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# Australian Capital Territory in Focus

2002



# **Australian Capital Territory in Focus**

## **2002**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## INQUIRIES

- For further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Gordon Knox on 02 6207 0277 or Alan Masters on 02 6207 0286. For information about other ABS statistics and services relating to the ACT, please refer to the back page of this publication.

## CONTENTS

	Page
	vii
	viii
HISTORY	
	xii
	xxiii
CHAPTER 1	
Physical environment	1
Physical features	2
Climate	2
Land use and biodiversity	4
Water	9
People and the environment	10
Waste management	13
Energy	15
Information sources	18
CHAPTER 2	
Government	19
Historical development	20
Structure of the Legislative Assembly	21
Structure of the ACT public service	22
Information sources	30
CHAPTER 3	
The economy	31
Gross state product	32
State final demand	34
Gross household disposable income	37
International trade	38
Financial institutions	40
Lending activity	41
Consumer price index	45
Average retail prices	46
Information sources	47

## CHAPTER 4

People	49
Population growth	50
Age	51
Indigenous population	53
Country of birth	54
Languages spoken at home	56
Religious affiliation	56
Households	56
Families	56
Births	57
Deaths	58
Marriages	60
Divorce	61
Migration	63
Information sources	65

## CHAPTER 5

Education and training	67
Schools	68
Overseas Students	69
School teaching staff	69
Vocational education and training	69
Higher education	70
Student assistance	71
Household use of information technology	72
Information sources	73

## CHAPTER 6

Health	75
Disability and carers	76
Health services	81
Administration	81
Hospitalisation	82
Medicare	85
Private health insurance	85
Pharmaceutical benefits scheme	86
Immunisation	87
Health status	88
Causes of death	88
Notifiable diseases	89
Health risk	92
Life expectancy	95
Information sources	96

## CHAPTER 7

Welfare and community services	97
Income support	98
Child care	99
Adoption	100
Child protection	101
Supported accommodation assistance program	103
Home and community care	105
Aged care	106
Emergency services	107
Volunteering	109
Information sources	110

## CHAPTER 8

Crime and justice	111
Police	112
Offences	115
Offenders	116
Victims	118
Courts	119
Corrective services	122
Information sources	126

## CHAPTER 9

The labour market	127
Labour force	128
Teenage labour market	130
Transition from education to work	131
Labour force experience	132
Labour costs	133
Wage cost index	133
Wage and salary earners	134
Average weekly earnings	135
Job vacancies	135
Employment arrangements	136
Superannuation	137
Trade union membership	137
Information sources	138

## CHAPTER 10

Business and industry	139
ABS Business register	140
Small business	140
Bankruptcies	142
Industries	143
Business use of technology	143
Research and development	144
Information sources	144

## CHAPTER 11

Housing and construction	145
Homes	146
Public housing	147
House prices	148
House price index	148
Housing costs	149
Housing affordability index	150
Rental properties	150
Construction industry	151
Residential building	151
Engineering construction	152
Information sources	153

## CHAPTER 12

Tourism, culture and recreation	155
Visitors	156
Tourist accommodation	157
Tourist attractions	159
Cultural funding	162
Sport and physical activity participation	162
Sports attendance	164
Information sources	165

## CHAPTER 13

Transport	167
Transport movements	168
Roads and licences	168
Public transport	169
Motor vehicles	172
Road traffic incidents	173
Information sources	174

## CHAPTER 14

Australian Capital Region	175
Geographical area	176
Demographic trends	176
Families	178
Education	179
Housing and construction	180
Labour force	182
Income	183
Tourism	184
Information sources	184

## PREFACE

The 2002 edition of *Australian Capital Territory in Focus* provides a detailed statistical review of social, economic, environmental and demographic characteristics of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). Furthermore, it presents a qualitative analysis on topics such as climate, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing. A chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is also included which contains a comprehensive range of statistics on the region's socioeconomic situation including income support data.

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

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

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

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

Tracy Stewart  
Regional Director  
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Australian Bureau of Statistics  
September 2002

## SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

### ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACTEW	ACT Electricity and Water
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

e	estimate
ha	hectare
GJ	gigajoules
hr	hour(s)
km	kilometres
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometres
kVA	kilovolt amps
kWh	kilowatt hours
KL	kilolitres
L	litres
ML	megalitres
mm	millimetres
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise stated
msl	main sea level
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
PJ	petajoules
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
TJ	terajoules
'000	thousands
\$m	million
°C	degrees celsius
. .	not applicable
*	subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%. Caution should be exercised when using this data
**	subject to sampling variability of 50% and over which is too high for most practical purposes
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

## PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS

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Ch 11 Housing and Construction	Courtesy Canberra International Airport
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## OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

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

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

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

All data are presented in metric terms.

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





# History

## HISTORY

### CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

#### ABORIGINAL PERIOD

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

#### PASTORAL PERIOD

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

- 1830–43 Large estates with village settlements grew and were consolidated at Yarralumla and Duntroon. Convicts were used as labour until 1840 and were often treated harshly, those convicts who sought escape often turned to bushranging. One such bushranger was the notorious William Westwood, better known as “Jacky Jacky” who terrorised travellers along the Bungendore road and Limestone Plains area until his capture in 1841. In the years between 1838 and 1842 the ever-present threat of drought became a reality when rainfall fell far short of expected averages. Lake George dried up completely, as did the creeks with only a few waterholes remaining in the Molonglo. The Murrumbidgee River stopped flowing for two years and drinking water could only be obtained by sinking holes in stream beds. A financial depression followed during which livestock became almost unsaleable and wool prices fell sharply.
- 1845 St John’s Church of England was completed in 1845, following the laying of the foundation stone in 1841. The site of St. John’s, on a hill overlooking the Molonglo River and part of ‘Duntroon’, was donated by the Campbell family. An adjoining schoolhouse soon followed, the second in the Canberra region, the first being situated in Ginninderra in 1844.
- 1847 Local schooling was established.
- 1850s Goldrushes caused shortage of farm labour as workers fled their jobs in search of fortunes.
- 1858 Blundell’s farmhouse was built by the Campbells as a home for the head ploughman. The stone is the same as that used in St. John’s Church. Ploughman William Ginn and his family were the first to live in the farmhouse, for ten years. George Blundell and his family were the second residents. Blundell worked for the Campbells as their bullock-driver.
- 1859 Post office was established at Ginninderra, north of Black Mountain, following representations made by William Davis in January seeking postal facilities for the 'large population' that lived there.
- 1861 *Closer Settlement Act* brought free settlers to the area and conflicts with larger land-holders. Not only did they select land which had formerly been leased to the station owners but they also took short cuts through station properties instead of using public roads, causing severe erosion of top soils.
- 1863 The Canberra Post Office was established with local school teacher Andrew Wotherspoon becoming first postmaster.
- 1869 The southern railway slowly progresses from Campbelltown and reaches Goulburn. Passengers could now avoid the long coach trip to Sydney. Due to white settlement the only full blooded aborigines left in the district were Bobby Hamilton, the well known cricketer, and his family.
- 1876 Railway extends to Yass.

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

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

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

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

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

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

Scrivener's recommendation was accepted and was ratified by the *Seat of Government Acceptance Act* in 1909 which made provision for an area of about 900 square miles.

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

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

The Federal Capital Design Competition was launched on 24 May 1911. Some 137 entries were received and placed on display in the ballroom of Government House, Melbourne.

1912 In 1912 first prize was awarded to Walter Burley-Griffin of Chicago, USA. Initially, there was some dispute about Griffin's plan as being too extravagant. Work on the city water supply began with the commencement of the Cotter Dam.

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

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

1914 Royal Canberra Hospital opened on the Black Mountain side of Acton ridge with an initial capacity of eight beds. Dr John Thomson was appointed as a government medical officer and was responsible for the management of the hospital and the care of the 2000 residents living in about 36 widely scattered settlements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hotel Canberra opened.

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

1926 Canberra's first newspaper, *The Canberra Times* issued on 3 September, with subscribers paying three pence for the 16 page, once per week, paper.

Canberra's first bus service launched.

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

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

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

Albert Hall, named as a tribute to the centre of musical culture in Great Britain and to the nation's recent guest, Albert Duke of York, was opened and served as the principal community centre for the city for 30 years.

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

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

First Canberra Show held at Hall Village Showground.

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

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

1927–39 Public servants transferred to Canberra from Melbourne, in all 1,100 officials made the move. Most were unhappy with the move, which took them away from their family, friends and the comforts enjoyed in the large city of Melbourne.

Inner Canberra suburbs established 1930.

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

- 1927–39 *continued* ■ three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works).
- 1931 Albert Ryan, AIF veteran, opened a shop for the sale and repair of electrical appliances. Showing off his enterprise skills he built his own radio transmitter and after securing a license began the radio station 2CA which was officially opened from the back room of Ryan's shop on 14 November. It broadcast between 8pm and 10pm with live piano concerts, poem readings and official speeches, interspersed with advertising for Ryan's electrical shop.
- 1938 The area surrounding Canberra, commonly known as the Federal Capital Territory, was formally named the Australian Capital Territory.
- 1940 On 13 August, an air force flight carrying three ministers and the chief of general staff crashed behind Mount Ainslie. The plane burst into flames on impact, killing all ten on board. The Canberra Aerodrome was later named Fairbairn in memory of the Minister for Air, James Fairbairn, who was one of the victims.
- 1941 Australian War Memorial completed and opened to the public on 11 November during some of the worst days of the Second World War.
- The foundation stone for a new Canberra Hospital was laid on 28 January.
- 1945 First preschool, Reid Preschool, opened.
- 1946 Royal Canberra Hospital re-opened on Acton Peninsula.
- Australian National University established as a research school with separate departments for medicine, social sciences, Pacific studies and physical studies.
- 1946–48 Post World War II building boom.
- 1949 ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament who was restricted to voting only on ACT matters.
- 1950 Plans for Fyshwick laid out.
- 1952 Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five, giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time.
- 1954 Australian-American Memorial completed. It was located to mark one corner of Walter Burley-Griffin's plan for a parliamentary triangle. The tall column surmounted by a huge aluminium American eagle was the work of sculptor Paul Beadle.
- 1957 National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) was established. It was responsible for the planning, development and construction of Canberra as the national capital of the Commonwealth. John Overall, a twice decorated ex-army officer, was chosen as commissioner.

- 1959 Population of the ACT reached 50,000.
- 1960s Urban areas were expanded to Woden. Instant amenities were lavished on the area to induce people to settle. The program included building a group of shopping centres, a community hall and club rooms, a preschool, a library and a school for 350 pupils — all provided ahead of time.
- 1960 First intake of under-graduates to the Australian National University.
- 1961 First TV station opened (CTC7) and began conferring the big city programs to ACT viewers.
- 1962 Kings Avenue Bridge opened on 10 March by Prime Minister Menzies.
- 1963 On 20 September the valves of Scrivener Dam were closed to commence filling of Lake Burley-Griffin.
- Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened. It's dual structures stretched in arcs across 310 metres of lakebed.
- 1964 Lake Burley-Griffin reaches it's planned level on 29 April. On 17 October it was officially opened with Sir Robert Menzies conducting the inauguration. It was 9 kilometres long with six islands and 41 kilometres of landscaped foreshore.
- 1965 Royal Australian Mint opened by the Duke of Edinburgh by starting a machine which produced one-cent coins.
- Anzac Parade officially opened on 25 April to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the ANZAC landing at Gallipoli.
- 1967 Population of the ACT reached 100,000.
- Belconnen development commenced.
- 1968 The National Library, on its current site, was opened on 15 August by the Prime Minister, John Gorton. It contained a two-level podium which could house 2.5 million books and could be expanded in three directions to take up to 11 million.
- 1969 First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education.
- On 31 March the eight elected members of the ACT Advisory Council resigned en masse. There were frustrated at the impotence of their positions.
- 1970 National Botanic Gardens, devoted entirely to Australian flora, opened.
- Carillion built on Aspen Island. It contained fifty-three bronze bells and was a gift from the British Government to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Canberra's founding.
- Captain Cook Memorial Jet, to commemorate the bicentenary of Captain Cook's discovery of Australia, was inaugurated by the Queen on 25 April.

- 1970s Expansion of town centres to Belconnen, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong.
- 1971 First nature reserve in Canberra declared (Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve).  
Population of the ACT reached 150,000.
- 1972 Woden Plaza opened.
- 1973 First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital.  
Tuggeranong development commenced.
- 1974 Federal Parliament decided that Capital Hill will be the site of the new permanent Parliament House and the apex of a parliamentary zone controlled by Parliament.  
ACT Schools Authority ordained as a single ACT authority for education.
- 1974–75 Federal representation increased to two for the divisions of Canberra and Fraser.  
Fully elected legislative assembly established with limited powers. The Federal Minister had discretionary powers. There were eighteen members, nine each from the federal electorates of Fraser and Canberra.
- 1975 Two ACT Senators elected to Federal Parliament.  
Capital Territory Health Commission established. It became responsible for public health services on 1 July.  
Gungahlin development commenced.
- 1976 Federal Government set up a self-government task force, with the intention of allowing the people of the ACT to have a much greater say in their affairs.  
Lake Ginninderra filled.  
Population of the ACT reached 200,000.
- 1977 National Athletics Stadium (more commonly known as Bruce Stadium) completed.
- 1978 Referendum on 25 November in which ACT residents rejected a proposal for self-government. Sixty-three per cent of Canberrans voted for no change to the current system.  
Belconnen Mall opened.
- 1979 Legislative Assembly renamed House of Assembly. As for the Legislative Assembly, the House of Assembly consisted of 18 members.

- 1979 *continued* Googong Dam was inaugurated by Prince Charles on 27 March. Its capacity was more than the three Cotter River storages together, and it boosted the population the water supply systems could service from 225,000 to 450,000.
- First patients admitted to Calvary Hospital.
- The ACT Police was merged with the Australian Federal Police.
- 1980 Telecom Tower, the development of which had caused protests on Black Mountain, opened.
- High Court of Australia opened on 26 May. From 1903 until the new permanent home was opened, the High Court had alternated between leased premises in Sydney and Melbourne and travelling to other State capitals to hear cases.
- 1981 National Indoor Sports Centre officially opened on 26 January.
- 1982 Second House of Assembly election. In order to more closely align with a parliamentary style, a Speaker, Leader of the House and Minority Leader were elected.
- The royal bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gloriosa*) became the floral emblem of the ACT.
- Australian National Gallery opened. The Gallery had been envisaged since Federation, but it was not until 1965 that the Government announced the intention to establish it in Canberra.
- 1983 A second task force on self-government was established in November.
- 1984 The report of the self-government task force was submitted in May. It recommended that the governing body of the ACT should be a single-house Legislative Assembly of 15 members elected proportionally from three electorates.
- 1985 The Government announces a 13 member ACT Council (12 part-time members and one full-time) to administer basic municipal and territorial functions. It announced that the existing House of Assembly would lapse in June 1986, elections for the ACT Council would be held in September 1986 and the new Council would begin operations on 1 January 1987.
- World Cup Athletics held in Canberra.
- Population of the ACT reached 250,000.
- 1986 House of Assembly lapsed in June leaving the ACT as the only substantial community in Australia lacking a locally elected tier of government.
- Australian Defence Force Academy commenced activities as the academic centre for the Australian Navy, Army and Air Force.

- 1987 Major commercial development in Civic Centre.  
Tuggeranong Hyperdome opened.
- 1988 Legislation establishing self-government passed by both Houses of Parliament.  
Following 10 years of construction, the new Parliament House was opened on 9 May by Queen Elizabeth II, to mark the Bicentenary of European settlement in Australia. An international competition for the design of the building had been won by the American firm of Mitchell, Giurgola and Thorp. Federal Parliament commenced its first sitting in the new House on 22 August.  
Lake Tuggeranong filled.  
National Capital Development Corporation abolished and replaced by Territory Planning Authority and National Capital Planning Authority.

#### SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

- 1989 Self-government proclaimed.  
First ACT Legislative Assembly elected in May (17 members) using modified d'hondt system.
- 1990 Canberra Centre retail complex opened.  
CCAE 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.  
Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University.  
Casino Canberra opened.
- 1993 ACT Institute of Technical and Further Education was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology.
- 1994 Population of the ACT reached 300,000.  
Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened in the South Building with the first sitting 12 April.  
Public Sector Management Bill passed establishing the ACT Government service.  
Electoral (amendment) Bill 1994 passed providing a framework for a new electoral system.

- 1995 Referendum passed to entrench Hare-Clark system.  
International Hotel School opened.
- 1996 Work on Gungahlin Town Centre commenced.
- 1997 Commonwealth amends Self Government Act to restrict the Assembly's power in relation to euthanasia.  
Acton Peninsula gazetted as National land.  
Kingston Foreshore gazetted as Territory land.  
Lanyon Marketplace opened in Tuggeranong.  
Royal Canberra Hospital implosion.
- 1998 Canberra Museum and Gallery opened.  
The renovated Canberra Playhouse opened.
- 1999 Completion of Bruce Stadium redevelopment.  
ACT won the bid to host 2000 Olympic Soccer Matches.
- 2000 Royal visit by HRH Queen Elizabeth II.  
Inaugural GMC 400 Supercar race.  
Olympic Games year — ACT hosted the Olympic soccer teams.  
Change in Chief Minister after motion of no confidence over the Bruce Stadium redevelopment.
- 2001 National Museum opened.  
Centenary of Federation  
Two major bushfires on Christmas Eve and three on Christmas Day ravage areas in and around Canberra. One of the major fires, in Stromlo Forest, destroyed a plantation of pines planted in 1919 as part of Walter Burley-Griffin's master plan for Canberra.

#### INFORMATION SOURCES

##### Non-ABS

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

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

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



# Chapter 1



# Physical Environment

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

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

The highest peak is Mount Bimberi (1,910 metres) in the south.

### 1.1 STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION AREAS — 30 JUNE 2001

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

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2000-01* (cat. no. 3218.0).

## CLIMATE

**Thunderstorms** There were 21 thunderstorm days recorded in 2001, only slightly less than the average of 23 days. January recorded five thunderstorm days, reflective of the increased thunderstorm activity that generally occurs in the summer months. A severe thunderstorm on 13 February caused considerable damage to trees in the Stromlo forest.

**Hail and snow** While there were only two days on which the airport recorded hail (in February and August), there were reports of hail within the ACT on four other occasions (July, August, October and November). There was only one report of snow for the year (on 27 August), which is average.

Frosts and fog There were 109 frosts recorded in 2001 (average 99) with winter recording 59 frosts and 21 frosts in spring. The first frost of the year was recorded on 28 March (the median date for the first frost is 9 April) while the last frost was recorded on 27 December (the median date for the last frost is 16 November). There were 26 fogs during the year, below the average of 46. No fogs were recorded in August, which had an average number of 5 fogs, or October, with an average of 3. No fogs were also recorded in February, November and December in 2001, all of which had an average of 1 fog day.

#### 1.2 ACT FROSTS AND FOG

	Frost		Fog	
	Frost days 2001	Average frost days	Fog days 2001	Average fog days
January	—	—	1	1
February	—	—	—	1
March	1	—	1	2
April	7	5	4	4
May	20	13	3	8
June	21	18	8	8
July	21	21	5	8
August	17	19	—	5
September	8	13	4	4
October	10	6	—	3
November	3	2	—	1
December	1	—	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>46</b>

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

Sunshine Daily sunshine data has been recorded since 1978. For the year 2001, there was an average of 7.8 hours of sunshine per day, above the long term of 7.5 hours. December recorded the highest average number of hours of sunshine per day, at 9.8, while July had the lowest at 5.1. May recorded the largest change from average in 2001, with 7.3 hours of sunshine per day on average, compared with the usual number of hours of sunshine of 5.6. This is the equal highest mean daily sunshine hours for May (with 1999).

Temperature Mean daily temperatures for 2001 were generally above average, with the mean daily temperature of 13.6°C above the long term average of 13.1°C. The warmest month was January (average daily temperature of 22.8°C) and the coldest month was June (average daily temperature 6.7°C).

The temperature reached 30°C or more on 37 days during 2001 compared with the average of 30 days. There were 7 days when the temperature reached 35°C or more, all in January. The highest maximum temperature was recorded on 24 January 2001 (39.9°C). The highest minimum temperature was recorded on 4 February (20.6°C).

The coldest day was 6 July, with a maximum for the day of 5.5°C. The coldest temperature recorded for the year 2001 was -6.0°C on 30 May.

### 1.3 AIR TEMPERATURE — 2001

	<i>Air temperature daily readings</i>		<i>Extreme air temperature</i>	
	<i>Average max.</i>	<i>Average min.</i>	<i>Highest max.</i>	<i>Lowest min.</i>
	°C	°C	°C	°C
January	31.0	14.6	39.9	8.4
February	28.6	14.9	33.8	8.8
March	23.4	10.5	28.5	1.9
April	21.5	6.0	28.3	-2.6
May	16.9	1.0	21.5	-6.0
June	14.2	0.1	18.6	-5.5
July	12.9	0.6	15.4	-5.0
August	13.5	1.4	20.1	-5.4
September	18.6	4.7	24.6	0.1
October	18.9	5.6	26.4	0.1
November	22.6	8.1	28.7	1.1
December	26.8	11.2	34.8	1.7
<i>Year average and extreme</i>	20.7	6.5	39.9	-6.0

*Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.*

Wind The mean daily wind run for the year was 192.7km/day, above the long term average of 183.9km/day. The windiest month was August, while the calmest was July. The three month period October to December was the second windiest on record. One day of gales was recorded, on October 6. The strongest wind gust recorded for the year was 85 km/hour, on both 17 August and 6 October. The strongest wind gust ever recorded in Canberra was 128km/hour on 24 November 1957.

## LAND USE AND BIODIVERSITY

Land use In 2000 conservation of native ecological communities remained the main land use in the ACT, as reported in the 2000 *State of the Environment Report*. Conservation comprised 127,524 hectares or 54% of the total area of the ACT in 2000, an increase of 2,982 hectares since 1997. This area was added to the Canberra Nature Park. The changes have been driven by improved knowledge about the conservation value of particular areas of bush and grassland.

Rural land use, dominated by grazing, covered 22% of the ACT, urban settlements covered 12% and the remainder of ACT land was managed by ACT Forests. Of the rural land use, 13,000 hectares were pastures and grasslands and 49,000 hectares agricultural land.

There were about 23,800 hectares (approximately 10% of the ACT's land area) of plantation forest in the ACT. Most of the area was managed for the production of softwood timber and there was an increase of 2,219 hectares (1%) since 1997. The established pine forests, such as Kowen, Stromlo, Uriarra and Pierces Creek, were in the northern part of the Territory. After harvesting, between 500 and 1,000 hectares of land were planted with new pine forest each year. No native forests or

Land use *continued*

woodlands have been cleared for plantation since the mid 1970s. New plantations have been developed on areas already cleared of native vegetation.

#### 1.4 AREA OF LAND USE IN THE ACT

	1997		2000	
	<i>Proportion of ACT</i>		<i>Proportion of ACT</i>	
	<i>ha</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>ha</i>	<i>%</i>
Conservation	124 542	52.8	127 524	54.1
Rural	65 769	27.9	52 444	22.2
Urban	23 991	10.2	27 531	11.7
Forestry	21 619	9.2	23 838	10.1
Waterbodies(a)	..	..	1 720	0.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>235 824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>235 800</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes Lakes Burley Griffin, Ginninderra and Tuggeranong and the river systems. Excludes river corridors included in the Conservation category.

(b) Data in the report does not add to totals provided. For further details refer to source.

Source: Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT, 2000.

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 2000, about two-thirds of the ACT is accounted for by moist forest and a non-forest system of grassland, disturbed or cleared land. The ACT's broad vegetation types are summarised in the following table.

#### 1.5 VEGETATION IN THE ACT — 1997

	<i>Area</i>	<i>Proportion of ACT</i>
	<i>ha</i>	<i>%</i>
Non-forest system	73 564	31.2
Moist forest	71 950	30.5
Dry forest	30 281	12.8
Urban	17 891	7.6
Woodland	15 670	6.6
Exotic forest	14 573	6.2
Sub-alpine woodland	6 040	2.6
Frost hollow	2 265	1.0
Plateau complex	1 553	0.7
Water body	1 247	0.5
Rocky outcrop	847	0.4
Severely disturbed forest	33	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>235 914</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Land tenure	In 1993, of the 2,400 km <sup>2</sup> in the ACT 1,500 km <sup>2</sup> were public land and 900km <sup>2</sup> were private. Of the public lands 1,200 km <sup>2</sup> were nature reserves, 100 km <sup>2</sup> were forestry reserve and 200 km <sup>2</sup> were mixed categories.
Parks and reserves	<p>Environment ACT managed 53% (126,683 hectares) of the ACT's total land area, which was classified as national parks or nature reserves. This was the highest proportion of any Australian State or Territory. Native plants and animals are protected under the <i>Nature Conservation Act</i>.</p> <p>The national park system was divided into five areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Namadgi National Park;</li> <li>■ Murrumbidgee River Corridor;</li> <li>■ Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve;</li> <li>■ Canberra Nature Park; and</li> <li>■ Googong Foreshores.</li> </ul>
Namadgi National Park	<p>Namadgi National Park encompasses approximately half of the area of the ACT and is the most mountainous region of the territory. The Park was gazetted in 1984 and consists of 105,900 hectares. The Park is the main water catchment for the ACT and Queanbeyan. Namadgi has a variety of significant natural and cultural assets including the only known Aboriginal rock art sites in the high country, European settlements dating from the 1830s and 9,000 year old sphagnum bogs.</p> <p>Namadgi adjoins nature conservation areas in NSW and forms the most northerly extension of the Australian Alps National Park system. It also contains the highest elevation in the ACT with Mt Bimberi (1,910m) being the highest peak. The vegetation structure of Namadgi is predominantly open forest and woodland.</p> <p>In April 2001 the ACT Chief Minister, Mr Gary Humphries signed an interim agreement with members of the local Indigenous community, thereby ensuring the on-going involvement of those Indigenous people with historical links to the region, in the management and maintenance of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Namadgi National Park.</p>
Murrumbidgee River Corridor	The Murrumbidgee River District comprises a strip of land and water up to 4 kilometres wide and 66 kilometres along the Murrumbidgee River. This District also manages the Lower Molonglo River Corridor from upstream of Coppins Crossing to where it joins the Murrumbidgee River. The area offers a variety of passive water based recreational activities and is home to a range of endangered aquatic species.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve was declared in 1971. The Reserve's 5,400 hectares comprises a U-shaped valley surrounded by mountains and adjoins the north-eastern side of Namadgi National Park. The Reserve offers a wide range of experiences including unique encounters with wildlife, bushwalks through soft ferny gullies and mountain trails, all providing opportunities to learn about the history of local Aboriginal communities and early European settlers. Tidbinbilla also has a role in research, education and interpretation, with a state of the art Visitor Centre and a newly opened Nature Education Centre. Aboriginal heritage programs and tours were developed in 1999–2000.

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

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

Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve, also part of Canberra Nature Park, was declared as a nature reserve in 1994. The Reserve is located in the upper catchment of Ginninderra Creek and is the largest area of remnant yellowbox/redgum grassy woodland in the ACT.

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

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

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.

Ecosystem diversity According to preliminary findings from the *2000 State of the Environment Report*, 38 ecosystem types have been identified in the ACT. Ten of these are classed as being highly dysfunctional. As much as 46% of the ACT has been cleared or modified since European settlement, first to make way for grazing, then for urban development. Most of this land use change has occurred in the east and north-eastern corner of the ACT, which is also where most of the highly dysfunctional ecosystems are found.

The highly dysfunctional ecosystems have reached this condition because of their presence in heavily modified landscapes, and their extensive habitat fragmentation. They have lost their usual complement of functional groups such as ground dwelling marsupials, birds, and possibly fungi and invertebrates. For example, in the case of grassy woodlands, habitat complexity in most instances has been reduced to a grassy understorey with scattered shrubs, as a result of intensive grazing over the last 100 years.

The 10 ecosystems assessed as highly dysfunctional covered 83,294 hectares as functional ecosystems before European settlement. Today, the area in which these 10 ecosystems are functional is only 8,896 hectares. That approximates an 89% loss of functional habitat for these ecosystems. Such significant levels of habitat reduction indicate that the present habitat is insufficient to maintain historic levels of all functional groups.

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

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

Wildlife At 2000 there were approximately 11 fish species from eight families, at least 15 species of frog, over 50 reptile species, more than 290 native bird species and 47 known mammal species in the ACT.

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. More than 200 insect species are known from ACT records in the Australian National Insect Collection Specimen Database. These are mainly butterflies, mantids, beetles, flies, moths, dragonflies and termites.

## WATER

**Rainfall** At Canberra Airport 500mm of rain was recorded in 2001, below the annual average of 630.2mm. Rainfall was above average in February, August and September, while it was below average in all other months. It was well below average in April, May and December. The wettest month of the year was February with 98mm, in contrast to 2000 when February was the driest month with only 14.6mm. The driest month of 2001 was May with only 2.6mm of rain.

The number of rainy days for the year was also below average at 90 (average 106). All months except July, August and October recorded fewer rainy days than average.

Evaporation in Canberra was above average in 2001, with recordings at Canberra Airport indicating annual evaporation of 1700.9mm. This compares with the annual average evaporation of 1676.2mm.

### 1.6 ACT RAINFALL AND EVAPORATION

	Rainfall				Evaporation	
	<i>Total rainfall 2001</i>	<i>Average rainfall</i>	<i>Rainy days 2001</i>	<i>Average rainy days</i>	<i>Evaporation 2001</i>	<i>Average evaporation</i>
	<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i>
January	40.4	61.9	7	8	253.2	246.5
February	98.0	52.9	6	7	174.6	196.3
March	48.6	52.7	6	7	167.0	171.0
April	10.6	50.1	6	7	106.1	107.8
May	2.6	48.6	4	8	75.8	68.5
June	31.8	39.7	6	9	46.2	45.2
July	38.8	42.0	11	10	40.4	51.8
August	60.8	47.2	12	11	90.4	78.6
September	62.2	52.6	8	10	109.4	110.8
October	45.6	65.6	11	11	160.8	157.0
November	45.4	64.6	7	10	202.2	191.6
December	15.2	53.1	6	8	274.8	251.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>631.0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1700.9</b>	<b>1676.2</b>

*Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.*

**Water Supply** ActewAGL provides more than 100 million litres (ML) of water each day to Canberra residents. The Cotter River catchment includes the Cotter (4,700 ML storage capacity), Bendora (10,700 ML) and Corin Dams (75,400 ML). Googong Dam (124,500 ML), developed on the Queanbeyan River in NSW, is used to meet peaks in demand in summer or during extensive dry periods. There were 44 reservoirs in 2000–01, with a capacity of 912 ML.

The quality of water is routinely tested by ActewAGL, both for aesthetics (e.g. colour, turbidity, pH) and bacteriological quality. The quality of water from the catchment to consumers is evaluated through physical, chemical and microbiological analyses of water samples from the storage dams, water treatment plants, local reservoirs and garden taps of

Water Supply *continued* Canberra residents. All sampling and analytical work is performed by a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) registered laboratory. In 2000–01 targets for both aesthetics and bacteriological quality were met.

Water usage From 1995–96 to 2000–01 the number of ACTEW customers increased by 7%, while the total water consumption in the ACT increased by 8% (up 4,905 ML from 1999–2000 to 62,834 ML). Water consumption per capita increased 6%, from 176 kL in 1999–2000 to 186 kL in 2000–01.

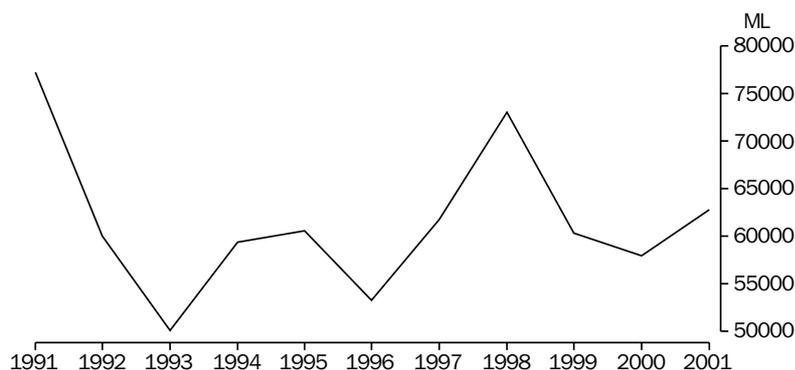
### 1.7 WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE

	Units	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01
Customers(a)	no.	116 008	117 343	118 856	120 349	122 760	124 570
Maximum daily demand	ML	296	350	406	371	331	392
Total consumption	ML	53 254	61 810	73 009	60 361	57 929	62 834
Annual consumption per capita	kL	174	187	220	182	176	186
Rainfall	mm	645	675	439	689	666	618
Length of mains	km	2 877	2 895	2 901	2 907	2 921	2 933

(a) Until 1995–96 a common figure was used for water and sewer customers. From 1996–97 separate calculations have been provided of sewer properties connected and water customers, including standpipe customers and sporting field irrigation.

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2000–01.

### 1.8 TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION — 30 JUNE



Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2000–01.

## PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Environmental protection In 1999–2000 Environment ACT launched the ACT Greenhouse Strategy aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions with over 100 emission reduction measures, some of which were implemented during the year. Water pollution was also targeted, by using, amongst other measures, a ‘polluter pays’ system, which involves financial incentives to encourage the reduction of pollutant emissions from activities to best practice standards. During 2001–02, \$180,000 was allocated to a range of projects to progress the strategy.

Environmental protection  
*continued*

There were a number of other advances in the area of environmental protection during 2000–01. The ACT Government released a report on the water quality of ACT waterways;

- undertook a review of the ACT's existing air pollution monitoring system;
- investigated options for low-income households relying on wood heating;
- progressed recommendations to reduce adverse effects of noise generated by construction, waste collection and entertainment venues in Civic; and
- progressed the implementation of National Environment Protection Measures (NEPM).

There were two major cases of environmental damage in 2000–01. In May 2001 extensive damage in Namadgi National Park was caused by the unauthorised clearing of vegetation around power lines. The clearing was 60 metres wide and extended over parts of an approximately 35 kilometre length. In March 2001 about 120,000 litres of sewage leaked into Jerrabomberra Creek near Jerrabomberra Wetlands from a ruptured pipe.

Use of environmentally friendly products by ACT households

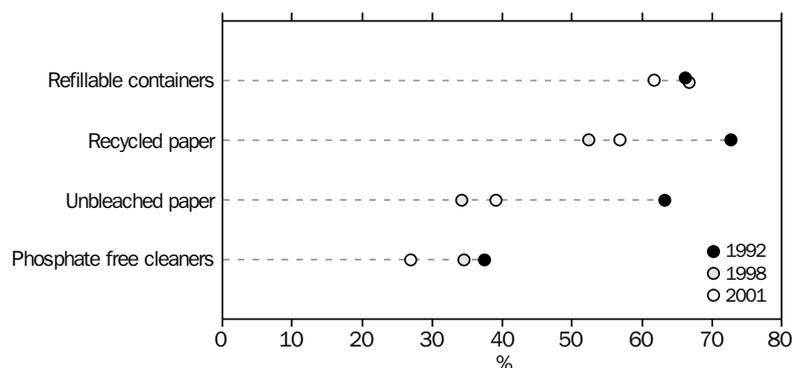
The main environmentally friendly product used by ACT households in 2001 was refillable containers (used by 61% of households). Recycled paper was the second most commonly used environmentally friendly product (57%), followed by unbleached paper (39%). For these three products, ACT reported the highest regular usage of all states and territories.

Organically grown fruit and vegetables reported the lowest regular usage of the products surveyed, with 20% of ACT households reporting regular consumption in 2001. This was a slight decline from the 21% reported in 1998, and was slightly higher than the national figure (19%). Phosphate-free cleaning products were regularly used by 27% of ACT households in 2001.

Refillable container use in the ACT remained steady between 1992 (66%) and 1998 (67%), showing a decline in 2001 (61%). The use of recycled paper declined significantly between 1992 (73%) and 1998 (52%), but showed an increase in 2001 (57%). A similar pattern was evident for the use of unbleached paper, falling from 63% in 1992 to 34% in 1998 and rising to 39% in 2001. The use of phosphate-free cleaning products in the ACT has waned steadily since 1992 (38%), falling to 35% in 1998 and 27% in 2001.

Nationally, the use of refillable containers has shown a steady decline since 1992, while the use of recycled and unbleached papers fell significantly between 1992 and 1998 but remained steady in 2001. The use of phosphate-free cleaning products has also shown a steady national decline since 1992.

### 1.9 ACT USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRODUCTS



Source: *Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, March 2001 (cat. no. 4602.0)*.

The survey also included households that used environmentally friendly products on a less than regular basis. In 2001, 22% of ACT households consumed organically grown fruit or vegetables sometimes, compared with 23% nationally. Recycled paper was used on occasion by 21% of ACT households, while 18% used unbleached paper occasionally. Ten percent of surveyed ACT residents reported using refillable containers periodically, while for phosphate-free cleaning products the figure was 9%.

More than half of ACT households stated they never ate organically grown fruit and vegetables (57%), or used phosphate-free cleaning products (52%). Forty-two percent did not use unbleached paper, compared with 21% for recycled paper. Refillable containers were not used in almost a third (29%) of ACT households.

Reason for not using environmentally friendly products

The main reasons given for not using environmentally friendly products by ACT households in 2001 were that they were too expensive (45%), of inferior quality (19%), not readily available (15%) or that the consumer was not interested (15%). The least frequent reasons were that the consumer grew their own fruit and vegetables (6%) or were not convinced by the environmental claims of the product (7%). Price has increased steadily as a factor in choosing not to purchase environmentally friendly products, from 20% in 1992 to 36% in 1998 and 45% in 2001. The proportion reporting that inferior quality is a factor has decreased from 23% in 1992 to 21% in 1998 and 19% in 2001.

Household use of fertilisers

Of ACT households growing their own fruit and vegetables in March 2001, 76% reported using manure or compost, 41% used other types of fertiliser and 16% used no fertilisers. These proportions were similar for all states and territories. For the ACT, this represents a decrease of 9% in the proportion using manure and compost since March 1998.

Within the group of ACT households using fertilisers other than manure and compost, the most frequently used were 'blood and bone' (36%), 'nitrogen fertiliser' (23%) and 'other fertilisers' (51%). These were also the largest groups nationally, at 35%, 23% and 49% respectively.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

The major types of waste generated in the ACT are:

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

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

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

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

The system involves weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheelie bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheelie bins. In 1994–95, one third of waste was being recovered (recycled) and in 2000–01 this proportion has nearly doubled to 61% waste recovery.

Recycling During the 2000–01 period the amount recycled was 354,779 tonnes compared with 341,898 tonnes in 1999–2000. The amount going into landfill was 224,225 tonnes. This was down by 12% on 1999–2000 (253,646 tonnes). The largest reduction in waste delivered to landfill was by residents in cars and trailers. This waste reduced by 55% from 49,000 tonnes in 1999–2000 to 22,000 tonnes in 2000–01.

In 2000–01, increases were found in garden waste (up by 12,854 tonnes or 11%), other waste (1,523 tonnes or 141%) and motor oil (1,021 tonnes or 47%).

Revolve, a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane, enabled the reuse of 6,173 tonnes of articles dropped off at the site or recovered from the landfill.

## 1.10 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED (TONNES)

<i>Product</i>	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Demolition waste	55 389	82 848	88 873	154 241	156 774	156 606
Garden waste	65 190	85 640	79 056	107 848	117 592	130 446
Paper	37 124	37 466	39 249	41 974	39 727	37 147
Glass	7 795	7 756	7 180	7 093	7 442	8 224
Salvage and reuse(a)	7 000	4 451	5 086	6 459	6 970	6 173
Metals ferrous	5 541	5 514	3 536	3 350	4 537	4 782
Clothing	1 585	1 181	2 145	2 473	2 819	2 780
Motor oil	1 935	2 669	2 415	3 172	2 169	3 190
Steel cans	826	877	789	798	728	734
Cooking oil and fat	754	687	360	535	595	601
Plastics(b)	868	865	1 281	1 265	1 167	1 286
Liquid paperboard	251	229	187	175	160	98
Aluminium cans	200	189	180	180	135	106
Other(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 325	1 083	2 606
<b>Total</b>	<b>184 458</b>	<b>230 372</b>	<b>230 337</b>	<b>330 888</b>	<b>341 898</b>	<b>354 779</b>

(a) Tip salvage operation. Includes brick recycling.

(b) Includes PET, HDPE and PVC.

(c) Includes animal wastes, batteries, paint, wood and tyres.

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services.

In June 2000, the trial of kerbside collection of organic materials involving 1,000 households/multi unit developments in Chifley was concluded. Materials that were collected included kitchen waste (all food scraps including meat and dairy products), tissues, paper towel, paper and small amounts of garden waste. The aim of this trial was to determine the best methods of recovering the organic material stream from the domestic waste currently going to landfill. The results are currently being assessed.

A public place recycling trial was commenced in 2001 at selected shopping centres throughout Belconnen. The trial used a yellow-lidded bin similar to the kerbside recycling bins. The aim of the trial is to help determine the feasibility of introducing recycling collections from Canberra shopping centres.

**Sewerage** The Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre (LMWQCC) is Canberra's main sewage treatment facility.

In 2000, ACT Electricity and Water (ACTEW) promoted the reuse of effluent for irrigation using final treated effluent from the Fyshwick sewage treatment plant.

The number of sewerage customers for ACTEW increased by 1,772 (1%) to 121,618 in 2000-01. Since 1995-96 the length of sewage mains has increased 68kms with the length of mains in 2000-01 totalling 2,852kms. The quantity of sewage treated decreased by 2,308 ML (7%), and the amount of sewage treated annually per person decreased 8 kL (8%).

### 1.11 SELECTED SEWERAGE STATISTICS

	<i>Unit</i>	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Customers	no.	116 008	115 083	116 268	117 648	119 846	121 618
Quantity of sewerage treated	ML	32 200	33 704	31 524	32 718	32 585	30 277
Sewerage treated per person per annum	kL	105	109	101	106	105	97
Length of mains	km	2 784	2 806	2 812	2 817	2 836	2 852

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2000-01.

### ENERGY

**Electricity** In October 2000 ACTEW, the sole provider of electricity and water for the ACT formed a joint venture with AGL, known as ActewAGL. ActewAGL is now a holding company with energy, water and telecommunications investments.

From 1999-2000 to 2000-01 there was a 1% increase in the number of electricity customers. The number of electricity substations and streetlights also increased during that period, by 3% and 8% respectively.

### 1.12 SELECTED ELECTRICITY STATISTICS

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Customers						
Domestic — Franchise	114 778	116 129	117 690	118 986	115 655	122 644
Other	11 952	11 876	11 962	12 615	18 205	12 000
Non Franchise	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	927
<i>Total</i>	<i>126 730</i>	<i>128 005</i>	<i>129 652</i>	<i>131 601</i>	<i>133 860</i>	<i>135 591</i>
Substations	3 726	3 773	3 811	3 811	3 897	4 014
Streetlights	61 973	62 560	62 691	64 208	64 722	n.a.

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2000-01.

**Natural gas** ActewAGL supplies the ACT with natural gas piped from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia. In the ACT in 2000–01, the length of reticulation mains (of low and medium pressure) laid and in use was 3,620 km. There were 3,665 TerraJoules of gas supplied to 84,571 customers over the period 3 October 2000 to 30 June 2001.

During 2000–01 construction of a 30 kilometre new gas supply link to the Eastern Gas Pipeline was completed. This provides a potential source of additional supply if required.

