

1307.8



Australian Capital Territory in Focus

2003



Australian Capital Territory in Focus

2003

Tracy Stewart
Regional Director
ACT Regional Office

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 10 NOV 2003

ABS Catalogue No. 1307.8
ISSN 1039-6594

© Commonwealth of Australia 2003

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

In all cases the ABS must be acknowledged as the source when reproducing or quoting any part of an ABS publication or other product.

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

INQUIRIES

- For further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Fiona Wellsmore on (02) 6205 0032. For information about other ABS statistics and services relating to the ACT, please refer to the back page of this publication.

CONTENTS

Page

Preface	ix
Symbols, abbreviations and other usages	x

HISTORY

Chronological table	xvi
---------------------	-----

CHAPTER 1

Physical environment	1
Physical features	2
Climate	2
Land use and biodiversity	5
Water	9
People and the environment	12
Waste management	15
Energy	17
Information sources	20

CHAPTER 2

Government	21
Historical development	22
Structure of the Legislative Assembly	23
Structure of the ACT public service	24
Government finance statistics	25
Taxation revenue	27
Cash flow statement	29
Balance sheet	30
Information sources	31

CHAPTER 3

Economy	33
Gross state product	34
State final demand	37
Gross household disposable income	39
International trade	40
Lending activity	44
Consumer price index (CPI)	45
Average retail prices	46
Information sources	48

CHAPTER 4

People	49
Population growth	50
Age	51
Indigenous population	51
Country of birth	52
Languages spoken at home	54
Religious affiliation	54
Households	54
Births	55
Deaths	56
Marriages	57
Divorce	58
Migration	60
Information sources	62

CHAPTER 5

Education and training	63
Schools	64
School teaching staff	66
Vocational education and training	67
Higher education	67
Student assistance	69
Household use of information technology	69
Information sources	71

CHAPTER 6

Health	73
Disability and carers	74
Health services	
Health professionals	78
Separations	79
Health insurance	80
Private health insurance	82
Immunisation	82
Health status	
Causes of death	83
Life expectancy	85
Notifiable diseases	86
HIV and AIDS	87
Health risk	88
Drug use	90
Women's health practices	93
Information sources	95

CHAPTER 7

Welfare and community services	97
Income support	98
Child care	100
Adoptions	101
Child protection	102
Supported accommodation assistance program	104
Home and community care	106
Emergency services	107
Information sources	110

CHAPTER 8

Crime and justice	111
Police	112
Staffing	112
Expenses	113
Reported offences and resolution	114
Drugs	116
Victims	117
Persons arrested	117
Corrective services	118
Courts	119
Information sources	121

CHAPTER 9

The labour market	123
Labour force	124
Teenage labour market	126
Persons not in labour force	127
Underemployed workers	128
Labour costs	129
Wage cost index	129
Wage and salary earners	130
Average weekly earnings	131
Job vacancies	131
Employment arrangements	131
Trade union membership	132
Industrial disputes	133
Information sources	134

CHAPTER 10

Business and industry	135
Small Business	136
Accounting practices	137
Legal practices	137
Bankruptcies	137
Retail trade	139
Wholesale trade	139
Manufacturing	139
Industry	140
Agriculture	141
Tourist accommodation	141
Business events venues	142
Business use of technology	142
Market research services	143
Information sources	144

CHAPTER 11

Housing and construction	145
Occupied private dwellings	146
House prices	147
Finance	148
Affordability	149
Rental properties	149
Residential building	150
Engineering construction	151
Information Sources	152

CHAPTER 12

Tourism, culture and recreation	153
Visitors	154
Tourist accommodation	155
Tourist attractions	157
Cultural funding	158
Sport and recreational funding	159
Persons employed in sport and physical recreation	160
Persons employed in cultural occupations and industries	161
Information sources	164

CHAPTER 13

Transport	165
Roads and licences	166
Transport finance	166
Public transport	168
Motor vehicles	172
Road traffic incidents	174
Information sources	176

CHAPTER 14

The Australian Capital Region	177
Geographical area	178
Demographic trends	178
Families	180
Education	181
Housing and construction	182
Labour force	184
Income	185
Tourism	186
Information sources	188

FEATURE ARTICLE

Feature Article: Bushfires	189
Introduction	190
History	190
January 2003	193
Disasters in Australia	196
Financial cost	198
Damage caused	199
Rebuilding	199
Information Sources	202

PREFACE

The 2003 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>.

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

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

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

Tracy Stewart
Regional Director
ACT Regional Office
Australian Bureau of Statistics
November 2003

SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER USAGES

DETYA	Department of Education Training and Youth Affairs
FOB	free on board
FTE	full-time equivalent
g	gram(s)
GJ	gigajoule(s)
GVM	Gross Vehicle Mass
ha	hectare(s)
HIA	Housing Institute Australia
hr	hour(s)
HSP	High Support Program
kg	kilogram(s)
kL	kilolitre(s)
k/ph	kilometres per hour
km	kilometre(s)
kVA	kilovolt amp(s)
kWh	kilowatt hour(s)
l	litre(s)
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metre(s)
MB	Megabyte(s)
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
mL	millilitre
ML	megalitre(s)
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.f.d.	not further defined
NMDS	National Minimum Data Set
NMVR	New Motor Vehicle Registrations
NNDSS	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
no.	number
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise stated
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
PJ	petajoule(s)
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TAFE	Technical College of Advanced and Further Education
TJ	terajoule(s)
'000	thousand(s)
\$b	billion dollars
\$m	million dollars
°C	degrees Celsius
. .	not applicable

- * subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%. Caution should be exercised when using this data
- ** subject to sampling variability of 50% and over which is too high for most practical purposes
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

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

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

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

All data are presented in metric terms.

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

PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS

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



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.

- 1830–1843 Large estates with village settlements grew and were consolidated at Yarralumla and Duntroon. Convicts were used as labour until 1840 and were often treated harshly, those convicts who sought escape often turned to bushranging. One such bushranger was the notorious William Westwood, better known as “Jacky Jacky” who terrorised travellers along the Bungendore road and Limestone Plains area until his capture in 1841. In the years between 1838 and 1842 the ever-present threat of drought became a reality when rainfall fell far short of expected averages. Lake George dried up completely, as did the creeks with only a few waterholes remaining in the Molonglo. The Murrumbidgee River stopped flowing for two years and drinking water could only be obtained by sinking holes in stream beds. A financial depression followed during which livestock became almost unsaleable and wool prices fell sharply.
- 1845 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 The *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 (160 km) from Sydney. In the meantime, until a site was found, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was to sit in Melbourne. The colonial premiers had proposed this solution after the delegates to the 1898 Federal Convention accepted the need for a new Federal Capital but could not agree on a site.
- 1902 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 New South Wales 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, United States of America (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 12 months of dispute, the Government finally appointed Griffin as Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction to implement his design. And so began the construction of the capital.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hotel Canberra opened.

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

- 1926 Canberra's first newspaper, *The Canberra Times* issued on 3 September, with subscribers paying 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'.
- 1927–1939 Public servants transferred to Canberra from Melbourne, in all 1,100 officials made the move. Most were unhappy with the move, which took them away from their family, friends and the comforts enjoyed in the large city of Melbourne.
- Inner Canberra suburbs established 1930.

- 1927–1939 *continued* Advisory Council (part-time) established to advise the Minister in relation to any matters affecting the ACT. The Council comprised:
- civic administrator
 - three elected members
 - three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works).
- 1931 Albert Ryan, Australian Infantry Forces (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 8 pm and 10 pm with live piano concerts, poem readings and official speeches, interspersed with advertising for Ryan's electrical shop.
- 1938 The area surrounding Canberra, commonly known as the Federal Capital Territory, was formally named the Australian Capital Territory.
- 1940 On 13 August, an air force flight carrying three ministers and the chief of general staff crashed behind Mount Ainslie. The plane burst into flames on impact, killing all ten on board. The Canberra Aerodrome was later named Fairbairn in memory of the Minister for Air, James Fairbairn, who was one of the victims.
- 1941 The foundation stone for a new Canberra Hospital was laid on 28 January.
- Australian War Memorial completed and opened to the public on 11 November during some of the worst days of the Second World War.
- 1945 First preschool, Reid Preschool, opened.
- 1946 Royal Canberra Hospital reopened on Acton Peninsula.
- Australian National University established as a research school with separate departments for medicine, social sciences, Pacific studies and physical studies.
- 1946–1948 Post World War II building boom.
- 1949 ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament who was restricted to voting only on ACT matters.
- 1950 Plans for Fyshwick laid out.
- 1952 Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five, giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time.
- 1954 Australian-American Memorial completed. It was located to mark one corner of Walter Burley Griffin's plan for a parliamentary triangle. The tall column surmounted by a huge aluminium American eagle was the work of sculptor Paul Beadle.

- 1957 National Capital Development Commission (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.
- 1960 First intake of under-graduates to the Australian National University.
- 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.
- 1961 First television station opened (CTC7) and began conferring the big city programs to ACT viewers.
- 1962 Kings Avenue Bridge opened on 10 March by Prime Minister Menzies.
- 1963 On 20 September the valves of Scrivener Dam were closed to commence filling of Lake Burley Griffin.
- Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened. It's dual structures stretched in arcs across 310 metres of lakebed.
- 1964 Lake Burley Griffin reaches it's planned level on 29 April. On 17 October it was officially opened with Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies conducting the inauguration. It was nine kilometres long with six islands and 41 kilometres of landscaped foreshore.
- 1965 Royal Australian Mint opened by the Duke of Edinburgh by starting a machine which produced one-cent coins.
- Anzac Parade officially opened on 25 April to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps 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. They were frustrated at the impotence of their positions.

- 1970 Australian 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.
- 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.
- New York firm of Mitchell, Giurgola and Thorp win the design competition for Australia's new parliament house from four other finalists on 19 June.
- 1981 National Indoor Sports Centre officially opened on 26 January.
- 1982 Second House of Assembly election. In order to more closely align with a parliamentary style, a Speaker, Leader of the House and Minority Leader were elected.
- The royal bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gloriosa*) became the floral emblem of the ACT.
- Australian National Gallery opened. The Gallery had been envisaged since Federation, but it was not until 1965 that the Government announced the intention to establish it in Canberra.
- 1983 A second task force on self-government was established in November.
- 1984 The report of the self-government task force was submitted in May. It recommended that the governing body of the ACT should be a single-house Legislative Assembly of 15 members elected proportionally from three electorates.

