flight stage instead of counting traffic once per flight number as for International and Regional data.

Source: Department of Transport, Aviation Statistics Section, unpublished data.

12.15 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Year	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.	In no.	Out no.	Total no.
1991–92	9 855	9 855	19 710	3 138	3 140	6 278	12 993	12 995	25 988
1992–93	10 622	10 609	21 231	3 913	3 910	7 823	14 535	14 519	29 054
1993–94	10 710	10 704	21 414	4 931	4 930	9 861	15 641	15 634	31 275
1994–95	11 843	11 830	23 673	5 976	5 976	11 952	17 819	17 806	35 625
1995–96	12 028	11 969	23 997	6 552	6 508	13 060	18 580	18 477	37 057
1996–97	10 015	9 999	20 014	9 090	9 069	18 159	19 105	19 068	38 173

Source: Department of Transport, Aviation Statistics Section, unpublished data.

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- New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia: Preliminary, May 1998*
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(Cat. no. 8644.8).
- Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia, Preliminary, 30 September 1995*
(Cat. no. 9202.0).
- Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, Australian Capital Territory, October 1995* (Cat. no. 9201.8.40.001).
- Non-ABS publications ACT Department of Urban Services, *Annual Report, 1996–97*, Canberra.
- ACT Motor Vehicle Registry.
- Federal Office of Road Safety.
- Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, *ACT State of the Environment Report, 1995*, Union Offset, Canberra.

With the overview of the ACT population established in Chapter 4, this chapter links the population stock to the stock of natural assets. It presents statistics which indicate some of the pressures which are exerted on the natural environment by the ACT population, in the forms of consumption patterns and waste generation by households.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The major types of waste generated in the ACT are:

- *solid waste*—including putrescible household and commercial waste;
- *liquid waste*—including stormwater and sewage waste;
- *gaseous waste*—includes greenhouse gases and other air pollutants and combustion emissions; and
- *hazardous waste*—including automotive oils, solvents and other chemicals and hospital waste.

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

Wheelie bins

The wheelie bin kerbside garbage and recyclables collection system was successfully introduced throughout Canberra in December 1994. More than 200,000 wheelie bins were allocated to households in Canberra and a major sorting facility was constructed at Hume. It involves weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheelie bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheelie bins. As a direct result of introducing kerbside recycling, waste going to landfill was reduced by 15%.

In the first six months of operation, the kerbside recycling contract contributed a total of 10,227 (7.7%) tonnes of the 133,250 tonnes recycled in 1994–95. In 1996–97 this system recovered 25,113 tonnes of material which exceeded initial projections.

ACT Waste Management follow-up surveys revealed that households reduced the volume of mixed garbage on average from about 9kg per week to about 7kg, while the volume of recyclables increased from 3kg per week to 4.7kg. Around 48% of recyclables otherwise going to landfill were reclaimed as a result of the scheme.

According to the ABS survey publication *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0), in March 1996 dwelling collection was the highest in the ACT (97.4%) and lowest in the Northern Territory (**8.6%). The ACT and Tasmania reported the highest use of special areas at dumps (28.1% and 21.1% respectively), while Western Australia and South Australia had the lowest (6.3% and 5.3% respectively).

Wheellie bins *continued* Households in the ACT recorded the highest level of awareness (43.4%) regarding knowledge of specific services available to dispose of hazardous waste. Nationally the level of awareness was 30.7%, with NSW (29.0%) recording the lowest level.

Recycling In 1996–97 a total of 230,372 tonnes of materials were recycled, an increase of almost 24.9% from the previous year. The increase was due mainly to a rise in the amount of garden waste (up 20,450 tonnes or 31.4%) and demolition waste (27,459 tonnes or 49.6%).

Revolve, a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane, enabled the reuse of more than 4,451 tonnes of dumped waste in 1996–97.

13.1 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
<i>Product</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Glass	4 171	4 495	7 100	7 795	7 756
Paper	22 413	23 578	(a)1 500	37 124	37 466
PET(b)	82	98	300	429	472
HDPE(c)	77	94	280	439	393
Liquid paperboard	8	72	240	251	229
Aluminium cans	285	296	280	200	189
Steel cans	n.c.	n.c.	500	826	877
Garden waste	31 776	33 420	35 500	65 190	85 640
Demolition waste	30 047	43 795	48 000	55 389	82 848
Motor oil	1 350	1 400	1 400	1 935	2 669
Metals ferrous	3 752	4 560	4 700	5 541	5 514
Cooking oil and fat	535	595	600	754	687
Clothing	1 600	1 750	1 850	1 585	1 181
Revolve tip salvage(d)	2 950	3 570	3 920	7 000	4 451
Total tonnes	98 039	116 721	137 670	184 458	230 372
Saved landfill space @ \$22/tonne (\$m)	2.16	2.57	3.03	(e)4.24	5.30

Note: n.c.—not collected.

(a) The paper figures from previous years included both domestic and office papers. Due to kerbside collections the 1994–95 figure decreases dramatically.

(b) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

(c) High density polyethylene (HDPE).

(d) Includes brick recycling as from 1995–96.

(e) Now \$23 per tonne.

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services: *A Waste Management Strategy for Canberra — No Waste By 2010*.

The ABS survey publication *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0) reported that household collection was the main method used to collect recycled material in the ACT. The survey found that in March 1996 97.6% of households in the ACT used this service, 97.1% for glass, 96.9% for cans and 94.2% for plastic. Kitchen/food waste and garden waste was primarily used to make compost or mulch (with 94.3% of households composting kitchen and food waste and 82.4% composting garden waste). Paper, glass, cans and plastic collection was higher in the ACT than for any other State or Territory.

Recycling *continued* In 1996, of those households in the ACT who gave a reason for not recycling all the items surveyed, the major reason was not enough recyclable materials (64.5% compared to 36.6% in 1992). The ACT rated highest for households who considered they did not have enough recyclable material, and the lowest for having no services or facilities available (**2.7%). Similarly Australian households identified a lack of recyclable materials (51.0% compared to 19.5% in 1992) as the major reason for not recycling, followed by no services available (23.0%).

ENERGY USE

Energy contributes substantially to the welfare and standard of living in the ACT, and its supply underpins activity in all parts of its economy. The most important sources of energy used by people in the ACT, as in the rest of Australia, are petroleum products, electricity and natural gas. The petroleum products, petrol and diesel fuel, are the main sources of energy for transport. Electricity and natural gas are used by businesses and households.

Electricity All electricity used in the ACT is supplied by ACTEW Corporation. The total electricity consumption in the ACT in 1996–97 was 2,347 gigawatt hours (GWh) (up 6.7% from 1995–96), of which 45.4% was consumed by the residential sector while the remaining 54.6% was used by the industrial and commercial sectors.

Natural gas AGL Gas Company supplies the ACT with natural gas piped from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia. Natural gas was first supplied to Canberra in 1981. Since then the company has built a network of gas mains which cover almost all of the city, with over half of Canberra's dwellings connected. Government, business and industry sectors account for about 50% of total consumption with the remaining 50% used by households.

Petrol continued to be the most important energy source (primarily for transport) for the ACT, with 11.47 PJ being consumed in 1996–97. Per capita usage of electricity fell 8.8% from 1994–95 to 1996–97 while in the same period, usage of natural gas increased 5.9% as more users were connected to gas supplies. Petrol usage per capita also increased, by 3.0%, while diesel fell by 1.4%. Total energy usage per capita was 86.46 GJ in 1996–97, a rise of 10.2% since 1991–92.

13.2 ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Year	Electricity		Natural gas		Petrol(a)		Diesel(a)	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	PJ(b)	GJ(c)	PJ	GJ	PJ	GJ	PJ	GJ
1990–91	7.79	26.87	3.82	13.18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1991–92	7.79	26.45	4.31	14.63	9.49	32.21	1.52	5.2
1992–93	8.10	27.09	4.65	15.56	10.41	34.82	1.87	6.3
1993–94	7.98	26.52	4.40	14.62	10.48	34.83	1.86	6.2
1994–95(d)	8.51	28.19	4.77	15.81	10.91	36.16	2.17	7.2
1996–97	7.92	25.71	5.05	16.39	11.47	37.26	2.18	7.1

(a) Note that statistics for petroleum products are for road use only, they do not include, for example, use in machinery or for heating, or sales of Avgas and kerosene.

(b) Petajoule—equal to 1 billion megajoules.

(c) Gigajoule—equal to 1 thousand megajoules.

(d) Figures for 1994–95 are for the year ended 31 March 1995; all other figures are for year ended 30 June.

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

In June 1994, an ABS survey found that gas (46.2% of households) and electricity (37.8% of households) were of almost equal importance as sources of energy for space heating in the ACT, while electricity (79.1%) was clearly the main hot water energy source.

13.3 ENERGY SOURCES BY USE, HOUSEHOLDS—JUNE 1994

Energy source	Space heating		Hot water	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	%	%	%	%
Gas(a)	46.2	31.9	20.1	33.6
Electricity	37.8	29.7	79.1	62.3
Wood	10.2	17.6	..	..
Oil	4.5	3.1	..	..
Solar	—	0.1	3.1	4.1
Other/varies	0.9	1.4	0.2	2.2
No heating	0.4	16.2	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes bottled and mains gas.

Source: Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practises, June 1994 (4602.0).

ENERGY CONSERVATION

In keeping with national and international trends, the ACT Government's policies aim to reduce the consumption of, and dependence on, fossil fuels. One important avenue for this has been educating the public about the principles of energy-efficient appliances in housing. ACTEW has built energy-efficient houses to encourage architects and builders to incorporate some of these principles into their designs. A natural gas energy-efficient display house has also been built. On another front, since July 1995 all new dwellings have had to receive a four-star energy-efficiency rating before approval for construction.

ENERGY CONSERVATION
continued

Two programs also operating within the ACT Government which aim to reduce energy-consumption are the Energy Management Program for government owned buildings and the Eco Workplace Scheme. Agencies are now required to report on the Eco Workplace Scheme in their annual reports.

Ecowise Services Limited commenced trading as a public company on 1 March 1996. It had previously been a business unit of ACTEW Corporation, but it is now a subsidiary company. Ecowise offers energy management consulting and energy efficient products and systems as a means of actively promoting energy conservation in the ACT.

Details from the 1994 Australian Housing Survey found that in households where insulation status was known, the ACT had the highest proportion of dwellings with some form of insulation (76.4% compared to 53.6% for Australia). It was also found that 52.7% of all dwellings in the ACT had roof insulation, the highest of all the States and Territories, while 22.1% had both roof and wall insulation, the second highest figure after Victoria (25.4%). The cold winters and relatively hot summers make insulation an important factor in energy conservation in the ACT.

WATER SUPPLY

The ACT has sufficient water resources (developed and future) to satisfy its own needs to a population of around 700,000 based on the design per capita consumption allowances determined during the 1980s and early 1990s. The Australian Water Resources Council has estimated the ACT has 175 gegalitres of divertible surface water resources, which is just 0.18% of the Australian total. Of this, 106 gegalitres (60.6%) has been developed for use, compared with a resource utilisation of 21.5% for Australia as a whole. Water supplies for the ACT are currently sourced from four water supply dams. Three are within the ACT while the largest, Googong Dam, is on the Queanbeyan River.

The ACT *State of the Environment Report* notes that over the last two to three years consumption *per capita* in the ACT has been the lowest recorded for the past 25 years. For example, despite the very low rainfall in 1994, water consumption was 530 litres *per capita* per day—much less than 1982's figure of 830 litres. (1982's rainfall was 260 mm and 1994's 383 mm).

The quality of water is constantly tested by ACTEW, both for aesthetics (eg. colour, turbidity, pH) and bacteriological contamination. In 1996–97 100% of samples met health (bacteriological) guidelines (99.9% in 1995–96) and 94% met aesthetic standards (91.5% in 1995-96).

ACT households were highly satisfied with the quality of their water, with 85.6% giving the water the thumbs up. Only the Northern Territory has a higher satisfaction rate. South Australia had the lowest satisfaction rate at 47.0%, while the figure was 63.5% for Australia as a whole.

WATER USAGE

Canberrans have a high per capita usage of water when compared with other capital cities in Australia, higher than Melbourne, Sydney, Perth or Adelaide. Only Darwin and Brisbane have a greater usage, however their annual rainfall is almost double that of Canberra.

The National Capital Development Commission found that within an average household 55% of water is used externally and 45% internally. The main area for water usage in the ACT is garden watering (52%), followed by the bathroom (16%), toilet (14%), laundry (10%) and kitchen (5%).

13.4 WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE

Item	Units	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Customers	no.	100 819	105 634	108 421	113 371	116 008	117 343
Length of mains	km	2 631	2 694	2 793	2 830	2 877	2 895
Maximum daily demand(a)	ML	399	298	378	332	296	350
Total consumption	ML	60 048	50 160	59 388	60 572	53 254	61 810

(a) Megalitres—equal to 1 million litres.

Source: ACTEW Corporation, Annual Report, 1997.

The total water consumption in the ACT in 1996-97 was 61,810 megalitres (ML) (up 16.1% or 8,556 ML from 1995-96). Water consumption per capita rose 7.5% from 174.0 Kilolitres in 1995-96 to 187.0 Kilolitres in 1996-97.

WATER CONSERVATION

Over the last two to three years, consumption per capita has been the lowest recorded for the past 25 years. However, water consumption is still related to rainfall. When rainfall is higher, water usage tends to fall, mainly due to a lesser need for watering lawns and gardens.

13.5 WATER CONSUMPTION



13.6 RAINFALL



Many households in the ACT and Australia still did not use any water conservation methods (45.3% and 54.3% respectively). The three most common ones that were used in the ACT were dual-flush toilets (33.2% of households), repairing dripping taps (29.5%) and using a reduced-flow shower head (28.6%).

The previously shown usage figures would indicate that the dual-flush toilets and reduced-flow shower heads are effective because of the high amount of water used in these facilities. However, the vast majority of water is used in the garden and it is here that the greatest savings can be made.

13.7 METHODS OF CONSERVING WATER, BY HOUSEHOLDS—JUNE 1994

<i>Methods</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	%	%
Dual flush toilet	33.2	39.0
Reduced flow shower head	28.6	21.8
Recycle/reuse water	12.3	13.3
Full loads when washing	16.8	16.1
Shorter showers	15.9	15.7
Repair dripping taps	29.5	23.5
Brick in toilet cistern	2.5	1.8
Other	15.0	8.4
Suds saver used	15.7	14.7
No water conservation used	45.3	54.3

Source: Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, June 1994 (Cat. no. 4602.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

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CHAPTER 14

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

This chapter presents an overview of the Australian Capital Region by examining various aspects of its demographic, social and economic situation.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

For statistical purposes the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is a combination of the Australian Capital Territory and the South East New South Wales Statistical Subdivision and is a region in which the Australian Capital Regional Development Council (ACRDC) has been focusing on regional planning and economic development issues. It includes the ACT and the following local government area (LGA's) shires and cities as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC): Bega Valley, Bombala, Boorowa, Cooma–Monaro, Crookwell, Eurobodalla, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mullwaree, Queanbeyan, Snowy River, Tallaganda, Yarrowlumla, Yass and Young. Tumut Shire, which is located in the Murrumbidgee Statistical Division, but a member of the ACRDC, has been excluded from all the following analysis for comparability purposes. At 30 June 1997, the ACR covered an area of some 54,825 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 489,642 people, representing 6.8% of the combined ACT and New South Wales land area and 7.8% of the estimated resident population.

In addition to the ACT, the sub-region incorporates the adjoining New South Wales LGA's of Cooma–Monaro (part), Gunning, Queanbeyan City, Yarrowlumla and Yass Shires, and is an important urban planning area. People living in the sub-region rely predominantly on Canberra–Queanbeyan as the primary service centre. At 30 June 1997, the sub-region covered an area of some 15,808 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 369,091 people, representing 28.8% of the ACR's land area and 75.4% of its estimated resident population.