#### Energy use

*Electricity* Energy use is influenced by a number of factors, including the local climate and consumption habits. ACTEW have estimated electricity usage figures for Canberra residents based on a family of four people. Over three months, average consumption for a family of four people are estimated to be 2,250 kWh of electricity, costing \$239 (includes \$34.43 supply charge). For one day, the same family would consume an estimated 25 kWh of electricity or spend an estimated \$2.65. Approximately 60% of consumption is on water heating (125L tank).

*Cooking* Electricity was the dominant energy source used by households in the ACT for cooking (73%), followed by gas (27%). Nationally, electricity was also the dominant energy source for cooking (59%), followed by gas (41%). Electricity use for cooking among households was highest in Tasmania (92%), followed by Queensland (78%).

*Heating* Results for March 1999 indicated that half of the dwellings in the ACT (51%) were heated by gas, with 28% of dwellings using ducted gas. Electricity was the primary energy source for water heating (69%) in the ACT, followed by gas (29%).

1.13 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS —  
MARCH 1999

	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Total dwellings(a)</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7 135.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Cooking				
Electricity	85.6	72.5	4 181.1	58.6
Gas	31.5	26.7	2 887.0	40.5
Other(b)	*0.8	*0.7	66.7	0.9
Water				
Electricity	81.9	69.4	4 253.8	59.6
Gas	34.5	29.2	2 526.7	35.4
Solar — electric booster	*3.5	3.0	317.0	4.4
Other(b)	*0.8	0.7	153.1	2.1
Heating				
Electricity				
Ducted	*2.8	2.4	80.9	1.1
Not ducted	36.0	30.5	1 420.0	19.9
Gas				
Ducted	33.5	28.4	691.4	9.7
Not ducted	26.7	22.6	1 647.1	23.1
Other(b)	17.8	15.1	1 837.6	25.8

(a) Components may not add to total as more than one form of energy may be used in a dwelling.

(b) Includes wood, oil and coke/ coal, other and unknown.

Source: *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices, Australia, March 1999 (cat. no. 4602.0)*.

*Energy conservation*

In keeping with national and international trends, the ACT Government's policies aim to reduce the consumption of, and dependence on, fossil fuels. One important avenue for this has been educating the public about the principles of energy-efficient appliances in housing. ACTEW has built energy-efficient houses to encourage architects and builders to incorporate some of these principles into their designs. A natural gas energy-efficient display house has also been built. On another front, since July 1995 all new dwellings have had to receive a four-star energy-efficiency rating before approval for construction.

During 1999–2000, ACTEW provided advice to over 20,000 residents on efficient use of energy and water in homes. ACTEW also implemented a \$500 cash-back scheme for reverse cycle heat pump installation. In 2000 under the ACTEW Approved Supplier Scheme, over 2,000 residents have installed energy efficient appliances through the scheme which provides 'no deposit no cost finance' over 12 or 24 months to approved purchases from among a quality audited network of retail suppliers and installers.

Energy conservation  
*continued* The cold winters and relatively hot summers make insulation an important factor in energy conservation in the ACT. In March 1999, in Australian households where insulation status was known, the ACT had the highest proportion of dwellings with some form of insulation. In ACT 75% of homes had roof or ceiling insulation and 30% had wall insulation. Nationally, the proportions were 53% and 14% respectively.

Greenpower Greenpower is electricity generated from renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, biomass, wave and hydro power. An amount of renewable electricity equivalent to that produced by coal is fed into the grid, in the usual way, thereby avoiding that amount of coal derived power and reducing greenhouse gases.

The ActewAGL greenpower service, known as 'GreenChoice' had over 3,700 customers at 30 June 2001, resulting in sales of 27.6 GWh of renewable energy for 2000–01. Part of the Green Choice service was provided by the Stromlo Mini-Hydro plant, which produced enough energy to service 400 average homes.

#### INFORMATION SOURCES

##### ABS

*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2000–01*,  
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*Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, March 2001*,  
cat. no. 4602.0

*Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices, March 1999*,  
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##### Non-ABS

ACT Department of Urban Services.

*ACT Department of Urban Services Annual Report 2000–01*

Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office

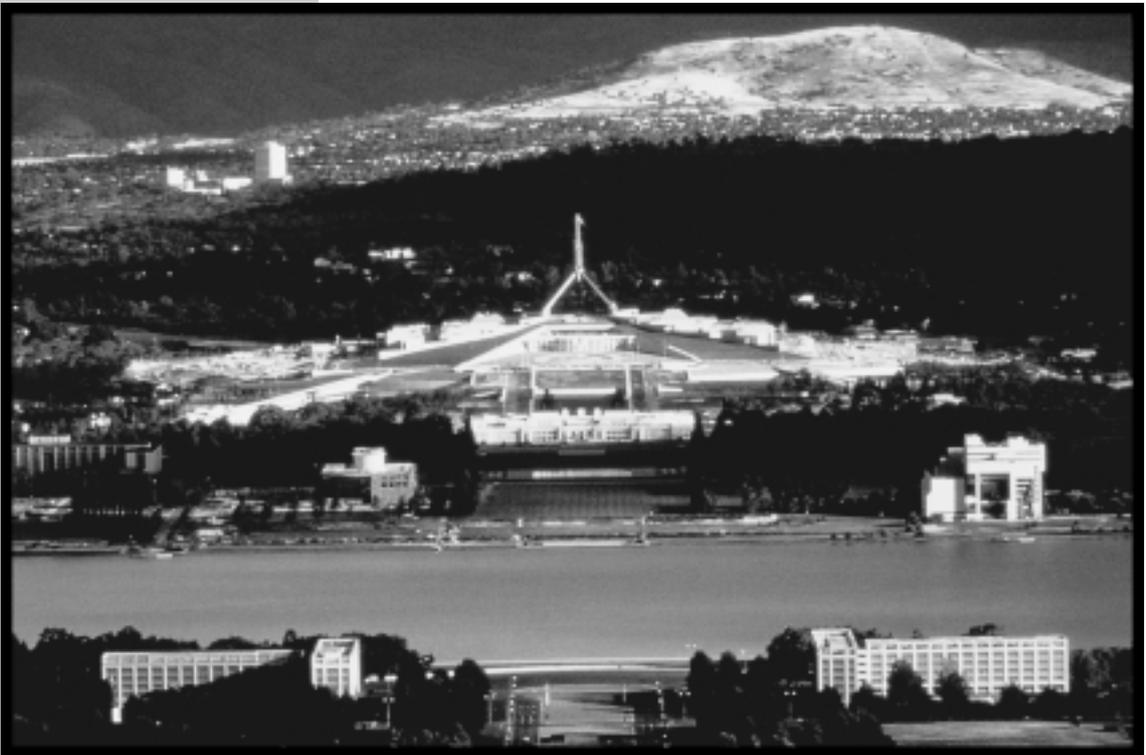
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT

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

# **Chapter 2**



# **Government**

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

In 1988 the Federal Government enacted the *Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act 1988* making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity. With the introduction of self-government in the ACT, most of the Ordinances in force at the time become Acts; although the Commonwealth reserved some Ordinances in areas such as national land and corporations law. Furthermore, under section 122 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* (the Constitution), the Commonwealth Parliament may still make laws in either house of the parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit for the ACT. However, these powers can be seen as reserve powers only to be used in special or unusual circumstances. Further to this, section 34 of the *Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act 1998* provides the Governor-General (in Council) with the power to make Ordinances in certain areas of ACT law.

The *Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act* provided for the establishment of the ACT's Legislative Assembly and Executive. The first two Legislative Assembly elections were held using a modified version of the d'Hondt system. Since then the proportional representation Hare-Clarke system has been used. ACT election were held on the following dates.

### 2.1 ACT ELECTION DATES

	<i>Date</i>
First Assembly	4 March 1989
Second Assembly	15 February 1992
Third Assembly	18 February 1995
Fourth Assembly	21 February 1998
Fifth Assembly	20 October 2001

*Source: Elections ACT.*

## 2.2 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES FOR THE ACT — 20 OCTOBER 2001

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Statistical Subdivision</i>
Brindabella(a)	Tuggeranong Balance of ACT
Ginninderra(b)	Belconnen
Molonglo(c)	North Canberra Woden Valley Weston Creek-Stromlo South Canberra Gungahlin-Hall

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

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

(c) Excludes Chiefly, Pearce & Torrens from the Woden Valley SSD and Hall & Nicholls from the Gungahlin-Hall SSD.

Source: *Elections ACT*.

### STRUCTURE OF THE 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 ACT. 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).

All members vote to elect a Chief Minister, who then appoints Ministers from the Assembly, and together they form the Cabinet (formally known as the Executive). The *Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act 1988* limits the number of ministers to five. The Speaker is elected by and represents the Assembly in all contact with outside bodies.

Under the self-government legislation, the Legislative Assembly has the power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the ACT. 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 function of the ACT Executive, comprised of the Members of the Cabinet (the Chief Minister and the appointed Ministers), is to collectively govern the ACT, implement all ACT law, and develop and manage the Budget. Ministers are responsible for the administration of matters relating to the powers of the Executive as allocated to them by the Chief Minister.

## 2.3 MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY — 30 JUNE 2002

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

Source: ACT Legislative Assembly.

## STRUCTURE OF THE ACT PUBLIC SERVICE

The ACT Public Service was created on 1 July 1994, as a separate entity from the Commonwealth Public Service, of which it had previously been a part. Staff are currently employed within a number of ACT Government Departments and authorities. At 30 June 2001, the ACT Public Service comprised 13,127 full-time equivalent staff (15,556 actual staff). This compared with 14,050 FTE at 30 June 1998.

The ACT Public Service has a higher proportion of females than the general workforce in the ACT, primarily due to the predominance of the nursing and teaching occupations.

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

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Actual staff numbers				
Male	4 670	4 453	4 161	4 222
Female	9 876	9 660	9 233	9 494
Total	14 546	14 113	13 394	13 716
<b>Full-time equivalent staff</b>	<b>12 100</b>	<b>11 711</b>	<b>11 475</b>	<b>11 568</b>

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

Source: State of the Service Report, 2000-01.

**Employment type** Over recent years, the proportion of temporary employees within the ACT Public Service has been increasing. There were 1,999 temporary staff at 30 June 2001, representing 15% of ACT Public Service staff. This compared with a proportion of 10% in 1997-98. The proportion of part-time staff has also been increasing, up from 18% in 1997-98 to 19% in 2000-01.

2.5 ACT PUBLIC SERVICE STAFFING(a), 30 JUNE

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Permanent				
Full-time	9 011	8 638	8 311	8 231
Part-time	2 385	2 289	2 170	2 182
Total	11 396	10 927	10 481	10 413
Temporary				
Full-time	1 209	1 242	1 240	1 543
Part-time	288	365	358	456
Total	1 497	1 607	1 598	1 999
Casual	1 653	1 579	1 315	1 304
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 546</b>	<b>14 113</b>	<b>13 394</b>	<b>13 716</b>

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

Source: State of the Service Report, 2000-01.

*Operating statement* The ACT General Government's operating revenue in 2000-01 totalled \$2,123m; with 39% (\$828m) of it coming from current grants and subsidies, and a further 30% (\$639m) coming from taxation revenue.

## 2.6 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>GFS Revenue</b>			
Taxation revenue	626	690	639
Current grants and subsidies	573	654	828
Sales of goods and services	198	231	276
Interest income	56	54	109
Other	179	290	271
<i>Total</i>	1 632	1 920	2 123
<b>less</b>			
<b>GFS Expenses</b>			
<b>Gross operating expenses</b>			
Depreciation	126	121	132
Employee expenses	827	796	795
Other operating expenses	480	560	704
<i>Total</i>	1 434	1 477	1 631
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	n.a.	n.a.	9
Other interest expenses	58	49	75
Other property expenses	—	—	—
<b>Current transfers</b>			
Grant expenses	194	223	274
Subsidy expenses	9	9	8
Other current transfers	61	73	87
<b>Capital transfers</b>			
Other capital transfers	8	6	10
<i>Total expenses</i>	1 764	1 838	2 093
<b>equals</b>			
<b>GFS Net Operating Balance</b>	<b>-132</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>less</b>			
<b>Net acquisition of non-financial assets</b>			
Gross fixed capital formation	111	126	112
less Depreciation	126	121	132
plus Change in inventories	—	—	—
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	—	—	9
<i>Total</i>	-15	5	-11
<b>equals</b>			
GFS Net lending(+)/ Borrowing(-)	-117	78	40

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

With expenses totalling \$2,093m in the year, the ACT General Government achieved a GFS net operating balance of \$30m compared to GFS net lending of \$40m.

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

<i>Operating statement continued</i>	GFS net lending/borrowing on the other hand measures, in accrual terms, the gap between the government's savings plus net capital transfers and investments in non-financial assets. It is conceptually equivalent to the ASNA concept of 'Net lending/borrowing'. When it is positive, a government is placing financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the domestic economy or overseas (i.e. it is lending). When it is negative, a government is utilising the financial resources of other sectors in the domestic economy or overseas (i.e. it is borrowing).
<i>Taxation revenue</i>	<p>Taxes on property were the source of 50% (\$321m) of the ACT government's taxation revenue, with a further 25% (\$158m) coming from taxes on employers' payroll and labour force.</p> <p>Revenue from franchise taxes decreased in 2000–01, when compared against 1999–2000. The decline reflects new arrangements under which excise revenue previously collected on behalf of the ACT Government and distributed to it as safety net taxes has been retained as Commonwealth revenue from 1 July 2000 (and therefore excluded as excises).</p>

## 2.7 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force			
Employers' payroll taxes	128	145	158
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property			
Land taxes	32	31	32
Municipal rates	97	100	105
Other	4	4	4
<i>Total</i>	133	134	141
Taxes on financial and capital transaction			
Financial institutions transactions taxes	34	41	42
Stamp duties on conveyances	58	87	83
Other stamp duties	22	21	55
<i>Total</i>	114	150	180
<i>Total</i>	247	284	321
Taxes on provision of goods and services			
Taxes on gambling			
Government lotteries	5	4	5
Private lotteries	8	7	8
Gambling machines	31	36	27
Casino taxes	4	3	2
Race betting taxes	10	9	1
<i>Total</i>	58	61	43
Taxes on insurance			
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	29	31	35
<i>Total</i>	29	31	35
<i>Total</i>	87	92	79
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes			
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	18	20	20
Other	53	52	58
<i>Total</i>	71	72	78
Franchise taxes			
Gas	—	—	—
Petroleum products	32	32	2
Tobacco	47	49	—
Liquor	15	17	1
<i>Total</i>	93	99	3
Other	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	165	170	81
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>639</b>
Taxes received from public corporations(a)	28	26	18

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

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia 2000-01 (cat. no. 5506.0).

Taxation revenue continued

Taxation per head of population has been affected by tax reforms introduced from 1 July 2000 as part of A New Tax System. A number of taxes previously collected on behalf of state and territory governments (such as bed taxes and financial institutions duties) were ceased, and were replaced by the Goods and Services Tax, which is attributed to the Commonwealth Government in these statistics. This has resulted in reductions in taxation per head for all states and territories, offset by an increase in taxation per head at the Commonwealth level. Overall, however, there was an 8% increase in taxation per head from 1999–2000 (\$10,239) to 2000–01 (\$11,026).

## 2.8 TAXATION PER HEAD OF RESIDENT POPULATION

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
<i>Level of government</i>	\$	\$	\$
State and local			
New South Wales	2 522	2 672	2 373
Victoria	2 235	2 339	2 083
Queensland	1 670	1 746	1 517
South Australia	1 954	2 151	1 825
Western Australia	2 074	2 150	1 863
Tasmania	1 716	1 786	1 511
Northern Territory	1 974	2 000	n.a.
Australian Capital Territory	2 023	2 220	2 033
<i>Average</i>	2 170	2 288	2 011
Commonwealth	7 382	7 964	9 027
<b>Australia</b>	<b>9 532</b>	<b>10 239</b>	<b>11 026</b>

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no.5506.0).

ACT government taxation per head of the estimated resident population for the ACT in 2000–01 was \$2,033. This was the third highest among all states and territories, behind New South Wales (\$2,373) and Victoria (\$2,083). Tasmania had the lowest taxation per head (\$1,511).

The 8% decline in ACT Government taxation per head between 1999–2000 and 2000–01, was less than the 12% average for all states and territories.

Cash flow statement

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

In 2000–01, the ACT General Government recorded a surplus of \$241m.

## 2.9 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT, CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>CASHFLOW STATEMENT</b>			
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	636	699	613
Receipts from sales of goods and services	191	251	232
Grants and subsidies received	593	679	807
Other receipts	192	239	381
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 612</i>	<i>1 869</i>	<i>2 092</i>
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	-1 093	-1 143	-1 252
Grants and subsidies paid	-268	-292	-333
Interest paid	-51	-50	-64
Other payments	-68	-61	-81
<i>Total</i>	<i>-1 480</i>	<i>-1 546</i>	<i>-1 730</i>
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>362</i>
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-105	-150	-124
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	—
Sales of non-financial assets	3	24	8
<i>Total</i>	<i>-102</i>	<i>-126</i>	<i>-115</i>
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	-3	-51	155
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-31	-470	57
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	-2	—	—
Borrowing (net)	64	381	49
Deposits received (net)(a)	—	—	—
Other financing (net)(a)	-65	-57	-100
<i>Total</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>-51</i>
<b>Net increase/decrease in cash held</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>407</b>
<b>SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIT(-)</b>			
Net cash flows from operating activities and investments in non-financial assets	30	197	247
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	-9	-9	-6
<b>Surplus (+)/Deficit(-)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>241</b>

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

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

*Balance Sheet* GFS net worth reflects the contribution of the ACT Government to the wealth of the ACT. The net worth as at 30 June 2001 was \$7,325m.

2.10 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET

	1996(a)	1997(a)	1998(a)	1999	2000	2001
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Assets</b>						
Financial assets						
Cash and deposits	52	86	114	323	382	571
Advances paid	235	585	504	414	646	418
Investments, loans and placements	288	392	484	84	333	462
Other non-equity assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	116	205	237
Equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 692	2 765	2 903
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	3 629	4 332	4 592
Non-financial assets						
Land and fixed assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 304	5 150	5 159
Other non-financial assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	257	267	235
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	5 561	5 417	5 394
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	9 189	9 749	9 985
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits held	11	—	—	17	57	13
Advances received	241	500	393	340	317	112
Borrowing	231	424	428	401	631	639
Unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 436	1 558	1 662
Other provisions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	3	—
Other non-equity liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	145	141	233
<i>Total</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	2 344	2 708	2 660
<b>GFS Net worth</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>6 845</b>	<b>7 040</b>	<b>7 325</b>
Net debt(b)	-92	-139	-281	-63	-355	-686

(a) Data for years prior to 1999 were collected via the financial assets and liabilities collection. This collection did not include the full range of balance sheet data and is included in this table for illustrative purposes only.

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

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

The most significant assets held by the ACT Government were land and fixed assets of \$5,159m, followed by cash and deposits of \$571m.

The most significant liabilities were unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities of \$1,662m, followed by borrowing of \$639m.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

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

*Taxation Revenue, Australia 2000–01*, cat. no. 5506.0

Non-ABS

Elections ACT

ACT Legislative Assembly, *State of the Service Report, 2000–01*

# Chapter 3



# Economy

## GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Gross state product (GSP) is the state equivalent of Gross domestic product (GDP) and is produced by summing the income components of gross domestic product (GDP) for each state or territory. GSP for the ACT is a measure of the total market value of goods and services produced in the ACT after deducting the costs of goods and services used in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital (depreciation). It is derived by summing compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, gross mixed income and taxes less subsidies on production and imports.

From 1999–2000 to 2000–01, GSP at current prices for the ACT increased by 6% (\$745m) from \$12,656m to \$13,401m. In chain volume terms the increase was 3% (\$431m) from \$12,656m to \$13,087m. This was above the Australian growth for the year of 2%.

Compared with Australia as a whole, the ACT's annual growth in chain volume terms has generally remained below the national average throughout the nineties with two notable exceptions for the years 1997–98 and 1998–99. During the 1997–98 period, growth in the ACT (6%) was above the Australian growth (5%) in chain volume terms. This was the same for 1998–99 when growth in the ACT (7%) was above Australian growth (5%).

### 3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT

	<i>At current prices</i>		<i>Chain volume measures(a)</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>% change</i>
1995–96	10 114	5	10 756	1
1996–97	10 627	5	10 752	—
1997–98	11 204	5	11 343	6
1998–99	11 964	7	12 165	7
1999–2000	12 656	6	12 656	4
2000–01	13 401	6	13 087	3

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts 2000–01 (cat. no. 5220.0).

The GSP per head of mean population for the ACT at both current prices and chain volume measures has been consistently higher than Australia's GDP per head of mean population. In 2000–01, the ACT's GSP was 23% greater at current prices and 26% greater in chain volume terms than Australia's GDP on a per capita basis. Compared with all states and territories, the ACT had the highest level in each of the years from 1991–92 in chain volume terms.

From 1999–2000 to 2000–01, the ACT's annual growth per capita at current prices was 5%, reflecting the same growth rate as GDP per capita for Australia in this period. In chain volume terms, the ACT's per capita GSP annual growth from 1999–2000 to 2000–01 was higher than Australia's per capita GDP annual growth (3% and 1% respectively).

### 3.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION

	<i>At market prices</i>				<i>Chain volume measures(a)</i>			
	<i>ACT</i>		<i>Aust.</i>		<i>ACT</i>		<i>Aust.</i>	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
1995–96	33 010	4	27 636	5	35 107	—	29 094	3
1996–97	34 442	4	28 767	4	34 846	–1	29 795	2
1997–98	36 422	6	30 134	5	36 873	6	30 779	3
1998–99	38 783	7	31 408	4	39 435	7	32 037	4
1999–2000	40 808	5	33 037	5	40 808	4	33 037	3
2000–01	42 910	5	34 768	5	41 904	3	33 281	1

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2000–01 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Most industries maintained a constant share of GSP between 1999–2000 and 2000–01. Government administration and defence continued to be the ACT's dominant industry, contributing 25% of GSP. This compared with a contribution of 3% by Government Administration and Defence to Australia's GDP. Manufacturing was the largest industry in Australia, accounting for 13% of GDP in 2000–01. In the ACT the second largest industry was Property and Business Services, which contributed 14% to GSP in 2000–01.

### 3.3 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GSP AT FACTOR COST — 2000–01(a)

	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture	15	—	20 856	4
Mining	2	—	31 004	5
Manufacturing	229	2	75 073	13
Electricity, gas and water	309	3	15 877	3
Construction	720	6	32 519	6
Wholesale trade	247	2	28 703	5
Retail trade	557	5	32 078	6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	312	3	15 902	3
Transport and storage	366	3	27 486	5
Communication services	293	2	18 932	3
Finance and insurance	519	4	40 041	7
Property and business services	1 761	14	72 571	12
Government administration and defence	3 115	25	20 097	3
Education	714	6	26 209	5
Health and community services	731	6	35 361	6
Cultural and recreational services	334	3	10 810	2
Personal and other services	397	3	13 450	2
Ownership of dwellings	1 016	8	57 238	10
General government(b)	650	5	13 072	2
<b>All industries</b>	<b>12 287</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>587 279</b>	<b>100</b>

(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 2000–01 (cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS STATE PRODUCT  
*continued*

In current prices, compensation of employees continued to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 61% (\$8,194m) in 2000–01. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 31% (\$4,093m) and taxes less subsidies on production and imports 8% (\$1,115m). In contrast, compensation of employees contributed 48% to Australia's GDP in 2000–01, reflecting differences between the economic structure of the ACT and the other states and territories. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 40% to Australia's GDP in 2000–01 and taxes less subsidies on production and imports accounted for 12%.

3.4 ACT INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

	Compensation of employees		Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income		Taxes less subsidies on production and imports		GSP(a)
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	
1995–96	6 336	63	3 045	30	733	7	10 114
1996–97	6 701	63	3 136	30	790	7	10 627
1997–98	6 966	62	3 406	30	832	7	11 204
1998–99	7 460	62	3 575	30	929	8	11 964
1999–2000	7 678	61	3 945	31	1 033	8	12 656
2000–01	8 194	61	4 093	31	1 115	8	13 401

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts 2000–01 (cat. no. 5220.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND

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

Since 1999–2000, the ACT has experienced higher economic growth in chain volume terms than the national rate. After the strong (17%) growth in the financial year 1999–2000, the ACT experienced a growth of 4% to \$20,248m in 2000–01 in current price terms. In chain volume measures final demand was \$19,757m for 2000–01, an increase of 2% from the previous year. Australia experienced an increase of 4% (current prices) and 0% (chain volume measures) during this period.

3.5 FINAL DEMAND

	Australian Capital Territory				Australia			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures		Current prices		Chain volume measures	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1995–96	14 184	4	15 342	1	505 624	5	530 053	3
1996–97	15 233	7	16 105	5	528 326	5	549 654	4
1997–98	15 935	5	16 670	4	565 905	7	580 599	6
1998–99	16 662	5	17 433	5	600 868	6	610 301	5
1999–2000	19 464	17	19 464	12	641 802	7	641 802	5
2000–01	20 248	4	19 757	2	669 121	4	643 499	—

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2000–01 (cat. no. 5220.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND  
*continued*

A closer inspection of the components of final demand showed the structural differences between the ACT economy and the Australian economy. The largest difference was in the relative importance of government, especially in final consumption expenditure. In 2000–01, general government final consumption expenditure made up 50% of ACT final demand and 19% of Australian final demand. The difference was also noticeable in capital expenditure, where private gross fixed capital expenditure accounted for only 7% of final demand in the ACT but 17% for Australia.

3.6 FINAL DEMAND AT CURRENT PRICES — 2000–01

	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	10 187	50	125 189	19
Household	7 752	38	402 685	60
Gross fixed capital formation				
Private				
Dwellings	424	2	32 698	5
Other buildings and structures	218	1	18 849	3
Machinery and equipment	418	2	41 947	6
Livestock	—	—	1 966	0
Intangible fixed assets	259	1	11 282	2
Ownership transfer costs	142	1	8 686	1
<i>Total private</i>	<i>1 461</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>115 431</i>	<i>17</i>
Public	849	4	25 819	4
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>20 248</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>670 030</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2000–01 (cat. no. 5220.0)*.

In 2000–01, expenditure at current prices for households showed housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels accounted for the greatest single proportion of expenditure for both the ACT (19%) and Australia (21%).

### 3.7 HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(a) — 2000–01

	Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	796	10	42 235	11
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	316	4	17 106	4
Clothing and footwear	337	4	15 391	4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	1 478	19	83 629	21
Furnishings and other household equipment	489	6	21 520	5
Health	273	4	18 634	5
Transport	840	11	48 687	12
Communications	196	3	10 453	3
Recreation and culture	1 034	13	49 083	12
Education services	196	3	9 379	2
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	517	7	30 796	8
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 194	15	55 771	14
Net expenditure interstate	86	1	—	—
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>7 752</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>402 685</b>	<b>100</b>

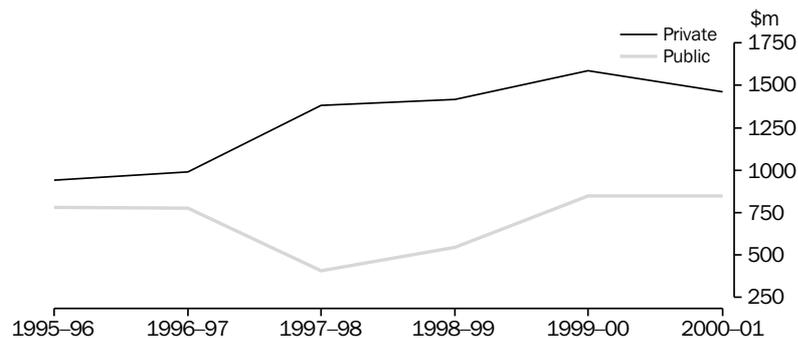
(a) At current prices.

(b) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

Source: National Accounts: State Accounts, 2000–01 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Throughout the early to mid 1990s, there was a period of decline in the ACT's public gross fixed capital formation to a low of \$409 m in 1997–98, recovering to \$849 m in 2000–01. The decline in public gross fixed capital formation had been offset by an increase in private gross fixed capital formation, which rose to a high of \$1,584 m in 1999–2000 and declined to \$1,461 m in 2000–01. The switch between sectors was mainly due to the transfer of assets from the public sector to the private sector.

### 3.8 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION(a)



(a) At current prices.

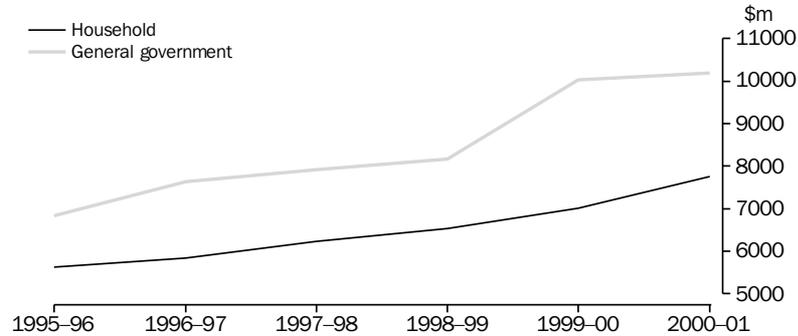
Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2000–01 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Final consumption expenditure in the ACT was heavily influenced by the level of government expenditure. Annual general government final consumption expenditure, at current prices, increased by 2% from \$10,023m in 1999–2000, to \$10,187m in 2000–01.

STATE FINAL DEMAND  
continued

Current price measures of household final consumption expenditure showed a steady rise from 1991–92 with household final consumption expenditure as a proportion of total final consumption expenditure for the ACT increasing from 41% in 1999–2000 to 43% in 2000–01.

3.9 FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: current price measures (a)



(a) Reference year for current price measures is 1998–99.

Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2000–01 (cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS HOUSEHOLD  
DISPOSABLE INCOME

The analysis of GSP per head of mean population concentrates on the level of economic production and its growth in current price terms. It does not provide a measure of income received by residents of a particular state or territory, because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other states or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other states or from overseas).

In 2000–01, gross household disposable income per capita was highest in the ACT and lowest in Tasmania. Differences between states and territories reflected differences in the impact of a range of factors, including the average level of compensation of employees received per employee, the proportion of the population in employment, the age distribution of the population and differences in the level of dwelling rent (including that imputed to owner occupiers). For example, a reason for the high level of gross household disposable income per capita in the ACT compared with other states is that the labour force participation rate is higher in the ACT than the rest of Australia.

### 3.10 GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA(a) — 2000–01

	\$
New South Wales	25 147
Victoria	24 520
Queensland	21 186
South Australia	20 879
Western Australia	23 205
Tasmania	18 947
Northern Territory	24 642
Australian Capital Territory	31 405
<b>Australia</b>	<b>23 698</b>

(a) At current prices.

Source: National Accounts, State Accounts 2000–01 (cat. no. 5220.0).

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**Imports** Imports into the ACT refers to commodities which are released from Australian Customs Service control in the ACT. It is also called state or territory of destination. International imports into the ACT during 2000–01 were valued at \$4.8m, a \$4.0m (54%) decrease on the 1999–2000 figure. The major commodity imported to the ACT in 2000–01 was manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, accounting for \$1.4m (28%) of total imports. Miscellaneous manufactured articles were the other major imported foreign commodity and contributed \$1.3m (27%) to total imports.

### 3.11 IMPORTS(a) — 2000–01

	FOB
	\$'000
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(b)	1 372.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles(b)	1 335.0
Machinery and transport equipment(b)	935.6
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.(b)	32.7
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(b)	10.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	2.6
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. in the SITC	1 151.5
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>4 840.3</b>

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

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

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

### 3.12 TOP TEN IMPORTS(a), ACT — 2000–01

	<i>Value (FOB)(b)</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	1 146.0
Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs(c)	680.4
Woven fabrics of noil silk	293.0
Surveying, hydrographic, oceanographical, meterological or geophysical instruments	279.3
Parts of aeroplanes, helicopters, n.e.s.	270.5
Revolvers and pistols for military use	253.1
Optical telescopes (monocular only), astronomical instruments (excl. radio-astronomy)	143.8
Antiques exceeding 100 years old	132.2
Handwoven tapestries (incl. Gobelins, Flanders, Aubusson etc.) and needle-worked tapestries	116.5
Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	115.8

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

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

(c) Excluding without visible ground.

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

### Exports

Exports from the ACT refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT. International exports out of the ACT during 2000–01 were valued at \$21.6m, a 35% (\$11.2m) drop on the 1999–2000 figure. In 2000–01, 88% of total exports from the ACT came from miscellaneous manufactured articles. Optical instruments and apparatus was the major commodity exported from the ACT, accounting for \$18.6m (86%) of total ACT exports. The other significant export commodity was gold coin whether or not legal tender, \$2.4m (11% of total exports).

### 3.13 EXPORTS(a) — 2000–01

	<i>Value (FOB)</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>
Miscellaneous manufactured articles(b)	18 944.3
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	2 370.4
Machinery and transport equipment(b)	263.2
Beverages and tobacco	1.5
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>21 579.4</b>

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

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

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

### 3.14 TOP EXPORTS(a), ACT — 2000–01

	<i>Value (FOB)</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>
Liquid crystal devices, optical appliances and instruments n.e.s	18 622.7
Gold coin(b), and other coin being legal tender	2 369.8
Optical fibres; polarising plates/sheets; unmounted optical elements(c)	279.4
Non-inflatable sailboats	263.2
Wind musical instruments (incl. clarinets, trumpets, bagpipes but excl. mouth organs)	2.2
Wine (excl. alcohol)	1.5

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

(b) Whether or not legal tender.

(c) Excludes glass not optically worked.

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

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Cheques have traditionally been the predominant means of making non-cash payments in Australia. In recent years there has been a switch away from cheques for small value payments towards card based payments and the use of automated arrangements (direct entry).

In December 2001, according to the Australian Payments Clearing Association, there were 251 Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) locations and 4,965 Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) locations throughout the ACT. This represented a 70% rise in the number of ATMs and a 36% rise in the number of EFTPOS locations since December 2000.

Bank deposits repayable in the ACT as at March 2002 were \$6,597m. The National Australia Bank is the ACT's biggest deposit holder with 25%, followed by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (24%) and the Westpac Banking Corporation (19%).

Bank loans in the ACT totalled \$7,962m at 31 March 2002.

3.15 ACT BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS — MARCH 2002(a)

	<i>Deposits repayable</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
ANZ Banking Group	301	59	180	152	691	974
Bendigo Bank	6	—	11	2	19	190
Commonwealth Bank	703	94	430	335	1 561	1 816
Macquarie Bank	6	3	—	—	9	—
National Australia Bank	391	50	1 030	169	1 640	1 632
St George Bank	299	5	285	449	1 037	1 442
Suncorp-Metway	—	—	254	—	254	4
Westpac	436	559	96	155	1 245	1 051
Other banks	2	—	126	11	141	853
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 144</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>2 412</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>6 597</b>	<b>7 962</b>

(a) Average of weekly figures for month.

(b) Includes cash deposits.

(c) Excludes loans to non-residents and financial institutions and holding of securities issued to non-residents, financial institutions and the public sector.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, Australian Banking Statistics, March 2002.

LENDING ACTIVITY

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

Finance commitments in the ACT for 2000–01 fell to \$3,607m, a decrease of 11% from the previous year. Generally, lending finance fell in 2000–01, with the exception being commercial finance which rose 2% to 1,484m. Housing finance for owner occupation fell \$277m or 19%, personal finance fell \$111m (12%) and lease finance fell \$95m (43%).

3.16 FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commercial finance	1 235	1 315	1 140	1 449	1 484
Housing finance for owner occupation(a)	980	930	1 122	1 436	1 159
Personal finance	697	731	893	945	834
Lease finance	89	152	171	224	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 001</b>	<b>3 127</b>	<b>3 325</b>	<b>4 054</b>	<b>3 607</b>

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Financial Surveys.

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 *continued* Housing finance for owner occupation was \$1,159m in 2000–01, down \$277m or 19% from 1999–2000. The largest component of housing finance during this period was the purchase of established dwellings at \$852m, or 74% of total housing finance for 2000–01. Finance for construction was down \$68m (43%), and purchase of newly erected dwellings was up \$9m (17%).

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

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Purpose of commitment					
Purchase of established dwellings	570	640	791	1 050	852
Refinancing(a)	247	157	176	175	155
Construction	81	74	108	158	90
Purchase of new dwellings	81	57	45	52	61
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>1 124</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 159</b>

(a) Previously figures have also been included in the 'purchase of established dwellings' to get the total.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions.

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

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

Fixed personal finance commitments were \$306m in 2000–01, down \$43m or 12% compared with 1999–2000. Refinancing and debt consolidation were \$78m, 25% of fixed personal finance commitments. The remaining commitments were \$228m, down \$28m (11%) on 1999–2000.

Total available revolving credit limits for personal finance rose \$206m to \$2,167m of which 41% was used.

### 3.18 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Fixed loan commitments</b>					
Purchases of					
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	150	141	150	166	149
Household and personal goods	11	12	12	13	11
Individual residential blocks of land	13	15	13	17	14
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	21	21	10	6	6
Travel and holidays	8	8	8	7	6
Debt consolidation	41	38	42	38	38
Refinancing	73	76	52	55	40
Other	61	60	53	47	42
<i>Total</i>	377	371	339	349	306
<b>Revolving credit facilities</b>					
New and increased credit limits	320	359	554	596	528
Total credit limits (at end of year)	1 107	1 313	1 554	1 961	2 167
Credit used (at end of year)	471	591	647	817	884

Source: ABS data available on request, Financial Surveys.

**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 \$996m in 2000-01, which included \$34m relating to refinancing. Total loan commitments decreased in 2000-01, falling \$86m (8%) when compared with 1999-2000.

The major decreases in commercial loan commitments occurred in the purchase of dwellings for rental/resale (down \$26m or 5%), in the purchase of non-residential buildings (down \$19m or 40%) and construction finance for the erection of dwellings for rental/resale (down \$12m or 5%).

Total available revolving credit limits for commercial finance rose \$27m to \$1,237m of which 62% was used.

### 3.19 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Fixed loan commitments</b>					
Construction finance for					
Erection of dwellings for rental/resale	95	77	79	258	246
Erection of non-residential buildings	24	19	33	14	3
Other	12	7	7	6	7
Purchase of real property					
Purchase of dwellings for rental/resale	384	413	369	508	482
Purchase of non-residential buildings	53	43	42	47	28
Other	48	51	49	27	8
Purchase of plant and equipment	31	34	65	95	96
Refinancing	176	124	77	36	34
Other finance(a)	103	133	110	91	92
<i>Total commitments</i>	925	901	831	1 082	996
<b>Revolving credit facilities</b>					
New and increased credit limits	310	414	308	366	489
Total credit limits (at end of year)	1 018	1 149	1 094	1 210	1 237
Credit used (at end of year)	745	822	753	752	765

(a) Includes factoring and wholesale finance.

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

**Lease finance** Lease finance commitments are made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises (financial and trading enterprises, non-profit organisations, government and public authorities) for investment and business purposes, as well as to individuals for their own personal (non-business) use.

Lease finance commitments in 2000-01 were \$129m, a fall of 42% (\$95m) since 1999-2000.

Due to new ABS collection methods the previous categories 'office machines and electronic data processing equipment' and 'shop and office furniture & fittings' have been combined into a single category called 'office machines, electronic data processing equipment, shop and office furniture and fittings'.

The most substantial decrease occurred in office machines, electronic data processing equipment, shop and office furniture and fittings with a drop of \$74m or 49%. Since 1999-2000, new and used motor vehicles fell \$17m (38%) and lease finance commitments for agricultural, construction, earthmoving and manufacturing equipment fell \$5m or 38%.

### 3.20 LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Office machines, electronic data processing equipment, shop and office furniture and fittings	17	51	65	151	77
New and used motor cars	41	62	66	45	28
Agricultural, manufacturing and construction equipment	14	19	21	13	8
New and used trucks	12	16	15	10	8
All other	4	3	4	5	9
<b>Total finance lease commitments</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>129</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Financial Surveys.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The consumer price index (CPI) measures the changes in prices over time of a fixed basket of goods and services acquired by metropolitan household consumers. The 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services arranged in the following 11 groups: food, alcohol and tobacco, clothing and footwear, housing, household furnishings, supplies and services, health, transportation, communication, recreation, education and miscellaneous.

The CPI for Canberra rose by 6.2% in 2000-01 when compared with the previous financial year. This compared with an increase of 6.0% for the weighted average of eight capital cities over the same period.

#### 3.21 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, all groups index(a)

	Canberra		Aust.(b)	
	Index	% change previous period	Index	% change previous period
1996-97	121.2	0.7	120.3	1.3
1997-98	120.4	-0.7	120.3	—
1998-99	121.5	0.9	121.8	1.2
1999-2000	124.2	2.2	124.7	2.4
2000-01	131.9	6.2	132.2	6.0

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

(b) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

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

In 2000-01, the greatest rises in the Canberra CPI occurred in the alcohol and tobacco (11.2%), miscellaneous (10.0%) and housing (9.7%) groups. There were no falls in any component of the Canberra CPI for 2000-01. Movements in the CPI for Canberra in 2000-01 were generally consistent with those for the weighted average of the eight capital cities over the same period.

### 3.22 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES PREVIOUS PERIOD

	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	
	Canberra	Aust.(a)	Canberra	Aust.(a)	Canberra	Aust.(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food	2.8	3.9	1.2	2.1	5.8	4.9
Alcohol and tobacco	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.9	11.2	11.2
Clothing and footwear	0.6	-0.6	-1.1	-1.2	6.9	6.6
Housing	-0.2	1.4	4.3	4.3	9.7	8.0
Household furnishings, supplies and services	1.1	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	4.2	3.5
Health	-2.3	-1.0	-1.4	-2.5	3.7	3.5
Transportation	-1.6	-1.2	4.9	5.6	4.6	6.4
Communication	-3.9	-3.5	-4.9	-4.9	7.0	7.0
Recreation	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	2.7	3.5
Education	4.1	5.2	3.0	4.8	3.7	5.0
Miscellaneous	4.8	3.6	8.7	6.7	10.1	8.4

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

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

#### AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

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

Most items included in this very selective list showed an increase of prices between the June quarter 2001 when compared with their prices in June quarter 2000. The only item in this list that recorded a price decrease was frozen chicken.

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

		1998	1999	2000	2001
	Unit	cents	cents	cents	cents
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	115	115	123	128
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	(a)650g	201	212	231	246
Butter	500g	187	181	194	217
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	175	171	166	184
Eggs	(b)700g, 1 doz	283	271	273	302
Beef					
Rump steak	1kg	1 124	1 214	1 250	1 398
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	1 037	1 168	1 289	1 445
Chuck steak	1kg	529	613	665	801
Lamb					
Leg	1kg	586	604	641	682
Loin chops	1kg	825	851	923	1144
Forequarter chops	1kg	466	423	457	628
Pork					
Leg	1kg	559	596	560	647
Loin chops	1kg	898	947	1020	1118
Chicken, frozen	1kg	352	336	384	353
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	311	308	329	370
Sausages	1kg	306	376	445	487
Sugar, white	2kg	245	220	237	262
Teabags(c)	180g pkt	234	320	332	366
Coffee, instant	150g jar	649	520	634	644
Draught beer, full strength, public bar	285ml glass	178	180	186	203
Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar	285ml glass	159	159	162	173
Private motoring					
Petrol, supergrade(d)	1 litre	76.1	74.6	90.7	100.8
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	73.8	72.3	87.8	97.8

(a) Bread weighed 680 grams in June Quarter 1998.