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

World Cup Athletics held in Canberra.

Population of the ACT reached 250,000.

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

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

- 1987 Major commercial development in Civic Centre.

Tuggeranong Hyperdome opened.

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

Following 10 years of construction, the new Parliament House was opened on 9 May by 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.

National Science and Technology Centre (Questacon) opened.

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

- 1989 Self-government proclaimed.

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

- 1990 Canberra Centre retail complex opened.

Canberra College of Advanced Education restructured as Canberra University.

- 1991 National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released.

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

Commonwealth relinquished direct responsibility for the administration of justice.

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

- 2001 *continued* Two major bushfires on Christmas Eve and three on Christmas Day ravage areas in and around Canberra. One of the major fires, in Stromlo Forest, destroyed a plantation of pines planted in 1919 as part of Walter Burley Griffin's master plan for Canberra.
- 2002 On Wednesday 20 November 2002 Minister Bill Wood declared a rural drought in the ACT.

INFORMATION SOURCES

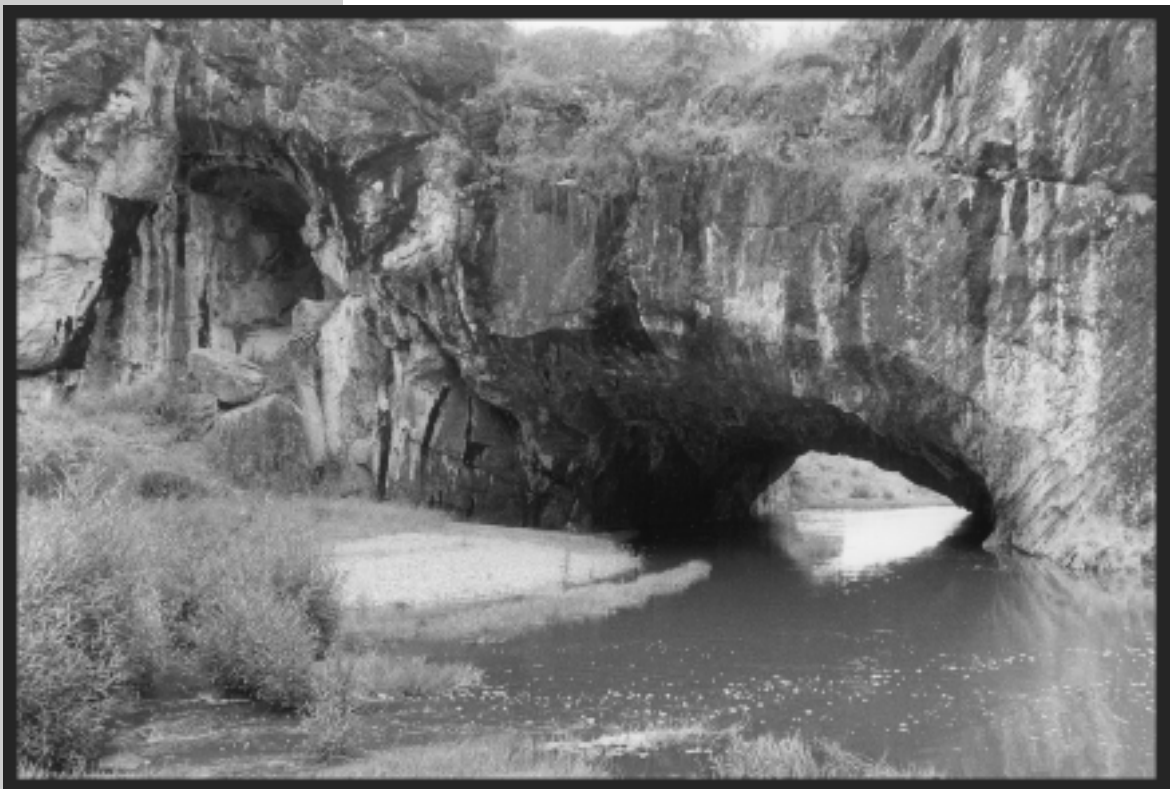
Non-ABS

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

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

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

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

1.1 STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION AREAS — 30 JUNE 2002

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

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2001–02 (cat. no. 3218.0).

CLIMATE

Thunderstorms	Severe thunderstorms were recorded on two days in 2002 — 2nd February and 16th February. The total number of thunderstorms for the year was on average, at 23. Most thunderstorms occur in the summer months, with 17 of the 23 recorded in 2002 occurring in the months of January, February and December.
Hail and snow	There were three days on which hail was reported at the Airport, and no reports of snow in 2002. These were both below average (four days and one day, respectively).

Frosts and fog There were 112 days on which frost was recorded in 2002, up on the average of 99. The first frost was recorded on 6 April, (close to the median date for the first frost of 9 April), while the last frost was recorded on 7 December. While this is late in the year for the last frost (the median date for the last frost is 16 November), the last frost in 2001 was recorded on 27 December, and frost was recorded on 31 December 1970. Most frosts were recorded in July, with 24, followed by August with 23.

There were 26 fogs during the year, below the average of 44. This was a consequence of the dry conditions. All months recorded fewer than usual fogs, except July, which had the same number as average (8). The first fog was recorded in March, and the last in September, which is unusual as fogs occur throughout the year, although in greater numbers in late autumn and winter.

1.2 ACT FROSTS AND FOG

	Frost		Fog	
	Frost days 2002	Average frost days	Fog days 2002	Average fog days
January	—	—	—	1
February	—	—	—	1
March	—	—	2	2
April	2	5	3	4
May	16	13	4	8
June	16	18	5	8
July	24	21	8	8
August	23	19	3	5
September	13	13	1	4
October	13	6	—	3
November	4	2	—	1
December	1	—	—	1
Total	112	97	26	46

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

Sunshine Daily sunshine data has been recorded since 1978. The year 2002 recorded the highest average daily hours of sunshine on record, at 8.4 hours per day. The previous record was 8.3 hours per day, in 1997, and the long-term average was 7.5 hours per day. Sunshine was above average in all months of the year, except February (7.6 hours per day compared with the average of 9.1 hours per day). The most average daily hours of sunshine in 2002 were recorded in October (9.7 hours) and the least in May (6.4 hours). According to the long-term average, most average daily hours of sunshine occurred in December, while the least was in June.

Temperature Mean daily temperatures for 2002 were generally above average, with the mean daily temperature of 13.8°C. This was the fifth highest on record. As for 2001, the warmest month was January (average daily temperature of 21.1°C). The coldest month was July (average daily temperature 5.7°C), compared with 2001 when the coldest month was June (6.7°C).

Temperature *continued*

The temperature reached 30°C or more on 37 days during 2002 compared with the average of 30 days. There were 4 days when the temperature reached 35°C or more, all in December. The highest maximum temperature was recorded on 22 December 2002 (36.9°C), below the highest maximum for 2001, which was 39.9°C. The highest minimum temperature was 23.1°C recorded on 26 November 2002.

The coldest day was 2 July 2002, with a maximum for the day of 8.9°C. This compared with the coldest day on 6 July 2001, with a maximum of 5.5°C. The coldest temperature recorded for the year was -6.0°C on 12 July 2002.

1.3 AIR TEMPERATURE — 2002

	<i>Air temperature daily readings</i>		<i>Extreme air temperature</i>	
	<i>Average</i>	<i>max. min.</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)
January	28.8	13.3	34.8	5.9
February	24.5	13.6	32.0	7.2
March	25.2	10.3	34.0	5.9
April	22.4	8.2	26.6	2.3
May	16.3	2.8	23.0	-3.2
June	13.2	1.9	19.0	-5.8
July	12.5	-1.1	16.6	-6.0
August	14.8	-0.5	20.0	-4.6
September	17.7	3.2	22.9	-4.7
October	21.3	5.7	30.1	-0.8
November	27.5	11.1	34.2	1.0
December	28.1	11.7	36.9	3.0
<i>Year average and extreme</i>	21.0	6.7	39.9	-6.0

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

Wind The mean daily wind run for the year was 193.6 km/day, above the long term average of 183.9 km/day. This was the highest mean daily wind run on record, since records began in 1969. The windiest month in 2002 was June, with an average of 240.6 km/day, well above the average for June of 149.4 km/day. The least windy month was April, with an average wind run of 113.7 km/day.

Strong winds (10 minute mean of 41 km/hr or more) were reported on 29 days in 2002. There were two days of gale force winds (mean speed of 63 km/hr or more). On 18 September gale force winds followed a period of heavy rain, resulting in damage to many trees in the ACT. On 16 October strong winds brought raised dust across the ACT during the evening and small amounts of rain mixed with the dust to produce the effect of 'raining mud'. The strongest wind gust recorded for the year was 93 km/hr on 18 September. The strongest wind gust ever recorded in Canberra was 128 km/hr 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.

At 30 June 2002 there were about 26,900 hectares (approximately 10% of the ACT's land area) of plantation forest in the ACT. Of these, approximately 16,200 hectares were pine plantation. The established pine forests, such as Kowen, Stromlo, Uriarra and Pierces Creek, were in the northern part of the Territory. Most land was cleared well before the 1970s. There was significant urban expansion that occurred in the period from 1971 to 1986, resulting in the development of 31 new suburbs, but most of this expansion occurred on previously cleared rural land. No native forests or 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	
	ha	Proportion of ACT (%)	ha	Proportion of ACT (%)
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
Water bodies(a)	1 720	0.7
Total(b)	235 824	100.0	235 800	100.0

(a) Includes Lakes Burley Griffin, Ginninderra and Tuggeranong and their 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(a)

	Area (ha)	Proportion of ACT (%)
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	0.0
Total	235 914	100.0

(a) Data is modelled from information held on the Eastern Bushland Database. It has not been updated for ACT since 1997.

Source: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Land tenure In 1993, of the 2,400 km² in the ACT 1,500 km² were public land and 900 km² were private. Of the public lands 1,200 km² were nature reserves, 100 km² were forestry reserve and 200 km² were mixed categories.

Parks and reserves 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 *Nature Conservation Act*.