The ACR is conveniently located between Sydney and Melbourne in the centre of Australia's densely populated south-eastern seaboard. The ACR comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip of approximately 270 kilometres consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The region is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the region. Canberra–Queanbeyan also serves as the major commercial and community centre of the region having the largest population and employment concentration.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

At 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the ACR was 489,642, an increase of 23,798 since 30 June 1992 (table 14.1). Despite a growth rate of 5.1% for the 1992–97 period, there continues to be a decline in its annual average growth rate, declining from 1.9% in 1992 to 0.5% in 1997.

A similar demographic trend is evident in the sub-region. Its estimated resident population at 30 June 1997 was 369,091, an increase of 19,632 persons since 30 June 1992. While the sub-region has also reported a total growth rate of 5.6% over the last five years, the average annual growth rate has however declined from 2.0% in 1992 to 0.6% in 1997.

Of the six LGA's within the ACR that experienced a net population loss for 1992–97 period, Bombala (down 5.9%) and Harden (down 5.5%) recorded the largest losses. The highest growth rates were recorded in Yarrowlumla (12.4%), Snowy River (9.8%), Eurobodalla (9.5%) and Queanbeyan (9.0%). The ACT had a 5.4% population increase, which was greater than that of the ACR.

14.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION AND SUB-REGION

Statistical areas—30 June	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Change 1992–97p	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
ACT	293 962	298 200	300 900	304 100	308 251	309 794	15 832	5.4
Cooma–Monaro	9 682	9 739	9 777	9 817	9 721	9 641	-41	-0.4
Gunning	2 230	2 247	2 277	2 307	2 299	2 312	82	3.7
Queanbeyan	26 212	26 714	27 458	28 073	28 155	28 584	2 372	9.0
Yarrowlumla	8 330	8 726	9 005	9 220	9 253	9 360	1 030	12.4
Yass	9 043	9 264	9 442	9 742	9 370	9 400	357	3.9
Total sub-region	349 459	354 890	358 859	363 259	367 049	369 091	19 632	5.6
% change from previous period	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	—	—
Bega Valley	26 805	27 374	28 019	28 449	28 268	28 523	1 718	6.4
Bombala	3 180	3 119	3 099	3 059	3 070	2 991	-189	-5.9
Boorowa	2 604	2 606	2 616	2 626	2 484	2 522	-82	-3.1
Crookwell	4 564	4 622	4 651	4 681	4 431	4 436	-128	-2.8
Eurobodalla	28 098	28 899	29 645	30 395	30 433	30 755	2 657	9.5
Goulburn	21 987	22 121	22 147	22 177	21 490	21 310	-677	-3.1
Harden	4 116	4 165	4 184	4 214	3 902	3 891	-225	-5.5
Mulwaree	5 505	5 589	5 678	5 788	5 806	5 863	358	6.5
Snowy River	5 721	5 704	5 853	5 973	6 272	6 282	561	9.8
Tallaganda	2 576	2 630	2 650	2 680	2 601	2 593	17	0.7
Young	11 229	11 250	11 308	11 378	11 384	11 385	156	1.4
Total Australian Capital region	465 844	472 969	478 209	484 679	487 190	489 642	23 798	5.1
% change from previous period	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	—	—

Source: *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas (Cat. no. 3205.0); Regional Statistics, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 1304.1); Regional Population Growth, Australia 1991 and 1996 (Cat. no. 3218.0).*

Age profile The age structure of the ACR varies according to the geographical location of various statistical areas. The areas that have the largest concentration of people aged over 65 years are the coastal shires of Eurobodalla (21.1% of its total population) and Bega Valley (15.8%), and rural shires such as Harden (15.7%), Crookwell (15.5%), Young (14.9%) and Boorowa (14.6%). The ACT (7.3%), Snowy River (7.9%) and Queanbeyan (8.2%) have lower proportions of people aged 65 and over. One reason for this difference is the variations in climate, with the coastal areas being more attractive as retirement centres.

14.2 AGE PROFILE FOR AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, 30 JUNE 1997

	0-14 years	15-65 years	65+ years
	%	%	%
ACT	22.0	70.7	7.3
Bega Valley	23.5	60.7	15.8
Bombala	21.5	64.6	13.9
Boorowa	22.5	62.9	14.6
Cooma-Monaro	22.5	63.7	13.8
Crookwell	23.2	61.3	15.5
Eurobodalla	20.9	58.0	21.1
Goulburn	22.6	64.5	12.9
Gunning	23.8	65.8	10.4
Harden	22.8	61.4	15.7
Mulwaree	23.3	66.4	10.3
Queanbeyan	22.5	69.2	8.2
Snowy River	20.1	72.0	7.9
Tallaganda	21.3	64.1	14.6
Yarrowlumla	24.8	69.7	5.5
Yass	23.6	64.5	12.0
Young	23.5	61.5	14.9

Source: Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas (Cat. no. 3205.0).

Language spoken at home In August 1996, there were 62,696 (13.9%) people over the age of five in 1996 that spoke a language other than English at home in the ACR, compared to 53,553 people (16.2%) who spoke a language other than English at home in the sub-region. In total the distribution of people who speak another language at home was not too dissimilar among the top languages spoken at home in the ACR. The languages most commonly spoken in 1996 other than English were Italian, Chinese, Croatian, Greek, German, and Spanish.

14.3 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME ACR, 1996 CENSUS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>
Speaks English only	137 265	139 992	277 257	83.8
Italian	2 403	2 213	4 616	1.4
Chinese	2 091	2 178	4 269	1.3
German	1 270	1 410	2 680	0.8
Croatian	1 687	1 649	3 336	1.0
Greek	1 532	1 491	3 023	0.9
Spanish	1 215	1 266	2 481	0.7
Vietnamese	1 119	1 085	2 204	0.7
Polish	737	884	1 621	0.5
Macedonian	844	816	1 660	0.5
Serbian	688	651	1 339	0.4
Other	12 755	13 569	26 324	8.0
Total	163 606	167 204	(a)330 810	100.0

(a) Includes overseas visitors of 5,030 persons

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

The ACR has a strong and diverse economy, which is significantly different to that of Australia as a whole. This is expected given the large contribution of the public sector in the ACT economy, its rich agricultural base and its range of high quality tourist, fishing and forestry locations in the coastal and mountain areas.

Labour force The regional labour force consisted of 261,000 people in 1996–97, down 6,700 (–2.5%) from 1995–96. The trend estimate of the number of employed persons in the ACR was 242,100 in 1996–97, a decrease of 6,700 persons (–2.7%) from the previous year compared to an increase of 31,500 persons (13.0%) since 1991–92. The trend estimate of unemployment in the ACR was 18,900 in 1996–97, an increase of 2,100 (12.5%) since 1991–92. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate reached a high of 8.0% in 1992–93, but has since fallen to 7.2% in 1996–97. The labour force participation rate for the ACR was 68.2% in 1996–97, which was lower than the ACT rate of 72.0% but higher than the national rate of 63.5%.

At August 1996, using population Census journey to work analysis there were 11,608 persons in the ACT labour force who resided outside the ACT in near by local areas within the sub-region. Of those 61.9% of employed persons travelled from Queanbeyan, followed by 23.6% from Yarrowlumla and 11.1% from Yass to work in the ACT. This compared to 3,439 persons in the labour force who resided in the ACT and travel to work in other zones of the sub-region. The majority of those persons (92.3%) were employed within the Queanbeyan area.

For more detailed analyses refer to tables 12.6, 12.7, 12.8 and 12.9 of Chapter 12—Transportation of this issue.

14.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

Year	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1991-92	210.6	16.8	227.4	110.2	7.4	67.4
1992-93	226.8	19.7	246.5	106.8	8.0	69.8
1993-94	231.9	18.3	250.2	113.5	7.3	68.8
1994-95	237.7	19.3	256.9	116.4	7.5	68.8
1995-96	248.8	18.9	267.7	115.1	7.1	69.9
1996-97	242.1	18.9	261.0	121.4	7.2	68.2

(a) Annual averages—trend estimates.

Source: ABS, Labour Force Section, unpublished data.

According to DEETYA during the September quarter 1997, 76.6% of the ACR's labour force lived in the sub-region. The sub-region had a higher rate of unemployment (6.7%) compared with the larger ACR (6.6%). Canberra-Queanbeyan continues to be the main service and employment centre in both the sub-region (accounting for 92.1% of the labour force) and the ACR (70.5% of the labour force).

Unemployment rates across various LGA's in the ACR varied somewhat in 1996-97. Unemployment rates were highest in Eurobodalla (11.5%), Yarrawluma (8.5%), Bega Valley (8.3%), Bombala (6.2%), and Young (6.1%), while unemployment rates were lowest in Snowy River (2.2%), Gunning (2.5%), Crookwell and Cooma-Monaro (both 2.9%). Unemployment rates in the sub-region were less erratic than the ACR, with the ACT and Queanbeyan having an unemployment rate of 7.2% and 5.2% respectively.

14.5 LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION AND SUB-REGION

<i>Statistical local area</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>
	<i>(September quarter 1997)</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
ACT	177 096	7.2
Cooma–Monaro	4 905	2.9
Gunning	1 228	2.5
Queanbeyan	15 671	5.2
Yarrowlumla	5 411	8.5
Yass	5 060	3.9
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>209 371</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Bega Valley	12 870	8.3
Bombala	1 442	6.2
Boorowa	1 114	5.9
Crookwell	2 107	2.9
Eurobodalla	11 850	11.5
Goulburn	10 755	4.6
Harden	1 726	5.9
Mulwaree	2 944	4.4
Snowy River	12 734	2.2
Tallaganda	1 249	4.6
Young	5 128	6.1
<i>Total Australian Capital Region</i>	<i>273 290</i>	<i>6.6</i>

Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA), Small Area Labour Markets Section, Canberra.

Employment by industry At the time of the Census in August 1996 there were 176,531 people counted as employed in the sub-region and 229,132 people counted as employed in the ACR. The largest industry in both areas was Government administration, with 23.7% of the sub-region and 19.2% of the ACR workforce being in this industry. The second largest industry was Retail trade, 11.7% of the workforce in the sub-region and 12.2% in the ACR.

However, the area of the ACR excluding the sub-region had different characteristics to that of the ACR as a whole. In this area when the workforce of the ACT and surrounds is excluded, the largest industry was Retail trade (13.9%) followed by Agriculture (11.8%) and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (10.4%). This shows the importance of agriculture and tourism in the areas outside the sub-region.

14.6 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION—AUGUST 1996

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 626	725	2 351
Mining	157	15	172
Manufacturing	4 604	2 052	6 656
Electricity, gas and water supply	699	184	883
Construction	7 811	1 143	8 954
Wholesale trade	3 716	1 417	5 133
Retail trade	10 217	10 404	20 621
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3 936	4 567	8 503
Transport and storage	4 091	1 640	5 731
Communication services	1 772	1 123	2 895
Finance and insurance	1 726	2 685	4 411
Property and business services	10 487	8 189	18 676
Government administration defence	23 858	17 980	41 838
Education	5 515	9 440	14 955
Health and community services	2 856	10 971	13 827
Cultural and recreational services	2 821	2 819	5 640
Personal and other services	3 817	3 736	7 553
Not classified and not stated	4 234	3 498	7 732
Total employed	93 943	82 588	176 531

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

Employment by occupation

In August 1996, 21.4% (49,026) of the workers in the ACR were counted as employed as Professionals, followed by 39,547 people (17.3%) employed as Intermediate clerical, sales & service workers, and 29,177 people (12.8%) employed as Associate professionals.

Again, the importance of the ACT and subregion can be seen in employment by occupation. Outside the sub-region Tradespersons, Intermediate production and transport workers, and Labourers and related workers made up 30.9% of the workforce while in the sub-region they made up only 18.5%. Professionals made up 23.7% of the workforce in the sub-region and only 13.8% outside the sub-region.

14.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY OCCUPATION—AUGUST 1996

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Managers and administrators	14 152	6 454	20 606
Professionals	21 524	20 253	41 777
Associate professionals	12 333	9 483	21 816
Tradespersons and related workers	14 005	2 026	16 031
Advanced clerical and service workers	640	5 025	5 665
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	9 927	22 237	32 164
Intermediate production and transport workers	6 963	1 060	8 023
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	5 621	9 607	15 228
Labourers and related workers	5 153	3 426	8 579
Inadequately described and not stated	3 606	3 024	6 630
Total employed	93 924	82 595	176 519

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

At 30 September 1997, there were 26,443 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACR. Just over 60.8% of these businesses on the ABS Register were small businesses employing less than five people. This was followed by 14.6% of businesses employing between 5–9 people and 6.4% employing between 10–19 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction reported the highest number of businesses operating in the ACR in September 1997. The government sector continues to be the largest employers in the ACR with 73 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more salary and wage earners and 41 employing between 50–99 salary and wage earners.

The traditional economic base of the ACR outside the ACT has been mainly primary industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing. However their absolute importance, in terms of the number of people employed in each industry, has declined in recent years as property and service industries, construction and tourism have become more important.

At 30 September 1997, there were 16,981 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the sub-region, representing almost 64.2% of all industries located in the ACR (table 14.9). Of these businesses, 63.9% employed less than five people, followed by 16.5% employing between 5–9 people and 7.5% employing between 10–19 people. For the sub-region, there were 71 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 people or more in the sub-region and 36 businesses employing 50–99 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Property and business services, Retail trade and Construction reported the highest number of businesses operating in the sub-region in September 1997.

The Canberra–Queanbeyan metropolitan area functions as the regional centre for a growing demand of public and private services, including health, education, retailing and community facilities. Public administration is a major contributor to the establishment of business and employment opportunities in the sub-region because of the dominance of the Commonwealth Government in the ACT. Public administration also generates a large and ongoing demand for private goods and services, including legal services, accounting services and computer services.

14.8 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION—JUNE 1996

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	Not available	<5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 337	1 922	103	40	24	5	—	5 431
Mining	—	33	8	5	2	—	2	50
Manufacturing	—	475	184	89	58	14	9	829
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	52	19	14	9	5	3	102
Construction	—	2 004	236	85	39	8	4	2 376
Wholesale trade	—	681	299	98	31	13	1	1 123
Retail trade	—	2 560	969	351	121	31	31	4 063
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	677	437	215	107	30	17	1 483
Transport storage	—	691	118	40	22	10	11	892
Communication services	—	92	33	21	11	9	7	173
Finance and insurance	—	552	137	81	28	4	5	807
Property and business services	—	3 275	490	221	95	41	31	4 153
Government administration and defence	—	179	47	38	82	41	73	460
Education	—	321	75	98	88	52	14	648
Health and community services	—	1 143	347	140	75	28	25	1 758
Cultural and recreational	—	416	124	65	48	20	12	685
Personal and other services	—	1 014	242	92	40	9	13	1 410
Total	3 337	16 087	3 868	1 693	880	320	258	26 443

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Business Register Section.

14.9 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE SUB-REGION—JUNE 1996

ANZSIC Division	Employment size							Total
	Not available	<5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	889	602	28	11	8	—	—	1 538
Mining	—	16	1	2	2	—	—	21
Manufacturing	—	314	132	64	37	9	6	562
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	22	8	7	5	2	2	46
Construction	—	1 406	188	70	36	7	4	1 711
Wholesale trade	—	493	211	73	24	13	1	815
Retail trade	—	1 683	721	275	93	27	26	2 825
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	330	247	135	67	23	13	815
Transport storage	—	434	71	28	16	7	9	565
Communication services	—	56	22	15	7	7	7	114
Finance and insurance	—	456	104	60	23	4	5	652
Property and business services	—	2 792	401	195	89	39	31	3 547
Government administration and defence	—	126	33	29	67	36	71	362
Education	—	234	53	64	72	44	11	478
Health and community services	—	872	274	120	53	16	17	1 352
Cultural and recreational	—	299	100	56	45	17	11	528
Personal and other services	—	721	206	70	35	7	11	1 050
Total	889	10 856	2 800	1 274	679	258	225	16 981

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Business Register Section.