(b) Eggs weighed a minimum 55 grams in June Quarter 1998.

(c) 250g packaged loose tea in June Quarter 1998.

(d) From June quarter 2000, includes lead replacement petrol where applicable.

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

#### INFORMATION SOURCES

##### ABS

*Australian National Accounts: State Accounts 2000–2001*, cat. no. 5220.0

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

*Consumer Price Index, Australia*, cat. no. 6401.0

*International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, February 2001*,  
cat. no. 5368.0

##### Non-ABS

Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, *Australian Banking Statistics*,  
March 2002

Secretariat and Member Services, *Australian Payments Clearing Association*



# Chapter 4



# People

## POPULATION GROWTH

The size, composition and distribution of the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) population is unique and evolving. These differences and changes drive the ACT society, environment and economy, and guide the delivery of services in areas such as health, housing, education, the labour market, transportation, resource use, management and construction.

The sources of ACT demographic data include the 2001 Census of Population and Housing and statistics from the compulsory registration of vital statistics, such as births, deaths and marriages.

Population The estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT at the end of December quarter 2001 was 322,600 people. This was an increase of 3,300 people (1%) from December quarter 2000. This was the fourth lowest growth rate in Australia, after Tasmania (0.2%), South Australia (0.5%) and the Northern Territory (0.7%). Queensland had the highest growth, at 1.9%. Nationally, the ERP increased 1.3% over the previous year. Canberra is the 8th largest population centre in Australia.

### 4.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES(a) — 2001

	Population	Proportion of total Australian population
	no.	%
Sydney	4 140 820	21
Melbourne	3 521 957	18
Brisbane	1 656 731	9
Perth	1 100 107	6
Adelaide	1 400 507	7
Newcastle(b)	487 843	3
Gold Coast-Tweed(b)	417 454	2
Canberra	313 854	2
Wollongong	266 666	1

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

(b) Statistical District boundaries.

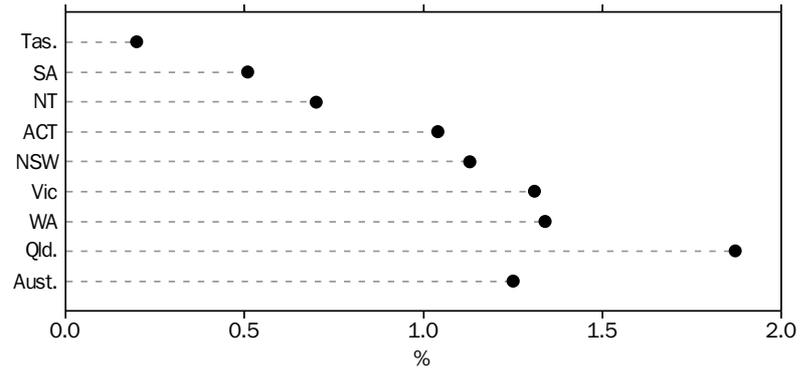
Source: *Australian Demography Statistics, December quarter 2001 (cat. no. 3101.0)*.

Natural increase continued as the main contributor to population growth, adding 2,540 people in the year to December 2001, while 80 people were lost due to net interstate migration. Overseas migration added 140 people in the year to December 2001.

The ERP of the ACT has increased by 4% from the end of December quarter 1996 and 11% from December quarter 1991. Nationally, the ERP has increased by 6% and 13% respectively during those periods.

At the end of December quarter 2001, the ACT comprised 2% of the national ERP.

#### 4.2 TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH — 2001



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2001 (cat. no. 3101.0).

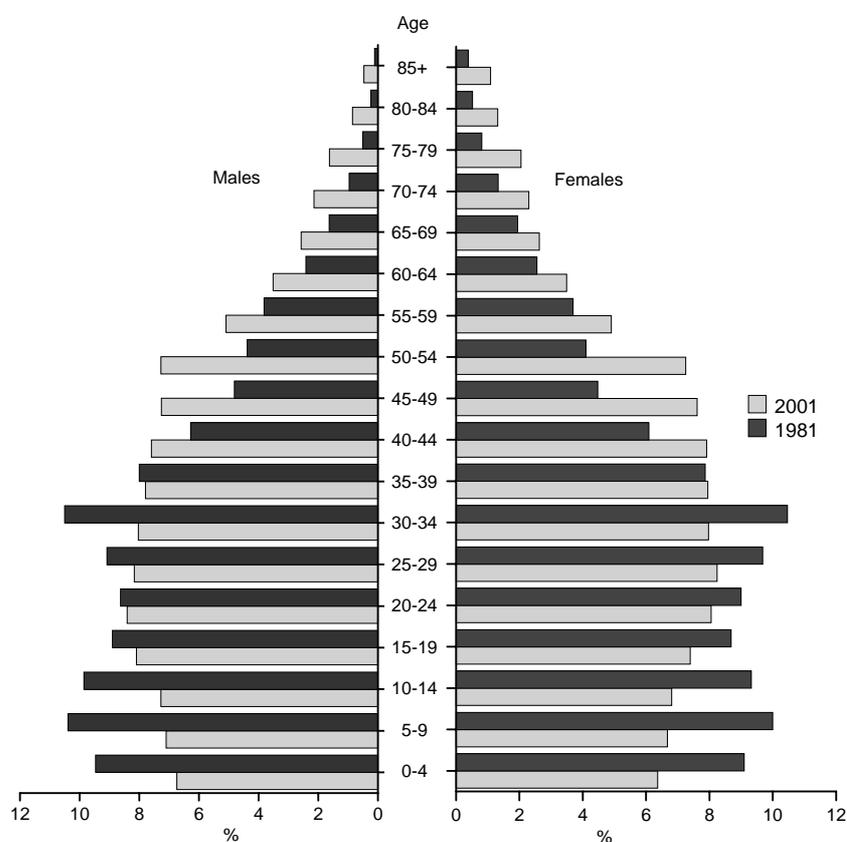
#### AGE

The ACT's population is aging. This is due to a number of factors. Following World War II, the Australian birth rate increased dramatically from the years 1947 to 1961. This period, referred to as the 'baby boom', resulted in a high representation of people aged 40 to 54 years in 2001. The ACT and wider Australian population is also ageing because of a sustained low level of fertility (which has resulted in proportionally fewer children in the population) and increased life expectancy.

There was a decline in the number of children (aged 0–14 years) in the ACT population, from 66,100 in June 1981 to 65,900 in June 2001. Conversely, the number of people aged 15–64 years increased 50% to 228,300 people in June 2001. Those aged 65 years and over increased by 186% to 27,500 and the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 344% to 2,500. Nationally, the number of children (aged 0–14) increased 7% and the number of people aged 15–64 increased by 34%. The number of people aged 65 and over increased by 68% and the number of people aged 85 and over increased by 159%. This growth pattern was a result of a shift in the age structure of the total population, driven by gradual population ageing.

Children aged 0–14 years comprised 29% of the total population in June 1981, which had declined to 20% by June 2001. Over the same period, the proportion of the population aged 15–64 years and the proportion aged 65 years and over each rose by four and five percentage points respectively, comprising 71% and 9% of the total population in June 2001. Nationally, the age group 0–14 years fell four percentage points to 21% of the population in June 2001, while the age group 15–64 years increased two percentage points to 67%. The age group 65 years and over increased three percentage points to 13%.

### 4.3 POPULATION, By Age and Sex — ACT, June 1981 and 2001



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2001 (cat. no. 3101.0).

**Median age** The median age of the ACT population, the age at which half the population was older and half was younger, increased by 6.4 years in the last 20 years, from 26.9 years in June 1981 to 33.3 years in June 2001. Nationally, the median age increased by 6.1 years since June 1981 to 35.7 years in June 2001. The ACT had the second lowest median age of all states and territories, after the Northern Territory (29.6 years).

**Projections** By 2051 the median age of the ACT population is projected to increase to between 40.7 years and 45.3 years. As in the other States and Territories, the major change in the projected population would occur in the older age groups. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to experience a two or three-fold increase from 9% in 2001 to between 21% and 26% in 2051. An even larger increase is projected for the 85 years and over age group, from 1% in 2001 to between 4 and 5% in 2051. In contrast the proportion of younger people (0–14 years) is projected to decrease from 20% in 2001 to between 14 and 16% of the total ACT population in 2051.

## INDIGENOUS POPULATION

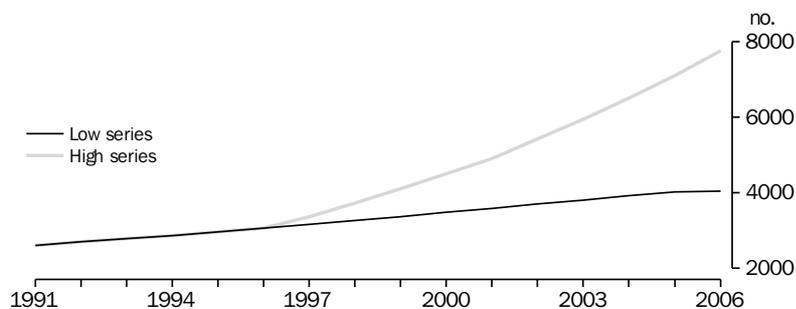
The ERP of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the ACT at 30 June 2001 was 3,941, an increase of 29% since 30 June 1996.

A large proportion of this increase is unexplained by migration and natural increase (ie births and deaths), and is thought to be due to people having more propensity to identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 1.2% of the ACT population at 30 June 2001.

The experimental estimates of the resident ACT Indigenous population range from the low series of 4,149 people at June 2006 (a 36% increase from June 1996) to a high series of 7,766 at June 2006 (a 154% increase). The low projection series assume no change in the propensity to identify as Indigenous. The high projection series assume a change in the propensity based on the 1991–96 period.

### 4.4 EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED INDIGENOUS POPULATION(a)— 30 June



(a) Based on 1996 Census.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December 2001 (cat. no. 3101.0).

#### 4.5 INDIGENOUS POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS(a)

	Experimental estimates	Low series experimental projections(b)	High series experimental projections(b)
	no.	no.	%
1991	2 614	2 614	2 614
1992	2 699	2 699	2 699
1993	2 785	2 785	2 785
1994	2 872	2 872	2 872
1995	2 964	2 964	2 964
1996	3 058	3 058	3 058
1997	n.a.	3 161	3 377
1998	n.a.	3 266	3 723
1999	n.a.	3 372	4 099
2000	n.a.	3 480	4 508
2001	n.a.	3 589	4 950
2002	n.a.	3 699	5 428
2003	n.a.	3 809	5 944
2004	n.a.	3 921	6 504
2005	n.a.	4 034	7 110
2006	n.a.	4 149	7 766

(a) 30 June.

(b) 1996 Census based. Estimates and the low projections series assume no change in the propensity to identify as Indigenous, as recorded on 1996 Census forms. The high projection series assume a change in propensity based on the 1991–1996 period.

Source: *Demography, Australia, Dec 2001 (cat. no. 3101.0)*.

#### COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The ethnic composition of the ACT population is varied, the result of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Over one-fifth (66,501 or 21%) of the people counted in the ACT at the 2001 Census were born overseas. Over one third of people born overseas were born in North-West Europe (23,895 or 36%) and just under one-fifth from Southern and Eastern Europe (11,826 or 18%). The predominant countries of birth were England (13,725 or 21%), New Zealand (3,971 or 6%), Germany (2,437 or 4%), Scotland (2,403 or 4%), Italy (2,345 or 4%) and Vietnam (2,209 or 3%).

#### 4.6 COUNTRY OF BIRTH — AUGUST 2001

	<i>Males no.</i>	<i>Females no.</i>	<i>Persons no.</i>
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>			
Australia(a)	112 302	116 061	228 363
Other(b)	2 798	2 853	5 651
<i>Total</i>	<i>115 100</i>	<i>118 914</i>	<i>234 014</i>
<b>North-West Europe</b>			
North-West Europe, n.f.d	3	—	3
United Kingdom	8 601	8 398	16 999
Ireland	350	354	704
Western Europe	2 453	2 709	5 162
Northern Europe	474	553	1 027
<i>Total</i>	<i>11 881</i>	<i>12 014</i>	<i>23 895</i>
<b>Southern and Eastern Europe</b>			
Southern and Eastern Europe, n.f.d	—	—	—
Southern Europe	1 822	1 668	3 490
South Eastern Europe	2 836	2 671	5 507
Eastern Europe	1 289	1 540	2 829
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 947</i>	<i>5 879</i>	<i>11 826</i>
<b>North Africa and Middle East</b>			
North Africa and Middle East, n.f.d	—	—	—
North Africa	169	152	321
Middle east	689	579	1 268
<i>Total</i>	<i>858</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>1 589</i>
<b>South-East Asia</b>			
South-East Asia, n.f.d	—	3	3
Mainland South-East Asia	1 926	2 158	4 084
Maritime South-East Asia	1 774	2 585	4 359
<i>Total</i>	<i>3 700</i>	<i>4 746</i>	<i>8 446</i>
<b>North-East Asia</b>			
North-East Asia, n.f.d	—	—	—
Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia)	1 526	1 765	3 291
Japan and the Koreas	452	690	1 142
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 978</i>	<i>2 455</i>	<i>4 433</i>
<b>Southern and Central Asia</b>			
Southern and Central Asia, n.f.d	—	—	—
Southern Asia	2 078	1 941	4 019
Central Asia	91	93	184
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 169</i>	<i>2 034</i>	<i>4 203</i>
<b>Americas</b>			
Americas, n.f.d	—	—	—
Northern America	1 260	1 372	2 632
South America	648	815	1 463
Central America	124	138	262
Caribbean	27	39	66
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 059</i>	<i>2 364</i>	<i>4 423</i>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>			
Sub-Saharan Africa, n.f.d	—	—	—
Central and West Africa	115	90	205
Southern and East Africa	924	906	1 830
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 039</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>2 035</i>
Other(c)	108	125	233
Not stated	7 228	6 861	14 089
Overseas visitor	1 322	1 441	2 763
<b>Total</b>	<b>153 389</b>	<b>158 560</b>	<b>311 949</b>

(a) Includes 'Australian External Territories'.

(b) Includes 'Oceania and Antarctica, n.f.d'.

(c) Includes 'inadequately described', 'At sea' and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

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

## LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

On Census night, 7th August 2001, there were 42,565 (13%) people who spoke a language other than English at home in the ACT. Nationally, 15% of people spoke a language other than English at home. The languages most commonly spoken in the ACT were Italian (3,713 or 9%), Croatian (2,848 or 7%), Greek (2,817 or 9%), Vietnamese (2,690 or 6%), Cantonese (2,498 or 6%) and Spanish (2,466 or 6%).

## RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

The information collected on religious affiliation in the 2001 Census relates to the religious beliefs and practices to which a person adheres or the religious group to which a person belongs. Just under two-thirds (197,991 or 63%) of the ACT population at August 2001 reported they were Christian. This proportion has fallen since 1996, when 67% of the ACT population reported a Christian religion. Of those identifying a Christian religion in 2001, 45% were Catholic, 29% were Anglican and 7% were Uniting Church.

Non-Christian religions accounted for 5% of the population at August 2001. This was an increase of 3% from 1996. The major religions identified were Buddhism (6,293 or 44% of non-Christian religions), Islam (3,488 or 24%) and Hinduism (2,332 or 16%). Nationally, non-Christian religions accounted for 5% of the population in 2001.

At the 2001 Census, 60,571 people (19% of the ACT population) identified that they had no religious affiliation. This category includes 'No religion not further defined', 'Agnosticism', 'Humanism' and 'Rationalism'. Nationally, this figure was lower at 15% of the population.

## HOUSEHOLDS

A household is 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. People usually resident in non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, prisons and hospitals are excluded.

Based on 1996 Census data, there were an estimated 122,600 households in the ACT at June 2001. This was an increase of 10% from June 1996. Nationally, the number of households increased by 9% over the same period

In the most recent series of projections produced in 1999, the number of households in the ACT was projected to increase to between 151,900 and 166,400 households in the year 2021. Average household size in the ACT was projected to decline from 2.7 people per household in 1996 to between 2.1 and 2.3 people in 2021.

## FAMILIES

A family is defined as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or defacto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

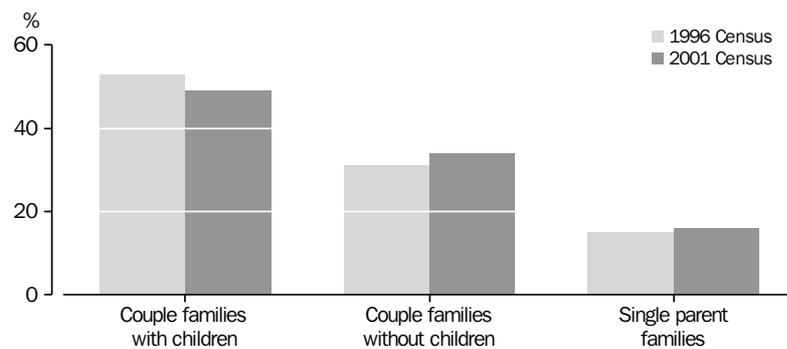
FAMILIES *continued*

The 2001 Census data showed there were 80,328 families in the ACT at August 2001, consisting of 39,326 couple families with children (49% of families), 27,225 couple families without children (34%), 12,494 one parent families (16%) and 1,283 other families (2%). These proportions have changed since the 1996 Census, when 53% of families were couples with children, 31% were couples without children and 15% were single parent families.

Nationally, 47% of families were couples with children, 36% were couple families without children and 15% were single parent families at August 2001.

While couple families with children were the most common family type in the ACT, couple families without children were the family type projected to increase most rapidly. Based on 26,000 families in 1996, couple families without children were projected to increase to between 40,000 and 44,000 by 2021 and could become the most common family type by the year 2011.

4.7 FAMILY TYPE, ACT



Source: ABS, 2001 Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile, Australian Capital Territory, (cat. no. 2001.0).

BIRTHS

In 2000, there were 4,100 births registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT. This was a decrease of 4% from the number recorded in 1999, and a decrease of 9% from the number recorded in 1990.

In the first half of 2002, according to the ACT Registrar-Generals Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the most common given names for boys were Lachlan, Jack, Thomas and Joshua, and for girls were Jessica, Sophie, Sarah and Emily.

Fertility

The total fertility rate, which represents the average number of babies a female could expect to bear during her lifetime based on current age-specific fertility rates, was 1.61 in 2000, down from 1.78 in 1990. This was lower than the Australian total fertility rate of 1.75 babies per woman and was the lowest total fertility rate of all states and territories. Within the ACT, the total fertility rate ranged from 1.17 in the North Canberra Subdivision to 2.17 in the Gungahlin-Hall Subdivision.

#### 4.8 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



Source: *Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2000* (cat. no. 3311.8).

**Age of parents** The median age of parents of children born in the ACT has increased over the last decade, from 28.8 years for mothers and 31.2 years for fathers in 1990, to 30.2 years for mothers and 32.4 years for fathers in 2000. Since 1997, the peak age group for mothers to give birth in the ACT was 30–34 years.

In 2000, there were 100 births to mothers aged 40 years and over in the ACT, equivalent to a rate of 4.3 births per 1,000 females aged 40 years and over. The rate for Australia as a whole was 4.7 in 2000.

**Teenage mothers** The ACT's teenage fertility rate (measuring births to mothers aged 15–19 years) was the second lowest in Australia in 2000, with only Victoria's rate being lower. In the ACT, there were 10.9 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years. This compared with a national rate of 17.4. The rate of teenage fertility decreased over the last decade, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. In 1990 there were 13.6 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years in the ACT and 22.1 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years in Australia.

**Ex-nuptial births** In 2000, 26% of births in the ACT occurred outside a registered marriage, compared with 19% in 1990. This proportion has consistently remained below the national level of ex-nuptial births (29% of all births in 2000). Nuptial confinements accounted for almost three-quarters (3,000) of all confinements in the ACT in 2000. Of these, 1,300 were first nuptial confinements.

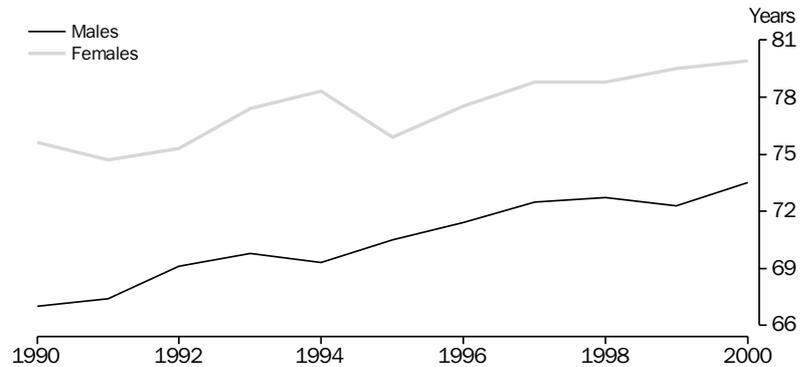
The median age of mothers who registered an ex-nuptial birth in the ACT in 2000 was 4 years younger (26.8 years) than women who registered a nuptial birth (30.8 years).

#### DEATHS

In 2000 there were 1,300 registered deaths of people usually resident in the ACT. The standardised death rate for the ACT in 2000 was 5.1 deaths per 1,000 population, down from 5.4 in 1999 and lower than the 2000 national rate of 5.7. The indirect standardised death rate ranged from 4.3 in the Tuggeranong Subdivision to 6.6 in the South Canberra Subdivision.

**Age** The median age at death in the ACT in 2000 was 73.5 years for males and 79.9 years for females. These were lower than the national medians of 75.3 years for males and 81.7 years for females. The Northern Territory was the only State or Territory in 2000 to experience a lower median age at death, for males (55.7 years) and females (57.8 years), than the ACT.

4.9 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



Source: ABS, Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2000 (cat. no. 3311.8).

**Infant deaths** There were 17 infant deaths registered in the ACT in 2000, compared with 24 in 1999. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 4.2 in 2000, lower than the national rate of 5.2. Whilst the infant mortality rate in the ACT has decreased since 1980 in line with the national trend, it has shown more variability from year to year due to the small numbers of infant deaths recorded.

#### 4.10 BIRTHS AND DEATHS — 31 DECEMBER

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BIRTHS							
Births registered(a) (no.)							
Male	2 333	2 291	2 241	2 132	2 006	2 129	2 074
Female	2 124	2 124	2 155	2 076	1 976	2 124	1 991
Total	4 457	4 415	4 396	4 208	3 982	4 253	4 065
Ex-nuptial births							
Number	851	1 135	1 108	1 051	1 051	1 147	1 037
As a proportion of total births (%)	19.1	25.7	25.2	25.0	26.4	27.0	25.5
Crude birth rate(b)							
Australian Capital Territory	15.8	14.5	14.3	13.7	12.9	13.7	13.1
Australia	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.1	13
FERTILITY							
Age specific fertility rate (years)							
15–19	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.6	11.9	11.9	10.9
20–24	65.7	53.2	48.6	43.8	40.4	46.9	38.5
25–29	132.8	114.3	112.7	105.2	100.5	98.2	100.4
30–34	103.6	105.2	103.5	110.3	103	114.4	111.5
35–39	35.7	43.3	46.9	44	47	55.7	53
40–44	5.2	6.5	8.3	6.9	8.6	9.4	8.2
45–49	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total fertility rate							
Australian Capital Territory	1.784	1.685	1.67	1.621	1.558	1.683	1.614
Australia	1.908	1.825	1.797	1.776	1.758	1.751	1.749
Net production rate							
Australian Capital Territory	0.836	0.799	0.808	0.794	0.763	0.829	0.781
Australia	0.908	0.875	0.861	0.854	0.842	0.842	0.838
DEATHS							
Deaths(c)							
Male	594	593	698	663	646	682	642
Female	508	521	602	671	626	649	658
Persons	1 102	1 114	1 300	1 334	1 272	1 331	1 300
Standardised death rate(b)							
Australian Capital Territory(c)	6.7	5.4	6.1	6	5.4	5.4	5.1
Australia	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.7
Infant deaths (ACT)	42	21	25	16	24	24	17
Infant mortality rate							
Australian Capital Territory	9.4	4.8	5.7	3.8	6.0	5.6	4.2
Australia	8.2	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.2

(a) Based on State/Territory of usual residence of mother.

(b) Per 1,000 mean population.

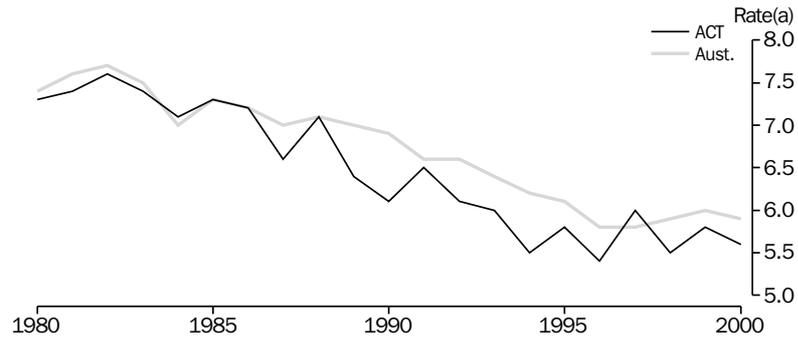
(c) Deaths recorded of usual residents of the ACT.

Source: *Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2000* (cat. no. 3311.8); *Deaths, Australia, 2000* (cat. no. 3302.0); *Births, Australia, 2000* (cat. no. 3301.0).

#### MARRIAGES

There were 1,700 marriages registered in the ACT in 2000. This was a decrease of 4% from the number of marriages registered in 1999 (1,800 marriages). The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages registered per 1,000 of population) declined 8%, from 6.1 per 1,000 population in 1990 to 5.6 per 1,000 population in 2000.

#### 4.11 CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES



(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: ABS, *Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2000* (cat. no. 3311.8).

First marriages of both parties made up just over two-thirds (68%) of all marriages in the ACT during 2000. There were 310 (18%) marriages in which one party had been married previously, and 250 (14%) in which both parties were remarrying.

**Age at marriage** The median age at marriage for grooms in the ACT decreased from 30.4 years in 1999 to 30.1 years in 2000, while the median age at marriage for brides (28.2 years) remained the same as in 1999. The 2000 figures represented a change from the long-term increase in median age at marriage for both brides and grooms in the ACT and Australia-wide. This trend was evident at the national level in 2000. The median ages of grooms and brides in the ACT were slightly lower than the national median ages (by 0.2 years for grooms and 0.1 years for brides).

**Pre-marital cohabitation** In 2000, three-quarters (75%) of all marriages registered in the ACT were between people who indicated the same usual address prior to marriage, compared with 71% of marriages registered Australia-wide. These proportions have increased steadily since 1997, when 68% of marriages in the ACT and 65% of marriages Australia-wide were between people cohabiting prior to marriage.

Of those couples who cohabited prior to marriage, 57% were married in civil ceremonies. This figure was lower for couples who lived separately prior to marriage (34% married in civil ceremonies).

**Category of celebrant** The year 2000 was the third consecutive year in which more marriages were performed by civil celebrants (52%) than ministers of religion (48%) in the ACT. This was consistent with a long-term increase in the proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. Of religious marriage ceremonies performed in the ACT in 2000, the two most common rites were Catholic (39%) and Anglican (28%).

**DIVORCE** In 2000 there were 1,600 divorces granted in the ACT. This was 25% below the peak level recorded since the introduction of no-fault divorce, at 2,100 in 1994.

Age at divorce The median age at divorce continued to increase in 2000, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. In the ACT in 2000, the median age at divorce was 41.7 years for males and 39.1 years for females, representing increases of 0.4 years and 0.6 years respectively from 1999. The increase in median age at divorce since 1990 was 3.4 years for males and 3.6 years for females.

Median duration of marriage In the ACT the median duration of marriages ending in divorce in 2000 was 12.3 years and the median duration of marriage to separation was 8.9 years. These median durations were higher than the national median durations of 11.6 years to divorce and 8.2 years to separation.

Application for divorce In 2000, applications made by wives alone accounted for the greatest proportion (48%) of all divorces in the ACT. A further 29% of applications were made by husbands alone, while 23% were joint applications by both husband and wife. These proportions reflected national trends. In 1990 joint applications were less common (17%), while wives applied for 48% of divorces and husbands applied for 35%.

#### 4.12 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES — 31 DECEMBER

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MARRIAGE							
Marriages registered	1 730	1 753	1 654	1 873	1 692	1 814	1 735
Crude marriage rate(a)							
ACT	6.1	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.6
Aust.	6.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9
Previous marriage status							
First marriage both partners	1 165	1 164	1 114	1 240	1 137	1 204	1 172
First marriage one partners	302	330	285	364	327	324	313
Remarriage both partners	263	259	255	269	228	286	250
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	980	n.a.	869	951	826	868	841
Proportion (%)	56.6	n.a.	52.5	50.8	48.8	47.9	48.5
Civil celebrants							
Number	750	n.a.	785	922	866	946	894
Proportion (%)	43.4	n.a.	47.5	49.2	51.2	52.1	51.5
DIVORCE							
Divorces granted(b)	1 804	1 787	1 610	1 528	1 521	1 485	1 561
Median duration of marriage (years)							
ACT	10.8	11.5	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.8	12.3
Aust.	10.1	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.6
Divorces involving children							
Number	1 121	n.a.	908	866	853	828	905
Proportion of total divorces (%)	62.1	n.a.	56.4	56.7	56.1	55.8	58.0

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

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

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 2000 (cat. no. 3310.0); Australian Demographic Statistics, 2000 (cat. no. 3101.0).*

## MIGRATION

**Overseas migration** Having remained positive throughout the 1980s, net overseas migration to the ACT has shown volatility over the last decade, fluctuating above and below zero. The ACT gained 260 people through net overseas migration in 2000. In contrast, a loss of 850 people was recorded through net overseas migration in 1999. Australia's net gain due to overseas migration increased from 88,400 in 1999 to 104,500 in 2000.

The largest increases through overseas migration to the ACT in 2000 were made in the 15–19 and 20–24 age groups, for which net gains of 230 and 200 people were recorded respectively. The groups aged 45–49 and 50–54 years accounted for the greatest losses through overseas migration (around 80 people each).

**Interstate migration** In 2000, for the seventh consecutive year, more people left the ACT for other States and Territories than made their homes in the ACT. The net loss through interstate migration in 2000 was 630 people. This loss was greater than the loss recorded in 1999, and contrasts with the large net interstate migration gains recorded in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The ACT's greatest gains through interstate migration were made in the groups aged 15–19 and 20–24 years, reflecting the number of students who move to Canberra to undertake tertiary education. Gains were also made in the youngest age group (0–4 years) and in the older age groups, among those aged 70 years and over. Groups aged between 25 and 69 years all recorded losses through interstate migration, the greatest loss being experienced in the 50–54 age group (–270 people).

### 4.13 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, ACT



Source: ABS, Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2000 (cat. no. 3311.8).

4.14 MIGRATION — 31 DECEMBER

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	1 474	1 106	912	697	692	807	n.y.a.
Departures(a)							
Former settlers	180	151	198	183	n.a	n.a	n.a
Other Australian Residents	302	268	278	325	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	482	419	476	508	639	676	n.y.a.
Net	992	687	436	189	53	131	n.y.a.
Long-term movement							
Arrivals							
Australian residents returning	2 010	2 223	2 161	2 225	2 186	1 892	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors returning	2 330	3 145	3 005	2 914	3 095	3 373	n.y.a.
Total	4 340	5 368	5 166	5 139	5 281	5 265	n.y.a.
Departures							
Australian residents departing	3 039	3 069	3 020	3 243	3 298	3 415	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	1 789	2 209	2 285	2 209	2 069	2 468	n.y.a.
Total	4 828	5 278	5 305	5 452	5 367	5 883	n.y.a.
Net	-488	90	-139	-313	-86	-618	n.y.a.
Category jumping	32	5	-160	-258	287	-364	n.y.a.
Net overseas migration(b)	542	778	132	-382	254	-851	258
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	19 245	18 744	20 209	17 434	17 611	19 099	19 757
Departures	17 463	19 923	20 835	21 346	19 607	19 449	20 382
Net interstate migration	1 782	-1 179	-626	-3 912	-1 996	-350	-625

(a) Due to the introduction of revised passenger cards in July 1998, permanent departures are not identifiable as Former settlers or Other Australian residents from 1998 onwards.

(b) For the years 1990, 1995, 1996 and 1997, net overseas migration data for other territories was randomly allocated to the states and territories. For these years, the sum of the components may therefore not equal net overseas migration.

Source: *Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2000 (cat. no. 3311.8)*.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

### ABS

*1996 Census of Population and Housing, Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory*, cat. no. 2015.8

*2001 Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profiles*, cat. no. 2001.0

*Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2001*, cat. no. 3101.0

*Births, Australia, 2000*, cat. no. 3301.0

*Deaths, Australia, 2000*, cat. no. 3302.0

*Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2000*, cat. no. 3311.8

*Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996 to 2021*, cat. no. 3236.0

*Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 2000*, cat. no. 3310.0

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

*Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia*, cat. no. 3202.0

### Non-ABS

ACT Register-Generals Office



# **Chapter 5**



# **Education and Training**

## SCHOOLS

**Government schools** The February 2002 ACT Government Schools Census, conducted by the Department of Education and Community Services, showed there were 175 government schools operating in the ACT. This figure comprised of 94 primary and secondary schools (including colleges), 80 preschools and four special schools.

The government primary and secondary school system (including one primary school in Jervis Bay) had 37,323 students enrolled (19,092 males and 18,231 females). The preschools and special schools had 3,529 and 285 students enrolled, respectively. Primary schools comprised 56% of all government school enrolments, while high school and secondary college enrolments comprised 27% and 17%, respectively.

**Non-government schools** The ACT Non-government Schools Census in February 2001, showed there were 42 primary and secondary non-government schools with 22,921 students enrolled (11,653 males and 11,268 females), comprising 38% of all enrolments in ACT schools. Primary schools, high schools and secondary colleges comprised 49%, 38% and 14% of all non-government school enrolments, respectively. There was one non-government special school in the ACT, with an enrolment of six students. In 2000, Catholic schools had 75% of total non-government school enrolments, while Anglican schools had 17% and other non-government schools had 8%.

**Indigenous students** There were 985 full-time Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students enrolled in ACT schools in 2001, representing 2% of the schools student population.

### 5.1 SCHOOLS(a)

	<i>Government schools</i>	<i>Non-government schools</i>
	<i>no. as at February 2002</i>	<i>no. as at February 2001</i>
Preschools		
Locations	80	5
Enrolments	3 529	n.a.
Schools		
Locations	94	42
Enrolments(b)		
Primary	20 759	11 140
High school	10 288	8 623
College	6 296	3 158
Students(b)		
Males	19 092	11 653
Females	18 231	11 268
Persons	37 223	22 921
Special schools		
Schools	4	1
Enrolments	285	6

(a) Includes one primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 107 students.

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

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services: Government Preschool Census, February 2002; Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2002; Non-government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2001.

Apparent retention rate The apparent retention rate is the percentage of students of a given cohort group who continued to a particular level or year of education. The apparent retention rate of full-time students from Year 7 to Year 12 was 89% in 2001, which was an increase from the 2000 figure of 87%. The ACT apparent retention rate was higher than the national rate of 72%.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS Data from Australian Education International (within the Department of Education, Science and Training) publication *Overseas Student Statistics, 2000*, showed 3,263 overseas students studying in ACT educational institutions in 1999, representing 2% of all overseas students in Australia. In 2000, almost two-thirds (65% or 2,137) of overseas students in the ACT were enrolled in higher education institutions. There were 318 overseas students attending vocational education and training institutions in the ACT, and a further 436 overseas students were enrolled in ACT schools. Of all overseas students enrolled in ACT educational institutions, there were 320 (10%) students studying outside Australia.

SCHOOL TEACHING STAFF In 2001 there were a total of 4,109 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff (primary and secondary) in the ACT and Jervis Bay.

#### 5.2 STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF (FTE)(a) RATIO

	Teaching staff (FTE)		Student/teaching staff ratios	
	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Secondary schools
	no.	no.	ratio	ratio
1996	1 690	2 173	19.5	13.1
1997	1 710	2 197	19.1	13.0
1998	1 683	2 215	19.1	12.8
1999	1 794	2 220	18.0	12.7
2000	1 792	2 195	18.0	12.8
2001	1 852	2 257	17.5	12.5

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

Source: *Schools, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 4221.0); ACT Department of Education and Community Services.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING Vocational Education and Training (VET) institutions in the ACT had an estimated 20,200 students enrolled (10,500 males and 9,700 females) in 2000, representing an increase of 1,500 students (8%) from the previous year.

In 2000, of all fields of study, business, administration and economics attracted 18% of enrolments in the ACT, followed by services, hospitality and transportation (17%).

### 5.3 SELECTED AUSTRALIAN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS (AVETS)

	1995	1996(a)	1997	1998	1999	2000
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of students						
Male	10.1	11.1	9.7	9.6	9.7	10.5
Female	8.7	9.8	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.7
Persons	18.8	20.9	18.7	18.5	18.7	20.2
Main Field of study						
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Architecture, building	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Arts, humanities and social sciences	1.6	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0
Business, administration, economics	5.1	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.3	4.5
Education	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Engineering, surveying	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1
Health, community services	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1
Law, legal studies	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Science	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.9
Veterinary science, animal care	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Services, hospitality, transportation	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.0	4.4
TAFE multi-field education	3.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0
Number of course enrolments	20.7	22.7	20.8	20.9	22.5	25.5
Number of annual hours	5 453.1	5 790.5	5 944.8	6155.7	5367.0	6391.0
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of institutions	3	3	3	3	3	3

(a) Data from previous years may have comparison problems due to a break in the series in 1996. Refer AVETS 1998 for further details.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics, 2000.

### HIGHER EDUCATION

In 2001, there were 20,559 students enrolled in higher education in the ACT. The Australian National University had the highest number of enrolments (9,636 or 47%), followed by the University of Canberra (8,675 or 42%). Most enrolments in 2001 were at the Bachelor degree level (14,860 or 72%), while a further 17% (3,476) were enrolled in higher degree courses.

### 5.4 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS ENROLLED, COURSE TYPE — 2001

	Higher degree	Other post-graduate	Bachelor	Other under-graduate	Enabling courses	Non-award courses	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	441	307	856	—	—	20	1 624
Australian National University	2 005	599	6 845	64	—	123	9 636
University of Canberra	925	886	6 762	—	12	90	8 675
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	105	94	397	—	—	28	624
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 476</b>	<b>1 886</b>	<b>14 860</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>20 559</b>

Source: DETYA, Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2001; Australian Catholic University.

## 5.5 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, ENROLMENT TYPE — 2001

	<i>Type of enrolment</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>			
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>			
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	996	618	10	1 319	305	1 624
Australian National University	7 902	1 734	—	4 667	4 969	9 636
University of Canberra	5 614	3 061	—	3 666	5 009	8 675
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	318	271	35	176	448	624
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 830</b>	<b>5 684</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9 828</b>	<b>10 731</b>	<b>20 559</b>

Source: DETYA, *Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2001*; Australian Catholic University.

Indigenous enrolments There were 142 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students enrolled in higher education in the ACT in 2001, with the majority at the Australian National University and University of Canberra (67 each in 2001). As a proportion of students enrolled, the Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus) had the highest percentage (1%) in 2001.

## 5.6 HIGHER EDUCATION, INDIGENOUS ENROLMENTS

	<i>Total</i>		<i>As a proportion of students attending the institution</i>	
	<i>no.</i>		<i>%</i>	
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	2	1	0.1	0.1
Australian National University	80	67	0.9	0.7
University of Canberra	81	67	0.9	0.8
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	8	7	1.3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Source: DETYA, *Indigenous Participation in Higher Education, 2001*; DETYA, *Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2001*; Australian Catholic University.

## STUDENT ASSISTANCE

Austudy is provided to students aged 25 years and over and Youth Allowance is provided to students under 25 years. In 2000 there were 6,400 students studying at ACT educational institutions who received Austudy and Youth Allowance (967 and 5,448 respectively). The number of students receiving Austudy while at an ACT educational institution decreased 15% from the previous year, while the number of students receiving Youth Allowance increased by 2%.

In 2000, the number of students receiving ABStudy or on the Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme were measured by the number of students recording the ACT as their home address, regardless of where they studied. They were previously measured by State of attendance, resulting in 2000 data for these students not being comparable with previous years figures. In 2000, there were 280 students receiving ABStudy and four participating in the Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme for the ACT.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE  
continued

The number of students on the Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme was low because assistance is payable primarily for students whose homes were geographically isolated, whose special educational needs could not be met locally, were from itinerant families or had disabilities.

5.7 STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION

	1997	1998(a)	1999	2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Austudy	9 142	8 079	1 140	967
Youth Allowance(b)	..	n.a.	5 345	5 448
ABStudy(c)	397	306	495	280
Assistance for Isolated Children(c)	24	21	24	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 563</b>	<b>8 406</b>	<b>7 004</b>	<b>6 699</b>

(a) Austudy numbers are for the period 1 January to 30 June due to change to the Youth Allowance taking over from Austudy at July 1998. ABStudy and AIC are full year figures.

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

(c) Due to a change in the way student assistance data is collected in 2000, this data is not directly comparable to data from previous years.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Computer use at home

Data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing showed there were 175,303 persons in the ACT who used a computer at home. The ACT had the highest proportion of persons at 59%, compared with 44% for Australia.

5.8 COMPUTER USE AT HOME

	<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>Proportion(a) of all persons</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
New South Wales	2 600 257	43
Victoria	2 001 169	45
Queensland	1 481 238	43
South Australia	594 355	42
Western Australia	794 456	45
Tasmania	170 842	39
Northern Territory	63 480	34
Australian Capital Territory	175 303	59
<b>Australia</b>	<b>7 881 100</b>	<b>44</b>

(a) Proportions are of all persons in each category.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2001.

Internet use at home

From the data reported in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, there were 123,178 persons who had used the Internet at home. The ACT had the highest proportion of persons at 51%, compared with 29% of all Australian people. Of these, 55% had only used the Internet at home, and 35% had used the Internet at home and at work.

## 5.9 INTERNET USE AT HOME

	<i>Number of persons</i> '000	<i>Proportion(a) of all persons</i> %
New South Wales	1 749 286	29
Victoria	1 312 955	30
Queensland	970 563	28
South Australia	374 353	27
Western Australia	524 675	30
Tasmania	101 992	23
Northern Territory	41 813	22
Australian Capital Territory	123 178	51
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5 198 815</b>	<b>29</b>

(a) Proportions are of all persons in each category.

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2001.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

### ABS

ABS Census of Population and Housing 2001

*Schools, Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 4221.0

### Non-ABS

ACT Department of Education and Community Services —  
Non-Government Schools February 2001 Census; Government  
Preschool February 2002 Census Bulletin; and Government Schools  
February 2002 Census Bulletin

ACT Department of Education and Community Services

Australian Catholic University

Centrelink

Department of Education, Science and Training

DEST, *Students 2001: Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2001*

DEST, *Selected Vocational Education and Training Statistics, 2000*

DEST, *Overseas Student Statistics, 1999*

NCVER, *National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd,  
Statistics, 2000.*

NCVER, *Statistics 1999 at a glance — Australia: Vocational Education  
and Training, 2000*



# Chapter 6



# Health

Disability as an issue is of growing importance within our community. It is also a complex concept. It includes a wide range of health experiences with considerable variation in degree of severity. At some stage in life, most people will either know someone with a disability, or be affected by a disability themselves. For some, disability is present at birth, for others it may be acquired through disease, accident or injury. Either way it will have an impact on both the individual and society. Implications for the individual depend on the level of disability. They may require assistance in performing certain daily tasks or they may not be able to participate in activities such as employment. This will then have an impact on a broader scale through families, friends and the wider community in terms of support services required.