The national park system was divided into five areas:

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

Namadgi National Park Namadgi National Park encompasses approximately half of the area of the ACT and is the most mountainous region of the Territory. The Park was gazetted in 1984 and 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.

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

Namadgi National Park <i>continued</i>	In April 2001 the ACT Chief Minister signed an interim agreement with members of the local Indigenous community, thereby ensuring the ongoing involvement of those Indigenous people with historical links to the region, in the management and maintenance of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Namadgi National Park.
Murrumbidgee River Corridor	The Murrumbidgee River District comprises a strip of land and water up to four 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Googong Foreshores Googong Foreshores is located ten 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 505 mm of rain was recorded in 2002, a small increase from the 500 mm recorded in 2001, but below the annual average of 630.2 mm. As for 2002, the wettest month of the year was February, with 211 mm. This was the highest on record for the month of February, and 42% of the total rainfall for the year. Seventy-eight millimetres (78 mm) fell on one day, 5 February. The driest month of 2002 was November with 10.4 mm of rain. Rainfall was below average in all months, except February, June and September.

The number of rainy days for the year was below average at 69 (average 106). The number of rainy days was below average for all months of the year, except February, which had 12 days compared with the average of seven.

Evaporation in Canberra was above average in 2002, with recordings at Canberra Airport indicating annual evaporation of 1,866.0 mm. This compared with the annual average evaporation of 1,686.6 mm.

1.6 ACT RAINFALL AND EVAPORATION

	Rainfall				Evaporation	
	Total rainfall 2002 (mm)	Average rainfall (mm)	Rainy days 2002	Average rainy days	Evaporation 2002(mm)	Average evaporation (mm)
January	26.4	61.9	3	8	280.8	246.5
February	211.0	52.9	12	7	160.4	196.3
March	40.8	52.7	3	7	173.8	171.0
April	21.2	50.1	6	7	102.4	107.8
May	27.0	48.6	7	8	71.4	68.5
June	40.8	39.7	8	9	62.8	45.2
July	16.8	42.0	7	10	63.2	51.8
August	22.8	47.2	7	11	88.2	78.6
September	58.4	52.6	6	10	144.4	110.8
October	11.6	65.6	3	11	202.0	157.0
November	10.4	64.6	3	10	259.0	191.6
December	18.2	53.1	4	8	257.6	251.1
Total	505.4	631.0	69	106	1 866.0	1 676.2

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

Water Supply ActewAGL provides more than 100 million litres of water each day to Canberra residents. The Cotter River catchment includes the Cotter (4,700 ML storage capacity), Bendora (10,700 ML) and Corin Dams (75,400 ML). Googong Dam (124,500 ML), developed on the Queanbeyan River in NSW, is used to meet peaks in demand in summer or during extensive dry periods. There were 45 reservoirs in 2001–02, 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 Canberra residents. All sampling and analytical work is performed by a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) registered laboratory. In 2001–02 targets for both aesthetics and bacteriological quality were met.

While all households in the ACT reported that they used water from the ActewAGL system in 2001, some also used their own rainwater tank, and 11% reported that they used bottled water. Eighty-eight per cent (88%) of ACT households reported in 2001 that they were satisfied with the quality of tap water for drinking purposes, while 8% reported that they were not satisfied.

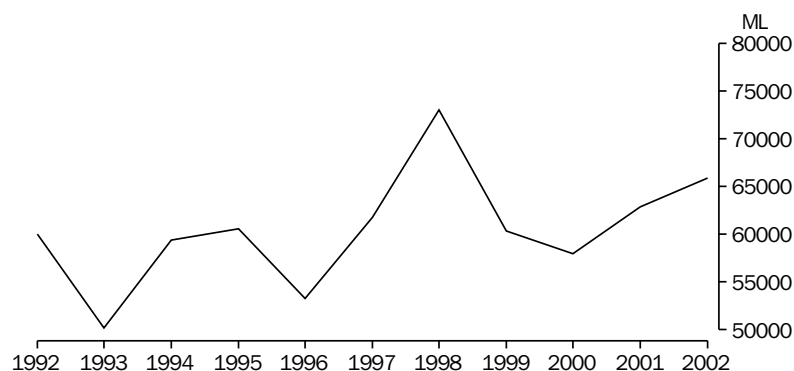
Water Usage From 2000–01 to 2001–02 the number of ACTEW customers increased by 2%, while the total water consumption in the ACT increased by 5% (up 3,070 ML). Water consumption per capita increased 4%, from 187 kL in 2000–01 to 194 kL in 2001–02.

1.7 WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE

<i>Item</i>	<i>Units</i>	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Customers	no.	117 343	118 856	120 349	122 760	124 570	126 750
Maximum daily demand	ML	350	406	371	331	392	416
Total consumption	ML	61 810	73 009	60 361	57 929	62 834	65 904
Annual consumption per capita	kL	187	220	182	176	186	194
Rainfall	mm	675	439	689	666	618	633
Length of mains	km	2 895	2 901	2 907	2 921	2 933	2 948

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2001–02.

1.8 TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION — YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE



Source: ACTEW Annual Report

Water conservation measures for ACT households have shown a significant decline in recent years. The proportion of households taking no conservation measures in household water use is the highest for any state or territory. In 2001, 63% of ACT households did not take water conservation measures, compared with 56% of households for Australia. The ACT proportion was up from 52% in 1998, which at the time was lower than the national average (53%) and from 45% in 1994 (compared with the national average of 54%).

Household water conservation can be achieved through both the use of devices (e.g. dual flush toilets) and/or through behavioural practices (e.g. turning off a dripping tap). While the proportion of households using dual flush toilets increased between 1998 and 2001 (up from 48% of households to 58%), declines were seen in the use of full loads when washing (down from 20% in 1998 to 14% in 2001), turning off or repairing dripping taps (down from 21% to 15%) and washing the car on the lawn (down from 6% to 4%).

Conservation of water in the garden also declined between 1998 and 2001, down from 67% to 60%. This compared with 58% of households nationally in both 1998 and 2001 who said that they used water conservation measures in the garden. The main garden water conservation method was to water early in the morning or late in the evening, at 43% in 2001 (down from 61% in 1998). In watering their gardens, most ACT households (52%) undertook hand watering in 2001. This was up from 46% in 1998. Few households (4%) relied on rain water to water their gardens. The proportion of households using mulch on their gardens in 2001 was unchanged from 1998 (76%), and was the highest in Australia. ACT households were also the highest users in Australia of native plants (66%), with 19% of these households reporting that one reason they planted natives was in order to conserve water.

1.9 ACT HOUSEHOLDS WITH GARDENS, WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES, %

	1998	2001
Conserve water in the garden		
Yes	66.9	59.9
Sometimes	*2.8	*2.9
No	30.4	37.2
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0
Used mulch in the garden		
Yes	76.3	76.1
No	23.7	23.9
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0
Reason mulch used(a)		
To conserve water	76.4	74.3
To reduce weeds	n.a.	38.0
Other	52.5	36.3
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0
Planted natives		
Yes	65.4	65.8
No	34.6	34.2
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0
Reason natives planted(a)		
To conserve water	22.3	18.6
Other	90.7	94.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column because more than one reason may be specified.

Source: ABS, *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices*, March 2001 (cat. no. 4602.0).

PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Environmental protection

Environment ACT manages conservation of the ACT's biodiversity, regulates activities that may cause environmental harm, raises community awareness of sound environmental practices, encourages sustainable water management, promotes heritage activities, promotes and regulates animal welfare and protects the ACT's natural and cultural heritage. Environment ACT's approach to managing the Territory's environmental and heritage wealth acknowledges the high value that the Canberra community places on the ACT's natural beauty, open spaces, and heritage. It is consistent with shaping Canberra's image as the Bush Capital and Garden City.

During 2001–02 a number of initiatives were commenced. These included the implementation of a subsidy scheme for the installation of cavity wall insulation in residential properties and the commencement of negotiations with the Commonwealth on a Bilateral Agreement for the delivery of funding to the ACT from the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality. This Plan will address such issues as stormwater quality, gully erosion and the identification of saline areas. The Heritage in Schools program was also continued, which encourages young people to become more involved with local heritage. In 2002 approximately 300 primary and secondary students were involved in developing heritage projects and visiting heritage sites.

Concerns about environmental problems and environmental involvement by ACT households

The proportion of people in the ACT concerned about environmental problems declined since 1992, down from 84% to 71% in 2001. This was consistent with national figures, which also declined by 13 percentage points over the same period (down from 75% to 62%). However, despite the fall over the nine year period, the ACT still had the highest proportion concerned about environmental problems of any state or territory. The next highest was South Australia, at 70%.

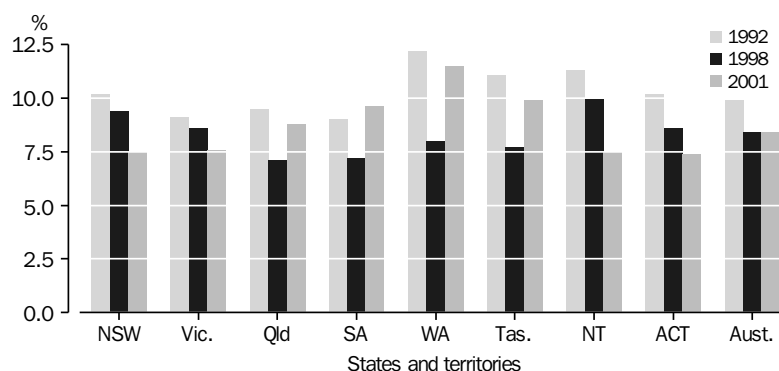
1.10 PERSONS CONCERNED ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, %

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
May 1992	73.6	75.2	74.0	77.0	76.0	70.7	79.6	83.5	74.8
June 1994	69.2	67.2	68.5	73.0	70.1	61.3	77.2	74.2	68.9
April 1996	66.5	70.5	66.8	72.6	70.8	58.1	66.1	75.1	68.4
March 1998	73.0	70.7	67.5	72.5	72.5	64.6	70.3	76.0	71.1
March 2001	59.0	61.2	62.5	69.7	68.5	59.9	61.8	70.7	62.2

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

In the ACT in 2001 7% of people formally registered their concern about environmental problems, either by writing letters, telephoning, participating in a demonstration, signing a petition or making some other form of official expression. This was down from 10% in 1992, and was the lowest of all states and territories.