TOURISM

Tourism has become an important part of the ACR's economic growth and development and is expected to create direct employment growth annually. The ACR has a diverse and dynamic tourism industry, which includes entertainment, sports and recreation, personal services, restaurants and hotels. Regional attractions also include farm stays, festivals, the ski fields, coastal attractions, National Parks, whales at Eden and the platypus in Bombala and the attractions of the nation's capital.

At 30 June 1997, there were 272 accommodation establishments available for tourists in the ACR. The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACR in 1996-97 was 46.1%, a decrease of 2.1 percentage points from the previous year. Despite the fall in occupancy rates, takings for these establishments increased by 1.1% to \$134.3 million.

At 30 June 1997, there were 97 accommodation establishments located in the sub-region, comprising almost 36% of total establishments located in the ACR. Takings from these establishments decreased by 0.9% to \$89.2 million. The sub-region had a higher room occupancy rate (54.5%) than the ACR (46.1%).

14.10 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Item	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
SUB-REGION							
Establishments (at 30 June)	no.	93	92	92	93	93	97
Capacity							
Guest rooms (at 30 June)	no.	4 890	4 852	4 853	4 943	5 022	5 207
Bed space (at 30 June)	no.	13 972	14 370	14 506	14 584	14 923	15 803
Room occupancy rate	%	53.5	55.8	58.9	60.6	58.2	54.5
Takings from accommodation	\$m	73.4	76.3	81.4	88.3	90.0	89.2
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION							
Establishments (at 30 June)	no.	265	265	265	269	269	272
Capacity							
Guest rooms (at 30 June)	no.	8 822	8 811	8 881	9 062	9 154	9 343
Bed space (at 30 June)	no.	27 538	27 940	28 359	28 656	29 155	30 009
Room occupancy rate	%	45.3	46.6	47.8	49.7	48.2	46.1
Takings from accommodation	\$m	110.4	114.6	118.6	131.4	132.9	134.3

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Tourism Section.

RETAIL CENSUS

The 1991–92 Retail Census revealed that there were 4,916 retail locations operating in the ACR as at 30 June 1992, 57.9% of which were located in the sub-region (see table 14.9 in 1997 release of this publication).

Shopfront retail turnover in the ACR was reported to be \$3,017.6 million, or approximately \$5,792 per person resident in the ACR as at 30 June 1992. This compares to a reported \$2,083 million in the sub-region, or approximately \$5,967 per person as at 30 June 1992.

Of the 32,622 persons employed in the shopfront retailing establishments in the ACR, almost 67% were employed by establishments operating in the sub-region. The most significant establishments that support the sub-region retail industry were food retailing, department stores, hospitality and services, household good retailing and clothing and soft-good retailing.

Canberra and Queanbeyan are the primary metropolitan centres in the Region, with other important service towns in the region being Bega, Bateman's Bay, Goulburn, Young and Cooma.

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS

Manufacturing has been a growth industry in the ACR, with the value of turnover increasing from \$939 million in 1991–92 to nearly \$1.1 billion in 1993–94, which represents a growth of \$158 million (16.8%). The major manufacturing activities in the ACR include food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing; printing and publishing; timber processing; metal fabrication and textiles, clothing and footwear.

In 1993–94, there were 647 manufacturing establishments in the ACR, which represented an increase of 29 (4.7%) manufacturing establishments since 1991–92. Of all the manufacturing establishments in the ACR, 60.0% were located in Canberra–Queanbeyan, with Bega Valley, Eurobodalla, Goulburn and Young also being important centres of manufacturing enterprises.

There were 8,177 people employed in the manufacturing industry in the ACR in 1993–94, with wages and salaries accruing to \$219.2 million. This represents an increase of 777 (10.5%) persons employed and a growth in wages of 20.4% (\$37.2 million) since 1991–92.

14.11 MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION—1993–94

	Locations at 30 June	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
<i>Industry</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	62	1 781	47	257
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	29	600	12	40
Wood and paper product manufacturing	92	934	25	157
Printing, publishing and recorded media manufacturing	108	1 983	60	213
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated manufacturing	13	69	2	7
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	55	435	16	139
Metal product manufacturing	112	876	n.p	n.p
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	90	884	n.p	n.p
Other manufacturing	86	615	14	84
Total manufacturing	647	8 177	219	1 097

Source: *Regional Statistics, New South Wales (Cat. no. 1304.1); Retailing in New South Wales (Cat. no. 8623.1).*

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The construction industry includes the construction of all aspects of the built environment including commercial and residential developments, engineering work such as roads and bridges and major projects (for further detail see Chapter 10).

During 1996–97 there were 3,233 residential dwelling units approved in the ACR, a decrease of 355 (9.9%) from 1995–96. The majority of this decline occurred in the sub-region where residential dwelling unit approvals declined by 245 (9.6%) to 2,307 in 1996–97.

The value of building approvals in the ACR was \$769.6 million in 1996–97, down \$219.4 million or 22.2% from the previous year. This decline was predominantly due to decreases in all types of building approvals. The most notable decline were falls in value of non-residential buildings in the ACR a decreased by \$188.5 million to \$355.6 million over the 12 months to June 1997.

During 1995–96 there were 3,532 building commencements in the ACR, with 66.1% coming from new house commencements. Building commencements fell by 25.5% (1,211) from 1994–95 and 52.9% (3,888) from the peak in 1992–93.

The downturn in building activity in the ACR can be attributed to a number of factors outlined in Chapter 10, with the slowing of population growth being a major cause.

14.12

Year	Building approvals					Building commencements		
	Dwelling units approved no.	New residential \$m	Alterations and additions \$m	Non-residential building \$m	Value of building approved \$m	New houses no.	Other no.	Total no.
SUB-REGION								
1991-92	4 660	411.2	59.9	227.8	698.9	2 539	1 772	4 311
1992-93	5 378	441.3	62.9	223.2	693.5	3 026	2 243	5 269
1993-94	4 894	457.6	72.6	298.7	828.9	2 382	2 614	4 996
1994-95	3 281	335.1	69.6	297.4	702.1	2 125	1 350	3 475
1995-96	2 552	264.8	63.3	509.4	837.4	1 629	1 070	2 699
1996-97	2 307	248.8	64.7	303.4	616.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION								
1991-92	7 156	617.7	82.7	270.9	671.3	4 163	2 369	6 532
1992-93	7 993	676.2	84.2	256.3	982.9	4 687	2 733	7 420
1993-94	7 051	659.6	95.9	329.4	1 085.0	4 157	3 123	7 280
1994-95	5 154	510.6	95.1	367.4	973.2	3 115	1 628	4 743
1995-96	3 588	342.6	78.5	544.1	989.0	2 335	1 197	3 532
1996-97	3 233	336.0	78.1	355.6	769.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Building Approvals Section.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agricultural Census figures at 31 March 1996 show that there were 4,586 farming establishments operating in the ACR, covering a total area of 2.7 million hectares. This compares to 1,274 farming establishments operating in the sub-region, covering a total area of 828,531 hectares.

The ACR provides an ideal climate, terrain and vegetation for breeding and grazing of livestock. At 31 March 1996, sheep grazing and fine wool production continued to be the main livestock activity in the ACR. The ACR's flock number stood at 6.8 million sheep, compared to 2.1 million sheep in the sub-region. Beef cattle is the second largest livestock activity in the ACR, with the herd size of 516,362 at 31 March 1996. The sub-region had a herd size of 128,131. Dairying, which is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the ACR, and pig raising are also clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry in the ACR and the sub-region. In 1996 milk production was worth \$58.0 million in the ACR with 80.5% (\$46.7 million) of this in the Bega Valley Shire. There were 44,934 cattle for dairy production in the ACR with 35,700 of these in the Bega Valley Shire.

Wheat is the principal cereal grown in the ACR. Wheat for grain at 31 March 1996 increased in area sown by 28.9% to 46,306 hectares, together with improved weather conditions produced a 369.3% increase in yields to 163,743 tonnes. Other cereal crops for grain in the ACR were oats, triticale and barley, having a combined production of 106,755 tonnes. Oats is the principal cereal grown in the sub-region. While the total area sown to oats at 31 March 1996 increased by 19.9% to 4,831 hectares, grain harvested increased by 170.8% to 7,429 tonnes in the sub-region.

The major fruit crops in the ACR are citrus, pome and stone fruit. At 31 March 1996 total production of orchard trees in the ACR amounted to 8,431 tonnes, an increase of 15.8% on the previous 12 months. This compares to a decrease in production of 46.9% in the sub-region.

At March 1996 the area sown to vegetables in the ACR increased by 177.0% to 1,003 hectares, with total production increasing by 80.5% on the previous season. The sub-region experienced a similar trend to the ACR.

The wine industry is growing in importance, with around 32 vineyards and 16 wineries throughout the region, particularly around Murrumbateman and Young. The total production of grapes in the region is 1,312 tonnes with 237 hectares under cultivation.

There were 61.3 hectares of cut flower production in the ACR in 1996. The cut flowers industry is a growing industry in the ACR.

The ACR has a significant fishing industry along the South Coast of NSW and in the Snowy Mountains area. The fishing industries supply exports to Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra markets. According to NSW Fisheries, the commercial fishing operations based at Batemans Bay, Moruya, Narooma, Bermagui, Tathra, Merimbula and Eden generated 6,507.2 tonnes of seafood products worth \$25.0 million in 1996–97. This represents an increase of fish caught (1,092.5 tonnes or 20.2%) and value of seafood products (\$6.4 million or 34.5%) from the previous year.

14.13 AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS, AT 31 MARCH

	Unit	1995		1996	
		Sub-region	Australian Capital Region	Sub-region	Australian Capital Region
Establishments	no.	1 258	4 554	1 274	4 586
Total area of establishments	ha	835 727	2 767 253	828 531	2 740 239
Land utilisation					
Crops (excl. pastures and grasses)	ha	8 719	109 551	11 509	128 536
Hay	ha	2 566	10 647	7 184	29 994
Cereals for grain					
Barley	ha	117	2 472	120	2 405
Oats	ha	4 029	25 311	4 831	32 540
Triticale	ha	431	8 177	1 277	13 042
Wheat	ha	950	35 915	2 070	46 306
Vegetables	ha	78	362	659	1 003
Orchard trees	ha	47	3 007	80	3 311
Grapes	ha	35	190	86	237
Production					
Hay	tonne	8 612	30 957	28 417	122 305
Cereals for grain					
Barley	tonne	69	2 158	300	6 352
Oats	tonne	2 744	17 435	7 429	59 288
Triticale	tonne	676	10 480	3 805	41 115
Wheat	tonne	941	34 890	4 694	163 743
Vegetables	tonne	344	5 164	3 534	9 322
Orchard trees	tonne	224	7 279	115	8 431
Grapes	tonne	126	661	134	1 312
Livestock					
Sheep and lambs	no.	2 077 274	6 736 866	2 104 388	6 828 915
Cattle for meat	no.	119 186	491 723	128 131	516 362
Cattle for milk	no.	636	42 042	501	44 934
Pigs	no.	12 892	65 648	3 615	40 003
Wool (sheep and lambs shorn)	tonne	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gross value of agricultural production	\$'000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Agriculture Section.

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CHAPTER 15

ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date or period</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT percentage</i>
Area	sq. kms	6 August 1996	2 352.0	7 682 300.0	0.0
Demography					
Estimated resident population(a)	'000	September Qtr 1997	309.2	18 588.6	1.7
Estimated resident households(a)	'000	1996	111 824.0	6 762 115	1.7
Rate of population growth(a)	%	Year to June 1997	0.5	1.2	—
Births registered(b)	no.	1996	4 396	253 834	1.7
Deaths registered(c)	no.	1996	1 300	128 719	1.0
Marriages registered(d)	no.	1996	1 654	106 103	1.6
Divorces(d)	no.	1996	1 610	52 466	3.1
Permanent settlers(e)	no.	1996-97	833	85 752	1.0
Household size(f)					
1 adult (no children)	%	1996	21.8	23.0	—
2 adults (no children)	%	1996	28.9	30.8	—
1 adult (1 child)	%	1996	2.2	1.8	—
2 adults (1 child)	%	1996	7.3	6.4	—
1 adult (2 children)	%	1996	1.6	1.3	—
2 adults (2 children)	%	1996	9.8	8.8	—
Dwellings(g)					
Occupied private dwellings	no.	6 August 1996	106 686	6 496 072	1.6
Unoccupied private dwellings	no.	6 August 1996	7 698	679 167	1.1
Non-private dwelling	no.	6 August 1996	186	19 875	0.9
Total	no.	6 August 1996	114 570	7 195 164	1.6
Employment and wages					
Labour force—annual average(h)	'000	1996-97	168.5	9 183.8	1.8
Unemployment rate(h)	%	1996-97	8.0	8.7	—
Participation rate(h)	%	1996-97	72.0	63.5	—
Employed wage and salary earners(i)					
Private	'000	November 1997	69.0	5 389.6	1.3
Public	'000	November 1997	70.3	1 494.1	4.7
Mean weekly earnings in all jobs(j)					
Males	\$	February 1998	822.8	715.6	—
Females	\$	February 1998	611.1	470.1	—
Industrial disputes					
Working days lost(k)	'000	1997	2.1	534.2	0.4
Trade union membership(l)	'000	August 1996	46.3	2 194.3	2.1
Number of unions(l)	—	30 June 1996	32.0	132.0	24.2
Social					
Age pensioners(m)	'000	30 June 1997	13.4	1 680.2	0.8
Disability support pensioners(m)	'000	30 June 1997	4.8	527.5	0.9
Sole parents pensioners(m)	'000	30 June 1997	5.0	358.9	1.4
Basic family payments(m)	'000	30 June 1997	52.1	3 491.1	1.5
Persons on Jobsearch/Newstart(m)	'000	30 June 1997	10.4	798.0	1.3
Nursing homes(n)					
Government (adjusted fee homes)	beds	Jan 1997	0	10 440	0.0
Private	beds	Jan 1997	604	63 966	0.9
Total residents (incl. respite)	no.	Jan 1997	577	72 210	0.8
Hostels (incl. respite)	beds	Jan 1997	789	63 145	1.2
Medicare attendances(n)					
General practitioner	'000	1996-97	1 439.3	102 529.1	1.4
Specialist and other	'000	1996-97	241.0	18 186.3	1.3
Student enrolment					
Government(o)	'000	1997	39.6	2 230.1	1.8
Non-government schools(o)	'000	1997	21.6	941.6	2.3
Technical and further education(q)	'000	May 1997	11.6	518.8	2.2
Higher education(s)	'000	May 1997	20.6	739.0	2.8

For footnotes see end of table.