In a social policy context, the main population of interest is people with severe levels of disability, as these are the people most in need of support services. There is also an interest in the broader group, however, for two reasons. Firstly, these are people already at risk of more severe restriction and knowledge of the broader group will assist with forecasting service needs. Secondly these are people whose lives will benefit from increased access to well designed services and public infrastructure.

In 1980 the World Health Organisation (WHO) released the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH). In the ICIDH, the WHO defines disability as:

‘any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being’.

Two other key concepts from the ICIDH were impairment and handicap. Impairment is related to the body and defined as ‘any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function’. Handicap exists as a result of an impairment or disability and is ‘a disadvantage for a given individual...that limits or prevents the fulfilment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex and social and cultural factors) for that individual’.

In May 2001 WHO replaced the ICIDH with the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). Disability is defined in the ICF as ‘an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual’s contextual factors (environmental and personal factors)’.

Disability status

Disability, as defined by the ABS, arises when a person has a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted or is likely to last for six months or more and restricts every day activities. In 1998 almost one in five people in the ACT (53,100), or 17% of the population had a disability.

Self care, mobility and communication are defined by the ABS as core activities as they are fundamental aspects of everyday life. An estimated 42% (22,400) of people with a disability had a restriction in one or more of these core activities. These people needed assistance, had difficulty or used aids or equipment to do selected tasks relating to self care, mobility and/or communication.

Schooling and employment are other activities that contribute to a person's quality of life. Of those with a disability, 48% (25,300) were not able to participate fully in schooling and/or employment, or needed assistance or special equipment to do so.

People with a disability, but without a core activity or schooling and/or employment restriction (9,300) experienced limitations in performing other activities that while important in everyday life, are not considered as fundamental as the core activity areas. Such activities included health care, property maintenance, meal preparation and transport.

The impact of disability on everyday life is dependant upon the level of restriction associated with that disability. Four levels of restriction (profound, severe, moderate and mild) were determined based upon the level of assistance a person required to perform any of the tasks related to the core activities. A person's overall level of core activity restriction was determined by their highest level of restriction in any one of these activities. Four levels of core activity restriction are determined based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any of the activities (communication, mobility or self care). A person's overall level of core activity restriction is determined by their highest level of restriction in these activities.

The four levels of restriction are:

- profound: the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core activity task;
- severe: the person sometimes needs help with a core activity task; or has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or can communicate more easily using sign language or other non-spoken forms of communication;
- moderate: the person needs no help but has difficulty with a core activity task; and
- mild: the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks,
  - but uses aids and equipment;
  - cannot easily walk 200 metres;
  - cannot walk up and down stairs without a handrail;
  - cannot easily bend to pick up an object from the floor;
  - cannot use public transport;

- Disability status *continued*
- can use public transport but needs help or supervision; or
  - needs no help or supervision but has difficulty using public transport.

#### 6.1 DISABILITY STATUS, BY AGE — 1998

Age group (years)	Disability							Total '000
	Profound/ severe core activity(a) restriction '000	Moderate core activity (a)restriction '000	Mild core activity(a) restriction '000	Schooling or employment restriction '000	All with specific restrictions(b) '000	All with disability(c) '000	No disability '000	
0-4	—	—	—	..	—	n.p.	21.5	21.7
5-14	3.3	n.p.	0.7	3.6	4.8	5.8	38.7	44.5
15-24	1.2	n.p.	0.6	1.9	2.3	3.8	48.8	52.6
25-34	0.8	n.p.	0.9	3.2	3.4	4.9	46.4	51.3
35-44	1.2	1.3	1.9	5.5	6.3	6.9	42.3	49.2
45-54	2.4	2.0	2.5	6.6	7.9	9.9	33.9	43.9
55-64	1.8	2.3	1.9	4.6	6.5	7.5	15.0	22.5
65-74	1.7	1.2	3.2	..	6.0	7.3	6.9	14.2
75-84	3.0	0.8	1.3	..	5.1	5.2	2.3	7.5
85 and over	1.4	n.p.	0.2	..	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>256.1</b>	<b>309.1</b>

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

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

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

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, Australian Capital Territory, 1998 (cat. no. 4430.8.40.001).*

#### Need for assistance

Many people with a disability live in their own home and require assistance with everyday tasks in order to maintain an independent lifestyle. Such tasks may include showering and dressing, housework and gardening, using transport or completing paperwork. In 1998 there were 29,500 people with a disability living in households in the ACT who required assistance with one or more activities. The remaining 22,200 people (43%) indicated they did not require help with any activities.

Over one third (19,600) of people with a disability living in households needed assistance with property maintenance. Health care (25%), housework (22%) and mobility (21%) were other activities where people commonly required assistance. Communication was the task where help was least required, needed by only 6% (3,300) of people with a disability living in households.

6.2 PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY(a), DISABILITY STATUS — BY ASSISTANCE NEEDED AND RECEIVED — 1998

	<i>Profound/ severe core activity(a) restriction</i>	<i>Moderate core activity(a) restriction</i>	<i>Mild core activity(a) restriction</i>	<i>Schooling or employment restriction</i>	<i>All with specific restrictions(b)</i>	<i>All with disability(c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<i>Activites for which assistance needed</i>						
Self care	8.1	..	..	5.6	8.1	8.1
Mobility	11.0	..	..	6.3	11.0	11.0
Communication	3.3	..	..	2.6	3.3	3.3
Health care	8.5	2.0	2.0	7.0	12.7	13.1
Transport	6.6	1.9	1.9	6.1	10.5	10.7
Paperwork	2.6	—	**0.6	1.9	3.5	3.5
Housework	6.7	2.2	2.0	6.6	11.4	11.6
Property maintenance	9.3	4.5	4.2	10.6	18.7	19.6
Meal preparation	3.2	—	**0.5	2.0	3.6	3.6
<i>All persons needing assistance with at least one activity(e)</i>	15.3	5.8	5.5	16.9	28.0	29.5
<i>Activites for which assistance received</i>						
Self care	7.2	..	..	4.9	7.2	7.2
Mobility	10.3	..	..	5.8	10.3	10.3
Communication	2.8	..	..	2.6	2.8	2.8
Health care	8.2	2.0	1.9	6.7	12.2	12.6
Transport	6.0	1.7	1.9	5.4	9.7	9.9
Paperwork	2.3	—	**0.6	1.6	3.2	3.2
Housework	6.5	2.1	2.0	6.3	10.9	11.1
Property maintenance	8.6	4.2	3.9	9.6	17.3	18.0
Meal preparation	3.0	—	**0.5	1.9	3.5	3.5
<i>All persons needing assistance with at least one activity(e)</i>	14.7	5.6	5.2	15.9	26.7	28.0
<i>Extent to which need for assistance met</i>						
Fully	7.8	2.8	3.8	8.4	15.1	16.1
Partly	6.9	2.8	*1.4	7.5	11.6	12.0
Not at all	*0.7	n.p.	n.p.	*0.9	*1.3	1.5
Assistance not needed	—	2.6	7.6	8.5	14.5	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>51.7</b>

(a) Living in households only.

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

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

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

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

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, Australian Capital Territory, 1998 (cat. no. 4430.8.40.001).*

**Disability support services** Disability support services covered in this section are those provided or funded by the Commonwealth Government and the ACT Government under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA). Services provided under the CSDA are designed for people who need ongoing support with everyday life activities. Services include accommodation support, community support, community access, respite care and employment services.

Disability support services  
*continued*

In 2001, there were 825 consumers who received services under the CSDA. These 825 consumers accessed 968 services. This compares with 864 consumers in 2000, who received 1,001 services.

The most common services accessed were accommodation support services (281 occasions or 29% of all services), closely followed by employment services (279 or 29%) and community support (216 or 22%). Of the 825 consumers, 11 or 1.3% identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. For consumers excluding those accessing specific psychiatric services, 64% reported that their primary disability was an intellectual disability. The next most commonly reported primary disability was a physical disability (14%).

### 6.3 CONSUMERS OF CSDA-FUNDED SERVICES, BY SERVICE TYPE

	1999	2000	2001
Accommodation support	276	292	281
Community support	160	251	216
Community access	90	113	145
Respite	54	51	47
Employment	246	294	279
<b>Total consumers</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>825</b>

*Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Disability Support Services, 2001 (DIS 24).*

*Accommodation support services*

All accommodation support services in the ACT in 2001 were provided through community-based or in-home care. None were provided through institutional or large residential/hostel facilities. Nationally, 73% of accommodation services were provided through community-based or in-home care facilities.

For consumers accessing accommodation support services, 50% reported that they had a severe core activity restriction, while 34% reported a profound core activity restriction.

*Employment services*

For consumers accessing employment services in the ACT in 2001, 68% reported that they had a severe core activity restriction, while 23% reported moderate to no core activity restriction.

*Carers*

The experience of provision of care for a person with a disability is relatively common in the ACT, as in the rest of Australia. Caring spans all ages and social groups, and crosses most inter-generational boundaries. The vast majority of people with a disability who need assistance receive support from informal sources, generally family, friends or neighbours. The assistance provided by these carers is essential in the supported independence of people with disabilities within private homes and in community settings and also to the welfare and social participation of those in cared accommodation. The care and assistance they provide is supplemented by formal supports through government and non-government organisations.

Carers *continued*

The present balance between formal services and informal support is likely to be affected by changes in the structure of the population. The ageing of the population and the movement of the 'baby boomers' through the population age structure will inevitably increase the number of people requiring care and thus the demand for carers. As most informal care is provided by family members, changes in family size and composition and women's increasing access to paid work are likely to result in different patterns of informal and formal care in the future. Providing care is in many ways a positive experience, and one which is strongly valued by carers. However, caring can also impact on various aspects of a carer's life, including their physical and emotional health, their relationships and their capacity to participate in employment and other activities.

In 1998 an estimated 43,100 or about 1 in 7 people in the ACT were performing a caring role. Of these, 5,200 (12%) were primary carers. A primary carer is a person of any age who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing for at least six months and be provided for one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility or communication. The remaining 38,000 carers who provided informal assistance, but who were not primary carers, were classified as other carers. Women are more likely than men to be carers at some stage in their lives. In 1998, women accounted for 53% (23,000) of all carers in the ACT and 83% (4,300) of primary carers.

HEALTH SERVICES —  
ADMINISTRATION

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

Health services in the ACT are provided by the Commonwealth, the ACT Government, private individuals, companies and voluntary organisations. Health care is available from public and private hospitals, medical practitioners and a broad range of community health services concerned with both the treatment and prevention of ill health. The ACT is currently serviced by three public hospitals and nine private hospitals (six of the private hospitals are day surgery only).

Health professionals are required to under statutory authority to register annually with the board established for each profession. Table 7.4 shows the number of registered health professionals for a variety of disciplines.

6.4 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, BY OCCUPATION — AT 30 JUNE

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Chiropractors	41	43	45	41
Dental hygienists	17	25	27	30
Dental specialists	24	29	29	35
Dental technicians	59	60	59	59
Dentists	182	206	236	199
Enrolled nurses	649	693	705	722
Medical practitioners	1 606	1 674	1 710	1 721
Optometrists	62	58	61	63
Osteopaths	31	26	27	26
Pharmacists	345	361	353	355
Physiotherapists	267	245	326	321
Podiatrists	32	35	39	39
Psychologists	357	397	450	497
Registered nurses	3 632	3 745	3 764	3 745

Source: Health Professionals Registration Board.

HEALTH SERVICES —  
HOSPITALISATION

A hospital separation occurs when a patient is discharged, dies, is transferred to another hospital or type of care or leaves the hospital for a period of seven or more days. A hospital separation may include more than one episode of care for some people.

Length of stay

In 1999–2000, the average length of stay in public hospitals for the ACT was 3.3 days compared with 3.5 days in 1998–99. In private hospitals, the average length of stay was 3.8 days in 1999–2000. The major reasons for longer stays in 1999–2000 in public hospitals were mental/behavioural disorders (average 10 days), conditions originating in the perinatal period (seven days), circulatory diseases (six days) and conditions due to external causes such as injury or poisoning (five days). In private hospitals, the major causes for high length of stay were mental/behavioural disorders (average 15 days), endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, infectious and parasitic diseases and circulatory diseases (all six days).

6.5 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, PUBLIC HOSPITALS(a) — 1999–2000

	Separations		Total separations	Average length of stay(b)
	Same day	Over-night stay(b)		
Usual residence of patient				
North Canberra	3 046	3 112	6 164	3.9
Belconnen	5 633	6 535	12 181	3.2
Woden Valley	2 982	2 428	5 416	3.2
Weston Creek	2 159	1 839	4 000	3.4
Tuggeranong	6 230	6 856	13 091	2.9
South Canberra	2 355	1 920	4 279	3.8
Gungahlin-Hall	1 205	1 692	2 899	2.9
<b>Total ACT(c)</b>	<b>31 704</b>	<b>31 756</b>	<b>63 514</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(a) Includes ACT residents only.

(b) Excludes separations with a length of stay of 90 days or more.

(c) Includes ACT balance.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1999–2000.

6.6 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, PRIVATE HOSPITALS(a) — 1999–2000

Usual residence of patient	Separations		Total separations	Average length of stay(b)
	Same day	Over-night stay(b)		
North Canberra	624	1 125	1 754	4.5
Belconnen	1 340	2 158	3 498	3.7
Woden Valley	771	1 001	1 774	4.1
Weston Creek	486	598	1 084	3.7
Tuggeranong	1 237	1 683	2 920	3.3
South Canberra	601	973	1 575	4.7
Gungahlin-Hall	268	515	783	3.4
<b>Total ACT(c)</b>	<b>6 743</b>	<b>10 375</b>	<b>17 126</b>	<b>3.8</b>

(a) Includes ACT residents only.

(b) Excludes separations with a length of stay of 90 days or more.

(c) Includes ACT balance.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1999–2000.

**Separations by type** Of the 80,640 separations in 1999–2000 in ACT public and private hospitals (including ACT and non-ACT residents), women accounted for 41,814 separations (52%). Comparing hospital types, women accounted for 51% of separations in public hospitals and 57% in private hospitals. Non-ACT residents accounted for 24% of public hospital separations. In private hospitals, 23% of all separations were accounted for by non-ACT residents.

6.7 ACT HOSPITALS — SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS(a) — 1999–2000

	Public Hospital Separations			Private Hospital Separations		
	Same day	Total separations(b)	Average length of stay(b) (days)	Same day	Total separations(b)	Average length of stay(b) (days)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	17 207	31 421	3.2	3 079	7 405	3.5
Female	14 497	32 093	3.5	3 664	9 721	4.1
<i>Total</i>	31 704	63 514	3.3	6 743	17 126	3.8
<b>Principal diagnosis</b>						
Infectuous & parasitic diseases	111	1 072	4.1	12	59	6.1
Neoplasms	1 934	3 962	4.9	575	1 575	4.2
Diseases of blood	591	867	2.5	16	71	6.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	706	1 187	3.0	9	65	6.4
Mental, behavioral disorders	142	1 402	10.4	4	356	15.6
Nervous system diseases	309	933	4.3	145	294	3.4
Eye and adnexa diseases	474	573	1.3	674	998	1.1
Ear and mastoid process diseases	319	485	1.5	214	279	1.4
Circulatory system diseases	1 351	4 678	5.5	111	562	6.2
Respiratory system diseases	262	2 886	4.1	73	778	4.3
Digestive system diseases	2 638	5 157	2.8	981	1 877	2.3
Skin diseases	238	707	4.3	110	236	4.6
Musculoskeletal diseases	651	2 222	4.5	867	2 428	4.0
Genitourinary diseases	1 134	2 642	2.9	1 064	2 088	2.7
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	566	4 881	3.3	140	1 447	5.2
Perinatal period conditions	44	1 379	7.5	42	442	6.5
Congenital anomalies	189	500	3.0	44	171	3.8
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	911	2 372	2.5	107	326	3.9
Injury/poisoning	670	4 226	5.2	161	648	5.1
Factors influencing health status etc.(c)	18 464	21 383	1.6	1 394	2 424	2.7
<i>Total</i>	31 704	63 514	3.3	6 743	17 126	3.8
<b>Usual residence for patients</b>						
Non-ACT	8 069	15 407	3.6	1 505	3 921	3.7
ACT	23 633	48 100	3.3	5 238	13 205	3.9
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>31 704</b>	<b>63 514</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6 743</b>	<b>17 126</b>	<b>3.8</b>

(a) Includes ACT and non-ACT residents.

(b) Excludes separations 90 days or more.

(c) Includes missing cases.

Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1999–2000.

HEALTH SERVICES —  
MEDICARE

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the operation of the national health insurance scheme, Medicare. Services attracting Medicare benefits are listed in the Medicare Benefits Schedule. In 2000–2001, the Health Insurance Commission processed claims for 2.9 million services for Medicare enrollees in the ACT, involving \$99 million in benefits. These services involved an average benefit cost of \$34.02, which is similar to the average benefit cost per service for Australia of \$34.25. The Average number of services attracting Medicare benefits involving the ACT enrollees in 2000–01, was 7 for men and 11 for women, unchanged from the previous year. The number of services generally increased with age, with males using less services than females. The average number of services for people aged 75 years and over was 18 for men and 23 for women. Medicare does not pay benefits to public patients in public hospitals, Veteran Affairs patients or compensation cases where an award is payable

6.8 AVERAGE MEDICARE SERVICES & BENEFITS PER PERSON — 2000–01

	Average number of services		Average value of benefits	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Sex Groups	no.	no.	\$	\$
Male	7	9	246	311
Female	11	13	369	440
Person	9	11	308	376
Male 75+	18	20	638	701
Female 75+	23	25	805	868

Source: Department of Health and Ageing — Medicare.

HEALTH SERVICES —  
PRIVATE HEALTH  
INSURANCE

Optional private health insurance is available from private health insurance organisations to reimburse all or part of the cost of hospital and/or ancillary services. In September 1999 the Commonwealth Government introduced the Lifetime Health Cover initiative. People already in or who joined a fund by 1 July 2000 pay the lowest premium available. With the exception of those aged 65 years and over before 1 July 2000, people who join a fund after this date pay a 2% loading on the base rate premium for each year they are over 30 years old. Families and individuals who pay private health insurance premiums are also eligible for a Commonwealth Government 30% rebate on the cost of private health insurance.

These policies have helped to increase the number of people with private hospital insurance, according to statistics published by the Private Health Insurance Administrative Council. Between 1999 and 2000 the number of persons insured in the ACT increased 61%, to 175,848 as at 31 December 2000. By 31 December 2001 the number of persons insured was 177,422.

HEALTH SERVICES —  
PRIVATE HEALTH  
INSURANCE — *continued*

In terms of the proportion of people in the ACT with private hospital insurance, the increase in membership in 2000 saw coverage increase 21 percentage points (from 35% to 56%). This compared with the proportion of people insured nationally at 31 December 2000 of 45%. The ACT continues to maintain a higher proportion of the population insured than any other State or the Northern Territory.

6.9 TOTAL HOSPITAL MEMBERSHIP — AT 31 DECEMBER

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Persons covered				
Males	49 655	52 532	84 864	85 521
Females	54 666	56 840	90 984	91 901
Persons	104 321	109 371	175 848	177 422
Proportion of population insured	34%	35%	56%	56%

Source: *Private Health Insurance Administration Council.*

HEALTH SERVICES —  
PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS  
SCHEME

The Commonwealth Government provides Medicare-eligible persons with affordable access to a wide range of necessary and cost effective prescription medicines through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS).

In 2000–01 the PBS dealt with over 1.6 million benefit prescriptions in the ACT, valued at \$48.6m. The number of benefit prescriptions increased by 9% over the previous year, and the value of these prescriptions grew by 11%. The rate of growth in prescription numbers and their cost reflects the ongoing trend towards newer and more costly medicines.

The number of PBS prescriptions per capita in 2000–01 was 5.4, compared with 4.9 in 1999–2000. The average dispensed price for PBS medicine in the ACT in 2000–01 was \$28.96, compared with \$26.13 in 1999–2000. This continues to be the highest average dispensed price for any state or territory. However, the average value per capita in 2000–01 was well below the national average, at \$155.22. The national average for 2000–01 was \$197.77.

6.10 PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Value of benefits (\$)	33 202 867	37 464 810	43 674 926	48 647 300
Number of services (no.)	1 316 705	1 402 749	1 537 206	1 679 699
Average dispensed price (\$)	23.52	24.76	26.13	28.96
Average value of benefits per capita (\$)	99.37	112.25	128.54	155.22
Average number of services per capita (no.)	4.23	4.53	4.92	5.36

Source: *Health Insurance Commission.*

The Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR), which commenced operation on 1 January 1996, aims to provide accurate and comprehensive information about immunisation coverage for all children under the age of seven. The register is administered by the Health Insurance Commission (HIC) on behalf of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing and is a key component of initiatives to improve the immunisation status of Australian children.

Immunisation coverage goals for Australia for the year 2000, recommended by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), called for 90% or more coverage of children at two years of age, and near universal coverage of children at school-entry age, against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, rubella and hib (haemophilus influenza type b).

Data from the ACIR show there were 31,558 children aged under seven years of age, registered in the ACT at 30th June 2001.

At 30 June 2001 of all children in the ACT aged between 12 and 15 months, 92% were fully immunised. Ninety per cent of children aged between 24 and 27 months were fully immunised.

6.11 CHILDREN(a) VACCINATED(b) — 30 JUNE 2001

	Age group (months)	
	12 to less than 15	24 to less than 27
	%	%
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (DTP)	91.7	91.0
Poliomyelitis (OPV)	91.6	94.3
Haemophilus Influenzae type b (Hib)	93.8	94.6
Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR)	n.a.	93.4
Fully immunised	91.5	89.7

(a) Children on the Australian Child Immunisation Register.

(b) With highest level schedule appropriate for age group.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

In the year to 30 June 2001, community health centres were the largest providers of episodes of immunisation in the ACT (61%). This was similar to the NT, where community health centres were also the largest provider of services. In the States, Medicare General Practitioners were the largest providers of services.

HEALTH STATUS — CAUSES  
OF DEATH

In 2000 there were 1,300 registered deaths of people usually resident in the ACT compared with 1,331 deaths in 1999. The 2000 total comprised 642 deaths of males and 658 deaths of females, a sex ratio of 97.6 males per 100 females.

The major causes of death in the ACT in 2000 were diseases of the circulatory system (heart diseases and stroke). 509 people died from these causes. These were followed by malignant neoplasms (cancer), with 391 deaths. Of the cancers, lung and related cancers were the most common causes, with 63 deaths, followed by breast cancer (44 deaths).

The major external cause of death in the ACT in 2000 was suicide (29 deaths), higher than deaths in motor vehicle traffic accidents (23 deaths). There were 7 deaths from falls in 2000.

Males in the ACT had the lowest standardised death rate for any state or territory, at 599 deaths per 100,000 population. The standardised death rate eliminates the effect of the changing age structure of the population. The national standardised death rate (SDR) was 713. As a result of the low SDR, males in the ACT recorded lower SDRs than any other state or territory for most major causes of death. The exception was for suicides ('intentional self harm'), where the SDR of 16 was equal lowest with Victoria.

In contrast, although females in the ACT had a relatively low SDR (438 deaths per 100,000 population), they recorded the highest SDRs for some major causes. These included breast cancer, mental and behavioural disorders, heart diseases (equal highest with Northern Territory) and cerebrovascular disease. Females in the ACT recorded the lowest SDRs for diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the digestive system and suicide.

6.12 SELECTED UNDERLYING(a) CAUSES OF DEATH — 2000

	ACT				Aust.	
	Male		Female		Male	Female
	no.	SDR	no.	SDR	SDR	SDR
Malignant neoplasms	205	189	186	128	212	128
Trachea, bronchus and lung	32	27	31	21	48	20
Breast	..	..	44	30	..	21
Diabetes mellitus	10	9	11	8	17	11
Mental and behavioural disorders	6	7	23	14	15	11
Diseases of the circulatory system	223	228	286	187	256	173
All heart diseases	162	165	182	120	184	112
Cerebrovascular disease	42	42	85	55	54	48
Diseases of the respiratory system	44	46	45	30	64	35
Diseases of the digestive system	16	14	14	10	22	15
External causes of morbidity and mortality	67	45	28	18	58	23
Transport accidents	14	9	9	6	16	6
Intentional self-harm	25	16	4	2	19	5
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>451</b>

(a) The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death.

Source: ABS, Deaths, Australia 2000 (cat. no. 3302.0).

Under the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), State and Territory health authorities submit reports of communicable disease notifications for compilation by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care. Communicable diseases (including infectious and parasitic diseases) are those diseases capable of being transmitted from one person to another, or from one species to another. The range of diseases required to be reported to State and Territory health authorities has varied over time. Since 1991 approximately 50 disease groups have been included, as recommended by the NHMRC. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections are reported separately to the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research. A disease may be made notifiable to health authorities if there is potential for its control. Factors considered include the overall impact of the disease on morbidity and mortality and the availability of control measures.

Notification allows authorities to detect outbreaks early and take rapid public health action, if necessary, and to plan and monitor these efforts. It also provides information on patterns of occurrence of disease.

There were 1,275 cases of selected notifiable diseases in the ACT in 2001. One third of all cases were attributable to Campylobacterosis (a disease usually causing diarrhoea, abdominal pain, malaise, fever, nausea and vomiting for a few days). It is thought to be transmitted mainly by food. Just over 23% of all cases of notifiable diseases were attributable to Chlamydial infection (a sexually transmissible disease), 16% were attributable to Hepatitis C (unspecified), while 6% were attributable to Pertussis (whooping cough).

Between 2000 and 2001 there were substantial increases in notifications of Campylobacterosis, up 25 % (from 334 to 419), Chlamydial infection, up 22% (from 243 to 296), Hepatitis A, up from 5 notifications to 14 and Dengue, up from 1 notification to 10. For the first time, Pneumococcal disease (17), Influenza (12), Cryptosporidiosis (10 notifications), Other lyssavirus (1) and Anthrax (0) were all notifiable in 2001. Between 2000 and 2001 there were large declines in the notifications of Pertussis, down 65%, Salmonellosis, down 26% and Mumps, down from 17 notifications to 1.

## 6.13 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Bloodborne diseases</b>						
Hepatitis B (incident)	4	2	1	3	3	2
Hepatitis B (unspecified)	97	113	82	67	48	47
Hepatitis C (incident)	10	2	8	20	22	16
Hepatitis C (unspecified)	270	318	290	280	210	201
<i>Total</i>	381	435	381	370	283	266
<b>Gastrointestinal diseases</b>						
Botulism	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campylobacteriosis	256	261	390	290	334	419
Cryptosporidiosis	n.a.	n.a.	404	13	4	10
Hepatitis A	62	53	49	8	5	14
Listeriosis	3	—	1	—	—	1
Salmonellosis	60	72	75	65	104	77
Shigellosis	3	5	11	5	7	6
Typhoid	2	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	386	392	930	381	454	527
<b>Quarantinable diseases</b>						
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viral haemorrhagic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Sexually transmissible diseases</b>						
Chlamydial infection	119	142	190	177	243	296
Gonococcal infection	18	21	29	20	15	20
Syphilis	14	8	17	10	15	11
<i>Total</i>	151	171	236	207	273	327
<b>Vaccine preventable diseases</b>						
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemophilus influenzae type b	2	—	—	1	—	—
Influenza	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12
Measles	10	79	10	5	4	1
Mumps	7	7	4	8	17	1
Pertussis	33	115	87	83	206	72
Pneumococcal disease	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubella	85	32	22	17	4	1
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	137	233	123	114	231	104
<b>Vectorborne diseases</b>						
Arbovirus infection nec	—	—	—	—	—	1
Barmah Forest virus infection	1	1	1	—	—	2
Dengue	1	1	7	1	1	10
Malaria	27	17	24	22	17	15
Ross River virus infection	1	9	6	8	15	9
<i>Total</i>	30	28	38	31	33	37

...continued

6.13 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — *continued*

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Zoonoses</b>						
Anthrax	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—
Brucellosis	—	—	2	—	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other lyssavirus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1
Ornithosis	—	—	2	—	—	—
Q fever	—	—	2	—	—	2
<i>Total</i>	—	—	6	—	1	3
<b>Other bacterial infections</b>						
Legionellosis	2	2	2	2	5	1
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	8	9	3	5	5	5
Tuberculosis	17	10	17	12	11	5
<i>Total</i>	27	21	22	19	21	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 112</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>1 296</b>	<b>1 275</b>

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

**HIV and AIDS** In collaboration with the State and Territory health authorities and the Commonwealth Government, surveillance for HIV and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is conducted by the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research (NCHECR). This centre is part of the Faculty of Medicine, University of New South Wales and is funded primarily by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care through the Australian National Council on AIDS and Related Diseases (ANCARD).

In the ACT in 2000, 2 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 10 new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were notified. There were 4 notifications of AIDS related deaths. All figures represent increases on the number of notifications for 1999. Males continue to be overwhelmingly affected by HIV and AIDS, with 80% of the HIV notifications and 75% of the AIDS related deaths in 2000 being for males.

There were 5,653 specimens tested for HIV antibodies in public health laboratories in 2000.

## 6.14 HIV AND AIDS NOTIFICATIONS

	<i>Total notifications for all years</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
HIV							
Males	213	16	7	5	7	5	8
Females	28	2	1	3	2	3	2
<i>Total</i>	241	18	8	8	9	8	10
AIDS							
Males	89	7	7	—	4	—	1
Females	9	2	2	—	1	—	1
<i>Total</i>	98	9	9	—	5	—	2
AIDS related deaths							
Males	68	7	4	—	—	1	3
Females	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research, HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia — Annual Surveillance Report 2001.

### HEALTH STATUS — HEALTH RISK

In 1995 a National Health Survey was conducted with a purpose of obtaining national benchmark indicators on the health of the Australian population and the factors that can contribute to an increased risk of health problems. The major health risk indicators identified were level of alcohol consumption, smoking status, body mass index, physical exercise, sun protection measures and the nutritional intake of the population.

#### Alcohol

The National Health Survey asked respondents how much alcohol they had consumed in the previous week. Levels of risk related to consuming alcohol (low, medium and high) were established according to NHMRC guidelines.

In 1995 almost 2 out of every 3 adults (64%) reported that they had consumed alcohol in the previous week. The majority of these consumed alcohol at a low risk level. Close to 10% were classed as medium to high risk drinkers. A higher proportion of males (74%) consumed alcohol compared with females (52%). Additionally, males had a higher proportion of medium and high risk drinkers than females. General alcohol consumption peaked in the 35–44 age group where 69% of people reported consuming alcohol. However, the 18–24 age bracket had the highest number of medium to high risk drinkers at 12%. From 1989 to 1995 total consumption of alcohol fell by 7% with similar decreases for both males and females. Despite this, the ACT still had a higher level of alcohol consumption than the national average. The ACT recorded the highest proportion of adults consuming alcohol (64%) and was second only to the Northern Territory in the proportion of adults consuming alcohol at medium to high risk levels.

Smoking	<p>Smoking has been directly linked to a number of serious health problems and it continues to place a significant burden on Australia's health system. In the ACT in 1995, 50% of people over the age of 18 had been smokers at some stage in their life, with 23% of adults current smokers and 28% ex-smokers. In gender terms, 1 in 4 males and 1 in 5 females in the ACT smoked. The 1995 data indicated that an increasing proportion of people were giving up smoking. Between 1989 and 1995, the proportion of total smokers had decreased by 8%, and the number of ex-smokers had increased by 5%. Likewise, a lower proportion of people were taking up smoking, with an increase in the 'Never Smoked' category to 50%. The percentage of males aged over 18 that had never smoked was up by 10%.</p>
Body mass index	<p>Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure of a person's body weight in relation to their height. It was used to categorise people into one of four groups, namely: underweight, acceptable weight, overweight and obese. In 1995, 3% of the population was considered underweight, 54% of an acceptable weight for their height, 25% overweight and 7% obese.</p> <p>There had been very little change in the average body mass index levels of ACT residents over the age of 18 years over the period 1989 to 1995, with only slight gains in the proportion of people with an acceptable BMI. The most notable changes were an increase in the number of males aged over 18 years with an acceptable BMI (up 4 percentage points) and an increase of 2 percentage points in the proportion of overweight females. The proportion of overweight and obese people increased with age. Forty-four percent of people in the 65-74 age group were either overweight or obese. This was almost as many as those deemed to be of an acceptable weight (48%).</p>
Level of physical activity	<p>Physical exercise, in conjunction with a balanced diet, has been recognised as a significant contributor to the prevention of certain illnesses and the development of a healthier lifestyle. The National Health Survey recorded the number of people that had engaged in varying degrees of physical activity in the two weeks prior to the interview. In the ACT, 68% of people had done some form of exercise while 32% had done no exercise at all (up by 3 percentage points since 1989). Women were slightly more active than men overall, but tended to exercise at lower levels. Exercise levels generally decreased as age increased. However, all age groups except those 75 and over had greater than 60% involved in exercise, with more than 40% all people exercising within each age group doing so at medium or high levels of exercise. As a result, residents of the ACT were the most active in Australia in terms of the level of physical exercise undertaken.</p>

Sun protection measures In recent times, with a recognised increase in the incidence of skin cancer, there has been a heightened awareness of the potential harmful impacts of prolonged exposure to ultra violet light. The outdoor lifestyle in Australia, in combination with the fair skin pigment of the majority of the population, means that people should consider sun sense issues and take sun protection measures. The 1995 National Health Survey measured peoples propensity to take such protection measures as the use of sunscreen, clothing, hats and shade when outdoors. In the ACT, 87% took one or more of these sun protection measures, while 12% did not take any protection. Females were still more active in protecting themselves from the sun than males. However, since 1989 there has been an increase of 34% in male usage of sun protection. Over the corresponding period, females increased by 27%. The highest proportion of those taking sun protection measures was in the 25–34 age group and the lowest in the 75 and over group. In relation to the national average, the ACT had a higher percentage of people taking sun protection measures across all categories.

#### 6.15 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, BY AGE AND SEX — 1995

	Age Group						Males	Females	Persons
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–64	65–74	75 & over			
Alcohol status									
Did not consume alcohol	43	36	31	32	32	56	25	46	36
Alcohol consumption by risk group									
Low	45	53	62	56	56	40	62	46	54
Medium	7	5	4	6	*4	*4	6	5	6
High	5	5	2	4	7	n.p.	7	2	4
Total	57	64	69	67	67	44	74	53	64
Smoker status									
Smoker	30	28	24	19	9	*5	25	21	23
Ex-smoker	13	22	29	35	51	32	31	24	28
Never smoked	59	50	47	46	40	62	44	55	50
Body mass index (BMI)									
Underweight	17	12	6	5	*3	*9	5	13	9
Acceptable weight	62	58	57	51	48	50	57	55	56
Overweight	13	24	25	30	33	17	28	18	23
Obese	3	7	7	10	11	*6	7	7	7
Not stated/not known	6	5	5	4	*5	18	3	7	5
Physical activity									
Did no exercise	30	32	31	31	34	49	32	31	32
Low exercise level	23	24	25	25	18	24	21	27	24
Medium exercise level	17	20	23	20	22	13	19	20	20
High exercise level	30	25	21	24	25	13	27	22	24
Sun protection measures									
Yes	88	90	84	86	84	82	85	88	87
No	12	9	15	13	14	14	14	11	12
Not exposed to the sun	n.p.	*1	*1	*1	*2	*4	1	1	1

Source: ABS, National Health Survey: Summary of Results, States and Territories, 1995 (cat. no. 4368.0).

## Nutrition and energy intake

A balanced diet incorporating a wide variety of nutritious foods is an important element in maintaining good health. In 1995 the National Nutrition Survey was conducted to provide food and nutrient data for the Australian population. Across most of the key nutrient and energy indicators residents of the ACT were amongst the highest consumers in the country. As a result, ACT residents had the highest average energy intake at 9,922kJ/day. ACT residents were also the highest consumers of protein (99g/day), fat (88g/day), carbohydrate (273g/day) and dietary fibre (26g/day).

### 6.16 DAILY ENERGY AND MACRONUTRIENT INTAKE — 1995

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Energy (kJ)	11 324	8 263	9 922
Protein (g)	114	82	99
Total Fat (g)	102	72	88
Cholesterol (mg)	339	244	295
Total carbohydrate (g)	305	235	273
Dietary Fibre (g)	28	23	26

Source: ABS, *National Nutrition Survey: Nutrient Intakes and Physical Measurements, Australia, 1995* (cat. no. 4805.0).

## HEALTH STATUS — LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy refers to the expected number of years remaining for a person of a given age if the prevailing pattern of mortality does not change during that persons lifetime. For the 1998–2000 period, the life expectancy at birth for residents of the ACT was 78.3 years for males and 82.3 years for females. Both of these were above the national life expectancy figures of 76.6 years for males and 82.0 years for females. For 1998–2000, males in the ACT had the longest life expectancy at birth in the country whilst females had the second highest behind Western Australia.

### 6.17 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1995	76.2	81.6	75.0	80.8
1996	76.6	81.6	75.2	81.1
1997	77.1	81.3	75.6	81.3
1998	77.5	81.6	75.9	81.5
1999	77.9	81.8	76.2	81.8
2000	78.3	82.3	76.6	82.0

(a) Expectation of life has been calculated using data for the three years ending in the year in the table heading.

Source: ABS, *Deaths, Australia 2000* (cat. no. 3302.0).

## INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2000*, cat. no. 3303.0

*Deaths, Australia, 2000*, cat. no. 3302.0

*Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 1998*,  
cat. no. 4430.0

*Disability, Ageing and Carers Summary Tables, ACT, 1998*,  
cat. no. 4430.8.40.001

*National Health Survey: Summary of Results, States and Territories,  
1995*, cat. no. 4368.0

*National Nutrition Survey: Nutrient Intakes and Physical Measurements,  
Australia, 1995*, cat. no. 4805.0

Non-ABS ACT Health Professions Registration Boards

ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection 1999–2000

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Institute of Health  
and Welfare, Disability Support Services, 2001 (DIS 24)

Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care. National Mental  
Health Report 2000: Sixth Annual Report. Changes in Australia's  
Mental Health Services under the First National Mental Health Plan of  
the National Mental Health Strategy 1993–98

Communicable Diseases Network Australia, National Notifiable Diseases  
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Health Insurance Commission

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viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia —  
Annual Surveillance Report 2001

Private Health Insurance Administration Council

# Chapter 7



# Welfare and Community Services

## INCOME SUPPORT

The Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) provides income support for the retired; people with disabilities; the sick; the unemployed; and families with children. While the ACT makes up nearly 2% of Australia's total population, ACT recipients only account for 1% of Australia's total social security customers.

Centrelink is the national service provider for FaCS income support. At June 2000 there were 44,398 Centrelink clients in the ACT, representing 14% of the ACT population. This excluded those customers who were receiving family allowance (24,028), representing a further 8% of the ACT population. The ACT had a lower proportion (14%) for most types of FaCS benefits of its population compared to the national proportion (23%).

### 7.1 CENTRELINK CLIENTS — 4 JUNE 2000

	<i>ACT clients</i>		<i>Aust. clients</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>% of ACT population</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>% of Aust. population</i>
Age Pension	14 747	5	1 727 194	9
Disability Support Pension	5 948	2	601 561	3
Wife Pension	485	0.2	91 221	0.5
Carer Payment	393	0.1	47 476	0.2
Mature Age Allowance(a)	259	0.1	42 233	0.2
Youth Allowance — (Students)	5 683	2	318 769	2
Youth Allowance — (Non Students)	931	0.3	88 422	0.5
Newstart Allowance	6 587	2	635 864	3
Partner Allowance(b)	534	0.2	92 026	0.5
Widow Allowance	314	0.1	33 203	0.2
Widow Pension	87	—	8 888	—
Parenting Payment — Single	5 214	2	396 779	2
Parenting Payment — Partnered(c)	1 838	0.6	217 903	1
Sickness Allowance	157	0.1	14 076	0.1
Special Benefit	217	0.1	11 307	0.1
Austudy	1 004	0.3	43 602	0.2
<i>Total FaCS Pensions and Benefits(d)</i>	<i>44 398</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>4 370 524</i>	<i>23</i>
Family Allowance (Minimum)	13 618	4	826 328	4
Family Allowance (More than minimum)	10 410	3	921 635	5
<i>Total Family Allowance</i>	<i>24 028</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1 747 963</i>	<i>9</i>

(a) Includes Newstart mature age allowance.

(b) Includes mature age partner allowance.

(c) Includes benefit component customers only.

(d) Excludes some minor payments such as Exceptional circumstances payment. Note: Total population for welfare recipient data is considered to be those people aged 15 years and over.

Source: FaCS, *Customers by Payment Type, June 2000*.

## CHILD CARE

The Office of Child Care is responsible for licensing and monitoring a diverse range of children's services in the ACT to ensure that they meet the requirements of the Children and Young People Act 1999 and managing service purchasing contracts for a range of services. The Office also provides advice on the planning, design and establishment of new services; and an advisory service for families, children's services and the community regarding child care. Additionally, they provide funding to assist with the provision of:

- support for children and adolescents with disabilities accessing children's services programs;
- occasional care services;
- training and support for children's services programs; and
- behaviour management support for families and child care services.

In June 2002, there were 13,764 child care places for children aged less than 12 years in 230 licensed child care services in the ACT. The most commonly used formal care was school age care (6,283 places or 46%), followed by long day care (4,370 places or 32%).

### 7.2 CHILD CARE SERVICES — JUNE 2002

	<i>Licences</i>	<i>Places</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Family day care schemes(a)(b)	6	2 042
Long day care	83	4 370
Occasional care	11	434
Independent preschool	7	263
School age care	103	6 283
Playschool	20	372
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>13 764</b>

(a) Care usually takes place in the carer's home. Carer's can also be family members, e.g. grandparents, brother/sister of the client.

(b) Due to the changing care patterns of families the number of placements are estimated for this period.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services.

#### Use of child care

Results from the Child Care Survey conducted throughout Australia in June 1999, reported that 27,400 children aged less than 12 years in the ACT used some type of formal and/or informal child care. The number of children using only formal care increased from 1996 by 8% to 9,900 in 1999 (19% of all children). However the number of children using only informal care decreased from 1996, by 16% to 12,400 (24% of all children). The number of children using a combination of formal and informal care also decreased from 1996, by 18% to 5,100 in 1999 (10% of all children). Child-care usage rates were higher in the ACT (with 53% of children using child-care) than for the country as a whole (51%).

### 7.3 CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE

	March 1996		June 1999	
	'000	%	'000	%
Children who used care				
Formal care only	9.2	17	9.9	19
Informal care only	14.7	28	12.4	24
Formal and informal care	6.2	12	5.1	10
<i>Total</i>	30.1	57	27.4	53
Children who used neither informal nor formal care	23.2	44	24.3	47
<b>Total children</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100</b>

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

#### Child care benefit

From 1 July 2000, the Commonwealth Child Care Rebate ceased and was replaced by a new program, Child Care Benefit, paid by the Family Assistance Office. The number of families in the ACT registered for Child Care Benefit was 18,400, of which most were registered due to full-time work commitments (9,089 or 49%), followed by part-time and casual work commitments (6,083 or 33%).