1.11 ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN REGISTERED IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS



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

Of those people who were not involved in environmental actions in 2001, most (58%) said they were not because they principally had no time.

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.

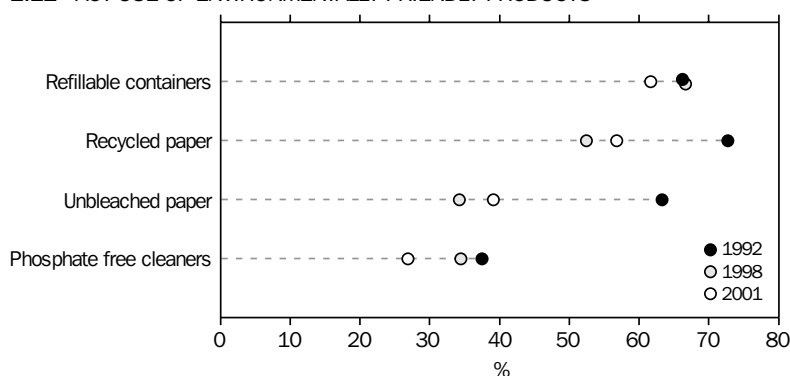
Use of environmentally friendly products by ACT households *continued*

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.

1.12 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 per cent 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 per cent did not use unbleached paper, compared with 21% for recycled paper. Refillable containers were not used in almost one-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
- 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.

WASTE MANAGEMENT
continued

The system involves weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheelie bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheelie bins. In 1994–95, one-third of waste was being recovered (recycled) and by 2001–2002 this proportion had nearly doubled to 64% waste recovery.

Recycling During 2001–02 the amount recycled was 398,968 tonnes, compared with 354,779 tonnes in 2000–01. This represented a 12% increase. The amount going into landfill was 220,328 tonnes, down by 2% on 2000–01 (224,225 tonnes). In 2001–02, increases to recycling occurred in demolition waste (up by 31,585 tonnes or 20%), paper (5,110 tonnes or 14%) and ferrous metals (2,681 tonnes or 56%). Recycling of both liquid paperboard and aluminium cans decreased in 2001–02.

Revolve, a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane, enabled the reuse of 6,995 tonnes of articles dropped off at the site or recovered from the landfill.

1.13 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED (TONNES)

<i>Product</i>	<i>1996–97</i>	<i>1997–98</i>	<i>1998–99</i>	<i>1999–2000</i>	<i>2000–01</i>	<i>2001–02</i>
Demolition waste	82 848	88 873	154 241	156 774	156 606	188 191
Garden waste	85 640	79 056	107 848	117 592	130 446	132 983
Paper	37 466	39 249	41 974	39 727	37 147	42 257
Glass	7 756	7 180	7 093	7 442	8 224	8 347
Salvage and reuse(a)	4 451	5 086	6 459	6 970	6 173	6 995
Ferrous metals	5 514	3 536	3 350	4 537	4 782	7 463
Clothing	1 181	2 145	2 473	2 819	2 780	3 185
Motor oil	2 669	2 415	3 172	2 169	3 190	4 069
Steel cans	877	789	798	728	734	746
Cooking oil and fat	687	360	535	595	601	629
Plastics(b)	865	1 281	1 265	1 167	1 286	1 462
Liquid paperboard	229	187	175	160	98	67
Aluminium cans	189	180	180	135	106	104
Other(c)	n.a.	n.a.	1 325	1 083	2 606	2 470
Total	230 372	230 337	330 888	341 898	354 779	398 967

(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

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

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

The number of sewerage customers in the ACT increased to 123,641 in 2001–02 (up 2%). The quantity of sewerage treated increased by 368 ML, and the amount of sewage treated annually per person increased by 1 kL to 98 kL.

1.14 SELECTED SEWERAGE STATISTICS

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Customers	no.	115 083	116 268	117 648	119 846	121 618	123 641
Quantity of sewerage treated	ML	33 704	31 524	32 718	32 585	30 277	30 645
Sewerage treated per person per annum	kL	109	101	106	105	97	98
Length of mains	km	2 806	2 812	2 817	2 836	2 852	2 875

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2001–02.

ENERGY

Energy source Electricity is the main source of energy for most ACT households. As at March 2002, all households in the ACT used electricity, with 64% also making use of natural gas. Nine per cent of ACT households used wood as a source of energy, while 4% used solar power.

Electricity In October 2000 ACTEW, the sole provider of electricity and water for the ACT formed a joint venture with Australian Gas Light Company (AGL), known as ActewAGL. From 2000–01 to 2001–02 there was a 2% increase in the number of electricity customers.

1.15 SELECTED ELECTRICITY STATISTICS

	<i>Units</i>	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Customers							
Domestic — Franchise	no.	116 129	117 690	118 986	115 655	122 664	124 828
Other	no.	11 876	11 962	12 615	18 205	12 000	11 678
Non Franchise	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	927	1 342
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>128 005</i>	<i>129 652</i>	<i>131 601</i>	<i>133 860</i>	<i>135 591</i>	<i>137 848</i>
Substations	no.	3 773	3 811	3 811	3 897	4 014	4 014

Source: ACTEW Annual Report 2001–02.

Natural Gas ActewAGL supplies the ACT with natural gas piped from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia. In the ACT in 2001–02, the length of reticulation mains (of low and medium pressure) laid and in use was 3,583 km. There were 6,628 TerraJoules (TJ) of gas supplied to 88,711 customers.

Household energy use

Cooking In March 2002 electricity was the dominant energy source used by households in the ACT for cooking (70%), followed by gas (30%). These proportions represented a change from the previous survey in 1999, when 73% of households indicated that electricity was their main energy source for cooking, and 27% indicated gas. Nationally, electricity was also the dominant energy source for cooking in 2002 (57% of households), followed by gas (42%).

Heating Most households in the ACT in 2002 used gas as the main source of energy to heat their home (56%), followed by electricity. While the use of electricity for heating purposes remained relatively unchanged over the eight year period from 1994 to 2002, a change was seen in the use of gas for heating purposes (up from 46% in 1994). The use of wood as a main source of energy for home heating also changed, dropping from 10% of households to 4% over the same period. In 2002, fewer households in the ACT used wood for heating than for Australia as a whole (4% compared with 14%).

In 2002, as in 1994, most households in the ACT (67%) used electricity to heat their water. Gas was used by 32%. Nationally, fewer households used electricity (61%), while more used gas (38%) compared with the ACT. The proportion of households in the ACT using solar power to heat their hot water has remained relatively unchanged from 1994 to 2002, at 3%.

1.16 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE, Selected characteristics, %

	ACT			Aust.		
	1994	1999	2002	1994	1999	2002
Cooking						
Electricity	n.a.	72.6	70.4	n.a.	58.6	57.1
Gas	n.a.	26.7	29.6	n.a.	40.5	42.4
Water						
Electricity	79.1	69.4	67.4	62.3	59.6	61.4
Gas	20.1	29.2	32.1	33.6	35.4	37.6
Solar	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.9	4.8	4.3
Other(a)	**0.2	*0.1	*1.2	2.2	1.7	2.4
Heating						
Electricity	37.8	38.5	37.4	29.7	28.0	30.9
Gas	46.1	50.7	56.3	31.9	32.9	34.2
Wood	10.2	*5.7	4.3	17.6	15.7	13.7
Oil	4.5	*3.3	*1.7	3.1	2.2	1.2
Other(b)	*0.9	*0.8	—	1.5	0.6	0.4

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

(b) Includes solar, coke/coal and other.

Source: *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices, Australia, March 2002* (cat. no. 4602.0).

Use of household appliances

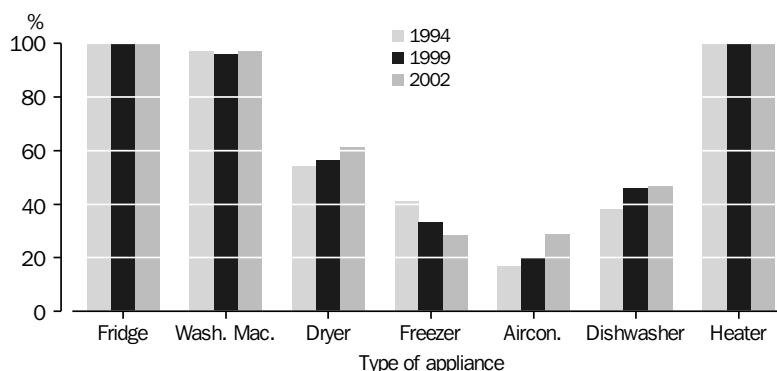
While nearly all households in the ACT had a refrigerator in 2002, only 28% had a separate freezer. This proportion was down 13 percentage points from 1994, and was the lowest of all states and territories.

There were dishwashers in 47% of households in the ACT in 2002, with 45% of those being used on a daily basis. Seven per cent of households with a dishwasher reported that they never used it. Both the proportion of households with a dishwasher, and those using it on a daily basis was highest in the ACT of all states and territories.

Washing machines were present in 97% of ACT households in 2002. Sixty-six per cent (66%) of households reported using cold water in their washing machine in 2002, up from 61% in 1994. However, this was still lower than the national figure of 68%.

At 29%, use of airconditioners in ACT households in 2002 was amongst the lowest in Australia. Only Tasmania, at 10%, had fewer households with airconditioners. The ACT percentage was up from 17% in 1994. Most airconditioners in the ACT were reverse cycle/heat pump systems (54%), followed by evaporative coolers (28%).

1.17 USE OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES



Source: *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices, March 2002* (cat. no. 4602.0).

Heaters were present in most households in the ACT in 2002, with most being electric or gas. In March 2002, 80% of households reported that they had used their heater for three months or more during the previous 12 months.

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. ActewAGL 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. Since July 1995 all new dwellings have had to receive a four-star energy-efficiency rating before approval for construction.