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15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA—continued

Item	Unit	Date or period	ACT	Aust.	ACT percentage
Manufacturing(t)					
Persons employed	'000	1996–97	4.0	968.8	0.4
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1996–97	122.0	33 327.0	0.4
Recreation services(u)					
Businesses	no.	1994–95	16	666	2.4
Persons employed	no.	1994–95	136	10 138	1.3
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1994–95	1.9	156.8	1.2
Gross income	\$m	1994–95	3.8	610.1	0.6
Sports industries(v)					
Businesses	no.	1994–95	94	5 066	1.9
Persons employed	no.	1994–95	1 050	58 414	1.8
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1994–95	12.2	603.3	2.0
Gross income	\$m	1994–95	48.1	2 517.0	1.9
Private medical services(w)					
Businesses	no.	1994–95	312	22 298	1.4
Persons employed	no.	1994–95	1 363	106 134	1.3
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	1994–95	39.5	2 649.4	1.5
Total medical and operating income	\$m	1994–95	108.8	7 168.6	1.5
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars(x)					
Businesses	no.	1994–95	87	7 609	1.1
Persons employed	no.	1994–95	2 134	133 973	1.6
wages and salaries paid	\$m	1994–95	35.0	2 207.8	1.6
Gross income	\$m	1994–95	172.5	11 119.5	1.6
Building(y)					
New residential building—dwelling units					
Commenced	no.	1996–97	1 952	127 392	1.5
Completed	no.	1996–97	2 362	121 437	1.9
Value of all buildings					
Commenced	\$m	1996–97	567	27 787	2.0
Completed	\$m	1996–97	585	26 290	2.2
Transport					
Motor vehicles on register(z)(aa)	'000	1996	214.2	10 651	2.0
New motor vehicles registered(ab)(aa)	'000	1996–97	11.5	664	1.7
Road fatalities(ac)	no.	1997	17	1 770	1.0
Retail trade					
Retail turnover(ad)	\$m	1996–97	2 444.2	128 827.5	1.9
Tourist accommodation(ae)					
Licensed hotels, motels, etc. with facilities					
Number of establishments	no.	December 1997	48	5 041	1.0
Guest rooms available	no.	December 1997	3 872	180 797	2.1
Room occupancy rate	%	1996–97	58.3	58.0	—
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1996–97	76.4	3 619.8	2.1
Holiday flat and units					
Letting entities	no.	December 1997	16	1 709	0.9
Units occupancy rate	%	1996–97	66.2	52.5	—
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1996–97	17.2	575.2	3.0
Caravan parks					
Establishments	no.	December 1997	4	2 685	0.1
Site occupancy rate	%	1996–97	38.6	43.0	—
Takings from accommodation	\$m	1996–97	3	503.5	0.6
Economy and Finance					
Business locations(af)	no.	September 1997	13 240	1 014 874	1.3
Gross domestic product(ag)	\$m	1996–97	10 845	517 401	2.1
GDP per capita(ag)	\$	1996–97	35 150	28 083	—
Private final consumption expenditure(ag)	\$m	1996–97	5 781	318 480	1.8
Private gross fixed capital expenditure(ag)	\$m	1996–97	804	86 304	0.9
Average weekly household expenditure(ah)	\$	1993–94	1 071	812	—

For footnotes see end of table.

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15.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA—continued

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date or period</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT percentage</i>
Lending commitments					
Housing finance(ai)(aj)	\$m	1996–97	979.7	49 979	2.0
Personal finance(ak)	\$m	1996–97	697.3	35 568	2.0
Commercial finance(al)	\$m	1996–97	1 235.3	152 094	0.8
Lease finance(am)	\$m	1996–97	88.8	7 379	1.2
Agriculture					
Cattle and calves(an)	'000	1995–96	13.7	7 934.3	0.2
Sheep and lamb(ao)	'000	1995–96	72.7	28 804.2	0.3
Value of production(ao)					
Crops	\$m	1995–96	5.5	15 582.5	0.0
Livestock	\$m	1995–96	2.3	6 066.4	0.0
Livestock products (incl. wool and milk)	\$m	1995–96	6.9	5 937.9	0.1

(a) Australian Demographic Statistics, December 1997 (Cat. no. 3101.0).

(b) Births, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 3301.0).

(c) Deaths, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 3302.0).

(d) Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 3310.0).

(e) Migration, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 3412.0).

(f) ABS, unpublished data, Demography Section.

(g) ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census.

(h) Labour Force, Australia, May 1998 (Cat. no. 6203.0).

(i) Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December 1997 (Cat. no. 6248.0).

(j) Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, February 1998 (Cat. no. 6302.0).

(k) Industrial Disputes, Australia, March 1998 (Cat. no. 6321.0).

(l) Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1996 (Cat. no. 6325.0).

(m) Statistical Overview of DSS Clients, 1997, Department of Social Security.

(n) Unpublished data, Commonwealth Department of Health & Family Services.

(o) Schools, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4221.0).

(q) Selected Vocational Statistics, NCVET, DEETYA.

(s) Selected Higher Education Statistics, University Statistics Section, DEETYA.

(t) Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8201.0).

(u) Recreation Services, Australia, 1994–95 (Cat. no. 8688.0).

(v) Sports Industries, Australia, 1994–95 (Cat. no. 8686.0).

(w) Private Medical Practice, Australia, 1994–95 (Cat. no. 8685.0).

(x) Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994–95 (Cat. no. 8687.0).

(y) Building Activity, Australia, March 1996 (Cat. no. 8752.0.40.001).

(z) Motor Vehicles, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 9311.0).

(aa) Excludes motor cycles and other vehicles.

(ab) New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia: Preliminary, May 1998 (Cat. no. 9301.0).

(ac) Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety.

(ad) Retail Trade, Australia, May 1998 (Cat. no. 8501.0).

(ae) Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory, December 1997 (Cat. no. 8635.8).

(ae) Tourist Accommodation, Australia, March 1998 (Cat. no. 8635.0).

(af) ABS, unpublished data, Business Register.

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

(ai) Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, May 1998 (Cat. no. 5609.0).

(aj) Excludes alterations and additions.

(ak) Personal Finance, Australia, October 1997 (Cat. no. 5642.0.40.002).

(al) Commercial Finance, Australia, October 1997 (Cat. no. 5643.0.40.002).

(am) Lease Finance, Australia, October 1997 (Cat. no. 5644.0.40.002).

(an) Livestock Products, Australia, May 1998 (Cat. no. 7215.0).

(ao) Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7501.0).

CHAPTER 16

HISTORICAL SERIES

16.1 SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

Year	Lending activity—all lenders(a)				
	Bank deposits \$m	Housing for owner occupation \$m	Personal \$m	Commercial \$m	Lease \$m
1985-86	..	..	351	979	84
1986-87	..	..	351	665	73
1987-88	..	..	383	1 604	86
1988-89	..	..	368	969	123
1989-90	2 231	400	348	1 025	161
1990-91	2 831	542	368	1 008	67
1991-92	2 757	775	418	1 057	88
1992-93	3 233	1 099	454	979	74
1993-94	3 246	1 315	506	1 129	114
1994-95	4 197	1 025	498	1 009	97
1995-96	4 442	1 006	605	1 174	86
1996-97	5 120	1 035	697	1 235	89

(a) Lending activity refers to loans approved in the ACT, it does not necessarily refer to finances used in the ACT.

16.2 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCE STATISTICS

	Total outlays \$m	Total revenue \$m	Total financing \$m	Total deficit \$m	Net financing requirement \$m
1989-90	993	1 010	-17	-65	-23
1990-91	1 202	1 153	48	-6	25
1991-92	1 188	1 199	-11	-60	39
1992-93	1 240	1 224	16	-30	-5
1993-94	1 221	1 178	43	-8	4
1994-95	1 278	1 191	87	34	48
1995-96	1 259	1 184	75	24	30
1996-97	1 346	1 262	84	31	53

16.3 SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

	At 4 April								At 30 June		At 6 August	
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966(a)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Persons	2 572	8 947	16 905	30 315	58 828	96 013	144 063	197 622	221 609	249 407	279 396	299 243
Males	1 567	4 805	9 092	16 229	30 858	49 977	73 589	100 103	110 415	125 134	138 789	147 831
Females	1 005	4 142	7 813	14 086	27 970	46 036	70 474	97 519	111 194	124 273	140 607	151 412
Male to female ratio(b)	155.9	116.0	116.37	115.21	110.33	108.56	104.42	102.65	99.3	100.69	98.71	97.63
Age distribution(c) (years)												
0-9	619	1 922	3 106	7 335	14 662	22 724	32 375	43 006	43 474	42 060	44 275	43 898
10-19	494	1 593	2 757	3 999	10 341	18 627	27 554	36 980	41 092	46 668	49 612	48 299
20-29	460	1 478	3 377	5 857	9 400	16 954	29 785	40 633	39 291	44 568	49 487	51 827
30-39	432	1 634	2 751	5 527	10 608	14 279	20 460	31 436	40 859	46 591	47 452	49 061
40-49	274	1 276	2 152	3 616	7 163	12 474	17 352	20 574	24 127	31 083	41 883	47 013
50-59	159	640	1 679	2 288	3 714	6 465	9 852	14 745	17 754	18 363	21 797	27 810
60-69	106	294	677	1 230	1 957	2 862	4 260	6 545	9 470	12 259	14 316	15 222
70 and over	36	110	276	463	983	1 628	2 425	3 701	5 542	7 815	10 574	14 044
Unspecified	n.a.	n.a.	130	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Religion												
Christian												
Anglican	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54 867	60 627	58 807
Baptist	9	114	185	298	687	1 146	1 645	1 873	2 058	2 312	3 559	4 105
Catholic	700	2 214	4 404	9 337	18 647	31 295	46 456	58 084	67 591	75 021	85 897	88 672
Churches of Christ(d)	2	31	49	108	393	652	807	799	735	690	783	768
Church of England	1 373	3 785	7 091	11 579	20 307	31 157	41 198	48 926	52 934	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Christian Scientist	1	20	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Congregational	11	34	72	185	270	431	516	588	161	141	n.a.	n.a.
Methodist	159	678	1 356	1 807	3 380	5 233	7 577	8 167	4 282	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Presbyterian(e)	262	1 013	1 944	3 006	5 384	8 604	11 202	11 974	9 418	8 957	11 225	10 386
Protestant (undefined)	3	68	69	190	343	577	1 622	1 930	2 563	2 295	n.a.	n.a.
Salvation Army	2	32	26	56	121	236	428	486	807	933	891	962
Uniting Church	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8 214	13 195	16 169	15 297
Other	7	37	88	1 047	3 022	5 381	8 965	13 427	15 534	20 984	18 427	20 377
Total	2 529	8 026	15 318	27 613	52 554	84 712	120 416	146 256	164 297	177 100	197 578	199 374
Non-christian	7	9	27	88	303	389	735	1 437	2 812	4 960	7 309	10 125
Indefinite	8	13	39	33	77	258	376	869	904	997	773	921
No religion(f)	1	21	143	221	536	3 066	13 763	23 318	30 681	39 193	45 511	59 579
Not stated	2	878	1 378	2 360	5 358	7 588	8 773	25 742	22 915	27 024	28 225	27 176

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

16.3 SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS—*continued*

	At 4 April								At 30 June		At 6 August	
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966(a)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Marital status												
Never married												
Under 15 years of age	n.a.	2 776	4 267	9 530	20 651	31 808	46 702	61 932	65 172	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
15 years and over	n.a.	2 134	4 292	5 613	10 264	19 044	26 621	35 684	43 641	57 772	71 996	81 398
Total	1 559	4 910	8 559	15 143	30 915	50 852	73 323	97 616	108 813	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Married	(g)957	(g)3 739	(g)7 637	13 880	25 570	41 323	64 945	79 493	96 192	104 074	113 800	117 695
Separated not divorced												
Divorced	1	21	119	221	384	741	1 245	3 274	6 486	n.a.	11 757	15 376
Widowed	54	227	554	794	1 448	2 253	3 356	4 547	5 924	n.a.	8 164	9 219
Not stated	1	40	68	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Birthplace												
Australia	2 112	7 546	14 941	23 848	43 133	70 588	107 429	151 196	167 900	188 115	208 280	222 477
New Zealand	27	98	181	237	449	775	1 232	1 704	2 336	2 982	3 498	3 554
United Kingdom and Ireland	385	1 160	1 542	2 627	5 662	9 829	14 320	17 846	18 853	19 437	19 910	19 045
Netherlands	—	—	2	377	1 161	1 470	1 679	1 804	1 714	1 620	1 639	1 428
Germany	7	4	13	31	1 512	2 051	2 421	2 785	2 698	2 809	2 749	2 568
Italy	—	16	26	66	1 276	1 876	2 470	2 697	2 772	2 721	2 727	2 580
Other Europe	12	51	93	2 716	4 375	6 889	9 960	11 946	12 114	12 593	12 896	12 553
Asia	16	21	32	208	650	1 181	2 245	3 975	6 379	9 781	13 466	15 740
Other	13	51	77	205	610	1 354	2 307	3 664	4 825	6 197	13 596	12 832
Not stated	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 012	3 152	5 421	7 952

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are not included in the figures prior to the 1971 Census.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

(c) Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages 'not stated'.

(d) Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational'.

(e) Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'.

(f) Includes 'Humanist/Materialist'.

(g) From 1911 to 1947, includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 1991 AND 1996

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	Census 6 August		ERP 30 June			
	1991(b)	1996	1991	1996	Average change over 5 years	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	1991	1996
					%	%
NORTH CANBERRA SUB-DIVISION						
Acton	2 330	1 748	1 796	1 467	26.7	-18.3
Ainslie	4 634	4 444	4 825	4 691	-1.6	-2.8
Braddon	2 430	3 093	2 034	2 510	-10.6	23.4
Campbell	3 253	3 024	3 394	3 277	0.4	-3.4
City	297	574	156	152	-61.4	-2.6
Dickson	2 056	2 037	2 063	1 968	-6.2	-4.6
Downer	3 523	3 247	3 702	3 397	-5.3	-8.2
Duntroon	1 889	1 906	1 959	1 954	35.7	-0.3
Hackett	3 050	2 907	3 225	3 098	-5.0	-3.9
Kowen	50	16	47	-68	49.0	16.0
Lyneham	4 245	4 097	4 248	4 155	67.2	-2.2
Majura	349	340	349	357	2.9	2.3
O'Connor	4 875	4 916	4 999	4 836	-2.9	-3.3
Reid	1 604	1 581	1 576	1 636	-4.8	3.8
Russell	6	—	5	0	-66.7	-100
Turner	2 087	1 848	2 156	1 976	8.0	-8.3
Watson	3 836	3 748	3 712	3 338	-2.5	-10.1
<i>Total North Canberra</i>	<i>40 464</i>	<i>39 526</i>	<i>40 249</i>	<i>38 828</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>-3.5</i>
SOUTH CANBERRA SUB-DIVISION						
Barton	862	712	666	617	-18.5	-7.4
Deakin	2 633	2 577	2 715	2 641	-0.5	-2.7
Forrest	1 375	1 365	1 307	1 218	4.9	-6.8
Fyshwick	61	68	78	83	-4.3	6.4
Griffith	3 372	3 796	3 236	3 684	4.1	13.8
Harman	359	227	375	189	7.1	-49.6
Hume	12	10	13	10	-27.8	-23.1
Jerrabomerra	30	22	34	25	—	-26.5
Kingston	1 386	1 600	1 306	1 614	22.6	23.6
Narrabundah	5 273	5 629	5 326	5 419	-3.3	1.7
Oaks Estate	302	312	325	330	6.9	1.5
Parkes	9	9	27	13	145.5	-51.9
Pialligo	103	107	123	112	-27.2	-8.9
Red Hill	3 056	3 104	3 295	3 290	3.3	-0.2
Symonston	628	710	468	456	-5.6	-2.6
Yarralumla	2 911	2 892	3 077	3 024	-0.5	-1.7
<i>Total South Canberra</i>	<i>22 372</i>	<i>23 140</i>	<i>22 371</i>	<i>22 725</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

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16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 1991 AND 1996

—continued

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	Census 6 August		ERP 30 June			
	1991(b)	1996	1991	1996	Average change over 5 years	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	1991	1996
					%	%
BELCONNEN SUB-DIVISION						
Aranda	2 657	2 519	2 871	2 663	-6.3	-7.2
Belconnen Town Centre	2 141	2 695	2 233	2 763	65.5	23.7
Bruce	2 045	2 525	1 858	2 356	96.8	26.8
Charnwood	3 643	3 313	3 761	3 432	0.3	-8.7
Cook	3 058	2 814	3 251	3 021	-3.8	-7.1
Dunlop	—	706	..	726	—	—
Evatt	6 360	5 969	6 699	6 254	1.7	-6.6
Florey	5 440	5 430	5 657	5 709	155.6	0.9
Flynn	4 143	3 760	4 337	3 904	-4.3	-10
Fraser	2 584	2 307	2 705	2 386	-1.1	-11.8
Giralang	4 031	3 730	4 209	3 863	3.1	-8.2
Hawker	3 274	2 890	3 423	3 074	4.5	-10.2
Higgins	3 628	3 239	3 819	3 410	-4.1	-10.7
Holt	4 349	4 427	4 604	4 587	-1.5	-0.4
Kaleen	8 690	8 197	9 132	8 576	7.9	-6.1
Latham	4 310	3 925	4 497	4 073	-3.0	-9.4
McKellar	2 973	2 912	3 083	3 086	12.4	0.1
Macgregor	4 271	3 745	4 470	3 964	-2.3	-11.3
Macquarie	2 633	2 433	2 797	2 530	9.9	-9.5
Melba	3 422	3 392	3 598	3 565	-19.6	-0.9
Page	2 582	2 547	2 728	2 691	2.2	-1.4
Scullin	3 167	2 930	3 311	3 078	-3.7	-7.0
Spence	3 082	2 882	3 257	3 021	-3.3	-7.2
Weetangera	2 940	2 611	3 143	2 800	-5.0	-10.9
Belconnen SSD balance	74	55	76	53	-7.3	-30.3
Total Belconnen	85 497	81 953	89 519	85 476	5.5	-4.5
WODEN VALLEY SUB-DIVISION						
Chifley	2 539	2 210	2 646	2 363	-7.4	-10.7
Curtin	5 402	5 004	5 701	5 334	-5.7	-6.4
Farrer	3 701	3 379	3 914	3 585	-3.1	-8.4
Garran	3 370	3 277	3 191	2 890	-4.8	-9.4
Hughes	2 921	2 939	3 111	3 093	-3.9	-0.6
Isaacs	2 426	2 545	2 511	2 720	—	8.3
Lyons	2 842	2 618	2 998	2 795	-6.3	-6.8
Mawson	2 901	2 669	3 011	2 826	-0.2	-6.1
O'Malley	535	733	535	772	212.9	44.3
Pearce	2 510	2 437	2 674	2 609	-8.0	-2.4
Phillip	1 066	1 691	1 082	1 728	171.9	59.7
Torrens	2 398	2 182	2 547	2 311	-2.3	-9.3
Total Woden Valley	32 611	31 684	33 921	33 026	6.6	-2.6

For footnotes see end of table.