#### ADOPTIONS

Each state and territory has responsibility for all aspects of adoption within its jurisdiction and has its own legislation regarding adoption. There are several categories of adoption used. Placement adoptions are those where the child generally has had no previous contact or relationship with the adoptive parent(s). Placement adoptions may be local, which are adoptions of children born in Australia, or who were permanent residents before the adoption, or intercountry, which are adoptions of children from countries other than Australia. Known child adoptions are adoptions of children who have a pre-existing relationship with the adoptive parent(s). These include adoptions by step-parents, other relatives and carers.

In 1999–2000 in the ACT there were a total of 24 adoptions, of which 13 (54%) were placement adoptions and 11 (46%) were known child adoptions.

#### 7.4 ADOPTIONS

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Placement adoptions						
Local	6	9	2	1	1	2
Intercountry	9	4	12	10	11	11
Total	15	13	14	11	12	13
Known child adoptions	3	6	12	4	2	11
<b>Total adoptions</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Adoptions, Australia, 2000–01* (CWS 15).

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

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

#### 7.5 INFORMATION APPLICATIONS AND CONTACT VETOS LODGED, NUMBER BY APPLICANT TYPE

	<i>Information applications lodged, 1999–2000</i>	<i>Contact vetos lodged, 1999–2000</i>	<i>Contact vetos in place as at 30 June 2000</i>
Adopted person	41	1	28
Adoptive mother	2	—	—
Adoptive father	—	—	—
Birth mother	9	1	16
Birth father	3	—	—
Other birth relative	—	—	1
Other adoptive relative	—	3	23
Child of adopted person	4	n.a.	n.a.
Other	—	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>68</b>

*Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Adoptions Australia, 2000–01 (CWS 15).*

#### CHILD PROTECTION

The ACT Department of Education and Community Services has a number of programs designed to care for and protect children. Family Services programs are designed to help protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation, as well as providing support to families.

The Children and Young People Act 1999 commenced on 10 May 2000. The Act reflects an increased emphasis on family support and prevention services to assist children, young people and their families. A dedicated Indigenous Unit has been formed and an Indigenous Service Plan has also been developed, which formed the basis of consultation with the Indigenous community. The new Act recognises the importance of foster carers. The non-government sector is now responsible for the delivery of all foster care places.

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

The number of notifications (allegations) of child abuse and neglect received by ACT Department of Education and Community Services during 1999–2000 was 1,189, a decrease of 12% on the 1,358 notifications in the previous year. The main sources for notifications of child abuse were from school personnel (19%) and a friend or neighbour (17%).

There were 918 notifications finalised in 1999–2000, of which 233 (25%) were substantiated. Of the remaining notifications, 113 were not finalised and for the remaining 158 no investigation or action was possible (including those due to insufficient information or no grounds for an investigation).

Of the substantiations in 1999–2000, 41% (97) were in respect of physical abuse and 27% (63) were in respect of neglect. In most substantiations (190 or 82%) a natural parent of the child was believed to be responsible for the abuse.

#### 7.6 CHILD ABUSE SUBSTANTIATIONS — 1999–2000

	<i>no.</i>
Physical abuse	97
Sexual abuse	20
Emotional abuse	53
Neglect	63
<b>Total substantiations</b>	<b>233</b>

*Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Child Protection Australia 1999–00 (CWS 13).*

Child protection orders In 1999–2000, 63 children in the ACT were admitted to care and protection orders and 57 were discharged from orders. A child may be admitted to a care and protection order for a range of reasons, for example where he or she was the subject of a child protection substantiation or where the parents were unwilling or unable to adequately care for the child. As at 30 June 2000 there were 232 children on care and protection orders in the ACT. Of these, 40 or 17% were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders.

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 2000–01 there was an average of 227 children, on any given day, in the various government funded substitute care programmes operating in the ACT. Throughout 2000–01 the average occupancy in foster care programmes (i.e. care provided in a private residence) was 141 children on any given day, and for residential care (i.e. care provided by a staffed residence run by a private or government organisation) the average daily occupancy was 10 children.

The ACT Department of Education and Community Services Annual Report for 2000–01 reported that there were 82,592 days of substitute care provided to 511 children.

#### 7.7 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE — 2000–01

	<i>no.</i>
Foster care programs	
Barnardo's Find-a-Family	29
Barnardo's Temporary Family Care	8
Galilee Foster Care	14
Marymead Foster Care	53
Marymead Crisis Care	8
Marymead HSP	11
Marymead Respite Foster Care	10
Open Family ACT Foster Care	8
<i>Total</i>	141
Residential Care Programs	
Richmond Fellowship — Outreach	6
Richmond Fellowship — Marlow Cottage	4
<i>Total</i>	10
Total programs with set capacity	153
Special arrangements(a)	76
<b>Total average occupancy</b>	<b>227</b>

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

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services.

#### SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SAAP)

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

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

Depending on the needs of clients, services are provided across a range of different support periods. These include short and longer term, one-off assistance and periodic assistance. They are also delivered in a variety of accommodation settings, including refuges, hostels, outreach programs, brokerage and street projects.

SUPPORTED  
ACCOMMODATION  
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
(SAAP) *continued*

The number of support periods provided decreased 14% between 1999–2000 and 2000–01 (from 3,200 to 2,750). For the same period, the decrease in the number of clients was lower, down 7%. The median length of support provided for closed SAAP support periods increased from 7 days to 9 days.

7.8 SAAP SUPPORT PERIODS AND CLIENTS

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Support periods (no.)	3 250	3 350	3 050	3 200	2 750
Clients (no.)	2 200	2 250	2 100	2 150	2 000
Mean number of support periods per client	2.31	2.39	2.22	2.33	2.17
Clients per 10,000 population 10 years and over	84	86	78	81	74
Median length of support provided (no. of days)(a)	8	9	9	7	9

(a) For closed SAAP support periods.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2000–01, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 68).

Females with children had the longest average length of support 82 days, followed by couples with children (80 days), and lone females under 25 (71 days).

The main reason for seeking support changed depending on the sex, age and dependants of the client, however each client group fell into one of four main categories; usual accommodation unavailable, relationship/family breakdown, domestic violence and eviction/ previous accommodation ended.

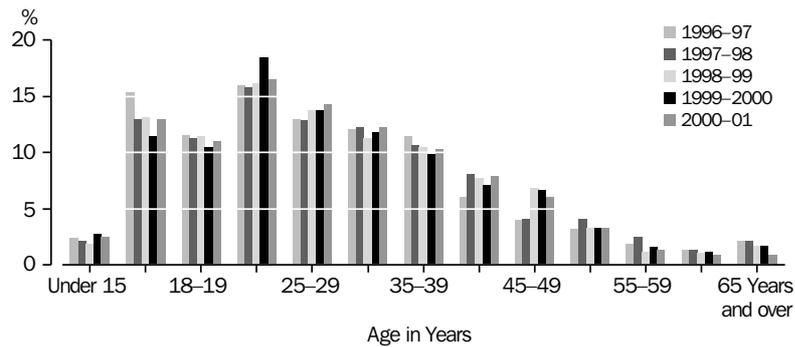
7.9 SAAP CLIENTS, MAIN REASON FOR SEEKING ASSISTANCE, 2000–01

Lone Male under 25	Usual accommodation unavailable
Lone Male over 25	Usual accommodation unavailable
Lone Female under 25	Relationship/family breakdown
Lone Female over 25	Domestic violence
Couple with no Children	Eviction/ previous accommodation ended
Couple with Children	Eviction/ previous accommodation ended
Male with children	Relationship/family breakdown
Female with children	Domestic violence

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2000–01, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 68).

Between 1996 and 2001 persons aged between 20 and 24 years were the most frequent clients of SAAP services. There was a decrease in the number of persons aged between 15 and 17 years seeking assistance, while the number of persons aged between 45 and 49 years seeking assistance rose between 1996–97 and 1997–98 before stabilising at a higher level.

7.10 CLIENTS SEEKING ASSISTANCE, PERCENTAGE OF AGE GROUP 1996-2001



Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2000-01, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 68)

HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE (HACC)

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

There were a total of 927 hours of HACC services provided per month per 1000 persons aged 70 years and over in the ACT in 2000. This compared with the national average of 1,071. The most popular services in the ACT were respite care, which accounted for 31% of all hours of service provided, followed by home help (20%) and home nursing (16%). These figures were different to the national averages, with centre day care (35%) coming in first, followed by home help (24%) and respite care (12%). In both the ACT (95%) and Australia (88%) most meals were provided in the home. The ACT had a rate of 17 persons less per month who required transport than the national average.

7.11 ESTIMATED LEVEL OF HACC SERVICES RECEIVED, PER MONTH PER 1,000 PEOPLE AGED 70 YEARS AND OVER

	ACT	Aust.
Hours per month		
Home help	183	259
Personal Care	98	130
Home Nursing	146	90
Paramedical	9	17
Respite care	290	131
Centre day care	101	370
Home maintenance	32	32
Other	69	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>1 071</b>
Meals per month		
Home meals	270	461
Centre meals	14	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>522</b>
People per month		
Transport	30	47

Source: Productivity Commission Report on Government Services 2002, Vol 2.

## AGED CARE

Community aged care Community Aged Care Packages are a Commonwealth funded program designed to provide assistance to frail or disabled older people with complex needs, and enable them to continue living in the community. The number of community aged care packages in the ACT at 30 June 2001 was 335. Seventy-three per cent of the packages were being provided to women, with 60% of all packages provided to women 75 years and over.

### 7.12 COMMUNITY AGED CARE RECIPIENTS, BY AGE AND SEX — 30 JUNE 2001

	ACT			Aust.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-49 years	—	—	—	90	109	199
50-54 years	—	1	1	88	101	189
55-59 years	1	3	4	147	187	334
60-64 years	3	5	8	284	360	644
65-69 years	8	10	18	369	679	1 075
70-74 years	11	24	35	731	1 418	2 149
75-79 years	18	57	75	1 054	2 681	3 735
80-84 years	16	57	73	1 337	3 624	4 961
85-89 years	20	57	77	1 250	3 527	4 777
90-94 years	9	27	36	635	1 562	2 197
95 years and over	4	4	8	114	354	468
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>6 126</b>	<b>14 602</b>	<b>20 728</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Community Aged Care Packages in Australia 2000-01 (AGE 23).

Residential aged care Residential aged care refers to the care of the elderly in nursing homes or hostels. Residents of these facilities are ranked depending on their level of dependency, and all levels are catered for.

The majority of residents in aged care facilities were permanent residents, making up 98% of all residents in the ACT and 98% of all residents in Australia in 2000-01. The majority of permanent residents in the ACT were in the age range 85-89 years (27%). The only age range where there were more males than females, was in the under 65 years age group.

### 7.13 RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE RESIDENTS, BY AGE, SEX AND STATUS — 30 JUNE 2001

	Permanent residents				All residents			
	ACT		Aust.		ACT		Aust.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 65 years	25	16	3 086	2 862	25	19	3 153	2 941
65-69 years	17	26	2 105	2 132	18	27	2 164	2 182
70-74 years	40	56	4 157	5 211	41	58	4 620	5 337
75-79 years	75	135	6 500	11 950	77	136	6 683	12 245
80-84 years	80	260	7 691	20 908	82	267	7 898	21 335
85-89 years	80	304	7 888	27 817	83	311	8 040	28 262
90-94 years	41	182	4 285	19 016	41	185	4 373	19 272
95 years and over	8	56	1 178	7 218	8	56	1 195	7 268
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>36 890</b>	<b>97 114</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>37 766</b>	<b>98 842</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Residential Aged Care Services in Australia, 2000-01 (AGE 22).

Residential aged care *continued* Of all permanent residential care residents in the ACT in 2000–01, 20% had stayed between one and two years, compared with the national average of 18%. The next highest stay bracket in the ACT was between two and three years (13%).

#### 7.14 PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE RESIDENTS, BY LENGTH OF STAY — 30 JUNE 2001

	ACT		Australia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 4 weeks	17	26	1 231	2 339
4 weeks to less than 8 weeks	13	26	1 027	2 049
8 weeks to less than 13 weeks	10	28	1 113	2 289
13 weeks to less than 26 weeks	22	55	2 855	5 756
26 weeks to less than 39 weeks	19	58	2 544	5 574
39 weeks to less than 52 weeks	29	52	2 384	5 769
1 year to less than 2 years	81	205	7 300	16 871
2 years to less than 3 years	45	130	4 988	13 270
3 years to less than 4 years	46	110	3 789	10 745
4 years to less than 5 years	26	107	2 774	8 909
5 years to less than 8 years	39	141	4 003	14 140
8 years and over	19	197	2 882	9 403
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>36 890</b>	<b>97 114</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Residential Aged Care Services in Australia, 2000–01 (AGE 22)*.

#### EMERGENCY SERVICES

The emergency management sector includes a range of service providers engaged in activities of prevention, preparedness, response and post-emergency recovery. Emergency management providers address a range of events, including fires, medical transport and emergencies, rescues and other natural events (such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, heatwaves and cyclones).

#### Ambulance services

The ACT Ambulance Service provides skilled pre-hospital emergency health care and patient transport services for all members of the community. There are six ambulance stations in the ACT, located at Fyshwick, Dickson, Calwell, Belconnen, Woden and Gungahlin. In 2000–01, the ACT Ambulance Service had a minimum of six ambulance crews on every shift which dealt with a total of 21,310 incidents, an increase of 2,239 (12%) from the previous year.

The response times in 2000–01 for the Ambulance Service were the quickest in Australia, for both the 50th percentile (7 minutes) and the 90th percentile (12 minutes).

#### 7.15 SELECTED AMBULANCE STATISTICS

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Reported ambulance incidents (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	19 071	21 310
Ambulance staff (ambulance operatives)(FTE)	n.a.	n.a.	83	86
Response times (minutes)				
50th percentile	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.2
90th percentile	11.0	11.0	11.5	12.1
Total ambulance expenditure per person (\$)	n.a.	n.a.	30.00	31.00

Source: *Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, Report on Government Services 2002*.

Fire services In the ACT, two fire agencies (urban and bushfire) operate under the Emergency Services Bureau which reports to the ACT Minister for Justice and Community Safety. Fire services are required by legislation to respond to all calls. An incident is not deemed to be a false report until the fire service has responded and investigated the site. In 2000–01, the ACT fire service responded to 1,904 fires.

#### 7.16 REPORTED FIRES AND OTHER PRIMARY INCIDENTS

	1996–97	1997–98	1999–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Fires and explosions	1 927	1 760	1 415	1 821	1 904
False alarms and good intent calls					
Fire alarm system notifications not involving fire	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4 962	4 757
Other false alarms/false calls	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	819	942
Total	3 597	4 831	n.a.	5 781	5 699
Other incidents	2 579	1 853	n.a.	1 911	2 081
<b>Total incidents</b>	<b>8 103</b>	<b>8 444</b>	<b>9 410</b>	<b>9 513</b>	<b>9 684</b>

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, Report on Government Services 2002.

The ACT had no deaths from fire between 1998–99 and 2000–01. In addition, in 1999–2000 the ACT recorded the lowest fire injury rate in Australia, at 7.4 injuries per 100,000 people. Nationally, the fire injury rate in 1999–2000 was 14.4.

#### 7.17 SELECTED FIRE STATISTICS

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Fire injury rate (per 100,000 people)	3.2	13.5	7.4	n.a.
Total fire incidents (per 100,000 persons)	570	459	590	612
Response times to structural fires (minutes)				
50th percentile	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.2
90th percentile	11.7	12.0	11.4	9.9
Total fire expenditure per person (\$)	n.a.	n.a.	82.80	96.60

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, Report on Government Services 2002.

In 1996 the ACT co-located its bushfire and emergency service volunteer elements to form joint bushfire and emergency brigades with associated cross training opportunities for the volunteers. In 2000–01 there were 212 permanent firefighters and 642 volunteer firefighters.

#### 7.18 FIRE SERVICES STAFF

	1999–2000	2000–01
Permanent firefighters (FTE)	242	212
Volunteer firefighters (no.)	514	642
Support staff (FTE)	56	64

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, Report on Government Services 2002.

## VOLUNTEERING

Voluntary work is an important contribution to national life. It meets needs within the community and helps to develop and reinforce social networks and cohesion. In the statistics below a volunteer is defined as someone who willingly gave unpaid help, in the form of time, service or skills, through an organisation or group.

The ACT had the second highest volunteer rate of all States and Territories with 36% of the population aged 18 years and over volunteering, second only to South Australia (38%). New South Wales recorded the lowest rate of volunteers in Australia, with 29%. Nationally, 32% of Australians aged 18 years and over were volunteers.

In the ACT, there were an estimated 81,000 volunteers aged 18 years and over in 2000. There were slightly more female volunteers in the ACT (51% of all volunteers), but male and female volunteer rates were equal at 36%. In the ACT, men with dependent children had a higher rate of volunteering (43%) than women with dependent children (39%).

Volunteers in the ACT provided a total of 12.1 million hours of voluntary work during 2000. Because most volunteers contributed relatively few hours and a minority worked for a large number of hours, the median is a more appropriate measure for purposes of comparison. The median hours of voluntary work per week in the ACT was 1.2. This was greater for women (1.3 hours) compared with 1.1 hours for men. The ACT and Queensland had the equal lowest median hours of voluntary work (1.2 hours), while South Australia had the highest (1.6 hours). The national median weekly hours of voluntary work in 2000 was 1.4.

Between 1995 and 2000 there was a rise in hours worked by volunteers over all age groups in the ACT. In 2000, volunteers aged between 35 and 44 years were the leaders in hours worked with 2.8 million hours, followed by those aged between 45 and 55 years (2.4 million hours).

## INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Child Care, Australia*, cat. no. 4402.0

*Voluntary Work, Australia, 2000*, cat. no. 4441.0

Non-ABS ACT Department of Education and Community Services

ACT Department of Health and Community Care

ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection 1999–2000

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Adoptions Australia, 2000–01  
(CWS 15)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Child Protection Australia  
1999–2000 (CWS 13)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Community Aged Care  
Packages in Australia 2000–01 (AGE 23)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Residential Aged Care Services  
in Australia, 2000–01 (AGE 22)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, SAAP National Data Collection,  
Annual report 2000–01, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary  
Tables (HOU 68)

Department of Family and Community Services

Health Insurance Commission

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service  
Provision, Report on Government Services 2002

## **Chapter 8**



## **Crime and Justice**

## POLICE

The role of the police within the justice system is to promote an ordered, safe, peaceful and harmonious society via the implementation and application of the rules of law on a day to day societal level. Major functions include the general protection of citizens from illegal activity, the investigation of breaches of personal and property rights, and supporting judicial processes to assist in achieving an efficient, effective and equitable justice system.

### ACT policing arrangement

In the Australian Capital Territory, policing is conducted by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) via a Policing Arrangement with the ACT Government. A new agreement was signed on 15 March 2000, creating a results based framework for the provision of police services by the AFP. The objectives of the arrangement were to:

- maintain a level of public order and community confidence which enables people to go about their lawful pursuits;
- maintain a level of public order and community confidence which enables people to go about their lawful pursuits;
- minimise the incidence and impact of crime through effective investigations;
- maximise road safety in the ACT;
- minimise the adverse impact of public emergencies/disasters and risk associated with major events;
- effectively support prosecution and judicial processes; and
- ensure the regulatory requirements and information needs of clients are satisfied.

### Police officers

Most people directly involved in delivering police services are sworn police officers. These officers exercise police powers, which include the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search. During 2000–01 there were 590 full time equivalent sworn police staff in the ACT. This was a rate of 187 sworn staff per 100,000 population, compared with 215 sworn staff per 100,000 population nationally. The ACT rate was the lowest in Australia.

In 2000–01 more non-sworn officers and contracted external providers were participating in some activities than had been the case in previous years. The ACT in particular had ‘civilianised’ support functions throughout 2000–01, with the police communication centre being staffed by non-sworn staff. During 2000–01, there were 184 unsworn police staff in the ACT, a rate of 58 unsworn staff per 100,000 population. This was an increase of 109% from the 88 full time equivalent unsworn staff in 1999–2000. The ACT had the second lowest rate of unsworn staff in Australia during 2000–01 behind Victoria (47 unsworn officers per 100,000 population).

Police officers *continued* Staff comprised one Deputy Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner, two Commanders, 11 Superintendents, 103 Sergeants, 558 Constables and 48 others (including 35 temporary staff at various levels).

One hundred and seventy-five new sworn and unsworn staff were recruited and began their careers in ACT Policing during 2000–01. The proportion of women in the ACT police force grew to 29% in 2000–01.

Expenditure on police services by key activity The operating budget of ACT Policing for the 2000–01 financial year was \$65.7m. This was allocated across five broad areas. Community safety and support including crime prevention, public order, response to offences, emergency management, planning and regulatory processes accounted for 46% of the budget, below the national average of 55%. The value allocated to the investigation of crimes rose to 39% compared with 22% nationally. A higher proportion was also spent on road safety and traffic management such as alcohol and speed detection and attendance at accidents.

#### 8.1 EXPENDITURE ON POLICE SERVICES BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, ACT, 2000–01(a)(b)

Service area	ACT(c)(d)	Aust.
	% of total	% of total
Community Safety and Support	46	55
Crime Investigation	37	22
Road Safety and Traffic Management	6	8
Services to the Judicial Process	10	13
Other services	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common service delivery areas.

(b) Overheads (for example, infrastructure costs, such as rent on buildings, and vehicles and equipment costs) have been apportioned to these service delivery areas on a pro rata basis. If 20 per cent of expenditure goes toward crime investigation, for example, then 20 per cent of overheads will be apportioned to the crime investigation.

(c) Exempt from payroll tax. As a result, no payroll tax data are included.

(d) Costs are apportioned across SDAs through the use of direct and indirect cost attribution. Where a direct singular relationship can be established, costs are directly attributed against outcomes (SDAs). In situations where no direct relationship can be identified, or where expenditure is attributable to numerous outcomes, indirect costing systems (based on activity survey data) are used. Indirect cost attribution uses statistical analysis of cost centre activities to apportion costs across the range of outcomes.

Source: Steering Committee Report on Govt Services 2002, 2001.

Police performance In 2001 the ACT Police finalised 13% of reported offences within 30 days compared with 16% nationally. Finalisation rates in the ACT for crimes against the person (47%) were much higher than those for property crimes (9%). However, a higher proportion of offenders were proceeded against after investigations were finalised for property crimes. The national numbers show a similar trend with 51% of crimes against the person being finalised within 30 days compared to only 10% of property crimes.

## 8.2 INVESTIGATIONS FINALISED AND OFFENDERS PROCEEDED AGAINST — SELECTED OFFENCES

	Victims of crime(a) no.	Investigations finalised as % of total investigations	Investigations in which offender was proceeded against as % of investigations finalised
<b>Crimes against the person</b>			
Murder	1	100	100
Driving causing death	1	100	100
Assault	1 925	55	84
Sexual assault	138	36	82
Kidnapping/abduction	3	33	—
Armed robbery	95	25	88
Unarmed robbery	158	20	87
Blackmail/extortion	2	—	—
<b>Crimes against property</b>			
Unlawful entry with intent	5 925	6	97
Motor vehicle theft	2 358	7	88
Other theft	10 182	11	96

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

Source: ABS, *Recorded Crime Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 4510.0).

**Response time** In 2000–01 it took police on average 9 minutes and 24 seconds to respond to incidents of the highest priority, 32 minutes and 55 seconds for medium priority incidents and 2 hours and 29 minutes for low priority incidents. This represents an increase in response times. Additionally, the percentage of responses that were reached within the targeted time also declined. The number of incidents in which no patrols were dispatched rose from 4,190 to 7,010.

### 8.3 RESPONSE TIMES OF POLICE, ACT — 1999–2001

	1999–2000	2000–01
<b>Average response time</b>		
Priority 1	8 min 14 sec	9 min 24 sec
Priority 2	30 min 18 sec	32 min 55 sec
Priority 3	2 hr 15 min	2 hr 29 min
<b>% Within Target Time</b>		
Priority 1	66	63
Priority 2	75	73
Priority 3	99	98

(a) Data in this table reflects only calls to the Police Communications Centre. Other incidents were reported directly to stations, officers on patrol or became known to police from other sources.

(b) There were 903 incidents where no valid patrol zone was identified. These incidents were therefore excluded from the response time calculations.

Source: *ACT Policing Annual Reports, 2000–02*.

**Complaints** The number of complaints against police per 100,000 population (175 complaints) and per 100 sworn staff (94) in 2000–01 both increased from 1999–2000.

#### 8.4 COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST POLICE

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Complaints per 100,000 population	174	211	197	193	170	175
Complaints per 100 sworn staff	80	101	91	90	84	94

Source: Productivity commission, *Report on government services 2002*.

Satisfaction with police performance In 2000 most ACT residents (65%) were either satisfied or very satisfied with police performance. This was below the national figure of 67%. The number of residents dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with police performance was 12%, also below the national figure of 13%. This left a higher proportion of residents in the ACT neutral or undecided with regard to police performance (24%) than nationally (20%).

#### 8.5 SATISFACTION WITH POLICE PERFORMANCE

	<i>Satisfied or very satisfied</i>		<i>Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied</i>	
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
	%	%	%	%
1996	67	70	7	9
1997	66	69	8	10
1998	64	66	12	14
1999	64	66	14	14
2000	65	67	12	13

Source: ABS Data Available on Request, *Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police Services, Population Survey Monitor (cat. no. 4103.0)*.

#### OFFENCES

In the 12 months to June 2001, there were a total of 48,715 criminal incidents which became known to the police, representing a 9% reduction on the previous year. Reported offences comprised 27,676 burglary/theft offences (55% of reported offences), 9,353 property and environmental offences (19%), 8,783 other offences (18%), 2,580 offences against the person (5%) and 323 robberies/extortion (1%). The largest increases from 1999-2000 to 2000-01 were in offences against good order (36% increase), sexual assaults (20%) and assaults (8%). Decreases were recorded across most other crime types including major reductions in property related crime such as burglary, fraud and theft offences (18% decrease) and property damage (8%).

## 8.6 SELECTED REPORTED OFFENCES, ACT

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
<b>Offences Against the Person</b>						
Homicide and Related Offences	5	5	4	7	5	2
Assaults (excluding sexual)	1 793	2 051	1 860	1 948	2 102	2 281
Sexual Assaults/Offences	274	238	351	273	169	203
Other offences against the person	80	74	86	116	113	94
<i>Total</i>	2 152	2 368	2 301	2 344	2 389	2 580
<b>Robbery and Extortion</b>						
Robbery	110	182	219	223	324	320
Extortion	2	2	1	—	4	3
<i>Total</i>	184	221	234	304	328	323
<b>Burglary, Fraud and Other Offences of Theft</b>						
Burglary	5 009	4 664	4 824	6 829	8 678	6 868
Fraud and Misappropriation	2 108	1 687	2 343	1 352	1 894	1 000
Handling Stolen Goods	446	368	355	514	346	437
Theft of or Illegal Use of a Vehicle	2 543	2 749	3 090	3 991	4 535	3 290
Other theft	15 107	14 405	13 666	15 045	18 364	16 081
<i>Total</i>	25 213	23 873	24 278	27 731	33 817	27 676
<b>Property Damage and Environmental Offences</b>						
Property Damage	7 263	7 865	7 985	8 461	10 132	9 337
Environmental Offences	16	15	6	6	12	16
<i>Total</i>	7 279	7 880	7 991	8 467	10 144	9 353
<b>Other Offences</b>						
Offences Against Good Order	2 715	4 653	3 891	3 076	2 796	3 797
Other offences not elsewhere classified	1 094	3 016	2 345	2 581	3 828	4 407

Source: Australian Federal Police Annual Report, 1997-98 to 2000-01.

Note: Offence classifications are based on Australian Standard Offence Classification, 1997 (cat. no. 1234.0).

## OFFENDERS

Offenders is an abbreviation for suspect offenders, who are persons that have been arrested, summonsed and charged by the police in relation to a criminal matter that has not yet been before the court system.

In the year ending June 30, 2001 there were 12,385 offenders, 80% of whom were male. Males committed more crime in all offence categories than females. Males committed 87% of property damage and environmental offences, 87% of offences against the person, 85% of offences against good order, 76% of robbery and extortion offences and 73% of burglary, fraud and other offences of theft.

The highest proportion of female offenders committed offences of burglary, fraud and theft (35% of female offenders), followed by offences against good order (28%).

## 8.7 OFFENDERS(a),(b) — 2000–01

	Males	Females	Persons
OFFENDERS BY OFFENCE (no.)			
Offences against the person	1 100	165	1 265
Robbery and extortion	69	22	91
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	2 374	866	3 240
Property damage and environmental offences	498	72	570
Offences against good order	2 664	691	3 355
Drug offences	581	159	740
Other offences n.e.c.	2 655	469	3 124
Total offences	9 941	2 444	12 385
OFFENDERS BY SEX (%)			
Offences against the person	87	13	100
Robbery and extortion	76	24	100
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	73	27	100
Property damage and environmental offences	87	13	100
Offences against good order	79	21	100
Drug offences	85	15	100
Other offences n.e.c.	85	15	100
Total offences	80	20	100
OFFENDERS BY OFFENCE (%)			
Offences against the person	11	7	10
Robbery and extortion	1	1	1
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	24	35	26
Property damage and environmental offences	5	3	5
Offences against good order	27	28	27
Drug offences	6	7	6
Other offences n.e.c.	27	19	25
Total offences	100	100	100

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Note: Offence classifications are based on Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) (cat. no. 4510.0)

Source: Australian Federal Police Annual Report, 1997–98 to 2000–01

**Offenders taken into custody** In 2000–01, 4,130 people were taken into police custody. Of these, 88% were adults and 12% were juveniles. The number of juvenile arrests was a 25% increase from 1999–2000.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait offenders made up 11% of all persons arrested in 2000–01. This was up 2 percentage points from 9% in 1999–2000. Aboriginal and Torres Strait juveniles accounted for 19% of all juveniles arrested in 2000–01. This was an increase of 2 percentage points from the 1999–2000 figure of 17%, but down from 26% in 1998–99.

## 8.8 PERSONS ARRESTED

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	no.	no.	no.
MALES			
Juvenile			
Indigenous	84	57	70
Total	314	316	387
All arrests			
Indigenous	277	242	331
Total	2 854	2 718	3 497
FEMALES			
Juvenile			
Indigenous	24	10	21
Total	110	76	101
All arrests			
Indigenous	74	54	116
Total	510	496	633
PEOPLE			
Juvenile			
Indigenous	108	67	91
Total	424	392	488
All arrests			
Indigenous	351	296	447
Total	3 364	3 214	4 130

Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports, 2001 and 2002.

## VICTIMS

In 2001, the number of recorded victims in the ACT decreased by 15% from 2000 compared with a 3% rise nationally. In 2001, the offence categories with the largest number of victims were other theft (10,182), unlawful entry with intent (5,925) and motor vehicle theft (2,358). While the largest proportional increases between the two years were for victims of sexual assault (19%) and assault (11%). The largest proportional decreases between the two years were for kidnapping/abduction (-40%), unlawful entry with intent (-22%), robbery (-17%) and motor vehicle theft (-16%).

## 8.9 VICTIMS, BY SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORY(a)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Murder	1	4	1	2	2	1
Attempted murder	2	2	1	2	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	1	—	—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	1	1	1
Assault	1 804	1 689	1 667	1 686	1 742	1 925
Sexual assault	116	110	86	94	116	138
Kidnapping/abduction	2	9	3	9	5	3
Robbery	206	230	292	313	306	253
Blackmail/extortion	1	3	—	2	2	2
Unlawful entry with intent	4 505	4 392	5 592	7 318	7 628	5 925
Motor vehicle theft	1 569	1 567	2 427	3 270	2 814	2 358
Other theft	10 408	9 328	10 661	11 583	11 721	10 182

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

Source: ABS, Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

Victimisation rate In 2001, the ACT experienced the fourth highest rate of motor vehicle theft victims (750.5 victims per 100,000 population), above the national rate of 722.0. However, this was a reduction from the 2000 rate of 904.8 per 100,000 population.

During 2001, the ACT had the second lowest rate of sexual assaults (43.9 sexual assaults per 100,000 population) behind Tasmania (42.5). The national rate was 86.4 per 100,000 population. The ACT had the third lowest rate of assault (612.7 assault victims per 100,000 population) behind Victoria (337.0) and Queensland (557.4). The national assault rate was 782.9 per 100,000 population. The ACT was under the national average for all offence categories except motor vehicle theft.

#### 8.10 VICTIMS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY – RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Homocide and related offences	6.3	3.8	7.5	4.9	3.7	4.7	7.1	np	5.4
Assault	1 155.2	337.0	557.4	1 084.1	794.4	738.9	1 486.4	612.7	782.9
Sexual Assault	96.0	53.7	110.8	105.0	88.2	42.5	133.1	43.9	86.4
Robbery	233.2	93.5	70.5	111.9	108.2	40.4	35.4	80.5	137.1
Unlawful Entry with Intent	2 480.6	1 678.4	2 031.9	2 332.8	3 250.9	1 967.6	3 243.6	1 885.9	2 246.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	800.3	814.4	481.4	842.9	594.1	735.5	528.4	750.5	722.0
Other Theft	3 514.3	3 111.6	3 217.1	5 267.3	4 824.2	2 834.7	4 017.4	3 240.9	3 607.5

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

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0)*.

## COURTS

Supreme Court The ACT Supreme Court is the highest court in the ACT and has civil, criminal and appellate jurisdiction. There are three main administrative units which support the court, the Registry, Sheriff's Office and the Russell Fox Library. The ACT has no intermediate courts and thus all state and territory comparisons use Supreme Court figures. The courts data published here report on criminal matters and exclude civil matters.

The Registry is responsible for maintaining court records, processing judgements and orders, listing cases and securing court records. The Sheriff's Office is responsible for serving and executing civil processes, administering the jury system, court security and providing court attendants. The Russell Fox Library is the main resource for ACT courts.

In 2000–01 the Supreme Court comprised a Chief Justice, three resident judges, nine additional judges (each whose primary commission was as a Judge of the Federal Court of Australia), and a Master who has broad jurisdiction in personal injuries matters.

Supreme Court *continued* Selected workload statistics for 2000–01 for finalised matters in the ACT Supreme Court were:

- admissions — 160 (down 44% from 1999–2000);
- appeals — 87 (up 21% from 1999–2000);
- civil matters — 780 (down 1% from 1999–2000); and
- criminal matters — 189 (up 1% from 1999–2000).

A defendant is initiated when at least one formal charge has been started within the higher court. Finalisation occurs when all charges against a person or corporation have been formally completed so that the defendant ceases to be dealt with by the court. In 2000–01 the number of defendants finalised in the ACT Supreme Court was 189 or 8% of the national total number of criminal supreme court defendants. The ACT Supreme Court had the second lowest supreme court finalisation rate in the country (53.1% of defendants finalised) after NSW (43.2).

#### 8.11 SUPREME COURTS — CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS(a)

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	ACTIVE (no.)				
NSW	268	300	318	291	269
Vic.	140	165	179	190	159
SA	154	129	85	98	80
WA	458	350	321	292	297
Tas.	444	577	888	995	688
NT	427	471	441	468	565
ACT	256	254	343	378	356
	FINALISED (%)				
NSW	34	29	39	45	43
Vic.	53	45	57	61	61
SA	65	71	63	61	63
WA	69	77	74	70	68
Tas.	73	58	69	75	65
NT	48	66	65	57	64
ACT	59	54	47	50	53

(a) Excludes Queensland where data on the number of defendants active was not available. As a result, the total number of active cases and the proportion of cases finalised could not be calculated for Australia.

Source: ABS, *Higher Criminal Courts, 1999–2000* (cat. no. 4513.0).

In 2000–01, the number of Supreme Court cases adjudicated (defendants acquitted or proven guilty) was 82%. This compares with the Australian proportion of cases adjudicated of 87%. The ACT had the second lowest proportion of total offenders proven guilty (74%) after Tasmania (72%). Nationally, 81% of total defendants were proven guilty.

8.12 SUPREME COURT, METHOD OF FINALISATION OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS, 2000–01

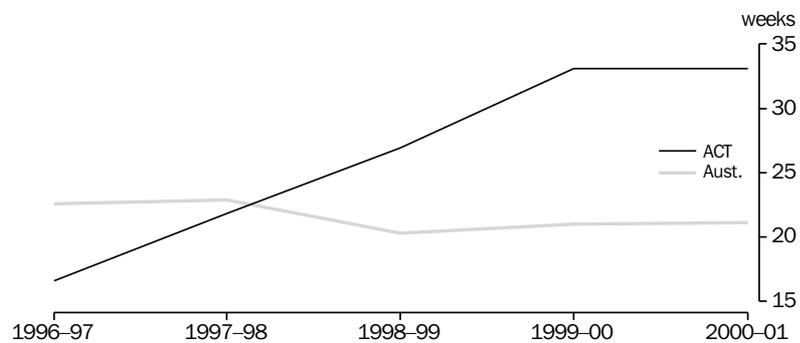
	ACT		AUSTRALIA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adjudicated				
Acquitted	16	8	138	6
Guilty				
Guilty Verdict	23	12	291	13
Guilty Plea	116	61	1 565	68
Total	139	74	1 856	81
Total Adjudicated	155	82	1 994	87
Non-adjudicated				
Bench Warrant Issued	—	—	(a)24	1
Withdrawn	29	15	256	11
Other	5	3	22	1
Total non-adjudicated	34	18	(a)302	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(a)2 296</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) These totals exclude Queensland defendants finalised by a bench warrant being issued.

Source: ABS, *Higher Criminal Courts, 2000–01* (cat. no. 4513.0).

The median time elapsed for finalised defendants for the ACT Supreme Court was 33 weeks, compared to 21 weeks nationally. The ACT 2000–01 figure remained unchanged from 1999–2000, which followed three periods of increase.

8.13 SUPREME COURT–FINALISED CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS,  
Median time elapsed



Source: ABS, *Higher Criminal Courts, 2000–01* (cat. no. 4513.0).

8.14 SUPREME COURT—FINALISED CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS, MEDIAN TIME ELAPSED (WEEKS)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
NSW	71.1	76.4	77.1	74.9	56.1
Vic.	28.9	41.8	40.1	34.6	41.6
Qld	26.0	21.6	19.4	20.9	20.9
SA	35.6	36.5	34.9	30.9	42.1
WA	16.4	15.1	14.9	15.7	14.3
Tas.	13.9	14.4	15.1	14.4	14.6
NT	21.1	31.8	21.4	18.1	18.1
ACT	16.6	21.8	26.9	33.1	33.1
Aust.	22.3	22.9	20.3	21.0	21.1

Source: ABS Higher Criminal Courts, 2000-01 (cat. no. 4513.0).

**Magistrates court** The ACT Magistrates Court is responsible for adjudicating civil debt and damages disputes, determining breaches of criminal law, deciding nuisance actions and granting protection orders.

In 2000-01 the Magistrates Court comprised a Chief Magistrate and seven magistrates. In addition there were two special magistrates who heard matters in relation to Small Claims, and some Coronial and Domestic Violence cases.

Selected caseload statistics for 2000-01 were:

- criminal (adult) cases — 13,090 (down 1% from 1999-2000);
- civil cases — 8,375 (down 21% from 1999-2000); and
- Children's Court cases — 2,186 charges (up 3% from 1999-2000).

The total number of matters finalised by the ACT Magistrates Court fell from 20,015 in 1999-2000 to 19,556 in 2000-01, a 2% decrease.

**CORRECTIVE SERVICES**

The goal of ACT Corrective Services is to protect the community by providing a safe, secure and humane correctional system that encourages offenders to rehabilitate. As at 30 June 2001, there was a total of 22,458 prisoners incarcerated in Australia (comprising of 18,123 sentenced prisoners and 4,335 unsentenced prisoners), of which 211 (1%) were from the ACT. The ACT had 129 sentenced prisoners held in NSW prisons, and 82 people in prison custody who were either unsentenced or under periodic detention in the ACT. This was a 12% decrease in the total number of prisoners from the ACT, compared with a 3% increase in the national prison population. As a result, the prisoner rate in the ACT fell to 88 per 100,000 adult population, whilst Australia increased to 151 per 100,000.

**ACT prisoners in NSW** The ACT does not currently have a prison for sentenced prisoners. Consequently, the majority of offenders sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW correctional facilities for the term of their sentence. On average during 2001 there were 145 ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities, a decrease of 3% from 2000. The average cost of an ACT prisoner held in NSW during 2000-01 was \$170 per day.

8.15 SENTENCED PRISONERS, MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE — 30 JUNE 2001

	ACT in NSW			ACT in ACT			Aust.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Homicide	12	4	16	—	—	—	1 698	129	1 827
Act intending to cause injury (including assault)	11	1	12	9	1	10	2 024	121	2 145
Sex Offences	17	—	17	3	—	3	2 086	13	2 099
Robbery and Extortion	19	4	23	—	—	—	2 356	143	2 499
Unlawful Entry with Intent	21	—	21	1	—	1	2 031	117	2 148
Theft and Related Offences	8	—	8	4	—	4	1 312	159	1 471
Illicit Drug Offences	10	1	11	—	—	—	1 689	163	1 852
All other offences	19	2	21	10	1	11	3 782	300	4 082
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16 978</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>18 123</b>

Source: ABS, *Prisoners in Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 4517.0).

Prisoners in the ACT

The ACT does not have the capacity to hold serious offenders. Hence most offenders in the ACT are on remand, in periodic detention or in community based corrections programs. The ACT has one adult remand centre, one adult periodic detention centre and one youth detention centre. In addition to this there is a court transport unit, an adult community based corrections unit and a juvenile community unit. In December 2001 there were 70 persons in prison custody in the ACT. The average for 2001 was 62, up from 52 in 2000 (an increase of 19%). The imprisonment rate for ACT offenders in ACT facilities has risen from 22.3 per 100,000 adult population to 26.3 per 100,000 adult population over this period.

According to the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety Annual Report 2000–01, the Belconnen Remand Centre regularly reached and often exceeded its capacity of 55 detainees, peaking at 82 detainees in April 2001. This was up from a peak of 72 in 1999–2000. Over the same period, the average daily population of the centre rose by 21% from 49 to 59 people per day. Despite an expansion of the capacity of the centre to 55 detainees, overcrowding pressures required cells to be used at the ACT Magistrates Court on 122 occasions.

Periodic detention is a type of custody whereby a sentenced prisoner is required to be held in custody for two consecutive days in a one week period, remaining free for the rest of the time. In 2001 there was a daily average of 69 offenders on periodic detention in the ACT. Of all people on periodic detention, 96% were male.

Community based corrections refers to the community based management of court ordered sanctions, post prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions for offenders. It includes such things as supervision (e.g. bail, parole, sentenced probation), restricted movement, and reparation (fine option, community service).