Energy conservation <i>continued</i>	The cold winters and relatively hot summers make insulation an important factor in energy conservation in the ACT. In 2002, most dwellings in the ACT (94%) were made of brick, with 75% of dwellings being brick veneer and 19% being double brick. This compared with 69% of dwellings nationally made of brick. Insulation was present in 80% of dwellings in the ACT in 2002, the highest of any state or territory.
Greenpower	<p>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.</p> <p>In 2002, 4,400 ACT households indicated that they were connected to greenpower, representing 4% of households. This compared with 3% of households nationally. However, a significantly higher proportion of ACT households indicated awareness of greenpower schemes (46%), compared with national awareness (24%). ACT households were the most aware of greenpower schemes, followed by Queensland, at 27%.</p>

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2001–02,
cat. no. 3218.0

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

Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, March 2001,
cat. no. 4602.0

Non-ABS

ACT Department of Urban Services

ACT Department of Urban Services Annual Report 2001–02

ACTEW Annual Report 2001–02

Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT

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

Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT
State of the Environment Report, 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 became Acts; although the Commonwealth reserved some Ordinances in areas such as national land and corporations law. Furthermore, under section 122 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* (the Constitution), the Commonwealth Parliament may still make laws in either house of the parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit for the ACT. However, these powers can be seen as reserve powers only to be used in special or unusual circumstances. Further to this, section 34 of the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* provides the Governor-General (in Council) with the power to make Ordinances in certain areas of ACT law.

The *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* provided for the establishment of the ACT's Legislative Assembly and Executive. The first two Legislative Assembly elections were held using a modified version of the d'Hondt system. Since then the proportional representation Hare-Clarke system has been used. ACT elections were held on the following dates.

2.1 ACT ELECTION DATES

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

Source: *Elections ACT*.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
continued

There is a legal requirement that the ACT electoral boundaries are reviewed after each election. Therefore, while the electoral boundaries currently remain the same as for the last election, a redistribution committee was formed on 1 May 2003. The proposed redistribution was published on 11 July 2003 with the final report being tabled in the Legislative Assembly at least three months after the initial proposal was published.

2.2 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES FOR THE ACT — 30 JUNE 2003

<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 Chifley, Pearce and Torrens from the Woden Valley SSD.

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

(c) Excludes Chifley, Pearce and Torrens from the Woden Valley SSD and Hall and 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).

When a member of the Legislative Assembly resigns during their three-year term a casual vacancy is created. Under the Hare-Clark system, where possible, a casual vacancy is filled via recounting the original ballot papers received by the vacating Member. Only candidates that contested the original election, who have indicated they wish to contest the casual vacancy, are considered.

On 24 January 2003, Mr Gary Humphries resigned from the ACT Legislative Assembly creating a casual vacancy. As a result Ms Jacqui Burke was officially declared elected to fill this vacancy on 10 February 2003.

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.

STRUCTURE OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
continued

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 2003

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

Source: ACT Legislative Assembly.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT
PUBLIC SERVICE

The ACT Public Service was created on 1 July 1994, as a separate entity from the Commonwealth Public Service, of which it had previously been a part. Staff are currently employed within a number of ACT Government Departments and authorities. At 30 June 2002, the ACT Public Service comprised 12,254 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff (14,433 actual staff). This compared with 11,736 FTE staff at 30 June 1999.

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Actual staff numbers				
Male	4 441	4 150	4 217	4 481
Female	9 654	9 225	9 495	9 952
Total	14 095	13 375	13 712	14 433
Full-time equivalent staff	11 736	11 499	11 670	12 254

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

Source: State of the Service Report, 2001–02.

Employment type Over recent years, the proportion of temporary employees within the ACT Public Service has been increasing. There were 2,075 temporary staff at 30 June 2002, representing 14% of ACT Public Service staff. This compared with a proportion of 11% in 1998–99. The proportion of part-time staff has also been increasing, up from 19% in 1998–99 to 20% in 2001–02.

2.5 ACT PUBLIC SERVICE STAFFING(a), 30 JUNE

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Permanent				
Full-time	8 637	8 324	8 247	8 553
Part-time	2 303	2 189	2 183	2 366
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 940</i>	<i>10 513</i>	<i>10 430</i>	<i>10 919</i>
Temporary				
Full-time	1 227	1 203	1 467	1 597
Part-time	366	357	452	478
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 593</i>	<i>1 560</i>	<i>1 919</i>	<i>2 075</i>
Casual	1 562	1 302	1 363	1 439
Total	14 095	13 375	13 712	14 433

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

Source: State of the Service Report, 2001–02.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS

Operating statement The ACT General Government's operating revenue in 2001–02 totalled \$2,236m; with 42% (\$947m) of it coming from current grants and subsidies, and a further 26% (\$579m) coming from taxation revenue.

2.6 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	\$m	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	690	639	579
Current grants and subsidies	654	828	947
Sales of goods and services	231	276	270
Interest income	54	109	99
Other	290	271	340
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 920</i>	<i>2 123</i>	<i>2 236</i>
less			
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	121	132	128
Employee expenses	797	795	877
Other operating expenses	560	704	603
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 478</i>	<i>1 631</i>	<i>1 609</i>
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	n.a.	9	11
Other interest expenses	49	75	58
Other property expenses	—	—	—
Current transfers			
Grant expenses	223	274	314
Subsidy expenses	8	8	12
Other current transfers	73	87	104
Capital transfers			
Other capital transfers	6	10	19
<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>1 839</i>	<i>2 093</i>	<i>2 127</i>
<i>equals</i>			
GFS Net Operating Balance	81	30	109
less			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Gross fixed capital formation	126	111	146
less Depreciation	121	132	128
plus Change in inventories	—	—	—
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	—	10	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>equals</i>			
GFS Net lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	77	40	89

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5512.0).

With expenses totalling \$2,127m in the year, the ACT General Government achieved a Government Finance Statistics (GFS) net operating balance of \$109m compared to GFS net lending of \$89m.

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

Operating statement
continued

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

TAXATION REVENUE

Taxes on property were the source of 50% (\$291m) of the ACT government's taxation revenue in 2001–02, with a further 25% (\$147m) coming from taxes on employers' payroll and labour force.

Total taxation revenue decreased by 9% (\$60m) between 2000–01 and 2001–02. Half of this decrease occurred in taxes on property.

2.7 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force			
Employers' payroll taxes	145	158	147
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property			
Land taxes	31	32	33
Municipal rates	100	105	107
Other	4	4	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>145</i>
Taxes on financial and capital transaction			
Financial institutions transactions taxes	41	42	18
Stamp duties on conveyances	87	83	128
Other stamp duties	21	55	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>146</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>291</i>
Taxes on provision of goods and services			
Taxes on gambling			
Government lotteries	4	5	4
Private lotteries	7	8	8
Gambling machines	36	27	27
Casino taxes	3	2	2
Race betting taxes	9	1	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>43</i>
Taxes on insurance			
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	31	35	29
<i>Total</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>71</i>
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes			
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	20	20	21
Other	52	58	49
<i>Total</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>69</i>
Franchise taxes			
Gas	—	—	—
Petroleum products	32	2	—
Tobacco	49	—	—
Liquor	17	1	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>—</i>
Other	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>69</i>
Total(a)	690	639	579
Taxes received from public corporations(a)	26	18	12

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

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2001–02* (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 The New Tax System. A number of taxes previously collected by 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 Taxation Revenue 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. However, overall there was a minimal increase in taxation per head from 2000–01 (\$10,992) to 2001–02 (\$11,029).

2.8 TAXATION PER HEAD OF RESIDENT POPULATION

<i>Level of government</i>	1999–2000 \$	2000–01 \$	2001–02 \$
State and local			
New South Wales	2 658	2 356	2 329
Victoria	2 347	2 090	2 134
Queensland	1 744	1 515	1 656
South Australia	2 138	1 812	1 830
Western Australia	2 156	1 870	1 894
Tasmania	1 782	1 507	1 491
Northern Territory	1 998	1 301	1 396
Australian Capital Territory	2 186	2 001	1 799
<i>Average</i>	2 285	2 005	2 034
Commonwealth	7 952	9 000	9 012
Australia	10 222	10 992	11 029

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5506.0).

ACT government taxation per head of the estimated resident population in 2001–02 was \$1,799. New South Wales (\$2,329) and Victoria (\$2,134) had the highest, while the Northern Territory had the lowest taxation per head (\$1,396).

The 10% decline in ACT Government taxation per head between 2000–01 and 2001–02, compared to an average increase of 1% across 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 2001–02, the ACT General Government recorded a surplus of \$263m.

2.9 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT — CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	\$m	\$m	\$m
CASHFLOW STATEMENT			
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	699	613	601
Receipts from sales of goods and services	251	232	296
Grants and subsidies received	679	867	1 006
Other receipts	239	381	394
<i>Total</i>	1 869	2 092	2 297
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	-1 143	-1 252	-1 303
Grants and subsidies paid	-292	-333	-376
Interest paid	-50	-64	-60
Other payments	-61	-81	-147
<i>Total</i>	-1 546	-1 730	-1 886
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>	323	362	411
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-150	-124	-152
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	—
Sales of non-financial assets	24	8	4
<i>Total</i>	-126	-115	-148
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	-51	155	23
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-470	57	-22
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	—	—	—
Borrowing (net)	381	49	63
Deposits received (net)(a)	—	—	—
Other financing (net)(a)	-57	-100	-67
<i>Total</i>	325	-51	-3
Net increase/decrease in cash held	—	407	261
SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIT(-)			
Net cash flows from operating activities and investments in non-financial assets	197	247	263
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	-9	-6	—
Surplus (+)/Deficit(-)	188	241	263

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

Note: Negative figures denote cash outflows.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2001–02 (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 2002 was \$7,808m. This was up from \$7,325m in 2001, an increase of 7%.

2.10 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET(a)

	2000	2001	2002
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and deposits	382	571	36
Advances paid	646	418	566
Investments, loans and placements	333	462	1 722
Other non-equity assets	205	237	220
Equity	2 765	2 903	2 788
Total	4 332	4 592	5 332
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	5 150	5 159	5 216
Other non-financial assets	267	235	274
Total	5 417	5 394	5 490
Total	9 749	9 985	10 821
Liabilities			
Deposits held	57	13	55
Advances received	317	112	290
Borrowing	631	639	621
Unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities	1 558	1 662	1 831
Other provisions	3	—	—
Other non-equity liabilities	141	233	216
Total	2 708	2 660	3 014
GFS Net worth	7 040	7 325	7 808
Net debt(b)	-355	-686	-1 358

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

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

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5512.0).