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16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 1991 AND 1996

—continued

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	Census 6 August		ERP 30 June			
	1991(b)	1996	1991	1996	Average change over 5 years	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	1991	1996
					%	%
WESTON CREEK SUB-DIVISION						
Chapman	3 135	2 859	3 339	3 049	-3.3	-8.7
Duffy	3 549	3 312	3 762	3 498	-4.2	-7.0
Fisher	3 286	3 040	3 487	3 197	-3.4	-8.3
Holder	3 078	2 793	3 223	2 920	-6.7	-9.4
Rivett	3 729	3 296	3 933	3 486	-6.6	-11.4
Stirling	2 331	2 175	2 444	2 276	11.1	-6.9
Stromlo	233	98	114	40	-2.6	-21.1
Waramanga	2 926	2 637	3 089	2 778	-2.0	-10.1
Weston	3 648	3 298	3 841	3 543	-3.2	-7.8
Weston Creek SSD balance	34	28	83	26	-56.6	-27.8
<i>Total Weston Creek</i>	<i>25 949</i>	<i>23 536</i>	<i>28 177</i>	<i>24 863</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>-8.4</i>
TUGGERANONG SUB-DIVISION						
Banks(c)	—	3 440	..	3 433	—	—
Bonython	2 317	3 430	2 414	3 522	—	45.9
Calwell	5 349	5 932	5 406	6 243	900.0	15.5
Chisholm	6 071	5 805	6 373	6 009	32.7	-5.7
Conder(c)	—	3 365	..	3 432	—	—
Fadden	3 317	3 463	3 501	3 589	13.3	2.5
Gilmore	3 158	3 111	3 278	3 222	323.5	-1.7
Gordon	713	6 498	713	6 711	—	841.2
Gowrie	3 789	3 485	3 907	3 632	-0.1	-7
Greenway	401	937	417	986	—	136.5
Isabella Plains	4 283	4 346	4 410	4 545	501.6	3.1
Kambah	17 590	17 056	18 438	17 810	2.6	-3.4
Macarthur	1 453	1 688	1 550	1 784	13.6	15.1
Monash	4 009	5 740	4 189	5 978	18.8	42.7
Oxley	2 123	1 908	2 187	1 959	37.2	-10.4
Richardson	3 509	3 585	3 685	3 713	1.6	0.8
Theodore	3 653	4 093	3 689	4 233	—	14.7
Wanniassa	9 745	8 722	10 132	9 117	1.0	-10
Tuggeranong SSD balance	109	62	123	64	92.2	-48.0
<i>Total Tuggeranong</i>	<i>71 589</i>	<i>86 666</i>	<i>74 412</i>	<i>89 598</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>20.4</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

16.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 1991 AND 1996

—continued

Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area	ERP 30 June					
	Census 6 August		Average change over 5 years			
	1991(b)	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GUNGALIN-HALL SUB-DIVISION						
Amaroo	—	620	..	610	—	—
Gungahlin Balance(d)	77	45	94	47	28.8	-50.0
Hall	306	320	356	385	12.7	8.1
Mitchell	6	—	5	11	—	120.0
Ngunnawal	—	4 409	..	4 529	—	—
Nicholls	—	1 788	..	1 836	—	—
Palmerston	..	5 157	..	5 299	—	—
<i>Total Gungahlin-Hall</i>	389	12 342	455	12 717	2.5	451.5
<i>Remainder of ACT(f)</i>	418	396	391	333	-1.5	-14.8
Total ACT(f)	279 322	299 243	288 586	307 920	11.7	6.7

(a) Final data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Final data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992.

(d) Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1986 and 1991.

(e) Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston.

(f) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 3207.8)*; *1991 Census—Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 2730.8)*.

16.5 SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

Year	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June			
	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Natural increase %(a)	Net migration %(b)	Total increase no.(c)	Rate of growth %(d)
1911	1 777	1 011	766	..	..	..	..
1912	2 056	1 112	944	..	..	..	15.70
1913	2 545	1 570	975	..	..	..	23.78
1914	2 780	1 740	1 040	..	..	..	9.23
1915	2 586	1 572	1 014	..	..	..	-6.98
1916	2 730	1 596	1 134	..	..	..	5.57
1917	2 556	1 427	1 129	..	..	..	-6.37
1918	2 473	1 356	1 117	..	..	..	-3.25
1919	2 357	1 298	1 059	..	..	..	-4.69
1920	2 222	1 237	985	..	..	..	-5.73
1921	2 583	1 547	1 036	..	..	..	16.25
1922	2 938	1 780	1 158	..	..	..	13.74
1923	3 506	2 243	1 263	..	..	..	19.33
1924	4 120	2 706	1 414	..	..	..	17.51
1925	5 058	3 371	1 741	..	..	..	22.77
1926	6 550	4 311	2 239	..	..	..	29.50
1927	7 685	4 840	2 845	..	..	..	17.33
1928	8 153	4 616	3 537	..	..	..	6.09
1929	8 494	4 781	3 713	..	..	..	4.18
1930	9 013	4 940	4 073	..	..	..	6.11
1931	8 643	4 708	3 935	..	..	..	-4.11
1932	8 581	4 576	4 005	..	..	..	-0.72
1933(e)	8 947	4 805	4 132	..	..	..	4.27
1934	9 470	5 102	4 368	..	..	..	5.85
1935	9 639	5 176	4 463	..	..	..	1.78
1936	10 308	5 578	4 730	..	..	..	6.94
1937	10 981	5 977	5 004	..	..	..	6.53
1938	11 562	6 286	5 276	..	..	..	5.29
1939	12 567	6 901	5 666	..	..	..	8.69
1940	13 753	7 655	6 098	..	..	..	9.44
1941	15 022	8 374	6 648	..	..	..	9.23
1942	14 389	7 845	6 544	..	..	..	-4.21
1943	13 387	7 148	6 239	..	..	..	-6.96
1944	14 205	7 595	6 610	..	..	..	6.11
1945	15 012	8 044	6 968	..	..	..	5.68
1946	15 867	8 531	7 336	..	..	..	5.70
1947(e)	16 905	9 092	7 813	..	..	..	6.54
1948	19 791	11 371	8 420	..	..	..	17.07
1949	21 386	12 268	9 118	..	..	..	8.06
1950	23 824	13 398	10 426	(f)32.03	68.0	2438	11.40
1951	24 892	13 826	11 066	(f)77.90	22.1	1068	4.48
1952	26 360	14 375	11 985	(f)64.24	35.8	1468	5.90
1953	28 645	15 374	13 271	35.1	64.9	2285	8.67
1954(e)	30 315	16 229	14 086	41.0	59.0	1670	5.83
1955	32 750	17 089	15 661	29.4	70.6	2435	8.03
1956	35 135	18 542	16 593	35.4	64.6	2385	7.28
1957	37 865	20 102	17 763	34.1	65.9	2730	7.77
1958	41 167	22 046	19 121	30.2	69.8	3302	8.72
1959	46 070	24 410	21 660	23.0	77.0	4903	11.91
1960	52 368	27 690	24 678	20.7	79.3	6298	13.67

For footnotes see end of table.

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16.5 SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS—continued

Year	Population at 30 June			Year ended 30 June			
	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Natural increase %(a)	Net migration %(b)	Total increase no.(c)	Rate of growth %(d)
1961(e)	58 828	30 858	27 970	22.2	77.8	6460	12.34
1962	65 692	31 243	34 449	22.2	77.8	6864	12.49
1963	73 453	38 446	35 007	21.2	78.8	7761	10.92
1964	80 413	41 820	38 593	24.4	75.6	6960	9.45
1965	88 571	46 145	42 426	20.4	79.6	8 158	10.12
1966	96 032	49 991	46 041	24.6	75.4	7 461	8.55
1967	103 592	53 514	50 078	26.2	73.8	7 560	7.75
1968	112 779	58 307	54 472	24.3	75.7	9 187	8.33
1969	122 005	62 813	59 192	24.3	75.7	9 226	8.53
1970	133 050	68 704	64 346	27.1	72.9	11 045	8.06
1971	151 200	77 100	74 000	26.0	74.0	12 600	9.58
1972	159 800	81 500	78 300	44.2	55.8	8 600	5.70
1973	173 300	88 500	84 800	26.1	73.9	13 500	8.46
1974	186 200	95 000	91 200	29.4	70.6	12 900	7.46
1975	199 000	101 300	97 700	30.0	70.0	12 800	6.85
1976(e)	207 700	105 600	102 100	46.7	53.3	8 700	4.39
1977	213 700	108 300	105 300	61.4	38.6	5 900	2.86
1978	218 000	110 200	107 800	84.9	15.1	4 300	2.01
1979	220 800	111 200	109 600	127.9	-27.9	2 800	1.29
1980	224 300	112 400	111 900	101.1	-1.1	3 500	1.58
1981	227 600	113 600	114 000	106.5	-6.5	3 300	1.47
1982	233 000	116 400	116 700	75.6	24.4	5 500	2.40
1983	239 000	119 400	119 500	67.8	32.2	5 900	2.55
1984	245 100	122 500	122 700	67.0	33.0	6 100	2.56
1985	251 400	122 500	125 800	63.5	36.5	6 300	2.56
1986	258 900	129 600	129 300	49.2	50.8	7 500	2.99
1987	265 500	132 700	132 800	46.4	53.6	6 600	2.54
1988	272 100	135 900	136 200	47.5	52.5	6 700	2.51
1989(g)	276 400	138 000	138 400	77.4	22.6	4 300	1.58
1990	282 200	141 100	141 200	59.0	41.0	5 800	2.09
1991	289 300	144 600	144 700	54.2	45.8	7 100	2.52
1992	294 600	147 100	147 500	67.3	32.7	5 300	1.82
1993	299 200	149 200	150 000	67.8	32.2	4 600	1.56
1994	301 300	149 900	151 400	104.8	-4.8	2 100	0.70
1995	304 600	151 300	153 200	105.8	-5.8	3 300	1.09
1996	308 000	152 800	155 200	116.5	-16.5	3 400	1.14
1997	309 800	153 700	156 100	206.7	-106.7	1 500	0.49

(a) Natural increases (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of total increase.

(b) Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of total increase. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures; in addition it includes disclosed by the various censuses. From 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term. From 30 June 1976 net overseas migration also includes an adjustment for category jumping, i.e. the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorisation of movements.

(c) The sum of natural increase and net migration. From 30 June 1971 onwards the total increase includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy.

(d) The rate represents the increase during the period expressed as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.

(e) Census.

(f) Includes a high proportion of births to mothers whose usual residence was Queanbeyan (NSW) due to lack of maternity facilities in those years.

(g) Figures prior to 1989 include Jervis Bay Territory.

16.6

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS

Year	Number				Rate per 1 000 mean population(a)				Deaths under 1 year of age	
	Births(b)	Deaths(b)	Marriages	Divorces absolute (c)	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Number (b)(d)	Rate per 1 000 live births
1961	1 734	196	419	36	29.5	3.3	7.1	..	27	15.6
1962	1 819	217	480	44	27.7	3.3	7.3	..	32	17.6
1963	1 995	317	529	41	27.2	4.3	7.2	..	38	19.1
1964	1 955	363	569	93	24.2	4.5	7.1	..	41	21.0
1965	2 158	355	670	134	24.4	4.0	7.6	..	34	15.8
1966	2 318	441	747	101	24.0	4.6	7.7	..	46	19.8
1967	2 401	376	883	97	23.1	3.6	8.5	..	44	18.3
1968	2 643	488	965	149	23.4	4.3	8.6	..	45	17.0
1969	3 079	588	1 118	141	25.2	4.8	9.1	..	58	18.8
1970	3 475	594	1 200	194	26.4	4.5	9.1	..	61	17.6
1971	4 040	598	1 397	192	28.0	4.2	9.7	..	80	19.8
1972	4 066	669	1 372	225	25.9	4.3	8.7	..	67	16.5
1973	4 096	665	1 469	270	24.2	3.9	8.7	1.6	63	15.4
1974	4 216	715	1 355	369	22.6	4.2	7.6	2.1	61	14.5
1975	4 370	736	1 462	460	22.9	3.9	7.7	2.4	62	14.2
1976(e)(f)	4 482	853	1 586	1 706	21.6	4.1	7.7	8.2	76	17.0
1977	4 638	788	1 491	1 352	51.9	3.7	7.1	6.4	59	12.7
1978	4 433	912	1 517	1 270	20.6	4.2	7.0	5.9	62	14.0
1979	4 247	723	1 565	1 346	19.2	3.9	7.1	6.1	48	11.3
1980	4 466	892	1 642	1 524	20.2	4.0	7.4	6.9	39	8.7
1981	4 469	962	1 676	1 516	19.6	4.2	7.4	6.7	45	10.1
1982	4 479	1 010	1 756	1 546	19.4	4.4	7.6	6.7	49	10.9
1983	4 144	832	1 757	1 382	17.5	3.5	7.4	(g)5.8	41	9.9
1984	4 109	930	1 749	1 671	16.8	3.8	7.1	(g)6.8	41	10.2
1985	4 107	896	1 833	1 730	16.2	3.5	7.2	(g)6.8	32	7.8
1986	4 102	1 028	1 856	1 641	15.5	3.9	7.2	(g)6.2	35	8.5
1987	4 108	998	1 762	1 600	15.4	3.7	6.6	(g)6.0	37	9.0
1988(h)	4 335	1 016	1 944	1 697	15.8	3.7	7.1	(i)	35	8.1
1989	4 137	980	1 760	1 731	15.0	3.7	6.4	6.3	27	6.5
1990	4 457	1 102	1 730	1 804	15.8	3.8	6.1	6.4	42	9.4
1991	4 756	1 096	1 886	1 970	16.5	3.9	6.5	6.8	36	7.6
1992	4 447	1 074	1 791	1 875	15.1	3.6	6.1	6.4	28	6.3
1993	4 414	1 110	1 783	2 061	14.8	3.7	6.0	6.9	19	4.3
1994	4 461	1 222	1 661	2 071	14.8	4.1	5.5	6.9	21	4.7
1995	4 415	1 114	1 753	1 787	14.5	3.7	5.8	5.9	21	4.8
1996	4 396	1 300	1 654	1 610	14.3	4.2	5.4	5.2	25	5.7

(a) From 1993 rate calculated per 1,000 estimated resident population.