Prisoners in the ACT <i>continued</i>	<p>In the June quarter 2001, there were 1,365 ACT residents in community based corrections. This consisted of 214 community service orders, 149 parole orders, 167 bail orders and 836 sentenced probation orders. People on community based corrections may be serving more than one order or type of order. With a rate of 579.5 persons per 100,000 adult population, the ACT had the third highest rate of persons in community based corrections in Australia, behind the Northern Territory (1,045.4 per 100,000 adult population) and Queensland (644.5). The ACT rate was above the national rate of 388.6. The cost of community corrections for each offender in the ACT per day in 2000–01 was \$6.30. This was the second lowest cost in the country behind Queensland (\$3.30) and was under the national average of \$7.88 per offender per day.</p>
Juvenile detainees	<p>Quamby Youth Detention Centre is a 26 bed facility accommodating offenders between 10 and 18 years of age that have been sentenced to a period of detention or remand in custody.</p> <p>There were a total of 320 custodial orders in 2000–01, up 2% from 1999–2000. This included 278 admissions of young people, 20% of which were indigenous offenders.</p> <p>The <i>Children and Young People Act</i> (Chapter 6), enacted in May 2000 legislates the ways in which young offenders should be dealt with by police, the courts and the corrections system. It offers alternative sentences to detention such as fines, probation orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, residential orders and compensation provisions. It also contains an indigenous placement principle, emphasising the importance of involving the indigenous community in the rehabilitation and care of young indigenous offenders.</p>
Prisoner characteristics	<p>Male prisoners made up 94% of prisoners in the ACT and 91% of ACT prisoners in NSW. The mean age of ACT prisoners (held in the ACT) was 29.7 years. Indigenous prisoners comprised 15% of detainees in ACT facilities and 6% of ACT offenders in NSW institutions.</p> <p>Recidivism refers to the propensity of a prisoner to re-offend after completing their sentence and being released back into society. A measure of recidivism is the proportion of prisoners currently incarcerated that are known to have been imprisoned on a previous occasion. Of prisoners held in the ACT, 44% had been in prison before, while this was 59% for ACT prisoners held in NSW. After reaching a low of 15% on 30 June 1999, the percentage of ACT prisoners in the ACT with known prior imprisonment increased over the following two years.</p>
Indigenous prisoners	<p>At 30 June 2001 there were 4,445 identified Indigenous prisoners in Australian prisons, accounting for 20% of the Australian prison population. Nationally there was a 9% rise from 4,095 identified Indigenous prisoners at June 2000. There was a rise in the number of ACT Indigenous prisoners being held from 18 at 30 June 2000 to 20 at 30 June 2001.</p>

Indigenous prisoners accounted for 9% of all ACT prisoners at 30 June 2001, up 1 percentage point from 30 June 2000. The Indigenous imprisonment rate of prisoners in the ACT was 566.3 prisoners per 100,000 adult indigenous population, while for ACT offenders in NSW prisons it was 377.5 per 100,000. In comparison, the national indigenous imprisonment rate was 1,828.5 per 100,000 indigenous population.

*continued*

#### 8.16 PRISONERS, 30 JUNE 2001

	<i>ACT in ACT</i>	<i>ACT in NSW</i>	<i>ACT total</i>	<i>Aust. total</i>
NUMBER				
Sex				
Males	77	117	194	20 960
Females	5	12	17	1 498
Indigenous status				
Indigenous	12	8	20	4 445
Non-Indigenous	70	121	191	17 789
Unknown	—	—	—	227
All prisoners	82	129	211	22 458
PROPORTION(%)				
Sex				
Males	93.9	90.7	91.9	93.3
Females	6.1	9.3	8.1	6.7
Indigenous status				
Indigenous	14.6	6.2	9.5	19.8
Non-Indigenous	85.4	93.8	90.5	79.2
Unknown	—	—	—	1.0
All prisoners	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

Source: ABS, *Prisoners in Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 4517.0).

## INFORMATION SOURCES

### ABS

*Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)*, cat. no. 1234.0

*Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter 2001*, cat. no. 4512.0

*Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 2000–01*, cat. no. 4513.0

*Prisoners in Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 4517.0

*Recorded Crime, Australia, 2000*, cat. no. 4510.0

*Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 4510.0

### Non-ABS

National Crime Authority, *Annual Report, 2000–01*

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, Report on *Government Services 2002*, Productivity Commission.

Australian Federal Police–ACT Policing, *Annual Report, 1998–99, 1999–2000 and 2000–01*

ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, *Annual Report*

ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, *Criminal Justice Statistical Profile*

## **Chapter 9**



## **The Labour Market**

## LABOUR FORCE

Employed The trend estimate of employed people in the ACT at May 2002 was 170,300 people. This was an increase of 2% from May 2001.

The annual average employment in the year ending May 2002, for the five major industries were:

- Government Administration and Defence — 39,600 (22% of employed);
- Property and Business Services — 25,200 (15%);
- Retail Trade — 23,800 (14%);
- Health and Community Services — 16,500 (10%); and
- Education — 14,100 (8%).

There was a rise of 3,800 employed persons (11% increase) in Government Administration and Defence for the year ended May 2002. Other rises were experienced in the Retail Trade industry, up 3,000 (14%); Personal and Other Services, up 2,200 (30%); Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants, up 900 (13%); and Property and Business Services, up 800 (3%).

Declines were experienced in the industries of Construction, down 1,900 (19%); Cultural and Recreational Services, down 1,500 (21%); Manufacturing, down 1,100 (19%); and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, down 500 (38%).

### 9.1 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY(a)

	May 2001		May 2002	
	'000	%	000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6	—	0.6	—
Mining	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	5.7	3	4.6	3
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.3	1	0.8	1
Construction	9.9	6	8.0	5
Wholesale trade	3.1	2	2.7	2
Retail trade	20.8	12	23.8	14
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.2	4	8.1	5
Transport and storage	4.6	3	4.3	3
Communication services	2.5	1	2.5	1
Finance and insurance	4.9	3	4.2	2
Property and business services	24.4	15	25.2	15
Government administration and defence	35.8	21	39.6	23
Education	14.5	9	14.1	8
Health and community services	17.1	10	16.5	10
Cultural and recreational services	7.3	4	5.8	3
Personal and other services	7.3	4	9.5	5
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Annual average, year ending August.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, August 2001 (cat. no. 6201.1).

Occupation Annual averages for the year ended May 2002 showed there were 48,500 people (28% of all employed persons) employed as Professionals, followed by 34,100 people (20%) employed as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and 22,600 people (13%) employed as Associate professionals.

Some occupations continued to be dominated by a particular sex. There were more males than females working as Tradespeople (92% were male), Labourers and related workers (64%), Managers and Administrators (58%) and Professionals (55%). Conversely, there were more females employed in the Intermediate clerical, sales and service (70% were female) and Elementary clerical, sales and service (58%) occupations.

### 9.2 EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION(a)

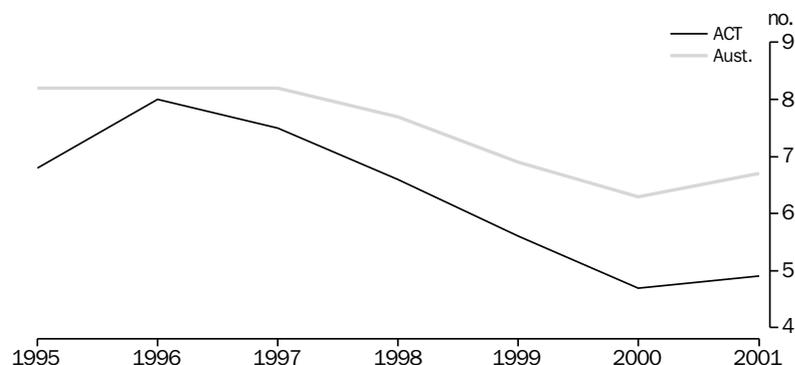
	August 2000		August 2001	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers and administrators	14.6	9	12.9	8
Professionals	48.1	29	48.5	28
Associate professionals	24.1	14	22.6	13
Tradespersons and related workers	13.4	8	13.6	8
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.9	4	6.2	4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	31.4	19	34.1	20
Intermediate production and transport workers	7.5	4	6.8	4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	15.2	9	16.1	9
Labourers and related workers	6.0	3	9.5	6
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Annual average, year ending August.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, August 2001 (cat. no. 6201.1).

Unemployed From a peak of 12,800 unemployed in 1996–97, the trend annual average of unemployed people declined to 9,100 people in 1999–2000. The trend annual average unemployment rate in the ACT has fallen since 1996–97 (7.5%) to an average of 4.9% in 2000–01.

### 9.3 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Annual average (trend)–30 June



Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Duration of unemployment    The ABS Labour Force Survey data showed that the average duration of unemployment in the ACT in May 2002 was 40.0 weeks. This compared with 42.9 weeks in May 2001.

Participation in the labour force    The ACT annual average trend participation rate of 72.9% in 2000–01 was an increase on the 1999–2000 figure which was 72.7%.

#### 9.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, ANNUAL AVERAGE — TREND SERIES

	ACT								Aust.	
	In the labour force					Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate		Participation rate
	Employed full-time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Total in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over					
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%		
MALES										
1995–96	71.2	82.2	6.8	88.9	110.8	7.9	80.3	8.8	73.8	
1996–97	69.2	80.1	7.1	87.2	111.6	8.4	78.1	8.8	73.4	
1997–98	69.5	80.9	6.9	87.7	112.3	8.1	78.1	8.5	73.0	
1998–99	69.0	81.8	6.1	87.8	113.9	7.0	77.1	7.8	72.8	
1999–2000	72.2	86.2	5.3	91.5	116.3	6.1	78.7	7.0	72.6	
2000–01	75.1	88.4	5.1	93.5	119.0	5.6	78.6	6.9	72.5	
FEMALES										
1995–96	45.1	74.5	5.3	79.8	119.7	7.1	66.7	8.0	53.8	
1996–97	45.0	73.1	5.7	78.8	120.8	7.4	65.3	8.4	53.9	
1997–98	46.7	73.5	5.3	78.8	120.9	6.9	65.1	8.0	53.6	
1998–99	46.8	75.2	3.9	79.1	121.6	5.4	65.0	7.4	53.9	
1999–2000	51.0	78.6	3.8	82.4	122.9	4.9	67.0	6.8	54.5	
2000–01	50.5	80.6	3.3	83.9	124.4	4.1	67.4	6.3	55.2	
PERSONS										
1995–96	116.3	156.7	12.1	168.8	230.5	7.5	73.2	8.4	63.7	
1996–97	114.2	153.2	12.8	165.9	232.3	7.9	71.4	8.6	63.5	
1997–98	116.1	154.3	12.2	166.5	233.2	7.5	71.4	8.3	63.2	
1998–99	115.7	157.0	9.9	166.9	235.5	6.3	70.9	7.6	63.2	
1999–2000	123.2	164.8	9.1	173.9	239.2	5.5	72.7	6.9	63.4	
2000–01	125.6	169.0	8.4	177.4	243.4	4.9	72.9	6.6	63.7	

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET    The unemployment rate for all ACT teenagers at April 2002 was 13.3%, compared with 5.5% for those aged 20–24 years. In May 2002, the teenage unemployment rate dropped to 12.8%.

9.5 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15–19 YEARS, LABOUR FORCE STATUS — MAY 2002

	<i>Employed</i>			<i>Unemployed</i>			<i>In labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian Population</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Seeking full-time work</i>	<i>Seeking part-time work</i>	<i>Total</i>					
	'000	'000		'000	'000						
Attending neither school nor a tertiary educational institution full time	3.2	1.8	5.0	*0.2	—	*0.2	5.2	*0.7	5.9	*3.8	87.5
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	*0.1	3.1	3.2	—	*0.6	*0.6	3.8	1.8	5.6	*15.1	67.4
Attending school	—	4.4	4.4	*0.1	*1.0	1.1	5.5	6.7	12.2	19.7	45.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>*0.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>60.9</b>

Source: Labour Force, Teenage Employment and Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary — Data Report, May 2002 (cat. no. 6202.0.40.001).

**Full-time/part-time status** At May 2001, the proportion of employed teenagers working part-time in the ACT was 74%. This compared with those aged 20–24 years at 31%. Teenagers also worked less average weekly hours (18.0 hours) than those in the age group 20–25 years (28.9 hours).

**Attending an educational institution** A major factor affecting participation in the labour force by teenagers was their attendance at full-time educational institutions. Predictably, teenagers had a higher rate of attendance at educational institutions than any other group in the labour force. At May 2002, of the estimated 23,700 ACT teenagers (aged 15–19 years), 17,800 attended an educational institution full-time. This represented an attendance rate of 75%.

**Not attending an educational institution** Nearly 25% of all teenagers in the ACT were not attending an educational institution. The labour force participation rate for these teenagers was 87.5%. This compared with the participation rate for all ACT teenagers of 60.9%.

TRANSITION FROM EDUCATION TO WORK

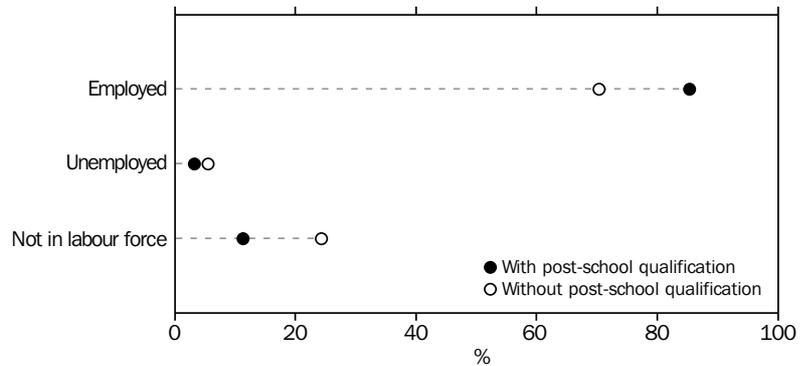
**Educational attainment** The Transition from Education to Work Survey conducted in May 2000 included only those people aged 15–64 years. Data showed the labour force participation rates for people with recognised post-school qualifications remained higher (88.7%) than those without post-school qualifications (75.7%). These rates were above the national rates of 85.1% and 69.6% respectively. The unemployment rate for people with recognised post-school qualifications in the ACT (3.8%) was less than for those without post-school qualifications (7.2%).

**With post-school qualifications** Of the 116,500 people aged 15–64 years with a recognised post-school qualification, 99,500 (85%) were employed. Of this group of employed people, 81,000 (81%) were employed full-time and 18,500 (19%) were employed part-time. Of all people aged 15–64 years with a recognised post-school qualification, 13,200 (11%) were not in the labour force while 3,900 (3%) were unemployed.

Without post school qualifications

There were 84,700 people aged 15–64 years without a recognised post-school qualification, of which 59,500 (70%) were employed. Of this group of employed people, 42,100 (71%) were employed full-time and 17,400 (29%) were employed part-time. Of all people aged 15–64 years without a recognised post-school qualification, 24% (20,600) were not in the labour force while 4,600 (5%) were unemployed.

9.6 PERSONS AGED 15–64 YEARS, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Source: ABS, *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 2000* (cat. no. 6227.0).

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

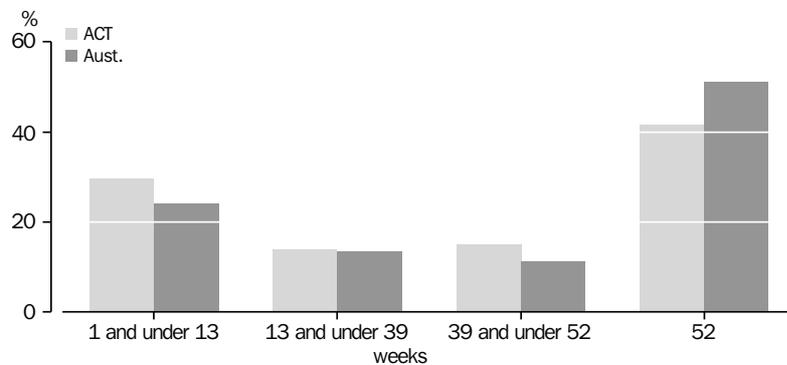
There were an estimated 224,100 ACT civilians aged 15–69 years in February 2001. Of these, 191,900 (86%) were in the labour force at some time during the year ending February 2001.

Participation in the labour force

Of those who were in the labour force during the year, 182,700 people had worked at some time during the year and 26,900 people had looked for work at some time during the year. There were 94,200 people aged 15–64 who were not in the labour force at some time during the year, and 37,600 who spent no time at all in the labour force.

In the ACT there was a higher proportion of males (89%) than females (82%) who had participated in the labour force at some time in the 12 months up to February 2001. Nationally, these proportions were 85% of males and 71% of females.

9.7 TIME NOT IN LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR



Source: ABS, *Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 1999* (cat. no. 6206.0).

Main activity while not in the labour force

The main activities while not in the labour force most commonly reported by ACT males were 'attended an educational institution' (34%) and 'holiday/travel or leisure activity' (29%). For ACT females, the most commonly reported main activities were 'home duties or child-care' (44%) and 'attended an educational institution' (21%).

A similar trend was recorded nationally, with males reporting 'attended an educational institution' (27%) and 'holiday/travel or leisure activity' (26%) as their main activities while not in the labour force. 'Home duties or child-care' (55%) and 'attended an educational institution' (16%) were the most commonly reported main activities for Australian females.

## LABOUR COSTS

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

In 2000–01, compensation of employees represented 61% (\$8.2 billion) of the ACT GSP at current prices. This expenditure had risen over the last five periods, while as a proportion of the GSP, had decreased.

### 9.8 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

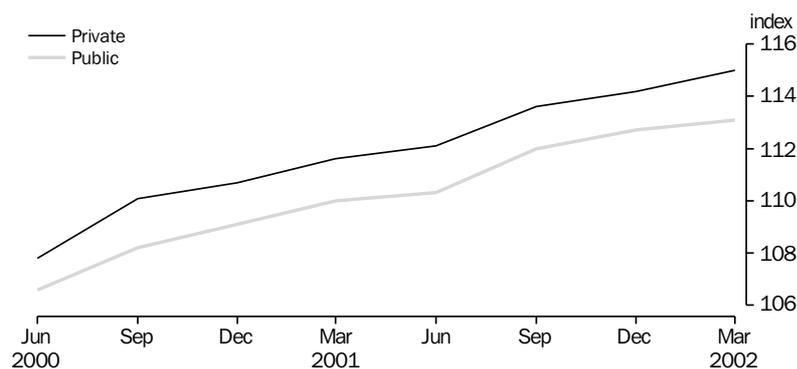
	<i>Compensation of employees</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>Proportion of gross state product at current prices</i>
		<i>%</i>
1994–95	6 429	63
1996–97	6 820	63
1997–98	7 097	62
1998–99	7 538	62
1999–2000	7 775	61
2000–01	8 194	61

*Source: Australian National Accounts: States Accounts, (cat. no. 5220.0).*

## WAGE COST INDEX

The Wage Cost Index is a price index which measures changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs and is unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. The Wage Cost Index, Total Hourly Rates of Pay Excluding Bonuses, for the ACT private sector showed a rise over the four quarters from March 2001 (111.6) to March 2002 (115.0). There was a similar trend for the public sector which rose from 110.0 to 113.1 over the same period.

## 9.9 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY



Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia, March Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6345.0).

## WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

Private and public sector employees

Information on the number of employees in the ACT and their earnings is collected by the ABS in the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE).

A number of groups were excluded from the definition of wage and salary earners, including members of the Australian permanent defence forces and proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses. There were an estimated 6,000 wage and salary earners out of scope as at June 2001.

Sector of employment

In November 2001 there were 92,100 people (or 56% of ACT wage and salary earners) employed in the private sector. This was a change from November 1996, when it was estimated that 49% of wage and salary earners in the ACT were employed in the private sector.

### 9.10 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, ORIGINAL SERIES

	Private sector		Public sector		Total '000
	'000	%	'000	%	
November					
1996	66.3	49	69.8	51	136.1
1997	69.0	50	70.3	50	139.3
1998	75.2	53	66.8	47	142.1
1999	79.7	53	69.5	47	149.1
2000	85.4	55	69.9	45	155.4
2001	92.1	56	71.2	44	163.3

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2001 (cat. no. 6248.0).

Despite 56% of wage and salary earners in the ACT being employed in the private sector, gross earnings of private sector wage and salary earners was only 43% of total gross earnings in 2000–01. Gross earnings of private sector wage and salary earners in 2000–01 was \$2,699m, compared with \$3,640m for public sector wage and salary earners.

### 9.11 GROSS EARNINGS, ORIGINAL SERIES

	Private sector		Public Sector		Total
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m
1995-96	1 693	34	3 224	66	4 917
1996-97	1 727	34	3 305	66	5 032
1997-98	1 800	35	3 364	65	5 164
1998-99	2 383	41	3 360	59	5 743
1999-2000	2 375	41	3 474	59	5 849
2000-01	2 699	43	3 640	57	6 338

Source: *Wages and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 6248.0).

### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In February 2002, the trend average weekly earnings of males in the ACT was \$1,010, 11% higher than the comparable figure for Australia. For female workers in the ACT, average earnings of \$867 per week was 13% higher than the national average. For all people in the ACT, average weekly earnings was \$949, 10% higher than the Australian figure.

### 9.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, TREND — FEBRUARY

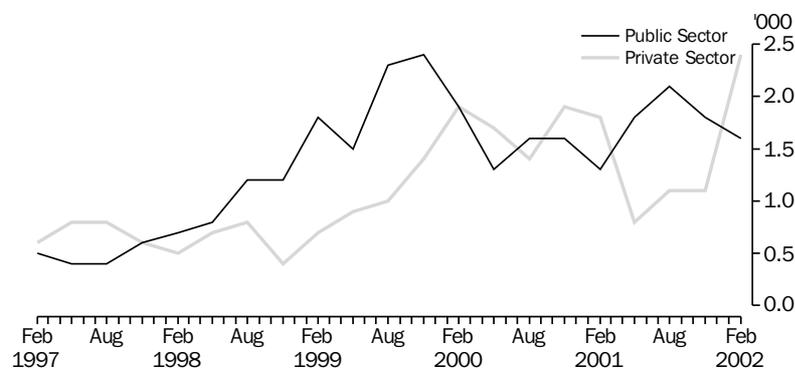
	Male		Female		Persons	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1997	852	735	714	616	793	692
1998	893	768	762	641	838	721
1999	885	792	774	666	840	745
2000	964	823	818	691	900	774
2001	1 017	861	854	728	938	813
2002	1 010	919	867	770	949	860

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia*, (cat. no. 6302.0).

### JOB VACANCIES

Private sector vacancies reached a peak in February 2002 of 2,400 vacancies, up from 1,800 at February 2001 (an increase of 33%). Public sector vacancies, after peaking at 2,400 in November 1999, was down to 1,600 at February 2002.

### 9.13 JOB VACANCIES BY SECTOR



Source: ABS, *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).

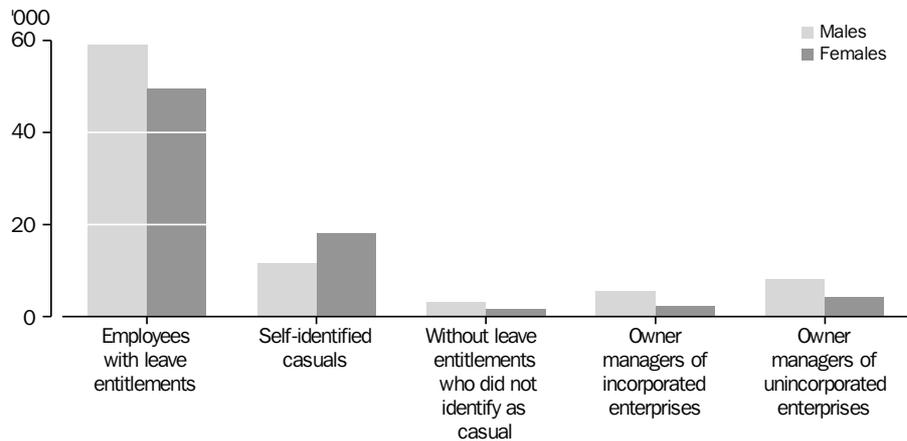
EMPLOYMENT  
ARRANGEMENTS

The ABS conducted the Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation over the period April to June 2000. Of the 163,700 employees in the ACT, 25% had been with their current job for less than one year, 32% for between one and five years, 16% for between five and ten years and 27% for over ten years.

There were five employment types identified:

- 108,600 employees with leave entitlements — 66% of employed people;
- 29,600 self-identified casuals — 18%;
- 5,000 employees without leave entitlements who did not identify as casual — 3%;
- 8,100 owner managers of incorporated enterprises — 5%; and
- 12,500 owner managers of unincorporated enterprises — 8%.

9.14 EMPLOYMENT TYPES, ACT—APRIL TO JUNE 2000



Source: ABS, *Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia, April to June 2000* (cat. no. 6361.0).

With leave entitlements

Of the people surveyed between April and June 2000, there were 108,600 employees in the ACT with leave entitlements. These were people who identified themselves as being employed permanently. They made up two-thirds (67%) of employed people in the ACT (compared with 58% nationally).

Self-identified casuals

There were 29,600 employees in the ACT who identified themselves as casuals. This represented 18% of all employed people and was identical to the national proportion. Selected characteristics of self-identified casuals in the ACT included:

- a majority of people who identified themselves as casuals worked part-time (84%);
- a higher proportion of females identified themselves as casual. Of all people employed on a casual basis, 61% were female;

- Self-identified casuals  
*continued*
- as a proportion of all industries employing self-identified casuals, most (28%) were in the Retail Trade and Property and Business Services (15%) industries; and
  - Finance and Insurance had the lowest proportion (0.3%).

#### SUPERANNUATION

With superannuation coverage      There were 138,300 people in the ACT aged between 15–54 years covered by superannuation. Most (46%) had personal and employer contributions or contributions were made by their spouse and employer.

Without superannuation coverage      Data collected in the Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation showed that 9% of people aged between 15 and 54 years in the ACT had no superannuation coverage at the time of the survey. Over one-third (37%) were in the age group 15–19 years. Of the 79,000 people not making personal contributions, the main reason for not contributing to superannuation was the cost, or that they could not afford to contribute (34%), while 20% were not interested, had not bothered or had not considered contributing

Retired people      Of the 23,400 retired people in the ACT, 67% were not receiving income from superannuation or annuities. Of all retired females, 77% were not receiving any superannuation or annuities. This compared with 45% of retired males.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP      At August 2001 there were 32,600 people in the ACT who were members of a trade union in their main job, comprising 22% of total employees in the ACT. Nationally there were 1.9 million people who were trade union members in their main job, comprising 25% of total employees.

Union membership was highest in the ACT in Intermediate Production and Transport workers (40%) and Professionals (26%). This pattern was similar to national union membership for occupation groups.

## INFORMATION SOURCES

### ABS

*Australian National Accounts State Accounts, 2000–2001*, cat. no. 5220.0

*Average Weekly Earnings, February 2002*, cat. no. 6302.0

*Education and Work, May 2001*, cat. no. 6227.0

*Employee Earnings and Hours, May 2000*, cat. no. 6306.0

*Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, August 2001*,  
cat. no. 6310.0

*Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia, April to June  
2000*, cat. no. 6361.0

*Job Vacancies, February 2002*, cat. no. 6354.0

*Labour Force, Australia, May 2002*, cat. no. 6202.0

*Labour Force, Teenage Employment and Unemployment, Australia,  
Preliminary — Data Report*, cat. no. 6202.0.40.001

*Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 2001*, cat. no. 6206.0

*Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory,  
August 2001*, cat. no. 6201.1

*Wage Cost Index, Australia, March Quarter 2002*, cat. no. 6345.0

*Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2001*,  
cat. no. 6248.0

# **Chapter 10**



# **Business and Industry**

## ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

Australian Business Register The Australian Business Register (ABR) is a database of business units, incorporating industry, geographic area, employment size and other variables. The ABR is maintained by the Australian Taxation Office. While the ABR counts all businesses in Australia which have registered for a Goods and Services Tax (GST) role, it can be sorted by employing and non-employing businesses.

At June 2001 there were over 10,000 employing businesses in the ACT. Of these 1,183 (12%) had an annual turnover in excess of \$1,000,000. The largest number of businesses were in Property and Business Services (31% of all businesses), Retail Trade (15%), Construction (11%) and Health and Community Services (9%).

The largest businesses in the ACT by turnover (> \$1,000,000), were in either the Retail, Construction or the Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants industries. The Government Sector also had the most organisations in the largest turnover category (> \$20,000,000).

### 10.1 EMPLOYING BUSINESS ENTITIES REGISTERED AND ACTIVE FOR GST BY INDUSTRY, JUNE 2001(a)

Industry (ANZSIC Division)	Estimated annual turnover (\$'000s)						Total
	\$0 <\$50	\$50- <\$100	\$100- <\$1 000	\$1 000- <\$20 000	\$20 000 and over	Not Stated	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	n.p.	37	57	n.p.	..	..	132
Mining	..	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	6
Manufacturing	n.p.	75	204	61	n.p.	..	377
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	7
Construction	n.p.	302	627	154	n.p.	..	1 167
Wholesale Trade	n.p.	33	150	83	n.p.	..	280
Retail Trade	51	203	945	293	12	..	1 504
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	23	74	370	93	7	..	567
Transport and Storage	26	73	142	n.p.	n.p.	..	266
Communication Services	7	39	44	n.p.	n.p.	..	98
Finance and Insurance	n.p.	81	215	n.p.	..	..	384
Property and Business Services	304	866	1 807	n.p.	n.p.	..	3 179
Government Administration and Defence	9	8	18	32	15	..	82
Education	25	42	72	n.p.	n.p.	..	159
Health and Community Services	57	163	653	n.p.	n.p.	..	925
Cultural and Recreational Services	44	93	170	n.p.	n.p.	..	342
Personal and Other Services	n.p.	174	355	n.p.	n.p.	1	681
Not Stated	n.p.	n.p.	10	2	..	..	17
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>2 268</b>	<b>5 847</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10 173</b>

Source: Australian Business Register – Counts of ABNs (cat. no. 1369.0.55.001).

## SMALL BUSINESS

In 1999–2000 there were an estimated 18,000 small businesses operating in the ACT, representing 97% of all private sector businesses in the ACT. These small businesses employed 40,300 people (excluding 12,900 people working in their own business). This represented 55% of the estimated 96,000 total private sector employment in the ACT.

SMALL BUSINESS *continued*

Of all ACT small businesses, 10,400 were employing businesses, with 40,300 employees, and 7,600 were non-employing businesses. Of the people working in their own business, 9,100 were working on their own account and 3,800 were employers.

## 10.2 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — 1999–2000

<i>Small business industry</i>	<i>Non-employing businesses</i>	<i>Employer size group</i>					<i>Total Small businesses</i>	<i>Total all businesses</i>
		<i>1–4</i>	<i>5–19</i>	<i>20–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>		
Manufacturing	500	*200	*100	—	—	—	800	800
Construction	2 300	*1 100	100	—	—	—	3 500	3 600
Wholesale trade	100	*300	200	—	—	—	500	600
Retail trade	900	1 100	**400	*100	—	—	2 400	2 500
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	—	*200	*200	—	—	—	500	500
Transport & storage	300	*200	*100	—	—	—	500	500
Communication Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Finance & insurance	100	*200	*100	—	—	—	400	400
Property & business services	1 600	3 200	*800	*100	—	—	5 500	5 700
Education	600	*100	*100	—	—	—	800	800
Health and community services	300	*700	300	—	—	—	1 300	1 400
Cultural & recreational services	300	*100	**100	—	—	—	500	600
Personal & other services	400	*400	*300	—	—	—	1 100	1 100
Total all industries	7 600	7 700	2 700	500	100	—	18 000	18 600

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, 1999–2000 and Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1999–2000.

## 10.3 PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — 1999–2000

<i>Small business industry</i>	<i>Persons working in own business</i>		<i>Employer size group</i>					<i>Total Small Business employees</i>	<i>Total all employees</i>
	<i>Own account workers</i>	<i>Employers</i>	<i>1–4</i>	<i>5–19</i>	<i>20–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>		
Manufacturing	500	400	*500	1 000	*700	300	*1 000	1 500	3 500
Construction	2 800	800	*1 900	*1 100	**1 400	n.a.	n.a.	3 000	4 800
Wholesale trade	100	100	*900	1 600	1 000	n.a.	—	2 600	3 700
Retail trade	1 200	900	2 800	**2 900	*4 700	**3 400	n.a.	5 800	18 800
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	—	200	*400	*2 400	1 700	n.a.	*2 600	2 800	7 600
Transport & storage	300	200	*300	*500	*800	n.a.	n.a.	800	2 000
Communication Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Finance & insurance	100	—	*500	*500	*200	n.a.	n.a.	1 000	2 400
Property & business services	2 100	400	*7 800	5 100	4 200	**1 200	n.a.	12 900	20 600
Education	600	100	*200	*500	*600	700	n.a.	800	3 800
Health and community services	300	300	1 100	3 200	*1 100	1 700	n.a.	4 300	8 000
Cultural & recreational services	400	200	*300	**700	*1 000	*300	n.a.	1 000	2 600
Personal & other services	500	200	*700	*3 000	n.a.	100	n.a.	3 700	4 900
Total all industries	9 100	3 800	17 600	22 700	18 400	8 900	15 500	40 300	83 100

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, 1999–2000 and Survey of Employment and Earnings, 1999–2000.

## BANKRUPTCIES

Bankruptcies and orders for administration (of deceased persons' estates) which were issued in the ACT during the financial year 2000–01 totalled 523. These involved 573 people. This was a decrease of 7% from the 614 bankruptcies and administrations in the previous financial year.

### Business bankruptcies

The major cause of business bankruptcies in 2000–01 was economic conditions (34%), followed by lack of capital (20%) and excessive interest (12%). Lack of capital was the main cause of business bankruptcies in 1999–2000.

#### 10.4 MAJOR CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

Reason	1998–1999	1999–2000		2000–01	
	no	no.	%	no.	%
Lack of capital	14	37	22	25	20
Economic conditions	45	25	15	44	34
Excessive drawings	11	23	14	7	5
Excessive interest	13	20	12	15	12
Lack of business ability	25	12	7	10	8
Inability to collect debts	6	7	4	5	4
Failure to keep proper books	4	5	3	2	2
Seasonal conditions	3	5	3	1	1
Gambling or speculations	2	1	1	6	5
Personal reasons (incl. ill health)	—	31	19	8	6
Other reasons (not stated)	27	—	—	5	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 2000–01*.

### Non-business bankruptcies

The major cause of non-business bankruptcies in 2000–01 was unemployment (41%), followed by excessive use of credit (19%) and domestic discord (18%). Unemployment was also the highest contributor towards non-business bankruptcies in 1999–2000 (34%).

#### 10.5 MAJOR CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

Reason	1998–99	1999–2000		2000–01	
	no.	no.	%	no.	%
Unemployment	202	171	34	180	41
Domestic discord	103	111	21	78	18
Excessive use of credit	96	102	19	83	19
Ill health	46	64	12	36	8
Adverse litigation	43	49	9	43	10
Gambling or speculations	6	2	0	11	3
Liabilities on guarantees	—	2	0	3	1
Other causes	29	1	0	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 2000–01*.

## INDUSTRIES

**Agriculture** ABS Agricultural Survey data for 1999–2000 showed that there were 96 farming establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) greater than \$5,000 in the ACT. These farming establishments covered a total area of 47,000 hectares. The gross value of commodities produced rose by 2% to \$15.1m from the previous financial year. Increases in the values of crops, and livestock slaughtering and other disposals were partially offset by a decrease in the value of livestock products.

**Manufacturing** Sales and service income for the year 2000–01 by manufacturing management units operating in the Australian Capital Territory was \$713m, which resulted in an industry value added for the year of \$290m. Manufacturing management units operating in the ACT employed 4,400 persons at the end of June 2001 and paid \$173m in wages and salaries in 2000–01.

At the end of June 2001, the manufacturing industry making the largest contribution to employment in the ACT was printing, publishing and recorded media with 1,800 people (41% of total employed in manufacturing), followed by machinery and equipment manufacturing (800 or 18%). These two industries also made the largest contributions to wages and salaries paid (39% and 24% respectively). Printing, publishing and recorded media recorded the highest sales and service income (\$256m) followed by machinery and equipment manufacturing (\$111m).

**Retail trade** The retail industry contributed \$3,175m in turnover in 2000–01, an increase of \$336m (11%) from 1999–2000. The retail industries with the largest growth were hospitality and service (23%), other retailing (17%), clothing and soft good retailing (14%), and food retailing (13%). The retail industries with decreases in growth were recreational good retailing (down 9%) and household good retailing (down 3%).

**Wholesale trade** In 2000–01, at 2% of total factor income, wholesale trade made a similar contribution to the ACT economy as Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas and Water; Communication services and accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants. Total factor income was \$247m, a decrease of \$2m from 1999–2000. The two principle components were \$185m for compensation of employees and \$62m in gross operating surplus and gross mixed income.

## BUSINESS USE OF TECHNOLOGY

At the national level the number of Australian businesses embracing information technology (IT) continued to increase. The proportion of businesses using a computer increased to 84% at June 2001, up from 76% in June 2000.

In the ACT, 88% of businesses reported using computers. This included personal computers, laptops, notebooks, mainframes and mini-computers.

BUSINESS USE OF  
TECHNOLOGY *continued*

While the proportion of Australian businesses with access to the Internet continued to rise from 56% in June 2000 to 69% in June 2001, the range of activities being undertaken by businesses via the Internet also increased. At the end of June 2001 of the 10,000 businesses in the ACT, 73% had Internet access and 26% had a Web presence.

Internet commerce, was defined as placing or receiving orders for goods and services via the Internet, either with or without associated online payments. At 30 June 2001, at the national level nearly one-quarter of all businesses (24%) had undertaken Internet commerce during the previous 12 months. This compared with 39% of ACT businesses during the same period.

RESEARCH AND  
DEVELOPMENT

In 2000–01 business expenditure on research and development in the ACT was estimated at \$34.5m, an increase of 14.2% from \$30.2m in 1999–2000 and only 0.6% higher than the level in 1998–99. Nationally, there was an increase of 18% in business expenditure on research and development to \$4,825.3m in 2000–01.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

*Agriculture, Australia, 1999–2000*, cat. no. 7113.0

*Australian Business Register — Counts of ABNs*, cat. no. 1369.0.55.001

*Australian National Accounts*, cat. no. 5220.0

*Business Use of Information Technology*, cat. no. 8129.0

*Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 2000–2001*,  
cat. no. 8201.0

*Market Research Services, Australia, 2000–2001*, cat. no. 8112.0

*Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia, 1998–99*, cat no. 8112.0

*Retail Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 8501.0

Non-ABS

Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia

# Chapter 11



# Housing and Construction

## HOMES

Types of dwellings According to data from the Australian Housing Survey in 1999 there were 7.2 million private dwellings in Australia, with 120,700 of these in the ACT. Separate houses were by far the most common type of private dwelling, making up 81% of homes in the ACT. This follows the trend throughout Australia in 1999 where 80% of all private dwellings were separate houses. Flats were the second most common form of dwelling in both the ACT and Australia, making up 10 % of dwelling structures in the ACT and 11% in Australia. Semi-detached houses were the least common form of dwelling accounting for 8% of dwellings in the ACT. This was similar to the Australian rate of 9%.

### 11.1 PRIVATE DWELLINGS, BY TYPE — 1999

	ACT		Australia	
	'000	%	'000	%
Seperate House	98.2	81	5 735.4	80
Semi detached	10.0	8	641.4	9
Flat	12.3	10	798.5	11
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7 216.9</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Includes other private dwelling structure.

Source: Australian Housing Survey, 1999 (cat. no. 4182.0).

Age of dwelling In the ACT only 2% of homes were more than 50 years old, compared with the national rate of 18%.

### 11.2 PRIVATE DWELLINGS, BY AGE — 1999

	ACT		Australia	
	'000	%	'000	%
Age of Dwelling (years)				
Less than 5	8.9	7	533.4	7
5-9	20.1	17	773.7	11
10-14	15.9	13	746.7	10
15-20	12.5	10	669.9	9
20-49	58.3	48	2 850.9	40
50 or more	2.7	2	1 296.6	18
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7 216.9</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Includes other private dwelling structure.

Source: Australian Housing Survey, 1999 (cat. no. 4182.0).

Household tenure In 1999, 37% of households in the ACT were owners with a mortgage, higher then the national rate of 33%. The proportion of owners without a mortgage was lower, at 31%. This compared with the proportion for Australia, with 37% of owners without a mortgage. While the proportion of renters was lower in the ACT than the national proportion, there was a higher percentage renting public housing (that is, from the state housing authority) in the ACT (10%) compared with Australia at 5%.

Household tenure *continued*

The household median income in Canberra (\$991) was \$124 higher than all capital cities (\$867). There was a higher income (\$908) for owners without a mortgage in Canberra than for all capital cities (\$645). The median weekly income of all capital city owners with a mortgage (\$1,225) was similar to that of Canberra (\$1,325). Renters with both the State Housing Authority (\$301) and private landlords (\$823) in the ACT had median weekly incomes higher than the median weekly income for all capital city renters with either the State Housing Authority (\$291) or private landlords (\$784).

### 11.3 HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE — 1999

	Canberra		All capital cities			
	'000	%	Median weekly income \$	'000	%	Median weekly income \$
Owners						
Owner without a mortgage	37.1	31	908	1 712.8	37	645
Owner with a mortgage	45.1	37	1 325	1 513.1	33	1 225
Renters						
State housing authority	12.2	10	301	240.5	5	291
Private landlord	21.5	18	823	974.7	21	784
Total renters (a)	36.9	31	712	1 279.6	28	668
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>4 604.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>867</b>

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent free and other tenure.

Source: Australian Housing Survey, 1999 (cat. no. 4182.0).

## PUBLIC HOUSING

According to Census of Population and Housing data, by August 2001 there were 20,708 households renting public housing from the ACT Housing Authority. The structure of these households was different to the pattern shown for ACT households as a whole.

The biggest difference was in one parent families, with 35% of ACT Housing Authority households in this category, but comprising only 11% of all ACT households. Lone person households made up 18% of Housing Authority tenants while only 11% of all households in the ACT were in this category.

Conversely, while 71% of all households in the ACT were couple families with or without children, only 43% of Housing Authority tenants were in this category.

#### 11.4 PUBLIC HOUSING TENANTS, AUGUST 2001

	Public housing authority tenants		All ACT households	
	no.	%	no.	%
Couple family with children	6 935	34	127 146	51
Couple family without children	1 869	9	49 571	20
One parent family	7 176	35	26 460	11
Other family	134	1	1 972	1
Lone person household	3 768	18	27 408	11
Other households(a)	826	4	16 216	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 708</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>248 773</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Includes 'Group', 'Visitors Only' and 'Other not classifiable' households.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

#### HOUSE PRICES

In the December quarter 2001, data from the Real Estate Institute of Australia showed the moving annual median house price in Canberra was \$206,300, a rise of 14% from the same period in 2000. This was the third highest median price behind Sydney (\$325,300) and Melbourne (\$269,800). The annual median price for flats/units/townhouses in Canberra was \$156,900 in the December Quarter 2001, up 12% compared with the December Quarter 2000 (\$140,300).

#### 11.5 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES \$'000, TREND — DECEMBER QUARTER

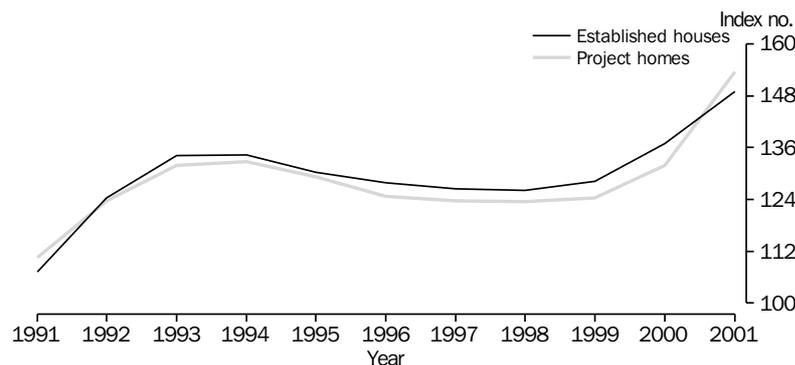
	Median house prices				Median flats/units/townhouse prices			
	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
Canberra	155.5	161.5	180.8	206.3	128.5	131.1	140.3	156.9
Sydney	258.1	286.3	309.5	325.3	219.5	236.0	252.4	287.8
Melbourne	195.0	227.9	249.8	296.8	146.5	174.3	191.9	229.7
Brisbane	144.3	144.0	149.1	184.8	143.6	139.0	145.8	164.3
Adelaide	120.3	127.5	132.6	150.2	89.6	91.7	94.6	109.8
Perth	142.9	148.5	156.7	167.1	119.7	107.1	114.3	123.6
Hobart	107.3	112.2	117.8	120.6	79.0	85.5	88.9	88.5
Darwin	173.5	179.4	186.8	188.0	127.2	155.6	146.6	149.8

Source: Market Facts, Real Estate Institute of Australia.