The most significant assets held by the ACT Government were land and fixed assets of \$5,216m, followed by equity of \$2,788m.

The most significant liabilities were unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities of \$1,831m, followed by borrowing of \$621m.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2001–02, cat. no. 5512.0

Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2001–02, cat. no. 5506.0

Non-ABS

Elections ACT

ACT Government web site

ACT Legislative Assembly, State of the Service Report, 2001–02

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 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 2000–01 to 2001–02, GSP at current prices for the ACT increased by 6% (\$854m) from \$13,404m to \$14,258m. In chain volume terms the increase was 4% (\$524m) from \$13,404m to \$13,928m.

Compared with Australia as a whole, the ACT's annual growth in chain volume terms generally remained below the national average throughout the 1990s until 1997–98. Since then, growth in the ACT has generally been above the Australian growth in chain volume terms, except for 1999–2000. During the 1999–2000 period, growth in the ACT (3%) was below the Australian growth (4%). For the 2001–02 period, growth in the ACT (4%) was equivalent to growth in Australia (4%).

3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Year	At current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1996–97	10 621	5	11 031	—
1997–98	11 194	5	11 626	5
1998–99	11 983	7	12 460	7
1999–2000	12 784	7	12 861	3
2000–01	13 404	5	13 404	4
2001–02	14 258	6	13 928	4

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

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

Except for 1999–2000, the GSP per head of mean population for the ACT, in chain volume terms, has been higher than Australia's GDP per head of mean population. In 2001–02, the ACT's GSP was 21% greater at both current prices and in chain volume terms than Australia's GDP on a per capita basis. Compared with all states and territories, the ACT had the second highest level in each of the financial years from 1998–2002 in chain volume terms. Only the Northern Territory had a higher level in each of these years. At current prices, the ACT had the highest level from 1993–2000. Although the ACT's GSP at current prices continued to increase for the years 2000–01 and 2001–02, the Northern Territory's GSP at current prices rose above the ACT's.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT
continued

From 2000–01 to 2001–02, 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 2000–01 to 2001–02 also reflected Australia's per capita GDP annual growth at 3%.

3.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION

	At market prices				Chain volume measures(a)			
	ACT		Aust.		ACT		Aust.	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
1996–97	34 341	4	28 747	4	35 667	–1	31 215	3
1997–98	36 130	5	30 094	5	37 524	5	32 247	3
1998–99	38 384	6	31 396	4	39 912	6	33 579	4
1999–2000	40 533	6	32 904	5	40 778	2	34 536	3
2000–01	41 976	4	34 573	5	41 976	3	34 730	1
2001–02	44 191	5	36 378	5	43 168	3	35 693	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, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Most industries maintained a constant share of Total Factor Income (TFI) between 2000–01 and 2001–02. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE continued to be the ACT's dominant industry, contributing 27% of TFI. This compared with a contribution of 4% by GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE to Australia's TFI. The ACT's second largest industry was PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES which contributed 14% to TFI in 2001–02. However, for Australia as a whole, MANUFACTURING as well as PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES were the largest industries, both accounting for 12% of Australia's TFI in 2001–02.

3.3 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME — 2001–02(a)

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture	14	—	23 940	4
Mining	2	—	33 567	5
Manufacturing	228	2	73 306	12
Electricity, gas and water	371	3	15 595	2
Construction	942	7	38 927	6
Wholesale trade	298	2	33 921	5
Retail trade	565	4	34 019	5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	287	2	14 745	2
Transport and storage	312	2	28 538	5
Communication services	282	2	18 817	3
Finance and insurance	521	4	45 084	7
Property and business services	1 790	14	72 995	12
Government administration and defence	3 463	27	23 777	4
Education	710	5	29 196	5
Health and community services	782	6	39 086	6
Cultural and recreational services	333	3	11 730	2
Personal and other services	429	3	15 126	2
Ownership of dwellings	1 066	8	58 225	9
General government(b)	653	5	13 484	2
All industries	13 048	100	624 078	100

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

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

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

In current prices, compensation of employees continued to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 60% (\$8,559m) in 2001–02. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 31% (\$4,489m) and taxes less subsidies on production and imports, 8% (\$1,198m). In contrast, compensation of employees contributed 47% to Australia's GDP in 2001–02, 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 2001–02 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	%	\$m	%
1996–97	6 701	63	3 142	30	778	7	10 621	100
1997–98	6 966	62	3 407	30	821	7	11 194	100
1998–99	7 441	62	3 611	30	931	8	11 983	100
1999–2000	7 681	60	4 075	32	1 028	8	12 784	100
2000–01	8 265	62	3 989	30	1 150	9	13 404	100
2001–02	8 559	60	4 489	31	1 198	8	14 258	100

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2001–02 (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.

In 2001–02, the ACT's state final demand experienced growth of 7% to \$20,416m in current price terms. In chain volume measures final demand was \$20,048m for 2001–02, an increase of 5% from the previous year. Australia also experienced an increase of 7% (current prices) and 5% (chain volume measures) during this period.

3.5 FINAL DEMAND

	ACT				Aust.			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures		Current prices		Chain volume measures	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1996–97	15 232	7	16 252	5	528 326	4	571 668	4
1997–98	15 935	5	16 825	4	565 907	7	603 846	6
1998–99	16 581	4	17 469	4	601 685	6	633 956	5
1999–2000	18 396	11	18 907	8	640 426	6	666 785	5
2000–01	19 134	4	19 133	1	668 453	4	668 454	—
2001–02	20 416	7	20 048	5	714 442	7	701 614	5

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

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 2001–02, general government final consumption expenditure made up 47% of ACT final demand and 18% of Australian final demand in current prices. The difference was also noticeable in capital expenditure, where private gross fixed capital expenditure accounted for only 9% of final demand in current prices in the ACT but 18% for Australia.

3.6 FINAL DEMAND AT CURRENT PRICES — 2001–02

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	9 612	47	127 768	18
Household	8 216	40	428 260	60
Gross fixed capital formation				
Private				
Dwellings	523	3	39 480	6
Other buildings and structures	313	2	21 537	3
Machinery and equipment	513	3	45 733	6
Livestock	—	—	2 383	—
Intangible fixed assets	252	1	10 807	2
Ownership transfer costs	194	1	11 842	2
Total private	1 795	9	131 782	18
Public	794	4	26 631	4
State final demand	20 416	100	714 442	100

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

STATE FINAL DEMAND
continued

In 2001–02, 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 (20%).

Other main household expenditure categories in the ACT, for 2001–02, were MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES (15%), RECREATION AND CULTURE (13%), FOOD (11%) and TRANSPORT (10%). Similarly, the other major expenditure categories for Australia were MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES (14%), RECREATION AND CULTURE (12%), TRANSPORT (12%) and FOOD (11%).

Generally the proportion of household expenditure per category was similar for both the ACT and Australia.

3.7 HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(a) — 2001–02

	ACT		Aust.	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	929	11	45 056	11
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	353	4	18 253	4
Clothing and footwear	384	5	16 607	4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	1 583	19	87 687	20
Furnishings and other household equipment	537	7	23 706	6
Health	327	4	22 185	5
Transport	836	10	49 618	12
Communications	218	3	11 604	3
Recreation and culture	1 078	13	52 424	12
Education services	231	3	9 990	2
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	570	7	32 683	8
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 226	15	58 446	14
Net expenditure interstate	–55	–1	n.a.	n.a.
Total(b)	8 216	100	428 260	100

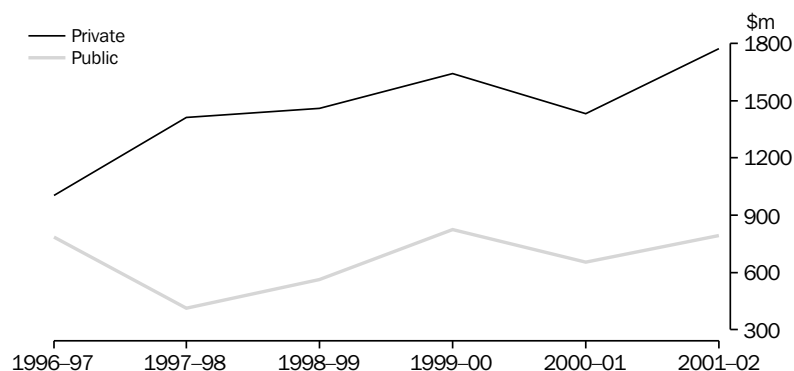
(a) At current prices.

(b) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

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

The ACT's public gross fixed capital formation increased, in chain volume terms, to \$795m in 2001–02 recovering significantly from its low of \$414m in 1997–98 (caused by a shift of assets from the public sector to private sector in that year). Private gross fixed capital formation for the ACT has also increased, in chain volume terms, to \$1,771m in 2001–02, from a low of \$930m in 1995–96.

3.8 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, At current prices

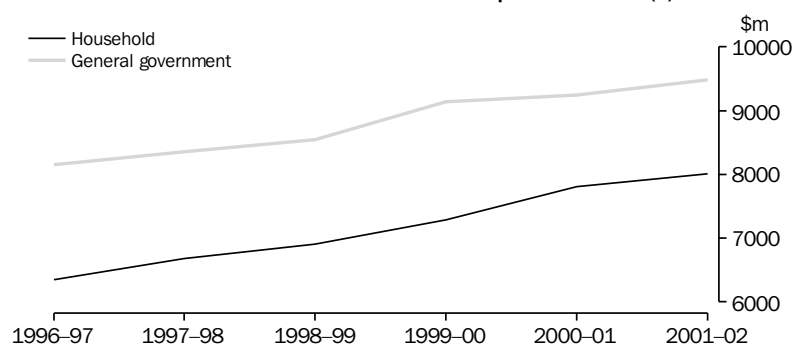


Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2001-02 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Final consumption expenditure in the ACT has been heavily influenced by the level of government expenditure in the last couple of years. Annual general government final consumption expenditure, in chain volume terms, increased by 3% from \$9,240m in 2000-01, to \$9,476m in 2001-02.

Household final consumption expenditure rose steadily from 1996-97 to 2001-02. Household final consumption expenditure as a proportion of total final consumption expenditure for the ACT has remained at 46% for the financial years 2000-01 and 2001-02.