(b) Numbers registered during the year. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines prior to January 1967.

(c) Decrees absolute. Excludes nullities of marriage and judicial separations.

(d) Included in deaths.

(e) The large increase in the number of divorces coincides with the introduction of the Family Law Act 1975 in January 1976.

(f) Rates have been revised in the light of calendar year mean population on a usual residence basis.

(g) Many divorces registered in the ACT involved applicants normally resident outside the ACT. The ACT rate is not an accurate reflection of the extent of divorce amongst ACT residents.

(h) Includes marriages and divorces of persons resident in Jervis Bay Territory.

(i) The crude divorce rate for the ACT is not presented because it is not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents. In 1990, only 35% of divorces granted in the ACT were to applicants normally resident in the ACT. The corresponding figures for 1988 and 1989 were 40% and 39% respectively.

16.7 SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Year	Schools(a)	Primary and secondary full-time students(a)	Higher education students enrolled
	no.	no.	no.
1957	23	8 786	491
1958	24	9 639	574
1959	27	11 106	725
1960	31	12 786	(b)999
1961	33	14 429	1 178
1962	37	16 110	1 623
1963	39	17 929	1 951
1964	42	19 691	2 423
1965	45	21 902	2 978
1966	50	23 901	3 284
1967	53	26 403	3 528
1968	59	28 943	4 066
1969	61	31 543	4 606
1970	69	34 234	5 598
1971	72	36 597	6 437
1972	79	39 130	7 151
1973	83	41 724	7 741
1974	88	44 734	8 902
1975	94	47 347	10 126
1976	102	50 515	10 647
1977	109	52 735	10 600
1978	117	(c)54 348	10 890
1979	121	54 914	11 090
1980	125	55 634	11 470
1981	128	56 272	11 260
1982	131	56 786	11 080
1983	130	58 162	12 085
1984	130	58 764	12 076
1985	133	59 611	13 069
1986	132	60 005	13 284
1987	133	60 883	(d)14 182
1988	134	61 430	15 215
1989	132	61 366	15 277
1990	(e)134	(e)61 039	17 151
1991	(f)132	(f)61 747	19 174
1992	133	61 909	(g)20 320
1993	134	61 352	21 254
1994	137	61 203	20 875
1995	138	61 134	20 585
1996	140	61 384	20 559
1997	140	61 739	20 668
1998	135	61 263	n.a

(a) At the annual School Census in August.

(b) Up to 30 September 1960 there were two separate institutions, the Australian National University and the Canberra University College. From 30 September 1960 the Canberra University College ceased to exist as a separate institution. The figures still include details relating to the Canberra University College.

(c) Excludes 84 part-time students enrolled at secondary colleges.

(d) From 1985 figures include enrolments from the Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra Institute of the Arts, and the Signadou College of Education.

(e) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

(f) Includes one government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 135 students in 1991; 88 students in 1992; and 79 students in 1993.

(g) The Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University on 1 January 1992 and statistics relating to the Institute of the Arts are no longer available.

16.8 SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Pensioners at 30 June				Public hospitals	
	Age	Invalid	Staff	Average available beds	Inpatients treated/ Inpatients accommodated(i)	Expenditure
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$'000
1956-57	..	..	(a)242	..	4 884	330
1957-58	601	92	(a)252	..	6 507	415
1958-59	655	108	(a)283	..	7 267	493
1959-60	682	128	(a)304	..	8 063	549
1960-61	748	154	(b)(c)464	305	8 687	1 750
1961-62	832	181	(c)500	318	9 736	1 988
1962-63	899	232	(c)548	343	10 180	3 112
1963-64	973	247	(c)664	427	11 605	3 925
1964-65	986	251	(c)837	454	12 851	2 030
1965-66	1 042	267	1 048	463	14 275	2 680
1966-67	1 183	307	(d)1 126	(d)499	(d)16 138	(d)3 507
1967-68	1 707	289	(d)1 248	(d)576	(d)17 929	(d)4 163
1968-69	1 882	289	(d)1 404	(d)611	(d)20 020	(d)4 642
1969-70	2 225	350	(d)1 490	(d)643	(d)21 016	(d)5 442
1970-71	2 431	360	(d)1 476	(d)660	(d)21 614	(d)6 799
1971-72	2 635	400	(d)1 515	(d)683	(d)24 884	(d)8 090
1972-73	(e)3 313	(e)497	(d)1 653	(d)699	(d)26 177	(d)9 265
1973-74	3 905	546	(f)2 388	(f)908	(f)31 105	(f)15 841
1974-75	(g)4 562	(g)685	(h)2 786	(h)972	(h)33 837	(h)24 050
1975-76	5 190	743	(i)2 942	(i)976	(i)37 214	(i)30 406
1976-77	5 772	912	2 818	(j)906	38 661	37 255
1977-78	6 332	1 038	2 857	885	39 520	40 926

For footnotes see end of table.

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16.8 SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS—continued

Year	Pensioners at 30 June				Public hospitals	
	Age no.	Invalid no.	Staff no.	Average available beds no.	Inpatients treated/ Inpatients accommodated(i) no.	Expenditure \$'000
1978–79	6 878	1 245	(k)2 505	(k)850	(k)39 184	(k)48 469
1979–80	7 526	1 450	n.a.	909	39 663	50 365
1980–81	8 006	1 513	n.a.	903	42 332	n.a.
1981–82	8 540	1 633	n.a.	899	43 603	n.a.
1982–83	9 018	1 793	n.a.	895	44 285	n.a.
1983–84	8 661	2 063	n.a.	(m)860	(m)43 393	n.a.
1984–85	8 667	2 176	n.a.	900	42 665	n.a.
1985–86	8 629	2 143	n.a.	932	38 973	n.a.
1986–87	8 672	2 197	n.a.	932	39 231	n.a.
1987–88	8 873	2 339	n.a.	(n)881	(n)38 666	n.a.
1988–89	9 200	2 440	n.a.	881	39 792	n.a.
1989–90	9 456	2 773	n.a.	(o)853	(o)(p)45 287	n.a.
1990–91	9 770	2 902	n.a.	843	46 634	n.a.
1991–92	10 345	3 548	n.a.	778	47 297	n.a.
1992–93	11 040	3 890	n.a.	736	49 785	n.a.
1993–94	11 850	4 332	n.a.	754	47 566	n.a.
1994–95	12 250	4 781	n.a.	753	n.a.	n.a.
1995–96	12 020	4 998	n.a.	769	55 891	n.a.
1996–97	13 395	5 390	n.a.	n.a.	42 272	n.a.

(a) From 1956–57 to 1959–60 includes only honorary and salaried medical staff and nursing staff.

(b) Includes paid medical, paramedical, dental, nursing, nursing aides, nursing orderlies, administrative and clerical and other staff.

(c) As at 31 December.

(d) Source: ACT Health Services Branch, Department of Health.

(e) Source: Department of Social Security.

(f) Source: ACT Health Services Commission and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home.

(g) From 1974–75 includes wives' pensions.

(h) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home.

(i) Source: Capital Territory Health Commission.

(j) From 1976–77 available beds and cots for geriatric patients not included. Geriatric patients have been transferred to Public Nursing Homes.

(k) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital, Calvary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. Calvary Hospital opened April 1979.

(l) Qualified babies at Woden Valley Hospital are excluded. Qualified babies are babies who remained in hospital after their mothers were discharged or second and subsequent babies of multiple births.

(m) Source: ACT Community and Health Service.

(n) Source: ACT Board of Health.

(o) For 1989–90 definitions for reporting hospital activity statistics were revised in line with the requirements of the National Minimum Data Set for Institutional Care. Data for 1989–90 are not directly comparable with those for previous years.

(p) Average number of available beds over the year.

16.9 SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Civilian labour force at August(a)

Year	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Total labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate(b)	Participation rate(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1973(d)	83.5	1.2	84.7	114.9	1.4	73.7
1974	90.7	0.3	91.0	122.5	0.3	74.3
1975	93.0	1.3	94.4	128.4	1.4	73.5
1976	91.7	5.9	97.6	136.5	6.0	71.5
1977	93.5	6.0	99.5	139.5	6.1	71.8
1978(e)	97.1	6.2	103.3	144.8	6.0	71.3
1979	95.4	6.4	101.9	147.6	6.3	69.0
1980	99.8	5.6	105.4	151.1	5.3	69.8
1981	102.6	6.1	108.7	155.9	5.6	69.7
1982	99.0	7.0	106.1	159.7	6.6	66.4
1983	107.9	7.1	115.0	164.3	6.2	70.0
1984	114.4	5.0	119.4	173.0	4.2	69.0
1985	120.3	5.0	125.2	179.8	4.0	69.7
1986	129.1	5.0	134.0	187.0	3.7	71.7
1987	130.6	7.7	138.2	193.7	5.5	71.3
1988	138.1	6.9	145.0	200.8	4.8	72.2
1989(f)	141.4	6.4	147.8	202.4	4.3	72.9
1990	142.7	7.0	149.8	208.6	4.7	71.8
1991	143.9	9.1	153.0	214.2	5.9	71.4
1992	143.8	12.3	156.0	219.1	7.9	71.2
1993	151.1	11.3	162.3	224.4	6.9	72.3
1994	154.1	10.6	164.7	228.4	6.4	72.1
1995	158.4	12.1	170.5	230.7	7.1	73.9
1996	154.7	13.9	168.6	232.8	8.2	72.4
1997	155.1	13.4	168.5	234.1	8.0	72.0

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

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

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

(d) Series based on 1976 Census.

(e) Series based on 1986 Census.

(f) Series based on 1991 Census.

16.10

SUMMARY OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index (base year 1989-90 = 100.0)

Year	All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education
1949-50	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	12.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964-65	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969-70	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970-71	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-72	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972-73	20.7	21.5	21.7	19.8	23.0	18.9	19.2	18.8	..
1973-74	23.4	25.8	24.6	21.6	24.8	20.8	20.8	20.9	..
1974-75	27.0	28.1	29.7	25.2	28.9	24.8	24.2	25.4	..
1975-76	30.7	31.5	34.6	29.9	33.2	29.4	28.9	21.0	..
1976-77	34.9	35.0	40.1	34.5	36.7	32.3	31.7	35.2	..
1977-78	38.1	38.5	43.8	37.1	39.8	35.3	33.3	42.3	..
1978-79	41.2	43.2	47.0	38.6	42.6	38.3	38.0	41.6	..
1979-80	45.6	49.3	50.2	40.5	47.0	43.8	41.5	45.9	..
1980-81	50.0	54.3	53.9	43.6	52.7	48.3	44.6	50.8	..
1981-82	55.3	58.4	57.9	49.0	57.7	54.3	48.4	61.2	..
1982-83	61.9	63.7	61.6	54.1	65.5	61.9	55.1	77.9	61.9
1983-84	66.1	69.0	65.3	59.3	69.8	66.4	60.9	72.5	66.1
1984-85	69.3	72.5	69.8	65.7	72.3	70.6	66.5	60.8	69.1
1985-86	75.3	77.3	75.1	72.6	78.0	77.0	74.5	66.2	74.8
1986-87	81.6	81.5	82.5	76.9	82.9	85.3	82.7	77.4	81.0
1987-88	87.3	85.4	88.8	79.1	89.2	91.7	89.2	87.0	88.3
1988-89	93.1	93.3	94.7	86.9	94.5	94.2	93.3	93.9	94.7
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	105.1	103.2	105.0	103.8	105.5	106.9	106.9	107.6	104.4
1991-92	107.8	106.6	106.7	101.6	107.4	110.8	112.9	118.6	106.3
1992-93	109.5	108.4	107.2	99.6	107.8	114.3	122.6	122.3	108.3
1993-94	111.4	111.1	106.7	99.3	107.8	117.8	132.2	129.0	112.0
1994-95	115.1	116.7	107.1	110.7	110.4	122.1	143.3	134.5	114.1
1995-96	120.3	118.7	107.0	112.0	112.3	127.8	152.4	138.7	114.4
1996-97	121.6	121.7	106.8	105.5	114.1	130.4	156.6	145.9	116.2

16.11 SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Year	Livestock at end of year(a)				Year	Production	
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (all purposes)		Beef and veal	Wool (greasy)
	no.	no.	no.	no.		tonnes(c)	tonnes
1912	8 412	244 180	393	..	..	..	..
1913	7 108	207 414	203	..	..	..	..
1914	7 627	163 407	194	..	..	..	..
1915	4 961	150 554	226	..	..	..	..
1916	5 666	114 933	289	..	..	..	..
1917	8 230	121 990	259	..	..	..	..
1918	13 408	152 736	518	..	..	..	..
1919	8 894	155 794	310	..	..	..	..
1920	8 378	194 642	572	..	..	..	..
1921	7 387	178 413	286	..	..	..	..
1922	8 290	167 568	343	..	1921-22	22	..
1923	6 275	154 609	274	..	1922-23	32	..
1924	6 085	146 157	434	..	1923-24	26	..
1925	5 058	165 790	291	..	1924-25	33	..
1926	5 312	172 251	343	..	1925-26	110	..
1927	5 509	224 077	94	..	1926-27	658	..
1928	6 188	213 659	69	..	1927-28	650	..
1929	5 269	207 211	51	..	1928-29	461	..
1930	4 760	240 445	124	..	1929-30	474	..
1931	4 240	183 077	37	..	1930-31	299	..
1932	5 395	194 391	108	..	1931-32	296	..
1933	4 643	214 355	58	..	1932-33	328	739
1934	6 790	231 742	464	..	1933-34	357	799
1935	8 433	219 343	649	..	1934-35	403	860
1936	10 186	228 317	629	..	1935-36	374	805
1937	9 856	244 378	454	..	1936-37	523	798
1938	8 325	263 616	417	..	1937-38	584	815
1939	7 057	245 540	573	..	1938-39	572	866
1940	5 879	259 408	601	..	1939-40	594	1 013
1941	6 636	281 791	593	..	1940-41	666	965
1942	7 432	262 563	854	..	1941-42	654	999
1943	6 967	250 344	779	..	1942-43	829	864
1944	8 083	274 642	657	..	1943-44	514	868
1945	9 320	250 778	689	..	1944-45	311	800
1946	7 867	224 680	619	..	1945-46	377	889
1947	9 169	227 994	627	..	1946-47	543	924
1948	8 748	215 227	566	..	1947-48	710	802
1949	10 071	238 110	468	..	1948-49	1 035	897
1950	11 161	253 546	423	..	1949-50	1 312	963
1951	11 477	256 800	642	..	1950-51	1 716	1 028
1952	10 293	243 059	249	..	1951-52	1 806	801
1953	9 705	246 800	180	..	1952-53	1 464	1 018
1954	9 394	251 666	276	..	1953-54	1 656	1 032
1955	8 500	245 500	104	..	1954-55	1 616	1 012
1956	9 399	257 901	115	..	1955-56	1 795	1 056
1957	10 596	266 896	139	..	1956-57	1 906	1 114
1958	9 532	255 600	167	..	1957-58	2 165	968
1959	9 408	271 892	175	..	1958-59	1 968	1 144
1960	10 716	299 086	151	..	1959-60	1 827	1 315
1961	12 520	278 216	109	..	1960-61	1 217	1 121
1962	14 169	286 214	184	..	1961-62	1 637	1 200
1963	14 155	279 206	92	..	1962-63	2 113	1 063
1964	14 399	289 104	121	..	1963-64	2 193	1 158

For footnotes see end of table.