#### HOUSE PRICE INDEX

The house price indexes provide measures of changes over time in the price of established houses and project homes. The annual house price index for established houses rose in Canberra in 2000–01 by 10% to 149.1 index points. This was the highest recorded annual house price index for Canberra. The previous highest was 137.0 in 1999–2000. The 10% rise in the house price index indicates continuing growth that started in 1998–99, following a period of decline from 1993–94 to 1997–98. The house price index for project homes in Canberra also continued to increase, rising from 131.9 index points to 153.5 index points, an increase of 16%.

### 11.6 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES, CANBERRA, Financial year average



Source: House Price Indexes, December Quarter 2001 (cat. no. 6415.0).

### HOUSING COSTS

Housing costs are the ongoing outlay incurred by people in providing for their shelter. The Survey of Income and Housing Costs provided data on major outlays on housing such as mortgage payments, rent payments and property rates.

In 1999–2000 the mean weekly housing costs for all owner and renter households in Canberra was \$161. This compared with \$133 for similar capital city households in Australia. Owners in Canberra who spent the most per week were those with a mortgage (\$259), compared to owners without a mortgage, who spent \$30 per week. Households renting from private landlords in the Canberra paid less per week (\$169) compared with the capital cities average per week (\$182). In Canberra owners with a mortgage spent 18% of their income on housing, only slightly less than tenants from the ACT housing authority (19%).

### 11.7 HOUSING COSTS, BY TENURE TYPE — 1999–2000

	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
		\$	%		\$	%
<b>Owners</b>						
Owner without a mortgage	31.0	30	3	1 664.9	24	3
Owner with a mortgage	51.1	259	18	1 578.2	228	17
<b>Renters</b>						
State housing authority	12.2	73	19	251.8	74	18
Private landlord	23.4	169	16	993.0	182	20
Total(a)	36.5	134	16	1 290.0	157	19
<b>All household types</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4 553.1</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>13</b>

(a) Includes other renters.

Source: Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 1999–2000, data available on request.

## HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX

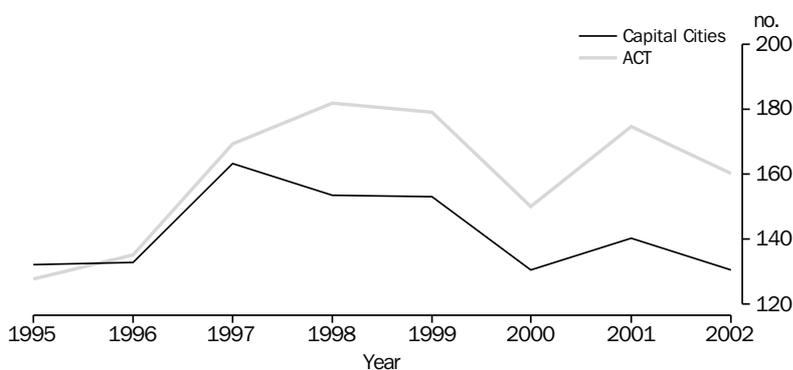
The housing affordability index is a measure of household disposable income as a ratio of income required to meet payments on a typical dwelling. A higher index number represents more affordable housing. In the year from March 2001 to March 2002 house price affordability dropped by 8% in the ACT. This was the third lowest drop behind Sydney (5%) and Perth (7%). The Housing Affordability index in the ACT had been fluctuating between 127.8 index points and 181.9 index points annually since March 1995. From the March quarter 1997 the ACT Housing Affordability Index had been consistently higher than the average for all capital cities. The national average for all capital cities in March 2002 was 130.6 index points, lower than the ACT figure for the same quarter (160.4 index points).

### 11.8 AFFORDABILITY INDEX BY CAPITAL CITY (EXCLUDING DARWIN)

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Adelaide	Hobart	ACT
Dec 00	94.2	126.4	168.7	181.2	208.5	257.5	163.5
Mar 01	100.6	143.6	176.7	184.3	209.9	253.4	174.7
Jun 01	102.5	138.3	181.2	194.5	211.3	281.4	159.8
Sep 01	103.4	132	188.2	199.1	212.1	293.2	166.3
Dec 01	95.1	129.4	181.4	200	203.2	305.7	162.9
Mar 02	95.3	122.7	159.7	171.4	181.9	279.1	160.4

Source: Housing Report March Quarter 2002, Housing Industry Association.

### 11.9 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX



Source: Housing Report March Quarter 2002, HIA

## RENTAL PROPERTIES

In the December quarter 2001, median weekly rent for three bedroom houses in Canberra was \$235 per week. Median weekly rents for two bedroom flats/units in Canberra was \$230 per week.

### 11.10 MEDIAN WEEKLY RENTS — DECEMBER QUARTER 2001

	3 bedroom houses	2 bedroom flats/units
Canberra	235	230
Sydney	240	270
Melbourne	200	185
Brisbane	200	185
Adelaide	190	140
Perth	166	138
Hobart	165	135
Darwin	235	190

Source: *Market Facts, Real Estate Institute of Australia.*

## CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The value of total construction in the ACT fell by \$315.9m (33%) to \$629.9m in 2000–01. Non-residential construction fell 43% while residential construction and engineering construction both fell 30%. Of the total value of building construction commenced during 2000–01, residential building made up 45%, non-residential 25%, and engineering construction made up 30%. This represented a change in the proportion of each sector's contribution to the total value of commitments commenced and reflected greater spending in the ACT on residential building over the last year.

### 11.11 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS COMMENCED

	<i>Residential building</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>	<i>Engineering Construction</i>	<i>Total construction</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1995–96	287.4	332.8	145.2	765.4
1996–97	257.9	379.9	121.3	759.1
1997–98	196.9	341	147.8	685.7
1998–99	308.3	315.2	268.3	891.8
1999–00	402	277.5	266.3	945.8
2000–01	285.5	158.6	185.8	629.9

Source: *Building Activity, ACT (cat. no. 8752.8); Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat no. 8762.0).*

## RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Residential building involves the construction of one or more dwelling units, which can comprise either new houses or new other residential buildings, such as flats, apartments, villa units, townhouses and duplexes.

**Approvals** The number of new dwelling units approved in 2000–01 decreased from the previous year by 24% (to 1,746). Just over half (55%) of all approvals in the ACT in 2000–01 were for houses. There were 924 private sector houses approved in 2000–01, and 43 public sector houses approved. This was a decrease of 47% for the private sector, but an increase of 87% for the public sector. Nationally, the number of private sector approvals for new houses fell by 35% to 78,577, and in the public sector approvals fell by 37% to 1,108.

Commencements and completions      The total number of residential dwellings commenced in the ACT fell by 32% to 1,645 in 2000–01. Of the new residential dwellings commenced 62% (1,011) were houses.

The number of completions in the ACT in 2000–01 fell by 5% to 1,978. Of these completions, 63% (1,236) were houses.

#### 11.12 NEW RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Approvals						
Houses	1 208	1 224	1 101	1 297	1 500	967
Other residential	857	727	293	644	804	779
Total	2 065	1 951	1 394	1 941	2 304	1 746
Commencements						
Houses	1 290	1 157	1 022	1 364	1 460	1 011
Other residential	927	729	236	615	948	634
Total	2 217	1 886	1 258	1 979	2 408	1 645
Completed						
Houses	1 339	1 230	1 099	1 149	1 371	1 236
Other residential	1 023	815	415	366	717	742
Total	2 362	2 048	1 514	1 515	2 088	1 978
Under construction at the end of the period						
Houses	457	383	306	492	582	356
Other residential	531	424	245	494	633	525
Total	988	807	551	986	1 215	881

Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, (cat. no. 8752.8), Building.*

#### ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The major components of engineering construction work done in 2000–01 were telecommunications (40%) and roads, highways and subdivisions (26%). Traditionally these two sectors have been the major contributors to engineering activity in the ACT, however both sectors experienced a fall from 1999–2000 to 2000–01 (telecommunication down 18% and roads, highways and subdivisions down 1%).

Following a period of growth in engineering construction for the value of work commenced, there was a drop in 1999–2000 of 1%, followed by a larger drop in 2000–01 of 30%. This was reflected in all sectors, with the most significant decrease seen in Pipelines (down 85%), Water, storage and supply (down 54%) and Recreation (down 49%).

The private sector showed a fall in total growth in 2000–01 of 40% (down \$68m) compared with the previous year. The public sector continued the fall from 1998–99 to 1999–2000, decreasing 14% (\$13.5m) in 2000–01.

### 11.13 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Water, storage and supply	Sewerage and drainage	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	Pipelines	Recreation	Telecom- munications	Other	<b>Total</b>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Private Sector</b>									
1995-96	46.3	—	1.1	—	3.9	19	—	0.2	<b>70.6</b>
1996-97	34.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	5.2	—	0.1	<b>42</b>
1997-98	39.1	1.2	3.2	—	2.3	15.2	0.1	1.5	<b>62.6</b>
1998-99	80.9	5.9	6.7	—	—	10.4	—	3.1	<b>107</b>
1999-2000	47.3	4.4	1.6	0.4	26.5	61.7	24.1	1.9	<b>167.8</b>
2000-01	46.3	0.4	3.7	—	4.1	32.8	12	1.5	<b>100.8</b>
<b>Public Sector</b>									
1995-96	1.9	4.7	7.9	13.5	—	—	46.7	—	<b>74.6</b>
1996-97	2	0.5	11.4	14.6	—	—	50.8	—	<b>79.3</b>
1997-98	2	2.8	9.1	15.8	—	—	55.5	—	<b>85.2</b>
1998-99	2.5	5.2	27.8	15	11.4	—	110.7	—	<b>161.3</b>
1999-2000	2.1	5.1	8.5	16.6	—	—	66.7	—	<b>98.7</b>
2000-01	2.3	4.1	5.2	11.4	—	—	62.2	—	<b>85.2</b>
<b>Total</b>									
1995-96	48.2	4.7	9	13.5	3.9	19	46.7	0.2	<b>145.2</b>
1996-97	36.2	0.6	11.9	14.9	1.5	5.2	50.8	0.1	<b>121.3</b>
1997-98	41.1	4	12.3	15.8	2.3	15.2	55.5	1.5	<b>147.8</b>
1998-99	83.4	11.1	34.5	15	—	10.4	110.7	3.1	<b>268.3</b>
1999-2000	49.3	9.4	10.1	16.8	26.5	61.7	90.4	1.9	<b>266.3</b>
2000-01	48.6	4.5	9	11.5	4.1	32.8	74.3	1	<b>185.8</b>

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, 2000-01* (cat no. 8762.0).

### INFORMATION SOURCES

#### ABS

*Australian Housing Survey, 1999*, cat. no. 4182.0

2001 Census of Population and Housing

*House Price Indexes, December qtr 2001*, cat. no. 5415.0

*Building Activity, ACT, September qtr 2001*, cat. no. 8752.8

*Engineering Construction Activity, Australia*, cat. no. 8762.0

*Building Approvals, Australia, March 2001*, cat. no. 8731.0

*Building Approvals NSW & ACT December qtr 2001*, cat. no. 8731.1

#### NON-ABS

Housing Industry Association, *Housing Report March 2002*

Real Estate Institute of Australia, *Market Facts, December qtr 2001*



## **Chapter 12**



## **Tourism, Culture and Recreation**

## VISITORS

The Australian Capital Territory offers many renowned tourist attractions including the new National Museum of Australia, both the old and new Parliament Houses, the recently renovated Australian War Memorial, the National Art Gallery and the Australian Institute of Sport.

### Domestic overnight visitors

Data from the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) indicated that in the year ended 31 December 2001, an estimated 2.1 million Australian (domestic) visitors came to the ACT and stayed at least one night. The most prevalent reason given was to visit friends and relatives (37%), followed by holiday or leisure (34%). One-quarter (25%) came for business purposes. This category included work travel for transport crews, attendance at conferences, conventions, exhibitions and trade fairs, and for training and research related to employment.

#### 12.1 DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS(a) — YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001

<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	'000	%
Visit friends or relatives	778	37
Holiday	710	34
Business	520	25
Other	94	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 102</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians, December Quarter, 2001*.

Almost three-quarters (71%) of domestic overnight visitors travelled to the ACT by private vehicle and 20% by air. Over two-fifths (44%) of domestic overnight visitors stayed with friends or relatives, and almost as many (42%) stayed in a hotel, resort, motel or motor inn. Over two-thirds (68%) of domestic overnight visitors were from NSW and 17% were from Victoria.

### International visitors

In the year ended 30 June 2000, visitors from the United Kingdom comprised the largest proportion of international visitors in the ACT (14%), followed by Taiwan and the United States of America (both 13%). Visitors from Continental Europe, as a group, comprised 20% of international visitors to the ACT.

### 12.2 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a) — YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000

<i>Country of usual residence</i>	'000	%
United Kingdom	25.8	14
Continental Europe		
Germany	12.7	7
Other Europe	24.2	13
USA	23.3	13
Canada	5.4	3
Taiwan	23.6	13
China	10.4	6
Japan	10.0	6
New Zealand	8.3	5
Other Asia	25.3	14
Other countries	13.4	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.4</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia, June Quarter 2000*.

International visitors showed a different pattern to domestic visitors in their main purpose of visit to the ACT. The main reason international visitors arrived in the ACT was for a holiday (62%) followed by business purposes (14%) and visiting friends and relatives (12%).

### 12.3 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a) — YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000

<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	'000	%
Holiday	113.1	62
Business	26.1	14
Visit friends and relatives	22.6	12
Other	20.5	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.4</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia, June Quarter 2000*.

## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In the March quarter 2002 there were 62 tourist accommodation establishments within the ACT with 15 rooms or more, employing 2,387 people. These establishments comprised 15 licensed hotels with facilities, 27 motels and guest houses with facilities and 20 serviced apartments. Nearly three quarters (73%) of these establishments were rated three star or above.

Accommodation establishments in the ACT had a room occupancy rate of 62% in the March quarter 2002, increasing from 59% in the same quarter in 2001.

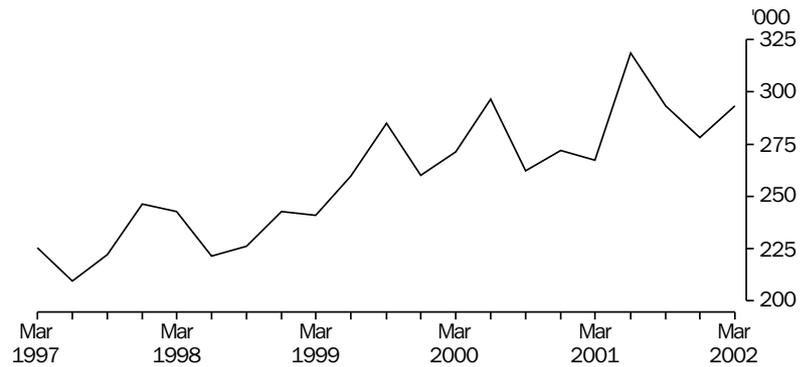
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION  
continued

In the March quarter 2002, guests in the ACT stayed 2.4 days compared with 2.2 days for the same quarter in 2001. Average lengths of stay were:

- serviced apartments — 4.2 days;
- motels — 2 days; and
- licensed hotels with facilities — 1.8 days.

The room nights occupied during the March quarter 2002 were 293,300, an increase on both the March 2001 and March 2000 quarters of 10% and 8% respectively.

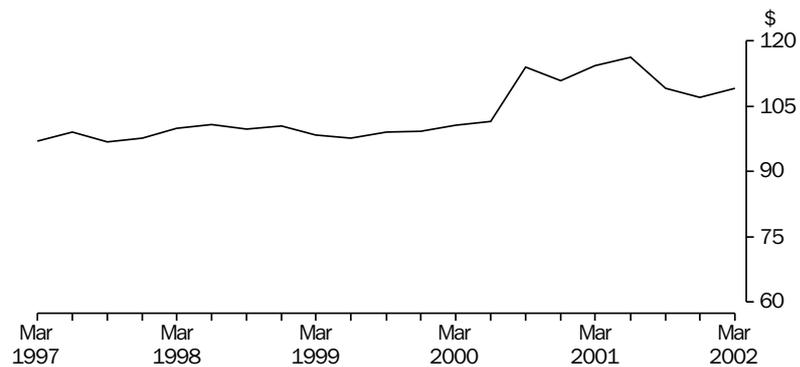
12.4 ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia, March Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8635.0).

Takings from all establishments in the March quarter 2002 were \$32m. The average takings per room night occupied in the March quarter 2002 was \$109.

12.5 AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia, March Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8635.0)

## 12.6 HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS — DECEMBER

	<i>Room nights occupied</i>	<i>Takings in current prices</i>	<i>Takings in 1989–90 prices</i>
	'000	\$m	\$m
1996(a)	821.5	76.5	58.8
1997	903.3	88.1	68.3
1998	933.1	93.5	71.9
1999	1 045.8	103.1	78.7
2000	1 102.0	117.4	85.4
2001	1 157.7	129.5	90.5

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the Survey of Tourist Accommodation. For further details, refer to the source publication.

Source: ABS, *Tourism Indicators, Australia, December Quarter 2001 (cat. no. 8634.0)*.

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

**Attendance** Parliament House continued to be the most popular national tourist attraction in the ACT with an estimated 1,141,357 visitors in 2001. Other major attractions were the Australian War Memorial, the National Gallery of Australia and the Australian National Botanic Gardens.

### 12.7 VISITS TO MAJOR CANBERRA ATTRACTIONS(a)

	1998	1999(b)	2000(b)	2001(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Parliament House	1 161 323	1 139 366	1 070 123	1 141 357
Australian War Memorial	679 357	853 405	882 424	990 000
National Gallery of Australia	481 034	471 805	380 197	589 569
Australian National Botanic Gardens	352 749	320 728	327 915	385 450
National Science & Technology Centre	292 155	105 237	240 095	320 332
National Capital Exhibition	351 636	317 572	n.a.	212 701
Royal Australian Mint	95 294	60 584	n.a.	209 242
Old Parliament House	132 379	180 208	155 387	183 785
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve	103 784	12 900	157 988	176 043
National Dinosaur Museum	54 898	55 771	59 388	157 540
Screen Sound Australia	87 710	83 225	67 500	104 140
National Library Exhibition	51 449	123 882	100 568	91 300
CDSCC Tracking Station(c)	58 665	71 431	64 500	69 523
Electoral Education Office	66 582	60 744	63 226	64 712
Telstra Tower	348 793	346 993	261 536	n.a.
High Court of Australia	109 334	108 708	n.a.	n.a.
Australian Institute of Sport	115 710	37 973	n.a.	n.a.
Stromlo Observatory	30 865	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
National Museum (Yaramundi)	10 632	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Includes ACT residents.

(b) Some data not available from Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation, at time of publication.

(c) Canberra Deep Space Communications Center.

Source: *Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation*.

National heritage	<p>All states and territories have specific legislation which protects Indigenous archaeological sites regardless of land tenure. There were 27 Indigenous places in the ACT on the Register of the National Estate at 30 June 2001 and 897 places in Australia. There were 18 modified trees (scarred and carved) that were on the register, with other places consisting of occupation sites (two places), grinding grooves (two places), art sites (two places) and quarries, stone arrangements and places of significance to aboriginal people all with one place each.</p> <p>There were 178 historic places in the ACT listed on the Register of the National Estate at 30 June 2001 and 9,889 historic places in Australia. Of the ACT listings, 19% (34 places) were for farming and grazing, 9% (16 places) were parks, gardens and trees, with education, religious and military sites each accounting for 7% (13 places).</p>
Attendance at selected venues	<p>The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducted surveys of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues in April 1999. The scope of those surveys included persons aged 15 years and over who attended a cultural venue or activity at least once during the previous 12 months. Attendance rates were calculated as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. Direct comparisons should not be made with attendance data held by venues since that data may also contain details of attendees aged less than 15 years or out of scope of the ABS surveys.</p> <p>Residents of the ACT had the highest attendance rates for eight of the 12 venues and activities. In addition, residents of the ACT shared the highest rate for attendance at botanic gardens with Victoria (41%). Residents of the ACT rated higher attendance for art galleries (38%) and also had a high attendance rate for museums (26%), higher than the Australian average of around 20% for each of these types of cultural venues.</p> <p>Almost 10 million Australians (9,987,600) aged 15 years and over had been to see a movie at least once during the 12 months to April 1999, an attendance rate of 67%. Cinemas were the most popular venue in the ACT with an attendance rate of 74%. Libraries (46%) were the second most popular followed by the Botanic Gardens (41%).</p>

## 12.8 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES — APRIL 1999

	ACT	Aust.
	%	%
Cinema	73.5	67.0
Library	45.8	38.1
Botanic gardens	40.9	36.1
Art gallery	37.7	21.2
Animal and marine park	36.9	33.9
Popular music	30.2	25.4
Museum	25.8	19.9
Other performing arts	22.2	17.8
Theatre	21.7	16.5
Opera or musical	18.0	16.3
Classical music	14.2	8.8
Dance	13.8	9.0

Source: ABS, *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, April 1999* (cat. no. 4114.0).

## Participation by children

Data from the first comprehensive survey by the ABS of the cultural and leisure activities of Australian children aged five to 14 years was released in January 2001, in the publication *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia* (cat. no. 4901.0).

This publication covered the 12 month period to April 2000, and provided details on participation in selected organised cultural activities and organised sports outside of school hours for all states/territories. It also provided information on participation in selected leisure activities (such as bike riding and watching television or videos) outside of school hours, during the most recent two school weeks prior to interview, and presented details on computer usage by children both during and outside of school hours over the 12 month period prior to interview.

Three-quarters of children aged five to 14 years in the ACT participated in organised sport and cultural activities, the highest participation rate of all states and territories. Cultural activities included playing a musical instrument, singing, dancing and drama. Playing a musical instrument was the most popular of the activities with a participation rate 22%, followed by dancing (11%). The ACT had a 6% participation rate in drama, second to Queensland (7%) and higher than the national average of 5%.

At 63%, participation in organised sport in the ACT was second only to the Northern Territory (66%).

12.9 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES — APRIL 2000

	Participation rate					
	Selected cultural activities					
	Playing a musical instrument	Singing	Dancing	Drama	Total	Organised sport
	%	%	%	%	%	%
NSW	18.9	4.4	11.9	3.7	31.5	60.2
Vic.	16.7	3.6	9.0	3.8	25.8	58.8
Qld.	18.3	6.4	9.5	6.7	31.3	56.1
SA	16.9	6.4	9.7	4.1	28.3	61.5
WA	17.5	4.0	12.1	6.0	29.4	61.4
Tas.	19.1	4.6	6.2	4.3	27.5	59.1
NT(a)	11.3	*2.7	8.4	*1.9	22.0	65.5
ACT	22.4	5.9	10.9	6.1	33.8	62.5
<b>Aust.</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>

(a) Comprises predominantly urban areas only.

Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2000* (cat. no. 4901.0).

CULTURAL FUNDING

For the year to 30 June 2000, total funding on culture by the ACT Government was \$33m, an increase of 8% over the previous financial year. Almost two-thirds (65%) of the funding was for cultural facilities and services.

12.10 CULTURAL FUNDING(a)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cultural facilities and services	17.1	19.5	21.2
Broadcasting and film	0.1	—	0.1
Culture n.e.c.	10.9	10.8	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>

(a) Funding for sport, fitness and recreation is not considered to be cultural funding and therefore is excluded from these statistics.

Source: *Cultural Funding, Australia, 1999-2000* (cat. no. 4183.0).

SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

The ACT continued to be Australia's most active state/territory during 1999-2000 with a sport and physical activity participation rate of 65.3% for all persons aged 18 years and over, above the national rate of 54.7%.

The participation rates were highest in the ACT for the 18-24 age group (79.8%) and 25-34 year age group (73.6%). Participation rates remained over 57% for the remaining age groups, except for those aged 65 years and over (41.4%). The ACT participation rate for this age group was higher compared to other States and Territories with the exception of Western Australia (44.7%).

12.11 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT/PHYSICAL ACTIVITY(a) — 1999–2000

	ACT		Aust.	
	no.	Participation rate	no.	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	%
ORGANISED ACTIVITIES				
Males	40.7	37.7	2 267.0	33.3
Females	34.0	29.5	1 719.6	24.6
Persons	74.7	33.5	3 986.6	28.9
ALL ACTIVITIES				
Males	74.3	68.9	3 979.0	58.5
Females	71.2	61.9	3 562.7	50.9
Persons	145.5	65.3	7 541.7	54.7

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12 month period prior to interview.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000* (cat. no. 4177.0).

Most popular sports and physical activities

In the ACT activities with the highest participation rate in the year ended 30 June 2000 were walking (26.3%), followed by swimming (18.1%), aerobics/fitness (16.7%), and cycling (11.2%). Nationally, walking and swimming were also the two most popular activities with participation rates of 18.8% and 13.9% respectively.

12.12 PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORT/PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES — 1999–2000

	Participation rate(a)		
	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Aerobics/fitness	13.9	19.7	16.9
Billiards	3.1	*1.3	2.2
Cycling	14.2	8.5	11.2
Fishing	9.9	2.9	6.3
Golf	17.9	2.8	10.1
Ice/snow sports	3.8	3.0	3.4
Martial arts	3.2	2.3	2.7
Netball	*1.7	5.0	3.4
Running	8.5	5.8	7.1
Squash/racquetball	2.9	*1.0	2.0
Swimming	15.9	20.1	18.1
Tennis	9.1	7.4	8.2
Tenpin bowling	2.5	2.9	2.7
Touch football	4.2	3.1	3.6
Walking	20.0	32.2	26.3
Weight training	2.9	*1.5	2.2

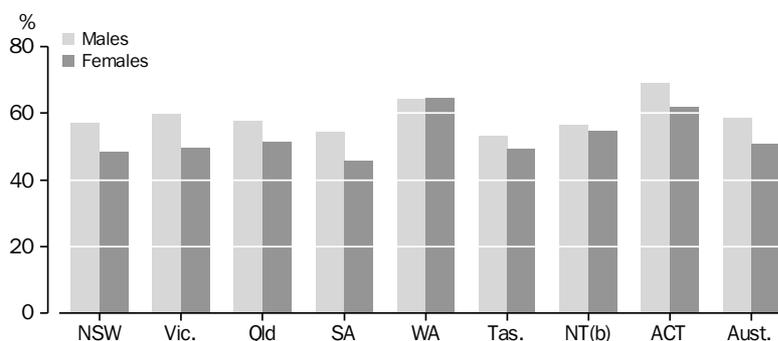
(a) The number of participants expressed as a percentage of persons aged 18 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000* (cat. no. 4177.0).

Most popular sports and physical activities *continued*

The ACT had the highest male participation rate in sport and physical activities at 68.9%, while Western Australia had the highest female participation rate (64.6%).

12.13 PARTICIPATION RATES(a)—1999–2000



(a) Persons aged 18 years and over. (b) Includes predominately urban areas only.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000* (cat. no. 4177.0).

## SPORTS ATTENDANCE

Attendance at sports events

In the 12 months to April 1999, ACT residents aged 15 years and over had the second highest attendance rate for sporting events of all the States and Territories, at 50%. Northern Territory had the highest rate at 59%, while the rate for Australia was 47%.

The most popular sporting event attended in the ACT was rugby league, with an attendance rate of 20%. The next most popular sports were rugby union (14%) and horse racing (10%).

12.14 SPORTS ATTENDANCE(a), MAIN SPORTS — APRIL 1999

	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
Australian rules	19.4	8.2	2 509.2	16.8
Horse racing	24.2	10.3	1 756.4	11.8
Motor sports	19.0	8.0	1 574.3	10.6
Rugby league	47.8	20.2	1 501.1	10.1
Cricket	12.9	5.4	942.5	6.3
Soccer	12.8	5.4	621.2	4.2
Harness racing	3.3	1.4	534.8	3.6
Basketball	15.5	6.5	526.0	3.5
Rugby union	32.5	13.8	446.2	3.0
Tennis	*1.6	*0.7	444.0	3.0
Dog racing	*1.9	*0.8	276.4	1.9
Netball	*2.4	*1.0	248.7	1.7

Source: *Sports Attendance, Australia, April 1999* (cat. no. 4174.0).

Attendance rates for both males and females for Australia were highest in the 15–24 years age group. The attendance rates for both sexes declined after the 45–54 year age group.

## 12.15 ATTENDANCE BY AGE — APRIL 1999

	ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)				
15–24	33.8	68.6	1 682.9	63.1
25–34	26.2	55.0	1 648.6	57.7
35–44	24.2	51.8	1 436.3	49.4
45–54	19.6	44.3	1 172.8	46.6
55–64	9.2	38.8	586.0	35.3
65 and over	4.9	19.8	504.3	21.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>7 030.8</b>	<b>47.1</b>

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia, April 1999 (cat. no. 4174.0).

## INFORMATION SOURCES

## ABS

*Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, April 1999,*  
cat. no. 4114.0

*Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia,*  
*April 2000,* cat. no. 4901.0

*Cultural Funding, Australia, 1999–2000,* cat. no. 4183.0

*Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000,*  
cat. no. 4177.0

*Sports Attendance, April 1999,* cat. no. 4174.0

*Tourist Accommodation, Australia, March Quarter 2002,* cat. no. 8635.0

*Tourism Indicators, Australia, December Quarter 2001,* cat. no. 8634.0

## Non-ABS

Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation

Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia, June*  
*Quarter 2000*

Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians, December Quarter*  
*2001*



# Chapter 13



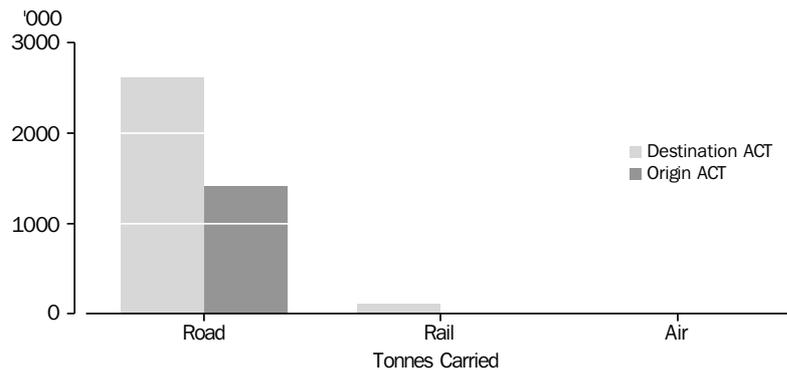
# Transport

## TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS

The factor incomes of transport and storage contributed 3% of total factor income by industry to the ACT economy in 2001. Due to its geographical placement, ACT transport movements are restricted to the three primary modes of road, rail and air services.

The tonnage of freight carried into the ACT by all modes for the 12 months ended 31 March 2001 was 2.7 million tonnes, of which, 1.8 million tonnes (68%) originated from NSW. There were 1.4 million tonnes carried that originated in the ACT during the same period.

13.1 TONNES CARRIED ACT, 12 months ending 31 March 2001



Source: ABS Freight Movements, Summary cat. no. 9220.0

The majority of freight tonnage carried into and out of the ACT were by road transport (96% and 99% respectively). Only 4% of incoming freight tonnes carried and less than 1% of departing freight tonnes carried were by rail while air services accounted for less than 1% of both incoming and departing freight tonnages moved during the 12 months ended 31 March 2001.

13.2 TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS, BY MODE OF TRANSPORT, 12 months ending 31 March 2001

	Road	Rail	Air	Total
<b>Tonnes Carried</b>				
Origin ACT	1 414	11	3	1 428
Destination ACT	2 615	111	4	2 730
<b>Tonne-Kilometres Travelled</b>				
Origin ACT	216 190	5 671	1 741	223 602
Destination ACT	603 355	32 772	2 189	638 317

Source: Freight Movements, Australia, Summary (cat. no. 9220.0).

## ROADS AND LICENCES

### Roads and community pathways

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. As at April 2002 there were 2,610 kilometres of roads in the ACT. This was a reduction of 50km from the previous year and resulted from improvements to the reporting procedures and databases used by the Department of Urban Services.

Roads and community pathways *continued*

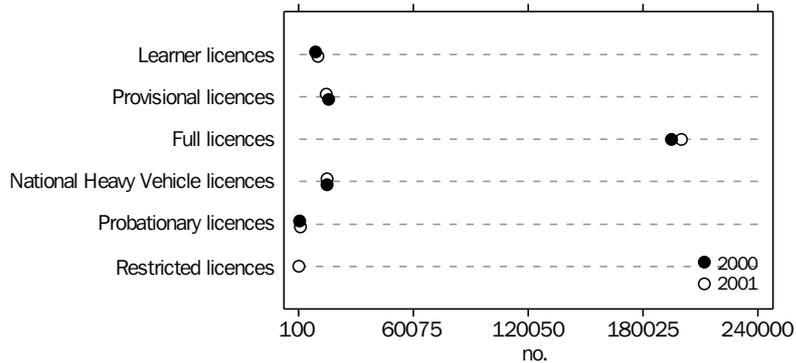
The total stock of roads owned and serviced by the ACT Government was divided into three categories. National highways comprised 20 kilometres of road (unchanged from the previous years figure). Territorial roads comprised 730 kilometres (a reduction of 35 kilometres from the previous period) and 1,860 kilometres of municipal roads (a reduction of 15 kilometres). At April 2002, there were 216 roundabouts, 174 intersection traffic lights (an increase of 5) and 23 signal pedestrian crossings.

At April 2002 the ACT had a total of 2,270 kilometres of community pathways (including cycle paths and pedestrian paths). This was an increase of 80 kilometres since February 2001.

Licences

There were 239,993 vehicle driver's licences held by residents in the ACT at February 2002. The majority of licences were for vehicles only (90%), followed by licences for combined motor cycle/motor vehicle licences (10%), national heavy vehicle licences (6%), provisional licences (6%) and learner permits (4%). Less than 1% of licences were for motorcycles only. During the year 2000–01 the Department of Urban Services conducted 4,090 learner driver competency tests.

13.3 ACT LICENCE DISTRIBUTION—2 February 2002



Source: Department of Urban Services, MVR Licence Distribution Report, 2 February 2002.

## PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Buses

The main source of public transportation in the ACT was provided by the ACT Omnibus Network (ACTION). ACTION was 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 2001 ACTION employed 685 staff and operated:

- 347 buses;
- four interchanges;
- two bus depots and daily maintenance workshops; and
- three support vehicles.

Buses *continued* Passenger boardings continued to fall in 2000–01 to 15.6 million boardings, from a high of 24.0 million in 1995–96. Bus kilometres also decreased, from 23.0 million kilometres a year to 21.5 million kilometres a year. The number of buses in the fleet remained steady at 347 in 2000–01. Real operating costs decreased by 6% in 2000–01 while real fare revenue decreased by less than 1%.

#### 13.4 ACTION BUS SERVICE, SELECTED STATISTICS

	Unit	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Operating statistics							
Passenger boardings	'000	24 001	17 410	17 100	16 155	15 997	15 646
Bus kilometres	'000	20 870	18 846	20 225	22 563	22 951	21 574
Buses in fleet	no.	386	375	360	364	347	347
Employees	no.	802	801	753	806	693	685
Financial statements							
Real operating cost	\$'000	66 474	72 492	67 064	71,672	70,832	66,614
Real fares revenue	\$'000	15 677	17 236	17 871	16 266	16 572	16 454
Real deficit	\$'000	39 140	45 416	42 854	48 323	47 192	41 889

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services.

**Taxis** An integral part of the public transport system was provided by taxis. Canberra Cabs, with a fleet of 243 taxis (an increase of 10 from the previous year) operating on a 24 hour basis was the sole provider of an ACT based taxi dispatch service. All 243 taxis were independently owned and operated and competed for hiring throughout the ACT. In terms of equity and accessibility, 26 wheelchair accessible taxis were affiliated with Canberra Cabs.

The proposal to transfer the 26 wheelchair accessible taxi licences to Yellow Cabs did not proceed and the establishment of a second network was held in abeyance.

**Coach and rail services** Other public transport systems included the NSW Countrylink rail and coach system which transported customers out of and into the ACT from NSW. In 2001 the number of passengers boarding trains in Canberra was 99,092, while 100,536 passengers alighted in Canberra. During the same period 23,017 people boarded coaches in Canberra and 22,206 passengers alighted.

#### 13.5 COACH AND RAIL PASSENGERS

	1999–2000	2000–2001	% change
Origin Canberra			
Rail passengers	93 130	99 092	6
Coach passengers	12 197	23 017	89
Destination Canberra			
Rail passengers	94 191	100 536	7
Coach passengers	11 324	22 206	96

Source: Yield Control Manager, CountryLink.

Domestic aircraft travel Airline services, for reporting purposes, have traditionally been classified as either domestic (Qantas and Ansett airlines), or regional services, including carriers such as Kendall, Impulse and Air Services Australia. Virgin Blue commenced domestic operations in Australia in August 2000 and Impulse Airlines ceased trading as a domestic carrier in May 2001. Ansett Australia ceased trading in September 2001.

Domestic and Regional passenger figures reflect fluctuations in the number of passengers the major airlines book to regional carriers. These fluctuations are quite noticeable for the periods 1996–97 and 2000–01.

In 2000–01 total revenue passengers for both domestic and regional increased by 7% (137,998 passengers). Domestic revenue passengers decreased by 12% (173,545 passengers) from 1999–2000 and regional revenue passengers increased by 62% (311,543 passengers).

### 13.6 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, REVENUE PASSENGERS

	Domestic(a)			Regional			Total traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1991–92	631 885	635 481	1 267 366	46 203	47 258	93 461	678 088	682 739	1 360 827
1992–93	623 515	636 646	1 260 161	63 196	58 552	121 748	686 711	695 198	1 381 909
1993–94	669 346	690 555	1 359 901	78 829	75 694	154 523	748 175	766 249	1 514 424
1994–95	734 458	749 542	1 484 000	99 255	95 815	195 070	833 713	845 357	1 679 070
1995–96	748 947	757 733	1 506 680	122 904	120 024	242 928	871 851	877 757	1 749 608
1996–97	677 809	680 015	1 357 824	185 369	191 525	376 894	863 178	871 540	1 734 718
1997–98(b)	698 312	691 514	1 389 826	213 058	221 631	434 689	911 370	913 145	1 824 515
1998–99(b)	684 334	683 143	1 367 477	224 513	228 767	453 280	908 847	911 910	1 820 757
1999–2000(b)	729 694	732 796	1 462 490	254 649	252 082	506 731	984 343	984 878	1 969 221

(a) 'Domestic' is calculated by aggregating the total traffic on board each flight stage instead of counting traffic once per flight number as for International and Regional data.

(b) Regional airline data for these years includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Road Safety.

Total passenger aircraft movements increased 26% to 51,867 movements in 2000–01.

### 13.7 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

	Domestic			Regional			Total traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
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
1997–98(a)	9 503	9 496	18 999	9 738	9 709	19 447	19 241	19 205	38 446
1998–99(a)	9 194	9 182	18 376	9 854	9 846	19 700	19 048	19 028	38 076
1999–00(a)	9 822	9 829	19 651	10 692	10 682	21 374	20 514	20 511	41 025
2000–01(a)	8 378	8 376	16 754	17 484	17 629	35 113	25 862	26 005	51 867

(a) Regional airline data for these years includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Road Safety.

## MOTOR VEHICLES

Registered motor vehicles Results from the ABS Motor Vehicle Census, Australia indicated that 203,391 motor vehicles (including motor cycles) were registered in the ACT at 31 March 2001. This represented 2% of the national vehicle fleet of 12,476,767 vehicles. Passenger vehicles and motorcycles made up 89% of registered motor vehicles in the ACT at 31 March 2001. Also registered were 28,666 other vehicles, including trailers, caravans and plant and equipment. The average age of the vehicle population in the ACT at 31 March 2001 remained unchanged at 10.1 years, compared with the average age of vehicles for Australia which decreased from 10.6 years at 31 October 1999 to 10.5 years at 31 March 2001.

### 13.8 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES(a)

	1997	1998(b)	1999	2001
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Motor vehicles</b>				
Passenger Vehicles	169 340	167 581	170 144	175 552
Light commercial vehicles	17 550	17 052	16 838	17 218
Campervans	596	533	522	505
Truck (c)				
Rigid (with GVM 4.5 Tonne or less)	607	655	623	599
Rigid (with greater than GVM 4.5 Tonne)	1 796	1 739	1 680	1 742
Articulated	272	257	246	258
Non-Freight carrying	69	101	89	76
Buses	1 007	1 053	1 011	1 008
Total	191 237	188 971	191 153	196 958
<b>Other (d)</b>				
Motor Cycles	6 001	5 843	5 880	6 433
Plant and equipment	478	690	496	442
Caravans	1 387	1 350	1 421	1 521
Trailers	23 418	23 817	24 771	26 703
Total	31 284	31 700	32 568	35 099
<b>Total</b>	<b>220 118</b>	<b>220 670</b>	<b>223 721</b>	<b>232 057</b>

(a) The motor vehicle census was conducted on 31 March in 2001, and on 31 October in each of the years 1997 to 1999.

(b) Variations in expected registrations for the ACT have occurred due to the assignment of DAS fleet vehicles to the state of the agency which operates the vehicle.

(c) The National Heavy Vehicle Scheme, introduced in all States/Territories during 1996, has had an impact on the classification and distribution of heavy vehicles.

(d) Excludes vehicles such as tractors, plant and equipment and motor vehicles not used on public roads that are not required to be registered.

Source: ABS, *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, March 2001* (cat. no. 9309.0).

New motor vehicle registrations New motor vehicle registrations were an important economic indicator which showed particular volatility with the introduction of GST on sales and the pro-rata credit of GST for business purchases.

New motor vehicle registrations *continued*

There were 13,811 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in the ACT in the year ended June 2001, an increase of 6% on the 13,050 vehicles registered in 1999–2000. Passenger vehicles accounted for 91% of all new registrations (excluding motorcycles) in the ACT. Light commercial vehicles decreased by 4% from 1999–2000. There were 660 new motor cycle registrations issued in the ACT in 2000–01, an increase of 31% on the previous year.

### 13.9 REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

	Australian Capital Territory				Australia			
	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Passenger vehicles	15 403	13 741	11 660	12 530	654 697	671 513	596 357	684 568
Light commercial vehicles	1 114	1 065	1 221	1 173	96 762	103 568	110 176	99 844
Trucks								
Rigid	43	58	88	70	11 387	13 182	13 502	12 171
Articulated	11	9	11	7	4 006	3 973	3 296	3 415
Non-freight carrying	1	3	1	1	1 247	1 194	1 068	1 464
Buses	73	63	69	30	3 746	3 636	4 026	3 126
<b>Total (excluding motor cycles)</b>	<b>16 645</b>	<b>14 939</b>	<b>13 050</b>	<b>13 811</b>	<b>771 845</b>	<b>797 066</b>	<b>728 425</b>	<b>806 588</b>
Motor cycles	503	601	504	660	26 765	30 070	32 579	35 070

Source: Data available on request, New Motor Vehicle Registrations Collection.

### ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

Traffic infringement notices

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) issued 26,003 traffic infringement notices and 4,813 official cautions for the period 2000–01. This was an increase of 19% and 6% respectively since 1999–2000. Infringement notices relating to speeding totalled 10,091 of which 6,366 were for exceeding the limit by 15 km/h to 30km/h. There were 2,843 notices issued for exceeding the limit by less than 15km/h and 822 for exceeding the limit by 30km/h or more.

With the ongoing implementation of speed and red light cameras within the ACT during 2000–01, the Department of Urban Services issued 29,615 speed camera infringements whilst a further 11,375 speeding infringements were issued as a result of the ACT's fixed red light cameras which record both red light breaches and speeding offences. The Department of Urban Services was also responsible for checking the speed of 6.8 million vehicles in 2000–01.

Road breath tests

The AFP conducted 109,259 roadside random breath tests (RBT) in 2000–01, an increase of 33% on the previous year. For the 2000–01 period, a total of 535 motorists were apprehended for driving with a blood alcohol level in excess of the legal limit. This was an increase of 96% over the 1999–2000 period but a decrease of 16% from the 1998–99 period.

### 13.10 RANDOM BREATH TESTS

	1998–99(a)	1999–2000(b)	2000–01(b)
No. of Breath Tests	103 936	81 851	109 259
No. Apprehended	633	273	535

(a) Includes blood, breath and drug tests.

(b) Random Breath tests AFP

Source: AFP Annual Reports 1999–2000; 2000–01.

Fatalities and injuries In 2000–01 there were 11,600 vehicle accidents reported to the police, a decrease of 745 (6%) from 1999–2000. The number of fatalities on ACT roads as recorded by the Australian Federal Police was 20, compared with 14 for the previous year. The number of persons injured in road accidents (951 in 2000–01) increased by 30% over the same period.

### 13.11 TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Roadside RBT screening				
Tests conducted	142 894	103 936	81 851	109 259
Persons charged/summonsed	949	633	273	535
Fatalities and injuries				
Accident information				
Accidents reported	11 825	11 803	12 345	11 600
Fatalities	21	23	13	20
Injuries				
Drivers injured	400	384	366	298
Passengers injured (incl. pillion passengers)	231	203	169	155
Motorcycle riders injured	70	64	58	63
Pedestrians injured	37	37	35	49
Bicyclists injured	58	54	35	36
Total injuries	796	742	663	601
<b>Total</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>621</b>

Source: Australian Federal Police, Annual Report 2000–01; ACT Department of Urban Services.

### INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 March 2001*, cat. no. 9309.0

*National Accounts: State Accounts, 2001–01*, cat. no. 5220.0

*New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia*, cat. no. 9301.0

*Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia*, cat. no. 9314.0

*Freight Movements, Summary, Year Ended 31 March 2001*, cat. no. 9220.0

Non-ABS ACT Department of Urban Services, Annual Report 1999–2000

ACT Department of Urban Services

Australian Federal Police, Annual Report 1999–2000

Department of Transport and Road Safety

## **Chapter 14**



## **The Australian Capital Region**

## GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Australian Capital Region (ACR) comprises the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), the South Eastern Statistical Division (SD) of New South Wales and the Tumut Statistical Local Area (SLA). Included in the South Eastern Statistical Division of New South Wales are the following SLA's: Bega Valley; Bombala; Boorowa; Cooma-Monaro; Crookwell; Eurobodalla; Tallaganda; Goulburn; Gunning; Harden; Mulwarree; Queanbeyan; Snowy River; Yarrowlumla; Yass; and Young. The SLA's included in the Australian Capital Region correspond to Local Government Areas (LGA's) of the same name. At August 2001, the ACR covered an area of 58,588 (km<sup>2</sup>).

The Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region is an important urban planning area. Included in the sub-region are the ACT and the LGA's of Cooma-Monaro, Gunning, Queanbeyan City, Yarrowlumla and Yass, an area of approximately 15,800 km<sup>2</sup> at August 2001, representing 27% of the ACR's land area.

## DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

**Population** At 30 June 2001, estimated resident population (ERP) of the Australian Capital Region was 509,685, an increase of 11,097 since 30 June 1996. This represented a growth rate of 2.2% for the 1996 to 2001 period. The 2000-01 annual growth rate for the region was 1%.

At 30 June 2001, the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region contained an estimated resident population of 376,574 people, representing 74% of ERP of the region. The sub-region recorded a total growth rate of 3% over the last five years while the annual growth rate for 2000-01 was 1%.

Of the nine SLAs within the ACR that experienced a net population loss for the 1996 to 2001 period, Bombala (14%) and Cooma-Monaro (6%) recorded the largest losses. The highest growth rates for the five-year period were recorded in Queanbeyan (10%), Mulwarree (10%) and Yarrowlumla (7%).

14.1 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 JUNE

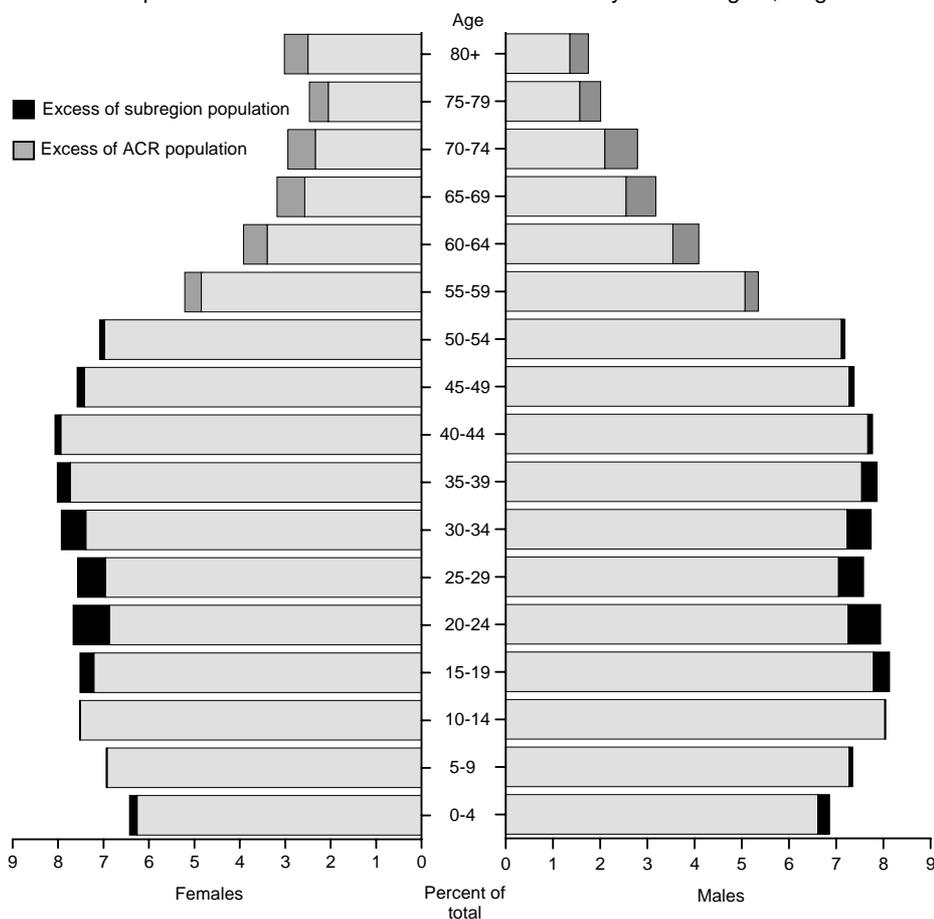
	1996 no.	1997 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.	2001 no.	Change 1996–2001	
							no.	%
<b>Sub-region</b>								
ACT	308 251	308 011	308 057	309 295	310 839	314 171	5 920	1.9
Cooma–Monaro	9 721	9 639	9 640	9 360	9 200	9 161	-560	-6.1
Gunning	2 299	2 311	2 330	2 298	2 264	2 270	-29	-1.3
Queanbeyan City	28 155	28 577	28 789	29 325	30 205	31 353	3 198	10.2
Yarrowlumla	9 253	9 358	9 503	9 573	9 654	9 972	719	7.2
Yass	9 370	9 398	9 380	9 390	9 486	9 647	277	2.9
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>367 049</i>	<i>367 294</i>	<i>367 699</i>	<i>369 241</i>	<i>371 648</i>	<i>376 574</i>	<i>9 525</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<b>Bega Valley</b>	<b>28 268</b>	<b>28 516</b>	<b>28 598</b>	<b>28 971</b>	<b>29 036</b>	<b>29 257</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Bombala	3 070	2 990	2 938	2 839	2 755	2 691	-379	-14.1
Boorowa	2 484	2 521	2 474	2 476	2 418	2 408	-76	-3.2
Crookwell	4 431	4 435	4 471	4 325	4 252	4 311	-120	-2.8
Eurobodalla	30 433	30 747	31 115	31 465	31 971	32 338	1 905	5.9
Goulburn City	21 490	21 305	21 034	20 792	20 621	20 447	-1 043	-5.1
Harden	3 902	3 890	3 821	3 765	3 742	3 691	-211	-5.7
Mulwaree	5 806	5 862	6 032	6 192	6 383	6 438	632	9.8
Snowy River	6 272	6 280	6 340	6 424	6 448	6 562	290	4.4
Tallaganda	2 601	2 592	2 581	2 600	2 629	2 626	25	1.0
Tumut	11 398	11 315	11 206	11 086	11 059	11 116	-282	-2.5
Young	11 384	11 382	11 318	11 387	11 400	11 226	-158	-1.4
<b>Total Australian Capital Region</b>	<b>498 588</b>	<b>499 129</b>	<b>499 627</b>	<b>501 563</b>	<b>504 362</b>	<b>509 685</b>	<b>11 097</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Source: *Regional Population Growth, 2000–01* (cat. no. 3218.0).

**Age profile** At August 2001, the SLAs with the highest proportion of children aged 0–14 years were Cooma-Monaro and Young (both 25%). The highest proportion of older people (aged 65 years and over) in 2001 was recorded in Eurobodalla (22%). For the ACR, the figures were 24% and 16% respectively.

The population of the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region shows a different pattern of distribution to the ACR as a whole. Within the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region, 22% of the population was aged less than 15 years and 9% over 65 years. These differences reflect the age distribution of the Australian Capital Territory, with Australia's second lowest median age.

### 14.2 Population of the ACR and Canberra–Queanbeyan Sub-region, August 2001



**Births and deaths** There were 4,877 births recorded in the sub-region for the 2000 calendar year, and 6,338 recorded for the ACR. Boorowa recorded the highest fertility rate for the period (2.66) and Tallaganda the lowest (1.51).

A total of 2,815 deaths were recorded in the ACR for the 2000 calendar year, with 1,654 occurring within the sub-region. Over the 3 years from 1998 to 2000, the highest average indirect standardised death rate was recorded for Yass (7.8), while Gunning recorded the lowest (4.3).

### FAMILIES

There were 132,903 families in the ACR in August 2001 with 96,947 (73%) recorded within the Canberra–Queanbeyan sub-region. Couple families with children comprised 47% of ACR families and 49% of families in the sub-region, while couple families without children comprised 37% of ACR families and 34% of sub-region families. One-parent families represented 15% of total families in both the ACR and the sub-region.

FAMILIES *continued*

A total of 101,362 children under 15 were resident in ACR families, with 74,847 (74%) resident in the sub-region. The proportion of children living in couple families and sole parent families was similar for the ACT and sub-region. Within the sub-region, 83% of children under 15 lived in couple families, compared with 82% in the ACR. Sole parent families contained 17% of children under 15 in the sub-region and 18% in the ACR.

14.3 FAMILIES, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	<i>Couple family with children</i>			<i>One parent families</i>		<i>All families</i>	
	Families	Number of children under 15	Couple family without children	Families	Number of children under 15	Families	Number of children under 15
Sub-region							
ACT	39 326	50 443	27 225	12 494	10 829	80 328	61 272
Cooma-Monaro	1 059	1 596	976	336	332	2 388	1 928
Gunning	312	432	261	56	60	634	492
Queanbeyan	3 990	5 409	2 562	1 332	1 268	8 024	6 677
Yarrowlumla	1 529	2 114	1 058	244	227	2 848	2 341
Yass	1 280	1 809	1 110	313	328	2 725	2 137
Total sub-region	47 496	61 803	33 192	14 775	13 044	96 947	74 847
Bega Valley	3 182	4 715	3 648	1 178	1 329	8 080	6 044
Bombala	289	427	300	89	74	685	501
Boorowa	297	455	270	66	60	644	515
Crookwell	525	758	482	139	131	1 162	889
Eurobodalla	3 098	4 392	4 634	1 359	1 515	9 173	5 907
Goulburn	2 204	2 963	1 892	1 047	1 072	5 224	4 035
Harden	448	669	417	146	142	1 031	811
Mulwaree	795	1 111	800	163	137	1 774	1 248
Snowy River	641	886	629	161	161	1 447	1 047
Tallaganda	272	390	379	87	73	753	463
Tumut	1 357	2 040	1 186	381	361	2 964	2 401
Young	1 378	2 161	1 149	445	493	3 019	2 654
Total ACR	61 982	82 770	48 978	20 036	18 592	132 903	101 362

Source: ABS, *Census of Population and Housing, 2001*.

EDUCATION

**Students** In August 2001, there were 51,437 primary and 40,078 secondary students in the ACR. Of primary school students, 69% attended government schools compared with 62% of secondary students. There were 15,784 attending technical and further education institutions and 26,029 students attending universities and other tertiary institutions.

There were more boys (51%) attending both primary and secondary schools than girls (49%). For post-school education, there was a higher proportion of female students, with 51% of students attending technical and further education institutions being female and 53% of university students being female.

The sub-region recorded 37,085 Primary students (72% of ACR primary students), 29,226 Secondary students (73% of ACR secondary students), 11,931 technical and further education students (76% of the ACR total) and 23,732 university students (91% of the ACR total).

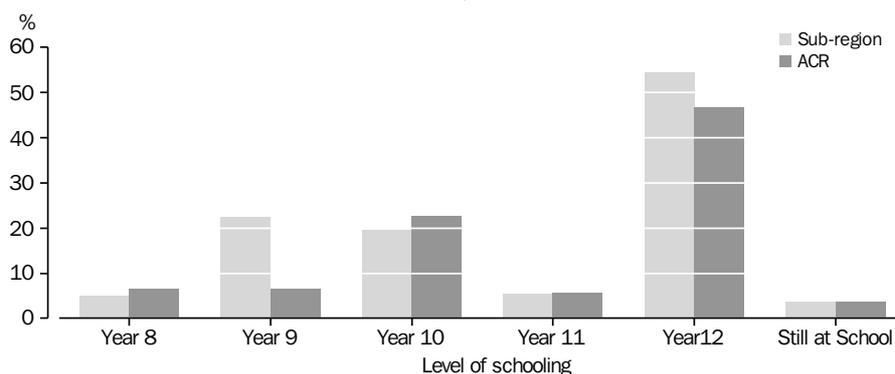
#### 14.4 STUDENTS BY TYPE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

	Infants/Primary		Secondary		Technical or Further Education	University or Other Tertiary
	Government	Non-government	Government	Non-government		
Sub-region						
Male	12 542	6 338	8 771	6 005	5 870	11 180
Female	12 226	5 979	8 413	6 037	6 061	12 552
Total	24 768	12 317	17 184	12 042	11 931	23 732
ACR						
Male	17 993	8 215	12 621	7 773	7 666	12 225
Female	17 586	7 643	12 122	7 562	8 118	13 804
Total	35 579	15 858	24 743	15 335	15 784	26 029

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing 2001.

Level of school completed In August 2001, 47% of people over 15 in the ACR had completed Year 12 or equivalent, compared to 37% nationally. Within the sub-region, the proportion was 54%. For both the ACR and sub-region, 0.5% of people aged over 15 had never attended school. For the ACR, this represented an increase from 0.3% in 1996.

14.5 HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, POPULATION OVER 15—2001



Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2001

#### HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Housing trends There were 182,998 occupied private dwellings in the ACR counted in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Of these, 73,349 were fully owned. This represented a 42% increase in the number of fully owned occupied private dwellings over the ten years from 1991, and a 15% increase since 1996. Of these dwellings, 65% were located in the sub-region.

In 2001 in the ACR there were 55,984 occupied private dwellings being purchased, representing an increase of 14% from 1991 and 7% from 1996.

Housing trends *continued* The number of rented dwellings in the ACR fell by 1,849 (3%) in the five years to 2001. There was a similar decrease in the sub-region (1,819 or 4%). Over the ten years from 1991, the number of rented dwellings increased by 11% for the ACR and 10% for the sub-region.

#### 14.6 HOUSING, NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

	1991		1996		2001	
	Persons	Dwellings	Persons	Dwellings	Persons	Dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Sub-region						
Fully owned(a)	80 590	29 819	100 769	39 694	114 156	47 368
Being purchased(b)	132 653	40 773	131 382	42 899	136 805	45 407
Rented(c)	94 128	36 114	100 264	41 365	93 969	39 546
ACR						
Fully owned(a)	133 171	51 541	155 562	63 794	171 071	73 349
Being purchased(b)	160 813	49 171	162 042	52 317	170 140	55 984
Rented(c)	126 934	48 235	136 596	55 514	129 186	53 665

(a) Includes 'being occupied under a life tenure scheme'.

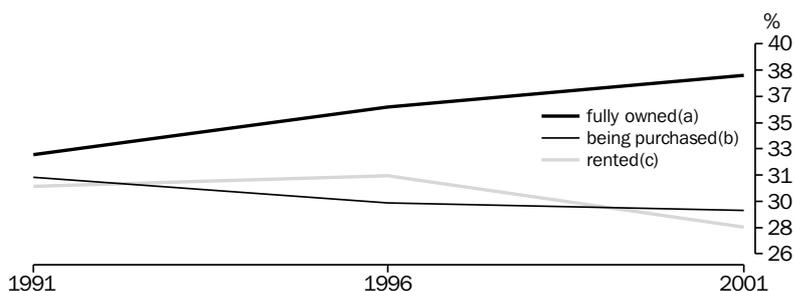
(b) Includes 'being purchased under a rent/buy scheme'.

(c) Includes 'being occupied rent free'.

Source: ABS, *Census of Population and Housing 1991, 1996, 2001*.

The percentage of fully owned occupied private dwellings within the ACR rose from 33% in 1991, to 36% in 1996 and 38% in 2001. There was a corresponding decline in the percentage of dwellings that were being purchased, from 31% in 1991 to 29% in 1996 and 2001. The percentage of occupied private dwellings that were rented remained unchanged at 31% from 1991 to 1996 and fell to 29% in 2001.

#### 14.7 ACR DWELLING TENURE, PERCENT OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS



(a) Includes 'being occupied under a life tenure scheme'.

(b) Includes 'being purchased under a rent/buy scheme'.

(c) Includes 'being occupied rent free'.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996, 2001*

Construction industry activity Included in construction industry figures are all aspects of the built environment, covering commercial and residential developments, engineering work such as roads and bridges and major projects.

Construction industry activity  
*continued*

During 2000–01, there were 3,199 residential dwelling units approved in the ACR, a decrease of 1090 (25%) from 1999–2000. The decrease was also visible in the sub-region, where residential dwelling unit approvals declined by 715 (23%) in 2000–01.

The value of building approvals in the ACR was \$740m in 2000–01, down \$251m or 25% from the previous year. The value of new residential building, alterations and non-residential building also declined for the period, by 15%, 28% and 39% respectively.

#### 14.8 BUILDING APPROVALS

	<i>New residential</i>	<i>Alterations and additions</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>	<i>Value of building approved</i>	<i>Total dwelling units approved</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	no.
Sub-region					
1995–96	264.8	63.3	509.4	837.4	2 552
1996–97	248.8	64.7	303.4	616.8	2 307
1997–98	204.6	59.8	248.9	513.4	1 737
1998–99	286.2	68.8	317.5	672.5	2 931
1999–2000	399.4	76.2	298.4	783.3	3 103
2000–01	352.1	54.9	197.2	604.3	2 388
ACR					
1995–96	348.4	79.5	547.4	999.0	3 656
1996–97	340.6	79.3	358.9	778.8	3 281
1997–98	300.4	75.0	299.3	674.6	2 732
1998–99	381.9	84.5	387.7	854.1	4 242
1999–2000	529.4	97.0	344.1	991.0	4 289
2000–01	449.8	70.1	221.5	740.0	3 199

Source: ABS, *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (cat. no. 8731.1).

#### LABOUR FORCE

The regional labour force consisted of 262,800 people in 2000–01, up 400 from 1999–2000. The estimated number of employed people in the ACR was 246,600 in 2000–01, up 1,300 people (0.5%) from the previous year. There were 16,200 people unemployed in the ACR in 2000–01, down 1000 (6%) since 1999–2000. The annual average unemployment rate for 2000–01 was 6.2%, down from 6.5% in 1999–2000. The labour force participation rate for the ACR was 67.8% in 2000–01, a decline of 0.7 percentage points from 1999–2000.

14.9 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION(a), LABOUR FORCE STATUS — 30 JUNE

	<i>In labour force</i>				
	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1994-95	236.7	19.1	255.8	7.5	68.7
1995-96	245.8	18.6	264.4	7.0	69.6
1996-97	237.1	18.5	255.6	7.2	67.8
1997-98	243.7	21.3	265.0	8.0	68.1
1998-99	242.0	17.3	259.3	6.7	67.4
1999-2000	245.3	17.2	262.4	6.5	68.5
2000-01	246.6	16.2	262.8	6.2	67.8

(a) Excludes Tumut SLA.

Source: ABS, Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, August 2001 (cat. no. 6202.1).

INCOME

The areas with the highest median weekly income in 2001 were Yarrowlumla (\$547), followed by the ACT at \$545 and Snowy River at \$544. These same areas recorded the highest median income in both 1991 and 1996. The lowest median weekly incomes were recorded in Eurobodalla (\$276), Bega Valley (\$298) and Harden (\$302). Eurobodalla and Harden remained among the three areas with lowest median income since 1991.

The median weekly income for the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region has remained above that of the ACR. In 2001, the median sub-region income was \$69 a week higher than the median ACR income.

14.10 MEDIAN WEEKLY INCOME

	1991	1996	2001
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Sub-region</i>			
ACT	399	432	545
Cooma-Monaro	264	279	353
Gunning	285	286	436
Queanbeyan	340	374	464
Yarrowlumla	412	440	547
Yass	285	324	410
<i>Total sub-region</i>	386	418	527
Bega Valley	225	237	298
Bombala	271	267	330
Boorowa	207	221	313
Crookwell	235	242	321
Eurobodalla	201	216	276
Goulburn	254	307	345
Harden	197	218	302
Mulwaree	264	271	356
Snowy River	439	476	544
Tallaganda	230	241	307
Tumut	230	267	342
Young	223	249	323
<b>Total ACR</b>	337	363	458

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996, 2001.

## TOURISM

Australian Capital Region The Survey of Tourist Accommodation provides information at the national, State and Tourism Region level. In the December quarter 2001, there were 267 accommodation establishments available for tourists in the ACR, employing 4,359 people. Takings for these establishments for the same period were \$47.9m.

### 14.11 ACR TOURIST ACCOMMODATION — DECEMBER QUARTER 2001

	Establishments	Guest rooms	Bed Spaces	Persons Employed	Takings from accommodation \$m
1999	244	10 555	34 130	3 750	39.1
2000	265	11 393	36 639	4 061	48.2
2001	267	11 676	36 853	4 359	47.9

Source: ABS, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

Tourism regions There were four tourism regions in the ACR which closely aligned with ACR boundaries. These areas were Snowy Mountains (Bombala, Cooma-Monaro, Snowy River LGAs), South Coast (Bega Valley, Eurobodalla and Shoalhaven LGAs), Capital Country (Boorowa, Crookwell, Goulburn Gunning, Harden, Mulwaree, Queanbeyan, Tallaganda, Yarrowlunla, Yass, and Young LGAs) and Canberra. Canberra had the highest room occupancy rate for the December quarter 2001 (57.4%), followed by Capital Country (50.6%).

### 14.12 TOURISM REGION ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS — SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2000

	Establishments	Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Employment	Guest arrivals	Room occupancy rates	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	no.	no.	'000	%	\$'000
South Coast	82	2 015	6 240	673	97.6	48.3	7 324
Snowy Mountains	55	2 265	9 103	365	26.8	11.4	1 919
Capital Country	68	2 126	6 008	836	118.4	50.6	8 901
Canberra	62	5 270	15 592	2 485	197.2	57.4	29 785

Source: ABS, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

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ABS *Building Approvals, NSW and ACT*, cat. no. 8731.1

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## Index

<b>A</b>	
abduction/kidnapping	114, 118, 119
abnormalities, congenital	84
Aboriginal places/archaeological sites	6, 7, 160
Aboriginal population, <i>see</i> Indigenous population	
ABS Business Register	140
Abstudy	71–2
abuse	<i>see</i> violence
accommodation industry,	157–9, 184
<i>see also</i> housing; industry	
accommodation support services	80, 103–7
ACT Ambulance Service	107
ACT Corrective Services	122
ACT Department of Education and Community Services	68, 101, 102
ACT Department of Urban Services	168, 169, 173
ACT Electricity and Water	10, 14–15, 16, 17
ACT Executive	21, 22
ACT fire service	108
ACT Forests	4
ACT Greenhouse Strategy	10
ACT Housing Authority households	146, 147–8, 149
ACT Magistrates Court	122, 123
ACT Public Service	22–3
ACT Supreme Court	119–22
ACTEW	10, 14–15, 16, 17
ActewAGL	9, 15, 16
ACTION	169–70
administrators	<i>see</i> occupations
adoptions	100–1
aerobics/fitness	163
affordability of housing	150
age of dwellings	146
age of population	51–2, 177–8
aged care recipients and residents	106–7
at death	59
with a disability	78
at divorce	62
health risk factors	92–4
homeless in crisis	104–5
life expectancy at birth	95
at marriage	61
migration	63
parents, at birth of child	58
prisoners	124
sport and physical activities, participation in	162
sports events, attendance at	164–5
superannuation coverage	137
volunteers	109
<i>see also</i> children	
age of vehicle population	172
aged care	106–7
AGL	15
agriculture	4, 5, 143
historic places	160
irrigation	14
<i>see also</i> industry	
AIDS/HIV	91–2
air services	168, 171
alcohol	26, 92, 94
random breath testing	173–4
ambulance services	107
Anglicans	56, 61, 68
animals	7, 8
apparent retention rate	69
archaeological sites	6, 7, 160
area	2, 4–6, 143, 176
arrests made	117–18
art galleries, attendance at	160, 161
arts and culture	6, 7, 160–2
assault	114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 123
Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme	71–2
ATM locations	40
attendance	
cultural venues/activities	160–1
sports events	164–5
tourist attractions	159
Australian Business Register	140
Australian Capital Region	175–84
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	70–1
Australian Childhood Immunisation Register	87
Australian Defence Force Academy	70–1
Australian Federal Police	112–16, 173
Australian National Botanic Gardens	159, 160, 161
Australian National University	70–1
Australian War Memorial	159
Austudy	71, 72, 98
average retail prices	46–7
average weekly earnings	135
aviation	168, 171
<b>B</b>	
balance sheet, government	29
bank deposits and loans	40–1
bankruptcies	142
Bega Valley	177, 179, 183
Belconnen	2, 13, 14, 21, 82–3
Belconnen Remand Centre	123
benefits and allowances	<i>see</i> pensions and benefits
bicycling	163, 174
biodiversity	4–8
birds	7, 8
birthplace	54–5
births	51, 57–8, 60, 178

blood and bone	13	civil marriages	61, 62
body mass index	93, 94	cleaning products	11–12
Bombala	176, 177, 179, 183	clerical workers	<i>see</i> occupations
Boorowa	177, 178, 179, 183	climate	2–4, 9, 10
botanic gardens, attendance at	159, 160, 161	clothing	36, 46, 143
breast cancer	88	coach services	170
breath testing	173–4	commercial finance	41, 43–4
Buddhism	56	commercial vehicles	172, 173
building	<i>see</i> construction	Commonwealth Bank	40, 41
burglary	115, 116, 117	Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services	98
buses	169–70, 172, 173	Commonwealth Parliament	20
business	<i>see</i> industry	Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA)	79–80
business bankruptcy	142	communication assistance	78, 79
business finance commitments	41, 43–5	communication services	<i>see</i> industry
business research and development	144	Community Aged Care Packages	106
business size	140–1	community based corrections	123–4
business travellers	156, 157	community pathways	169

## C

Cabinet (Executive)	21, 22	community services	80, 87, 99–110
cabs	170	complaints against police	114–15
Campylobacteriosis	89, 90	compost and manure	12
Canberra Cabs	170	computers, use of	72–3, 143–4
Canberra Nature Park	4, 7	congenital abnormalities	84
cancer (neoplasms)	84, 88	conservation of energy	17–18
sun protection	94	conservation of nature	4–8
Capital Country	184	conservation of water	17
capital formation	36	construction	151–3, 181–2
carers	80–1, 98, 103	finance	42, 43, 44
cars	<i>see</i> motor vehicles	<i>see also</i> industry	
cash flow statement, government	27–8	Consumer Price Index	45–6
casual (temporary) employment	22–3, 136–7	consumption expenditure	35–7
Catholics	56, 61, 68	consumption of alcohol	92, 94
ceiling insulation	18	consumption of energy	16–18, 35, 36
Centrelink clients	98	consumption of water	10
cerebrovascular disease	88	cooking	16, 17
Chief Minister	21, 22	Cooma–Monaro	176, 177, 179, 183
Chifley	14	corrective services	122–5
child care	99–100	Cotter River catchment	9
Child Care Benefit	100	country of birth	54–5
child protection	101–3	country of residence, of international visitors	156–7
children	51–2, 57–8, 60, 99–103, 178–9	couple households/families	57, 104, 147–8, 178–9
cultural and leisure activities	161–2	courts	119–22
divorces involving	62	CPI	45–6
immunisation	87	crime and justice	111–26
infant deaths	59, 60	crisis accommodation	103–5
<i>see also</i> age of population		Crookwell	177, 179, 183
Children and Young People Act 1999	101	Cryptosporidiosis	89, 90
Chlamydial infection	89, 90	CSDA	79–80
Christians	<i>see</i> religion	cultural and recreational services	<i>see</i> industry
cinema attendance	160, 161	culture	6, 7, 160–2
circulatory diseases	82, 84, 88	cycling	163, 174
Civic	11		

<b>D</b>			
dams		7, 9	
dancing		161, 162	
deaths		58–9, 60, 178	
causes of		88, 91, 92, 174	
criminal		114, 116, 118, 119, 123	
life expectancy		95	
debt consolidation		42, 43	
demand		34–7	
demography		<i>see</i> population	
Dengue		89, 90	
Department of Education and Community Services		68, 101, 102	
Department of Urban Services		168, 169, 173	
diet		95	
digestive system, diseases of		84, 88	
disability		<i>see</i> people with a disability	
disposable income		37–8	
divorces		61–2	
domestic air services		171	
domestic visitors		156	
drama		161, 162	
drink driving		173–4	
drivers licences		169	
drugs		86, 117, 123	
dwellings		<i>see</i> construction; housing	
<b>E</b>			
earnings		<i>see</i> income	
economy		31–47	
<i>see also</i> employment			
ecosystem diversity		8	
education and training		67–73, 131–2, 133, 179–80	
CPI changes in		46	
household final consumption expenditure on		36	
interstate migration and		63	
<i>see also</i> industry			
educational attainment		131–2, 180	
effluent and sewerage		11, 14–15, 153	
EFTPOS locations		40	
elections		20–1	
electricity		11, 15, 16–17, 18, 153	
<i>see also</i> industry			
electronic banking		40	
electronic commerce		144	
emergency accommodation		103–5	
emergency services		107–8	
Emergency Services Bureau		108	
emigration		50, 63–4	
employee benefits		136–7	
employment		127–38, 182–3	
payroll tax		25, 26	
people with disability		80	
public sector		22–3, 108, 170	
small business		140–1	
<i>see also</i> industry, employment by; wages and salaries			
employment size		140–1	
endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases		82, 84	
energy		11, 15–18, 26, 35, 36	
engineering construction		151, 152–3	
environment		1–18, 160	
offences against		116	
Environment ACT		6, 10	
environmental protection		10–11	
environmentally friendly products, use of		11–12	
Eurobodalla		177, 179, 183	
evaporation		9	
Executive Government		21, 22	
exercise		93, 94	
ex-nuptial births		58, 60	
expenditure		35–6	
government		24, 28, 35, 36–7, 162	
exports		39–40	
eye diseases and disorders		84	
instruments and apparatus		39, 40	
<b>F</b>			
falls, deaths from		88	
families		56–7, 99–103, 147–8, 178–9	
in crisis		104	
<i>see also</i> households			
farming		<i>see</i> agriculture	
fatalities		<i>see</i> deaths	
Federal Government		20	
females		<i>see</i> sex of population	
fertilisers, household use of		12–13	
fertility rates		51, 57–8, 60, 178	
final consumption expenditure		35–7	
final demand		34–7	
finance		23–47	
business expenditure on research and development		144	
housing costs		149	
labour costs		133–4	
<i>see also</i> government finance; income; industry; prices			
financial institutions		40–5	
financial performance		143	
ACTION		170	
manufacturing industry		143	
tourist accommodation		158–9, 184	
fire services		108	
fish		6, 7, 8	
fixed capital formation		36	
fogs		3	
food		36, 47, 143	
diet and nutrition		95	
meal services, for people with disability		105	

<i>see also</i> agriculture	
foreign trade	38–40
foreign visitors	156–7
forests and forestry	2, 4–6
foster care	101, 103
franchise taxes	25, 26
freight carried	168
frogs	8
frosts	3
fruit and vegetables	11, 12
full-time employment	22–3, 130, 131–2
full-time students	71, 131

## G

gales	4
gambling industries	26
garbage collection	13–14
garden waste	13, 14
gas	16–17, 26
greenhouse emissions	10
geography	2, 176
geology	2, 7, 8
gold coin	39, 40
good order, offences against	115, 116, 117
Goongah Foreshores	7
Goulburn	177, 179, 183
government	19–30
<i>see also</i> industry; sectors	
government finance	23–9, 35, 36–6
cultural funding	162
expenditure on police	113
government schools	68, 179–80
greenhouse gas emissions	10
greenpower	18
gross fixed capital formation	36
gross household disposable income	37–8
gross state product (GSP)	32–4, 133
guesthouses and motels	157, 158
Gungahlin-Hall Statistical Subdivision	2, 21, 57, 82–3
Gunning	176, 177, 178, 179, 183

## H

HAAC	105
hail	2
Harden	177, 179, 183
health	75–96
ambulance services	107
CPI changes in	46
fire injury rate	108
household expenditure	36
<i>see also</i> industry	
health care, assistance for people with disability	78, 79
health insurance	85–6

Health Insurance Commission	85, 87
health professionals	81–2
health risk factors	92–5
heart disease	88
heating	11, 16, 17
hepatitis	89, 90
high school education	68, 69, 179–80
higher education	70–1, 179–80
overseas students	69
Hinduism	56
historic places	160
history	xi–xxii
HIV/AIDS	91–2
Home and Community Care	105
home computer use	72–3
home ownership	41–2, 43, 146–7, 149–50, 180–1
homeless people in crisis	103–5
homicide (murder)	114, 116, 118, 119, 123
horse racing	164–5
horticulture	11, 12
hospitalisation	82–4
hotels	157, 158
hours of work (full-time/part-time)	22–3, 130, 131–2
households	56–7, 146–8, 149, 178–9
energy use and conservation	16–18
environmental issues and	11–14
final consumption expenditure	35–6, 37
income	37–8, 147
information technology use	72–3
people with a disability living in	78–9
housework, assistance with	78, 79
housing	146–52, 180–2
energy conservation	17–18
finance	41–2, 146–7, 148–50, 180–1
for people in crisis	103–5
support services for people with disability	80

## I

illness and injury	<i>see</i> health
immigration	50, 54–6, 63–4
immunisation	87
imports	38–9
Impulse Airlines	171
income	134–5, 183
government	23–4, 25–7, 28
household	37–8, 147
wholesale trade	143
<i>see also</i> financial performance; wages and salaries	
income support	<i>see</i> pensions and benefits
Indigenous places/archaeological sites	6, 7, 160
Indigenous population	6, 53–4
child protection	101, 102
with a disability	80





primary education	68, 69, 179–80	residential care	106–7
printing, publishing and recorded media	143	for children	103
prisoners	122–5	residential building	151–2, 181–2
private dwellings	146, 180–1	housing finance	42, 146–7, 149
private finance	40–5, 133–4, 142, 144	respiratory conditions	84, 88
private health insurance	85–6	respite care	80, 105
private hospitals	81, 82–4	response times for services	107, 114
private land	6	retailing	46–7, 143
private rental accommodation	147, 149	<i>see also</i> industry	
private sector	<i>see</i> sectors	retired people	137
professionals	<i>see</i> occupations	revenue	<i>see</i> finance; income
property and business services	<i>see</i> industry	Revolve	13
property crime	113–14, 115–19	rivers	2, 6, 9
property maintenance, assistance with	78, 79	road accidents	88, 114, 173–4
property taxes	25, 26	roads	152, 153, 168–9
public finance	<i>see</i> government finance	streetlights	15
public hospitals	81, 82–4	<i>see also</i> motor vehicles	
public housing	146, 147–8, 149	robbery and theft	114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 123
public land	6	rock art	6
public libraries, attendance at	160, 161	Roman Catholics	56, 61, 68
public place recycling trial	14	roof insulation	18
Public Service	22–3	rubbish collection	13–14
<i>see also</i> sectors		rugby league	164
public transport	169–71	rugby union	164

---

## Q

qualifications	131–2
Quamby Youth Detention Centre	124
Queanbeyan	176, 177, 179, 183
Queanbeyan River	9

---

## R

rail services	168, 170
rainfall	9, 10
random breath tests	173–4
recreation and leisure	133, 160–5
engineering construction	153
recreational goods retailing	143
recycled paper, use of	11–12
recycling	13–14
refillable containers, use of	11–12
refinancing	42, 43, 44
regional air services	171
regional tourism	184
Register of the National Estate	8, 160
religion	56
educational institutions	68, 70–1
marriages	61, 62
renewable energy	18
rental accommodation	146, 147–8, 149, 150–1, 181
reptile species	8
research and development	144
reserves and parks	4, 5, 6–7, 11, 159, 160, 161

---

## S

SAAP	103–5
sales workers	<i>see</i> occupations
Salmonellosis	89, 90
school age child care	99
schools and schooling	68–9, 131–2, 179–80
seasonal weather	2–4, 9
secondary education	68, 69, 179–80
sectors	
construction activity	151, 152–3
employment	133–5, 140–1, 170
gross fixed capital formation	36
service industries	143
service workers	<i>see</i> occupations
serviced apartments	157, 158
settlers	50, 54–6, 63–4
sewerage, effluent and drainage	11, 14–15, 153
sex of population	52, 178
aged care recipients and residents	106–7
births	60
carers	81
deaths	59, 60, 88, 91, 92
divorce, age at	62
education and training	68, 71, 179–80
health	83, 84, 85, 86, 91, 92–5
homeless, in crisis	104
life expectancy at birth	95
marriage, age at	61

names, most popular	57
offenders	116–18, 123, 124, 125
retired people	137
sport and physical activities, participation in	163–4
sports events, attendance at	164–5
volunteers	109
<i>see also</i> women	
sex of population, and employment	132–3, 136
ACT Public Service	22
income (earnings)	135
occupations	129
police officers	113
sexual assault/abuse	114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 123
children	102
sexually transmitted diseases	89, 90, 91–2
shopping centre recycling collections	14
sight diseases and disorders	<i>see</i> optometry
single-parent families/households	57, 98, 104, 147–8, 178–9
skin cancer protection	94
small business	140–1
smoking	26, 93, 94
snow	2
Snowy Mountains	184
Snowy River	177, 179, 183
social welfare	79–81, 85, 86, 97–110
<i>see also</i> pensions and benefits	
sole-parent families/households	57, 98, 147–8, 178–9
South Canberra	2, 21, 58, 82–3
South Coast	184
special education	68
speeding infringements	173
spending	<i>see</i> expenditure
sport	161, 162–5
state final demand	34–7
state product	32–4, 133
statistical subdivisions	2, 57, 58
electoral boundaries and	21
hospital patients from	82–3
STDs	89, 90, 91–2
streetlights	15
students	63, 68–72, 131, 179–80
study, fields of	69–70
substitute care program	103
suicide	88
sun protection	94
sunshine	3
superannuation	137
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program	103–5
Supreme Court of the ACT	119–22
surplus	27–8
swimming	163

---

## T

Tallaganda	177, 178, 179, 183
taxation	25–7, 34
taxis	170
teaching staff	69
technical and further education (TAFE)	69–70, 179–80
technology	<i>see</i> information technology
teenagers	<i>see</i> young people
telecommunications	15, 152, 153
temperature	3–4
temporary (casual) employment	22–3, 136–7
tertiary education	63, 69–72, 131–2, 179–80
theft and robbery	114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 123
thunderstorms	2
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve	7
tobacco smoking	26, 93, 94
tourism	156–9, 184
tourist accommodation	157–9, 184
trade	38–40
trade union membership	137
tradespersons	<i>see</i> occupations
traffic accidents	88, 114, 173–4
traffic infringement notices	173
training	<i>see</i> education and training
transport and transportation	167–74
assistance for people with disability	79, 105
household expenditure	36
prices	46
<i>see also</i> industry; motor vehicles	
Tuggeranong	2, 21, 58, 82–3
Tumut	177, 179, 183
turnover	143

---

## U

unbleached paper, use of	11–12
unemployment	129–32, 182–3
bankruptcies	142
union membership	137
Uniting Church	56
universities	<i>see</i> higher education
University of Canberra	70–1
unlawful entry with intent	114, 118, 119, 123
urban areas	4, 5

---

## V

vaccination	87
vegetables and fruit	11, 12
vegetation	4–5, 6–8, 11
victims of crime	118–19
violence	114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 123
children at risk of abuse and neglect	101–3
Virgin Blue	171

visitors	156–7
<i>see also</i> attendance	
vocational education and training	69–70, 179–80
volunteers	108–9

---

## W

wage and salary earners	134–5
Wage Cost Index	133–4
wages and salaries (employee compensation)	34, 133–4, 143
walking	163, 174
wall insulation	18
waste management	13–15
water	5, 6, 7, 9–10, 17, 152, 153
heating	16, 17
rainfall	9, 10
rivers	2, 6, 9
sewerage, effluent and drainage	11, 14–15, 153
water pollution/quality	9–10, 11
waterbirds	7
weather	2–4, 9, 10
weight (body mass)	93, 94
welfare	<i>see</i> social welfare
Weston Creek–Stromlo Statistical Subdivision	2, 21, 82–3
Westpac Banking Corporation	40, 41
wetlands	7, 11
wheelchair accessible taxis	170
wheelie bins	13, 14
wholesale trade	143
<i>see also</i> industry	
whooping cough	87, 89, 90
wildlife conservation	4–8
wind	4
Woden Valley	2, 21, 82–3
women	<i>see</i> sex of population
working hours (full-time/part-time)	22–3, 130, 131–2

---

## Y

Yarrowlumla	176, 177, 179, 183
Yass	176, 177, 178, 179, 183
Yellow Cabs	170
Young	177, 179, 183
young people	58
employment	130–1
offenders	117, 118, 124
<i>see also</i> students; age of population	
Youth Allowance	71, 72, 98

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