3.9 FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: Current price measures(a)



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

Source: 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).

GROSS HOUSEHOLD
DISPOSABLE INCOME
continued

In 2001–02, 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) — 2001–02

	\$
New South Wales	25 502
Victoria	25 066
Queensland	21 535
South Australia	21 961
Western Australia	23 931
Tasmania	19 536
Northern Territory	25 628
Australian Capital Territory	34 325
Australia	24 226

(a) At current prices.

Source: Australian 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 2001–02 were valued at \$5.4m, a \$566,000 (12%) increase on the 2000–01 figure. The major commodity imported to the ACT in 2001–02 was MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL, accounting for \$1.5m (28%) of total imports. MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, and MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES were the other major imported foreign commodities and contributed \$1.4m (26%) and \$1.2m (23%) respectively to total imports.

Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs was the major commodity imported into the ACT in 2001–02, accounting for \$677,000 (13%) of total imports.

3.11 IMPORTS(a)(b) — 2001–02

	Value
	(FOB)(c)
	\$'000
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1 501.8
Machinery and transport equipment	1 417.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 227.9
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	162.1
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1 097.3
Total imports	5 405.7

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

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

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

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

3.12 TOP TEN IMPORTS, ACT(a) — 2001–02

	Value
	(FOB)(b)
	\$'000
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	1 097
Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs(c)	677
Woven fabrics of noil silk	523
Digital auto data processing machinery	419
Revolvers and pistols for military use	315
Antiques exceeding 100 years old	223
Radio-broadcast receivers, not n.e.s.	177
Digital processing units	165
Measuring/checking instrument (excl. hand-held length measuring) appliances, n.e.s.	149
Nicotine and its salts	147
Woven, textile floor coverings (excl. wool, fine animal hair and man-made textiles)	99

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

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

(c) Excluding without visibal 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 2001–02 were valued at \$10.6m, a 51% (\$11m) drop on the 2000–01 figure. Since 1999–2000 total exports from the ACT have declined from \$32.8m to \$10.6m, representing a 68% decrease. In 2001–02, 51% of total exports from the ACT came from Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles.

Exports *continued*

LIQUID CRYSTAL DEVICES, OPTICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS n.e.c. was the major commodity exported from the ACT, accounting for \$3.3m (31%) of total ACT exports. Other significant export commodities included RADAR, RADIO NAVIGATIONAL AID AND RADIO REMOTE CONTROL APPARATUS, \$2.6m (24% of total exports) and PHOTOGRAPHIC AND INSTANT PRINT FILM.

3.13 EXPORTS(a) — 2001–02

	Value (FOB)(b) \$'000
Miscellaneous manufactured articles(c)	5 409
Machinery and transport equipment(c)	2 987
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 457
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	387
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	331
Beverages and tobacco	2
Total exports	10 572

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

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

3.14 TOP EXPORTS, ACT(a) — 2001–02

	Value (FOB)(b) \$'000
Liquid crystal devices, optical appliances and instruments n.e.s	3 252
Radar, radio navigational aid and radio remote control apparatus	2 573
Photographic (excl. paper, paperboard, textiles) and instant print film	1 744
Natural steatite and talc	1 194
Printed circuits	414
Gold coin(c), and other coin being legal tender	387
Optical fibres; polarising plates/sheets; unmounted optical elements(d)	383
Paper and paperboard (excl. 40 g/m ²)	331
Shorn wool, greasy	254
Wind musical instruments (incl. clarinets, trumpets, bagpipes but excl. mouth organs)	31
Seeds of herbaceous plants cultivated principally for their flowers, for sowing	8
Wine (excl. sparkling)	2

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

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

(c) Whether or not legal tender.

(d) Excludes glass not optically worked.

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

International service credits (exports) rose 5% to \$702m from 2000–02 to 2001–02, while international services debits (imports) decreased \$2m (0.2%) to \$893m.

3.15 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, CREDITS

	2000-01		2001-02	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	8 062	—	7 665
Travel				
Education-related	83	4 038	86	4 154
Other	99	11 328	104	10 621
Total	182	15 366	190	14 775
Communication(a)	54	1 397	46	975
Construction services	—	68	—	101
Financial services	—	747	—	784
Insurance services	—	709	—	673
Computer & information services	n.p.	797	n.p.	949
Royalties & licence fees	n.p.	626	n.p.	515
Other business services	13	3 185	23	3 391
Personal, cultural & recreational services	29	1 514	20	598
Government services n.e.i.	387	733	412	773
Total(b)	670	33 204	702	31 197

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

(b) Total includes confidential items.

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

3.16 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, DEBITS

	2000-01		2001-02	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	-11 352	—	-10 776
Travel				
Education-related	-13	-676	-15	-681
Other	-208	-10 513	-200	-10 253
Total	-221	-11 189	-215	-10 934
Communication(a)	-33	-1 766	-25	-1 459
Construction services	—	—	—	—
Financial services	—	-528	—	-556
Insurance services	—	-878	—	-856
Computer & information services	n.p.	-417	—	-451
Royalties & licence fees	n.p.	-1 706	n.p.	-1 791
Other business services	n.p.	-3 070	n.p.	-3 719
Personal, cultural & recreational services	n.p.	-767	n.p.	-865
Government services n.e.i.	-626	-626	-649	-649
Total(b)	-895	-32 299	-893	-32 056

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

(b) Total includes confidential items.

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

LENDING ACTIVITY

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

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

Housing finance for owner occupation was \$1,448m in 2001–02, up \$289m or 25% from 2000–01. The largest component of housing finance during this period was the purchase of established dwellings at \$1,245m, or 86% of total housing finance for 2001–02. Refinancing increased by 45% to \$225m in 2001–02.

3.17 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Purpose of commitment					
Purchase of established dwellings	797	971	1 225	1 007	1 245
Refinancing	157	176	175	155	225
Construction	74	108	158	n.p.	122
Purchase of new dwellings	57	45	52	n.p.	82
Total(a)	928	1 124	1 436	1 159	1 673

(a) 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 \$327m in 2001–02, up \$21m or 7% compared with 2000–01. Refinancing was \$52m, 16% of fixed personal finance commitments. The remaining fixed commitments were \$275m, up \$9m (3%) on 2000–01.

Total available revolving credit limits for personal finance rose \$170m to \$2,337m of which 43% was used.

3.18 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Fixed loan commitments					
Purchases of					
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	141	150	166	149	145
Household and personal goods	12	12	13	11	16
Individual residential blocks of land	15	13	17	14	17
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	21	10	6	6	6
Travel and holidays	8	8	7	6	6
Debt consolidation	38	42	38	38	35
Refinancing	76	52	55	40	52
Other	60	53	47	42	52
<i>Total</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>327</i>
Revolving credit facilities					
New and increased credit limits	359	554	596	528	524
Total credit limits (at end of year)	1 313	1 554	1 961	2 167	2 337
Credit used (at end of year)	591	647	817	884	1 000

Source: ABS data available on request, Financial Surveys.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

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

The CPI for Canberra in 2001-02 stood at 135.2, a rise of 2.5% from the previous financial year. This compared with an increase of 2.9% for the weighted average of eight capital cities over the same period.

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

	Canberra		Aust.(c)	
	Index	% change previous period	Index	% change previous period
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(d)	131.9	6.2	132.2	6.0
2001-02	135.2	2.5	136.0	2.9

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

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

(c) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

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

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(CPI) *continued*

In 2001–02, the greatest rises in the Canberra CPI occurred in the FOOD (5.9%), HOUSING (4.4%) and HEALTH (4.1%) groups. However, it fell for both TRANSPORTATION and COMMUNICATION (1.6% and 0.2% respectively). In contrast, the weighted average CPI of the eight capital cities in 2001–02 experienced its most significant rises in FOOD (5.2%), EDUCATION (4.5%) and ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO (4.3%). A slight drop in CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (0.1%) was recorded for the weighted average CPI of the eight capital cities.

3.20 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES PREVIOUS PERIOD

	1999–2000		2000–01		2001–02	
	ACT	Aust.(a)	ACT	Aust.(a)	ACT	Aust.(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food	1.2	2.1	5.8	5.0	5.9	5.2
Alcohol and tobacco	2.6	3.9	11.2	11.1	3.6	4.3
Clothing and footwear	–1.0	–1.1	6.9	6.6	1.2	–0.1
Housing	4.2	4.3	9.7	8.0	4.4	3.0
Household furnishings, supplies and services	0.7	–0.4	4.2	3.5	1.4	2.0
Health	–1.7	–2.9	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.4
Transportation	4.9	5.6	4.6	6.3	–1.6	0.2
Communication	–5.0	–5.0	7.0	7.1	–0.2	0.5
Recreation	1.2	0.8	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.2
Education	3.0	4.8	3.6	4.9	3.3	4.5
Miscellaneous	8.7	6.8	10.0	8.4	0.3	3.5

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

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

There was an upward trend of prices from the June quarter 2001 to the June quarter 2002 for most of the items included in this very selective list. The most significant price rises occurred in lamb products; leg of lamb rose 20%, lamb forequarter chops 16%, and lamb loin chops 15%. The items recording a price decrease in 2002 compared to 2001 included white sugar (down 7%), unleaded petrol (down 6%) and lead replacement petrol (down 6%).

3.21 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS — JUNE QUARTER

		1999	2000	2001	2002
	Unit	cents	cents	cents	cents
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	115	123	128	140
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	(a)650 g	212	231	246	257
Butter	500 g	181	194	217	239
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500 g	171	166	184	209
Eggs	(b)700 g, 1 doz	271	273	302	313
Beef					
Rump steak	1 kg	1 214	1 250	1 398	1 567
T-bone steak, with fillet	1 kg	1 168	1 289	1 445	1 638
Chuck steak	1 kg	613	665	801	896
Lamb					
Leg	1 kg	604	641	682	815
Loin chops	1 kg	851	923	1144	1316
Forequarter chops	1 kg	423	457	628	728
Pork					
Leg	1 kg	596	560	647	688
Loin chops	1 kg	947	1020	1118	1134
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	336	384	353	381
Bacon, middle rashers	250 g pkt	308	329	370	408
Sausages	1 kg	376	445	487	502
Sugar, white	2 kg	220	237	262	244
Tea bags(c)	180 g pkt	320	332	366	384
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	520	634	644	628
Draught beer, full strength, public bar	285 ml glass	180	186	203	205
Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar	285 ml glass	159	162	173	174
Private motoring					
Petrol, lead replacement	1 litre	74.6	90.7	100.8	94.9
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	72.3	87.8	97.8	91.8

(a) Bread weighed 680g June quarter 1998.