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16.11

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS—continued

Year	Livestock at end of year(a)				Year	Production	
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry (all purposes)		Beef and veal	Wool (greasy)
	no.	no.	no.	no.		tonnes(c)	tonnes
1965	14 049	289 826	n.a.	..	1964-65	2 214	1 123
1966	13 361	258 179	n.a.	..	1965-66	1 823	850
1967	13 902	280 609	n.a.	..	1966-67	1 737	1 113
1968	12 548	267 078	n.a.	..	1967-68	1 719	1 015
1969	13 845	245 884	n.a.	..	1968-69	1 922	934
1970	15 320	244 277	n.a.	..	1969-70	2 677	1 149
1971	17 910	251 187	121	..	1970-71	3 179	994
1972	20 252	191 560	127	..	1971-72	3 295	822
1973	19 456	142 968	112	63 885	1972-73	4 021	555
1974	19 049	125 800	43	155 459	1973-74	4 244	539
1975	18 363	117 214	36	164 485	1974-75	5 434	546
1976	23 050	148 207	22	132 826	1975-76	5 571	566
1977	19 349	124 164	16	172 282	1976-77	5 359	484
1978	15 808	119 048	n.a.	149 614	1977-78	6 333	474
1979	14 236	117 294	n.a.	235 612	1978-79	6 071	494
1980	13 559	98 359	n.a.	170 580	1979-80	6 182	413
1981	12 500	98 821	n.a.	183 116	1980-81	6 789	389
1982	12 889	100 724	n.a.	183 540	1981-82	7 900	389
1983	10 222	104 167	n.a.	178 074	1982-83	3 286	414
1984	9 944	108 696	n.a.	181 030	1983-84	6 017	465
1985	11 084	118 068	n.a.	173 320	1984-85	4 712	508
1986	11 486	116 852	n.a.	198 190	1985-86	5 510	477
1986-87	11 792	100 464	n.a.	245 779	1986-87	5 685	426
1987-88	10 792	97 300	n.a.	225 730	1987-88	6 275	440
1988-89	10 225	100 258	n.a.	218 806	1988-89	6 310	495
1989-90	12 085	121 938	n.a.	221 609	1989-90	6 733	530
1990-91	11 158	118 288	n.a.	197 678	1990-91	6 317	574
1991-92	10 823	110 170	n.a.	199 543	1991-92	6 107	440
1992-93	12 231	101 243	n.a.	216 989	1992-93	6 336	455
1993-94	13 368	97 239	n.a.	200 960	1993-94	7 415	421
1994-95	12 780	77 741	n.a.	269 875	1994-95	1 052	440
1995-96	13 689	72 670	n.a.	210 500	1995-96	675	430

(a) Number.

(b) Carcass weight.

(c) From 1986-87 the scope of the Agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more. This change in Census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

16.12

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Season	Wheat for grain		Oats for grain		Crops for hay		Apple trees bearing		Total area under crop acres
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
	acres	bushels	acres	bushels	acres	bushels	acres	bushels	
1960-61	1 061	30 219	529	11 058	2 932	8 355	43	1 331	7 632
1961-62	1 414	32 100	866	16 212	2 442	5 325	44	3 925	6 688
1962-63	2 406	70 413	663	16 974	2 518	5 981	38	3 864	7 512
1963-64	2 824	69 384	1 132	22 446	2 582	4 421	40	3 322	8 147
1964-65	2 094	57 792	1 487	32 100	3 469	6 903	43	3 664	8 815
1965-66	1 342	27 855	1 458	37 338	3 737	5 832	31	2 768	7 584
1966-67	2 666	86 577	1 797	47 004	3 983	8 516	26	3 358	10 247
1967-68	2 337	41 602	584	11 852	2 475	2 952	26	575	7 009
1968-69	4 158	83 674	1 200	26 858	4 385	7 003	24	3 446	11 215
1969-70	2 693	72 794	895	25 118	3 243	6 518	24	6 596	8 620
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	number	tonnes	hectares
1970-71	485	764	235	250	159	629	n.a.	115	1 172
1971-72	414	723	101	86	186	326	n.a.	90	1 088
1972-73	289	359	128	66	209	311	4 611	105	1 410
1973-74	320	335	254	300	75	392	4 643	88	1 040
1974-75	204	248	130	154	8	23	5 380	48	616
1975-76	408	471	165	187	73	170	4 580	36	986
1976-77	361	524	143	174	55	186	4 111	105	962
1977-78	295	398	56	34	34	94	3 892	47	790
1978-79	148	349	117	146	54	394	4 025	144	641
1979-80	524	962	127	99	44	168	2 955	43	1 278
1980-81	n.a.	n.a.	119	82	122	256	3 813	n.a.	650
1981-82	88	127	269	395	82	252	3 801	n.a.	807
1982-83	65	19	97	27	73	30	3 058	n.a.	717
1983-84	270	463	495	338	234	642	3 061	n.a.	1 485
1984-85	111	82	4	6	22	134	2 781	n.a.	494
1985-86	138	281	156	273	25	60	n.a.	n.a.	685
1986-87(a)	n.a.	n.a.	123	197	42	120	n.a.	n.a.	459
1987-88	n.a.	n.a.	168	158	28	21	1 010	n.a.	1 025
1988-89	n.a.	n.a.	46	58	61	50	1 010	n.a.	376
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	42	18	24	36	1 140	n.a.	185
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	53	41	113	18	416	n.a.	290
1991-92	n.a.	n.a.	38	15	35	35	955	n.a.	383
1992-93	n.a.	n.a.	73	175	241	136	1 499	n.a.	514
1993-94	n.a.	n.a.	24	60	111	119	2 603	n.a.	353
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	95	—	30	51	2 662	n.a.	322
1995-96	n.a.	n.a.	107	—	44	148	2 617	n.a.	386

(a) From 1986-87 the scope of the Agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operation (EVAO) of \$20 000 or more per annum. The scope of previous Censuses was established with an EVAO of \$2 500 or more. This change in census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

16.13 SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>As at 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1969	112	2 653	9.4	31.2
1970	111	2 960	11.2	37.0
1971	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1972	135	3 333	14.7	50.1
1973	132	3 458	16.5	60.5
1974	135	3 729	22.4	75.6
1975	104	3 672	27.0	94.6
1976	106	3 534	29.1	95.7
1977	105	3 435	31.2	102.8
1978	92	3 021	30.2	101.1
1979	117	3 073	33.7	118.8
1980	112	3 132	37.2	127.5
1981	117	3 316	44.9	162.9
1982	126	3 451	49.4	187.7
1983	150	3 228	54.6	217.5
1984	148	3 247	58.8	263.1
1985	143	(a)	64.4	298.9
1986	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1987	131	4 132	89.6	370.4
1988	168	4 170	91.4	375.4
1989	191	4 099	101.0	438.0
1990	205	3 734	105.0	424.0
1991	224	3 584	105.0	463.0
1992	272	3 752	105.0	479.0
1993	242	3 752	104.0	466.0
1994	281	4 200	125.0	553.0
1995	n.a.	4 200	128.0	554.0
1996	n.a.	3 900	122.0	534.0
1997	n.a.	4 000	124.0	602.0

(a) An annual Manufacturing Census was not conducted in this financial year.

16.14 SUMMARY OF RETAIL TRADE

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
<i>As at 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1974	1 197	9 542	30.6	..
1980	1 452	10 660	65.4	..
1983	..	..	..	827.3
1984	..	..	..	932.9
1985	..	..	..	1 004.0
1986	1 504	11 328	97.5	1 130.5
1987	..	..	..	1 241.5
1988	..	..	..	1 379.3
1989	..	..	..	1 476.4
1990	..	..	..	1 566.2
1991	..	..	..	1 705.4
1992	1 701	14 428	169.0	1 901.6
1993	..	..	..	2 000.9
1994	..	..	..	2 066.0
1995	..	..	..	2 135.0
1996	..	..	..	2 250.3
1997	..	..	..	2 444.2

NOTE: Retail Censuses are only conducted at five-yearly intervals.

16.15

SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)(b)

	<i>Passenger motor vehicle</i>	<i>Trucks(c)</i>	<i>Buses(c)</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1955	6 613	2 366	—	480	9 459
1962	17 999	3 694	—	296	21 989
1965	28 724	4 916	—	432	34 072
1966	32 272	5 311	—	547	38 130
1967	36 231	5 659	—	805	42 695
1968	40 990	6 115	—	1 111	48 216
1969	45 755	6 648	—	1 539	53 942
1970	48 600	6 700	—	1 800	57 100
1971	55 700	7 600	—	2 600	65 800
1972	57 400	7 900	—	2 600	67 900
1973	62 100	8 800	—	2 700	73 600
1974	67 000	9 800	—	2 900	79 700
1975	71 800	10 300	700	3 100	85 900
1976	76 600	11 200	800	3 500	92 300
1977	81 300	12 800	900	3 700	98 700
1978	79 900	13 200	900	3 000	97 000
1979	88 600	13 900	900	3 100	106 500
1980	88 400	13 000	800	3 400	105 500
1981	91 400	13 400	900	3 900	109 600
1982	93 100	13 400	900	4 400	112 000
1983	97 200	13 600	1 000	4 600	116 200
1984	103 500	14 400	1 000	4 700	123 600
1985	107 900	4 900	1 100	4 300	128 200
1986	111 100	15 500	1 100	3 900	131 600
1987	113 900	15 800	1 200	3 500	134 400
1988	118 200	16 100	1 200	3 600	139 100
1989	124 000	17 200	1 200	3 800	146 200
1990	134 200	18 500	1 000	4 400	158 100
1991	131 800	18 900	1 400	4 600	156 700
1992	145 200	13 900	1 300	4 800	165 200
1993	146 800	20 300	1 300	4 800	173 100
1994	155 000	21 400	1 500	4 900	182 800
1995	156 573	21 276	921	4 985	183 755
1996	161 798	20 650	1 008	5 356	188 812

(a) Figures up to 1971 are for 12 months ended December. From 1972 onwards figures are for 12 months ended June.

(b) Includes Commonwealth owned vehicles in the ACT except those belonging to the Defence services.

(c) Trucks (including commercial vehicles) and buses were combined up until 1975. Also includes panel vans and utilities. From 1985 onwards figures are not comparable to previous figures due to a change in the body type classifications.

16.16

SUMMARY OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES(a)

	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Persons receiving medical treatment</i>	<i>Persons admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1979	249	562	153	17
1980	232	260	141	23
1981	265	473	163	21
1982	229	502	139	16
1983	203	478	125	13
1984	250	376	158	21
1985	230	343	187	32
1986	245	295	229	32
1987	403	263	184	36
1988	449	362	186	31
1989	574	524	214	32
1990	583	529	214	28
1991	590	520	211	19
1992	547	491	175	21
1993	588	576	157	12
1994	518	445	186	17
1995	511	481	172	15
1996	541	479	245	23
1997	557	492	224	17

(a) On-road casualties only.

A

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, 39
ABS Business Register, 117
ABS survey, Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices, 8
accommodation industry, 130
accounting services, 129
ACT Community Care, 70
ACT Community Safety Committee, 91
ACT in relation to Australia, statistics, 195–7
ACT Parks and Conservation Service, 7
ACT Region *see* Canberra Region, 179–94
ACT statistical historical series, 199–220
age of women having children, 45
age pension, 77
age specific fertility rates, 45
agriculture, 121–3
 livestock and livestock products, 122
 statistics, 123
air temperature, 4–5
ambulance service, 69
attainment, education, 64
Australian Capital Territory (Self Government Act) 1988, 9
average retail prices, 34
 selected items, 35
average weekly earnings, 107
average weekly hours worked, by employment status, 111–12
 by occupations, 110–11
average weekly household income, 108

B

bank deposits and loans, 29
bankruptcies, 119–21
 causes of business bankruptcies, 121
 causes on non-business bankruptcies, 121
 industry classification, 120
biodiversity, 8
 expenditure outlays, 8
birthplaces, 49, 50
births, 45
 age of women having children, 45
 country of birth of parents, 45
 ex-nuptial births, 45
 fertility rates, 45
 age specific fertility rates, 45
 life expectancy, 46
 numbers and rate, 46
building industry, trends, 141
 construction activities, value of work commenced, 141
 construction activity by sector, 142
 value of building by sector, 143
building materials, price index, 35
business and industry, 117–31
 ABS Business Register, 117
 agriculture, 121–3
 livestock and livestock products, 122
 statistics, 123
bankruptcies, 119–21
 causes of business bankruptcies, 121
 causes on non-business bankruptcies, 121
 industry classification, 120

 manufacturing, 123–4
 establishments, 124
 industry subdivisions, 124
retailing, 125–8
 group centres, 126
 local centres, 125–6
 shopping preferences, 126–8
 town centres, 126
 turnover by type of shopping centre, 126
 turnover of retail establishments, by broad industry, 125
service industries, 129–30
 accommodation industry, 130
 accounting services, 129
 community services, 130
 computing services, 129–30
 consulting engineering services, 139
 selected service industries, 129
 real estate services, 130
small business, characteristics, 118–19

C

Canberra Airport, 168–9
 passenger traffic, 168–9
 regular passenger transport services, aircraft movements, 169
 regular passenger transport services, revenue passengers, 169
Canberra Nature Park, 7
Canberra Region,
 ABS Business Register counts, 186–7
 age profile, 181
 agriculture and livestock, 191–3
 building construction activity, 190–1
 demographic trends, 180
 employment, by industry, 184–5
 by occupation, 185
 estimated resident population, 180
 geography, 179
 labour force and unemployment rates, 184
 labour force status, 182–3
 language spoken at home, 181–2
 location, 179
 manufacturing locations, 189–90
 regional economics, 182
 retail census, 189
 tourism, 188
 tourist accommodation, 188
celebrants, marriage, 48
child-care services, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau, 80
 types and places, 80
 use of child-care, 81
children, immunisation, 71
Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau, 80
chronological table, xiv–xx
climate, 3–5
 air temperature, 4–5
 fog, 4
 frost, 4
 rainfall, 3
climate and natural environment, 1–8
 climate, 3–5
 environmental protection, 8

- history, 1
- land use, 2–3
- physical features, 1–3
- vegetation, 5–6
- wildlife, 6
- Comcare claims, 115
 - employment injuries, 115
- commercial finance, 32
 - commitments, all lenders, 32
- Commonwealth Government, reserved powers, 10
- Commonwealth Parliament, ACT representation, 9
- community care, ACT Community Care, 70
- community crime prevention, 91–92
 - Community Crime TV, 92
 - Neighbourhood Watch, 92
 - safety committees, 92
- community services, 130
- computing services, 129–30
- consulting engineering services, 139
- Consumer Price Index (CPI), 33
 - all groups, 33
 - percentage changes, 34
- corrective services, 87
- crime, household crime, 90
 - perceptions of, 92
 - public nuisance problems, 92
 - victims of, 89–91
 - type of crime and location, 90
 - women's safety, 91
- culture, 153–4
 - cultural funding, 154
 - per head of population, States and Territories, 154
 - use of libraries, 154
 - participation rates for persons attending cultural venues, 153

D

- deaths, 45–6
 - age at death, 46
 - age specific rates, 46
 - cause of death, 75
 - infant deaths, 46
 - infant mortality, 76
 - life expectancy, 46
 - male and female age specific death rates, 46
 - numbers and rate, 46
- d'Hont voting system, 9
- disability and carers, 82
- disability support pension, 77
- divorce, 48–9
 - age at divorce, 49
 - husband, selected statistics, 49
 - numbers and rates, 49, 50
 - wife, selected statistics, 49
- dwellings, 133–42
 - building industry, trends, 141
 - construction activities, value of work commenced, 141
 - construction activity by sector, 142
 - dwelling problems, 140
 - dwellings, number and type, 133
 - established and project home price index, 137
 - First Home Buyers Scheme, 139
 - home ownership, 134, 135

- home renting, 134, 135
- house price indexes, 136
- house prices, 136
 - moving annual median house and unit prices, 136
- household access to amenities, 140
- household satisfaction with access to work and services, 140
- housing costs, 137
 - Canberra and all capital cities, 137
- housing finance, 25, 30, 138
 - owner occupation, 31
 - secured housing finance commitments, 138
- private renting, 135
- public housing, 139
- rental investors, 139
- rental prices, 138
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units let, 138
- residential building, 141–2
- structure, tenure type, 135

E

- economy, average retail prices, 34
 - selected items, 35
- contribution by industry to gross state product, 21
- bank deposits and loans, 29
- commercial finance, 32
 - commitments, all lenders, 32
- Consumer Price Index (CPI), 33
 - all groups, 33
 - percentage changes, 34
- financial institutions, total loans outstanding, 30
 - lending commitments, 30
- foreign trade, 28–9
 - exports, 28–9
 - commodities, 29
 - countries, 29
 - imports, 28
 - commodities, 28
 - countries, 28
- gross fixed capital expenditure, 24
- housing finance, 30
 - owner occupation, 31
- lease finance, 32–3
- personal finance commitments, all lenders, 31
- private final consumption expenditure, 23–4
 - gross state product, 19
 - at current prices, 22
 - components of final demand, 22–3
 - contribution by industry, 21
 - income components, 21
 - per capita, 20
 - state final demand, 22–3
 - current prices, 23
 - household expenditure, 26
 - Canberra and Australia—1993–94, 27
 - 1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey, 26
 - household income, 25
 - price index of building materials, 35
- education, 57–65
 - ACT schools, February 1998, 57
 - attainment, 64
 - employer training practices, 65
 - Enhanced School Based Management, 57

- higher education, students enrolled by
 - gender, 61
 - by institution, 61
 - by type, 61
 - field of study
- information technology, household use, 65
- literacy, 61–2
 - skill levels, 62
- participation rate, education, 62–3
 - employment status, 63
 - higher education, 63
 - school, 62
 - TAFE students, 63
 - tertiary students, 62, 63
- post-school attainment, 64
- retention rates, 58–9
- student assistance, 64–5
- students, numbers, 58
 - retention rates, 58
- teacher student ratios, 59
- teaching staff, numbers, 59
- transition from education to work, 99
- vocational education and training, 59–60
 - selected statistics, 60
- elections, d'Hont system, 9
 - Hare-Clarke system, 9
 - electorates, 9
- employed persons, by occupation, 107
- employer training practices, 65
- employment, by industry, 106
 - by occupation, 106–7
- employment injuries, 114–15
 - Comcare claims, 115
 - private sector claims, 115
- energy conservation, 174–5
- energy consumption, 174
- energy sources by use, households, 174
- energy use, 173–4
 - electricity, 173
 - natural gas, 173
- engineering construction, 143–4
 - value of work done, 144
- Enhanced School Based Management, 57
- environmental protection, 8
 - ABS survey, Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices, 8
 - expenditure outlays, 8
- ethnic composition, 49
- Executive, ACT Legislative Assembly, 11
 - Ministers, 11
- ex-nuptial births, 45
- expenditure outlays, 8, 16
 - biodiversity and landscape protection, per capita expenditure, 8
 - sanitation and protection of the environment, 8
- exports, 28
 - commodities, 29

F

- families, labour force characteristics, 104–5
- Family Services, funded substitute care, 79
- fertility rates, 45
- First Home Buyers Scheme, 139
- fog, 4

- foreign trade, 28–9
 - exports, 28–9
 - commodities, 29
 - countries, 29
 - imports, 28
 - commodities, 28
 - countries, 28
- frost, 4
- funded substitute care, 79

G

- government, 9–12
 - Australian Capital Territory (Self Government Act) 1988, 9
 - Commonwealth Parliament representation, 9
 - elections, d'Hont system, 9
 - Hare-Clarke system, 9
 - expenditure, 16
 - finances, 11
 - outlays, 11
 - forward projections, 15
 - revenue, 11
 - taxation, 12
 - taxes, fees and fines by type, 13
 - per head of population, 14
 - Legislative Assembly and Executive, 9
 - legislative powers, 10
 - historical development, 9
 - Ministers, 11
 - National Capital Development Commission, 9
 - net financial position, all State/Territory governments, 17
 - outlays, 14
 - forward projections, 15
 - purpose, 15
 - Public Serve agencies, employees, 11
- gross fixed capital expenditure, 24
- gross state product, 19
 - at current prices, 22
 - contribution by industry, 21
 - income components, 21
 - per capita, 20
 - state final demand, 22–3
 - current prices, 23
- gross weekly income, 108–9

H

- Hare-Clarke voting system, 9
- health, 67–76
 - ambulance service, 69
 - children's immunisation, 71
 - disability and carers, 82
 - health related actions taken, 73
 - health services, 70
 - hospitals, 67–9
 - length of stay, 67
 - Medicare, 78
 - Mental Health and Wellbeing Survey, 1996, 74
 - prevalence of disorders, 75
 - National Health Survey, 1995, 71–2
 - National Nutrition Survey, 1995, 73–4
 - mean daily food intake, 74
 - private hospitals, 67

- public hospitals, 67
- separations, major causes, 68
 - rates, 68
- summary of activity, 69
- waiting lists for elective surgery, 69
- higher education, students enrolled by gender, 61
 - by institution, 61
 - by type, 61
- history, 1
 - ACT government, 9
 - climate and natural environment, 1
- hospitals, 67–9
 - length of stay, 67
 - private hospitals, 67
 - public hospitals, 67
 - separations, major causes, 68
 - rates, 68
 - summary of activities, 69
 - waiting lists for elective surgery, 69
- household expenditure, 26
 - Canberra and Australia 1993–94, 27
 - 1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey, 26
- household income, 25, 138
- housing, 133–45
 - building industry, trends, 141
 - construction activities, value of work commenced, 141
 - construction activity by sector, 142
 - dwelling problems, 140
 - dwellings, number and type, 133
 - established and project home price index, 137
 - First Home Buyers Scheme, 139
 - home ownership, 134, 135
 - home renting, 134, 135
 - house price indexes, 136
 - house prices, 136
 - moving annual median house and unit prices, 136
 - household access to amenities, 140
 - household satisfaction with access to work and services, 140
 - housing costs, 137
 - Canberra and all capital cities, 137
 - housing finance, 25, 138
 - private renting, 135
 - public housing, 139
 - rental investors, 139
 - rental prices, 138
 - median rents of unfurnished houses and units let, 138
 - residential building, 141–2
 - structure, tenure type, 135
- housing finance, 30
 - owner occupation, 31
 - secured housing finance commitments, 138

I

- immunisation, children, 71
- imports, 28
 - commodities, 28
 - countries, 28
- income, average weekly earnings, 107
 - average weekly household income, 108
 - gross weekly income, 108–9
- income components of gross state product, 21

- at current prices, 22
- income support, age pension, 77
 - disability support pension, 77
 - supporting parents benefit, 77
- industrial disputes, 114
- infant deaths, 46
- infant mortality, 76
- information technology, household use, 65

J

- Jerrabomberra Wetlands, 7
- job search experience of unemployed persons, 98
- job vacancies, 105

L

- labour costs, 109
 - per employee, 110
- labour force, 95–116
 - average weekly earnings, 107
 - average weekly hours worked, by employment status, 112
 - by occupations, 110–11
 - educational attendance and teenage labour market, 97–8
 - employed persons, by occupation, 107
 - employment, by industry, 106
 - by occupation, 106–7
 - employment injuries, 114–5
 - Comcare claims, 115
 - private sector claims, 115
 - income, average weekly earnings, 107
 - average weekly household income, 108
 - gross weekly income, 108–9
 - families, labour force characteristics, 104–5
 - industrial disputes, 114
 - job search experience of unemployed persons, 98
 - job vacancies, 105
 - labour costs, 109
 - per employee, 110
 - labour mobility, 101–2
 - main difficulties in finding work, 100
 - migrants, labour force characteristics, 103–4
 - numbers, 95
 - overtime, 112–13
 - participation rate, 96
 - persons not in the labour force, 100–1
 - qualifications of unemployed persons, 99–100
 - self-employment, trends, 102–3
 - status trend, 97
 - superannuation, 110
 - trade unions, membership 113–14
 - transition from education to work, 99
 - under-employed workers, 102
 - unemployment rates, 95–6
- labour market *see* labour force
- labour mobility, 101–2
- landscape protection, 8
 - biodiversity, 8
 - expenditure outlays, 8
- land use, 2-3
- language spoken at home, 50–1
- law and order, 85–93
 - ACT Community Safety Committee, 91

- corrective services, 87
- community crime prevention, 91
 - Community Crime TV, 92
 - Neighbourhood Watch, 92
 - safety committees, 92
- crime, household crime, 90
 - victims of, 89–91
 - type of crime and location, 90
- Magistrates Court, 88–9
- offences in the ACT, 85
- offences reported or becoming known to police, 86
- perceptions of crime, 92
- personal crime, victims and non-victims, 91
- police, 85
 - satisfaction with, 93
- prisoners, 87–8
- public nuisance problems, 92
- Supreme Court, 88
- victims of crime, 89–90
 - by type of offence and locality, 90
- women's safety, 91
 - Women's Safety Survey, 91
- lease finance, 32–3
- Legislative Assembly and Executive, 9
 - Commonwealth Government, reserved powers, 10
 - Executive, 11
 - expenditure, 16
 - government finances, 11
 - outlays, 11
 - revenue, 11
 - legislative powers, 10
 - members, elected as at April 1998, 10
 - responsibilities, 9
 - ministerial executive, 10
 - Ministers, 11
 - net financial position, all State/Territory governments, 17
 - outlays, 14
 - forward projections, 15
 - purpose, 15
 - powers of ACT Government, 10
 - self-government, 10
 - structure, 9
 - unicameral, 10
 - taxation, 12
 - taxes, fees and fines by type, 13
 - per head of population, 14
- lending commitments, financial institutions, 30
- life expectancy, 46
- literacy, 61–2
 - skill levels, 62
- livestock and livestock products, 122
- loans outstanding, financial institutions, total, 30

M

- Magistrates Court, 88–9
- manufacturing, 123–4
 - establishments, 124
 - industry subdivisions, 124
- marriage, 47
 - bride, selected statistics, 48
 - bridegroom, selected statistics, 48
 - category of celebrant, 47
 - duration of marriage, 47

- marriage age, 47
- marriage rate, 47
- numbers and rates, 48
- Medicare, 78
- mental health, Mental Health and Wellbeing Survey, 1996, 74
 - prevalence of disorders, 75
- migration, 54–5
 - interstate migration, 54–5
 - long-term movement, destination, 54
 - permanent departures, 54
 - Molonglo Gorge Nature Reserve, 7
- migrants, labour force characteristics, 103–4
- Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve, 7

N

- Namadgi National Park, 7
- National Capital Development Commission, 9
- National Health Survey, 1995, 71–2
- native vegetation associations, 5–6
- Neighbourhood Watch, 92
- net financial position, all State/Territory governments, 17
- nutrition, mean daily food intake, 74
 - National Nutrition Survey, 1995, 73–4

O

- outlays, government finances, 14
 - forward projections, 15
 - purpose, 15
- overtime, 112–13

P

- parks and reserves, 7
 - ACT Parks and Conservation Service, 7
 - Canberra Nature Park, 7
 - Jerrabomberra Wetlands, 7
 - Molonglo Gorge Nature Reserve, 7
 - Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve, 7
 - Namadgi National Park, 7
 - Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, 7
- participation rate, education, 62–3
 - employment status, 63
 - higher education, 63
 - school, 62
 - TAFE students, 63
 - tertiary students, 62, 63
- participation rate, labour force, 96
- personal finance commitments, all lenders, 31
- persons not in the labour force, 100–1
- physical features, 1–3
- police, 85
 - satisfaction with, 93
- population, 37–41
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, 39
 - age-sex profile, 40–1
 - birthplaces, 49, 50
 - components of estimated resident population, 38
 - departures, 54–5
 - interstate migration, 54–5
 - long-term movement, destination, 54
 - permanent departures, 54

distribution, 38–9
estimated resident population, 39
ethnic composition, 49
families, 44
family type by weekly family income, 44
growth rate, 37, 38
households, 43–4
impact of age structure on growth, 41
permanent settlers, 52–3
 country of birth, 53
 language spoken at home, 50–1
post-school attainment, 64
religion, 51–2
prices, average, 34
 selected items, 35
prisoners, 87–8
private final consumption expenditure, 23–4
public housing, 139
public nuisance problems, 92
Public Service agencies, employees, 11

Q

qualifications of unemployed persons, 99–100

R

rainfall, 3
real estate services, 130
recycling, 172–3
 quantity of materials recycled, 172
religion, 51–2
resource use and management, 171–8
 energy conservation, 174–5
 energy consumption, 174
 energy sources by use, households, 174
 energy use, 173–4
 electricity, 173
 natural gas, 173
recycling, 172–3
 quantity of materials recycled, 172
waste management, 171–2
water conservation, 176
 methods of conserving water, by households, 178
water consumption, 176
 rainfall, 177
water supply, 175–6
water usage, 176
retailing, 125–8
 group centres, 126
 local centres, 125–6
 shopping preferences, 126–8
 town centres, 126
 turnover by type of shopping centre, 126
 turnover of retail establishments, by broad industry, 125
revenue, 11–12
road traffic incidents, 167–8
 number of traffic incidents, 167
road fatalities, 168

S

safety committees, 92
sanitation and protection of the environment, 8

 expenditure outlay, 8
self-employment, trends, 102–3
self-government, establishment, 10
 powers of ACT Government, 10
service industries, 129–30
 accommodation industry, 130
 accounting services, 129
 community services, 130
 computing services, 129–30
 consulting engineering services, 139
 selected service industries, 129
 real estate services, 130
settlers, permanent, 52–3
 country of birth, 53
small business, characteristics, 118–19
social security benefits/allowances, 78
sport, 155–7
 attendance at selected sports, 157
 attendance by sex and age, 157
 children's participation, 156
 expenditure, 156
 involvement in sport, 155
 most popular organised sport, 155–6
 sport participation rates, 155
state final demand, gross state product, 22–3
 components of final demand, 22–3
student assistance, 64–5
students, numbers, 58
 retention rates, 58
superannuation, labour force, 110
supporting parents benefit, 77
Supreme Court, 88

T

taxation, 12
 taxes, fees and fines by type, 13
teacher student ratios, 59
teaching staff, numbers, 59
teenage labour market, 97–8
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, 7
tourism, 147–51
 accommodation, 147, 150
 occupancy rates, 150–1
 attractions, 151–2
 national attractions visited, 152
 domestic tourists, 148
 expenditure, 148
 numbers, 148
 state of usual residence, 149
 expenditure, direct, 147
 per visitor, 147
 visitor arrivals 148
 overseas tourists,
 country of origin, 149
 expenditure, 149
 numbers, 149
 national heritage, 152
 register of national estate, 152
 purpose of visit, 150
 transport, 147
 visitor numbers, 147
trade unions, membership, 113–14
transition from education to work, 99

transportation, 159–70
 Canberra Airport, 168–9
 passenger traffic, 168–9
 regular passenger transport services, aircraft movements, 169
 regular passenger transport services, revenue passengers, 169
 journey to work and study, 163
 method of travel to work by place of usual residence, 163–4
 method of travel to shopping centres, 165–6
 motor vehicle licences, 159
 public transportation, 160
 ACTION buses, 160
 Aerial Taxi Cabs Cooperative Society Ltd, 160
 NSW Countrylink rail system, 160
 registered motor vehicles, 171
 motor vehicles on register, 161
 new motor vehicle registrations, 161–2
 road traffic incidents, 167–8
 number of traffic incidents, 167
 road fatalities, 168
 use of motor vehicles, 162
 roads and bicycle paths, 159
 work destinations in the ACT, by place of residence outside the ACT, 164–5

U

under-employed workers, 102
unemployed persons, job search experience, 98

 qualifications, 99–100
 unemployment rates, 95–6

V

vegetation, 5–6
 native vegetation associations, 5–6
victims of crime, 89–90
 by type of offence and locality, 90
victims of crime, 89–90
 ACT Community Safety Committee, 91
 by type of offence and locality, 90
vocational education and training, 59–60
 selected statistics, 60
voluntary work, 82

W

waste management, 171–2
water conservation, 176
 methods of conserving water, by households, 178
 water consumption, 176
 rainfall, 177
 water supply, 175–6
 water usage, 176
wildlife, 6
women's safety, 91
 ACT Community Safety Committee, 91
 Women's Safety Survey, 91

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