(b) Eggs weighed a minimum 55g in June quarter 1998.

(c) 250g packed loose tea in June quarter 1998.

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

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

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

ABS data available on request, International Merchandise Trade Collection

International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, September 2002
cat. no. 5368.0

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

*Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia,
December 2002*, cat. no. 5302.0

ABS data available on request, Financial Surveys

ABS data available on request, Consumer Price Index, Australia

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

Chapter 4



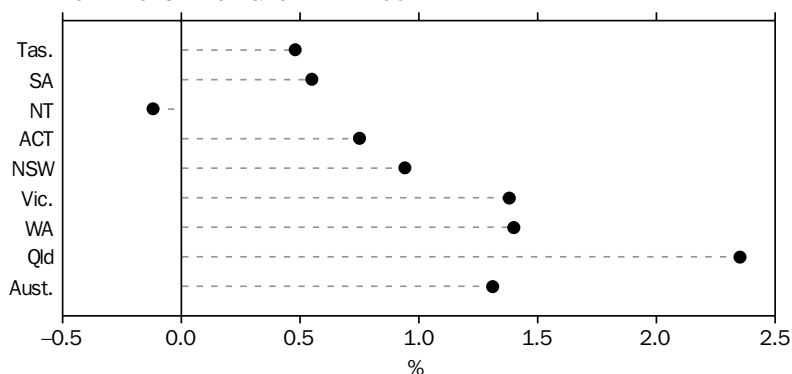
People

POPULATION GROWTH

The sources of ACT demographic data include the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, ABS demographic collections 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 2002 was 322,680 people. This was an increase of 2,405 people (0.8%) from December quarter 2001. This was the fourth lowest growth rate in Australia, after the Northern Territory (–0.1%), Tasmania (0.5%) and South Australia (0.6%). Queensland had the highest growth, at 2.4%. Nationally, the ERP increased 1.3% over the previous year.

4.1 TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH — 2002



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0).

The ERP of the ACT has increased by 0.8% from the end of December quarter 2001 and 4.3% from December quarter 1996. Nationally, the ERP has increased by 1.3% and 7.4% respectively during those periods.

At the end of December quarter 2002, the ACT comprised 1.6% of the national ERP.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES(a) — 2002

	Population	Proportion of total Australian population
	no.	%
Sydney	4 170 927	21.2
Melbourne	3 524 103	17.9
Brisbane	1 689 100	8.6
Adelaide	1 413 651	7.2
Perth	1 114 285	5.7
Newcastle(b)	497 458	2.5
Gold Coast-Tweed(b)	439 676	2.2
Canberra/Queanbeyan	365 375	1.9
Wollongong	272 089	1.4

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

(b) Statistical District boundaries.

Source: Australian Demography Statistics, December 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0).

Population continued	<p>Natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) continued as the main contributor to population growth for the ACT, adding 2,821 people in the year to December 2002, while 1,132 people were lost due to net interstate migration. Overseas migration added 716 people in the year to December 2002.</p>
AGE	<p>The ACT and wider Australian population is ageing due to a sustained low level of fertility (which has resulted in proportionally fewer children in the population) and increased life expectancy. In addition, the period referred to as the 'baby boom' (the dramatic increase in the post-war birth rate), resulted in a high representation of people aged 40–54 years in 2002.</p> <p>There was a decline in the number of children aged 0–14 years in the ACT population from 65,900 at 30 June 2001 to 64,897 at 30 June 2002. Children aged 0–14 years comprised 20% of the total ACT population at 30 June 2002. The number of people aged 15–64 years increased 0.3% from 228,030 to 228,684 (71% of the total ACT population) over the same period. Those aged 65 years and over increased 2.8% to 28,238 and the number of people aged 85 years and over rose 8.6% to 2,741.</p>
Median age	<p>The median age of the ACT population, the age at which half the population was older and half was younger, increased by four years in the decade between 30 June 1991 (29.5 years) and 30 June 2002 (33.5 years). Nationally, the median age also increased by four years in this period from 32.4 years to 35.9 years. The ACT had the second lowest median age of all states and territories, after the Northern Territory (29.9 years).</p>
Projections	<p>By 2021 the median age of the ACT population is projected to increase to between 37.6 years and 40.2 years. As in the other states and territories the major change in the population would occur in the older age groups. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to experience a twofold increase over the next 20 years from 9% in 2001 to between 15% and 17% in 2021. In contrast the proportion of younger persons (0–14 years) is projected to decrease from 20% in 2001 to 16%–18% of the total ACT population in 2021.</p>
INDIGENOUS POPULATION	<p>The ERP of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the ACT at 30 June 2001 was 3,909, an increase of 49.5% in ten years since 1991 (2,614).</p> <p>This large increase is not entirely explained by migration and natural increase (i.e. births and deaths) but is thought to be due to the increased propensity of Indigenous people to identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders.</p> <p>The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 1.1% of the ACT population at 30 June 2001.</p>

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

At the 2001 census over one-fifth (66,732 or 21%) of the ACT population were born overseas. The United Kingdom was the most commonly specified birthplace for people born overseas (16,999 people or 25% of all people born overseas).

Other predominant countries of birth were New Zealand (3,971 or 6% of all people born overseas), Germany (2,437 or 4%), Italy (2,345 or 4%) and Viet Nam (2,209 or 3%).

4.3 COUNTRY OF BIRTH — AUGUST 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
Oceania and Antarctica			
Australia(a)	112 302	116 061	228 363
Other(b)	2 798	2 853	5 651
<i>Total</i>	115 100	118 914	234 014
North-West Europe			
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>	11 881	12 014	23 895
Southern and Eastern Europe			
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>	5 947	5 879	11 826
North Africa and Middle East			
North Africa and Middles East, n.f.d.	—	—	—
North Africa	169	152	321
Middle East	689	579	1 268
<i>Total</i>	858	731	1 589
South-East Asia			
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>	3 700	4 746	8 446
North-East Asia			
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>	1 978	2 455	4 433
Southern and Central Asia			
Southern and Central Asia, n.f.d.	—	—	—
Southern Asia	2 078	1 941	4 019
Central Asia	91	93	184
<i>Total</i>	2 169	2 034	4 203
Americas			
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>	2 059	2 364	4 423
Sub-Sahara Africa			
Sub-Sahara Africa, n.f.d.	—	—	—
Central and West Africa	115	90	205
Southern and East Africa	924	906	1 830
<i>Total</i>	1 039	996	2 035
Other(c)	108	125	233
Not stated	7 228	6 861	14 089
Overseas visitor	1 322	1 441	2 763
Total	153 389	158 560	311 949

(a) Includes 'Australian External Territories'.

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

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

Source: 2001 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

In the ACT 14% (42,180 people) identified as speaking a language other than English on census night 2001. On both the 1991 and the 1996 census nights, 14% of the ACT population specified speaking a language other than English.

Most commonly spoken in the ACT at the 2001 census were Chinese languages (4,933 or 12% of people speaking a language other than English at home), Italian (3,713 or 9%), Croatian (2,848 or 7%), Greek (2,817 or 9%), Vietnamese (2,690 or 6%), and Spanish (2,466 or 6%).

Nationally 15% of the population indicated on their 2001 census form that they spoke a language other than English in the home.

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 1991, when 71% of the ACT population reported a Christian religion. The largest fluctuations in these figures were a decrease in people identifying as Anglican (18%, down from 22% in 1991) and Catholic (29% of all people, down from 31% in 1991).

In the ACT non-Christian religions accounted for 5% of the population at August 2001. This was an increase of two percentage points from 1996. The major non-Christian religions identified were Buddhism (6,293), Islam (3,488) and Hinduism (2,332). The number of people identifying as Buddhists in 2001 doubled from 1% of the ACT population in 1991 to 2% in 2001. Non-Christian religions also accounted for 5% of the national population at August 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.

There were 122,884 estimated resident households in the ACT at 30 June 2002. This represented a 0.2% increase from June 2001 (122,589 households) and a 7% increase from June 1997 (115,191). Nationally estimated resident households increased from 6,910,143 in 1997 and 7,393,042 in 2001 to 7,510,050 in June 2002.

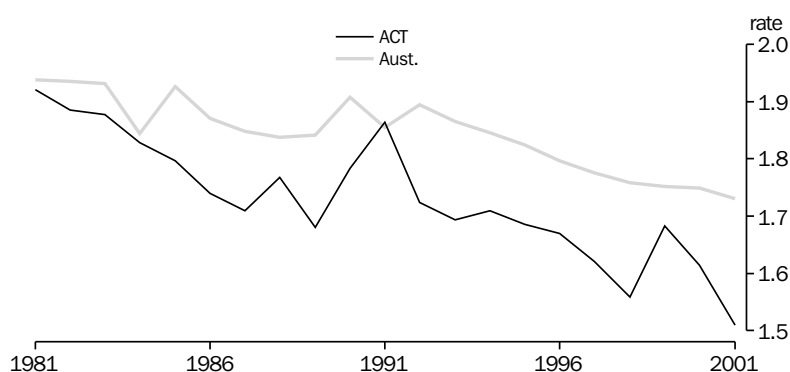
BIRTHS

In 2002 there were 4,145 births registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT. This was an increase of 9% from the number recorded in 2001, but a decrease of 13% from the number recorded in 1991.

In 2002, according to the ACT Registrar-Generals Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the most common given names for boys were Thomas, Lachlan, Jack and William. Jessica and Sophie were the equal most common names given to girls, followed by the name Sarah. Chloe and Emily rated equally as the next most common names given to girls in the ACT.

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 1.51 in 2001, down from 1.86 in 1991. This was lower than the 2001 Australian total fertility rate of 1.73 babies per woman and was the lowest total fertility rate of all states and territories. Within the ACT, the total fertility rate ranged from 1.18 in the North Canberra Statistical Subdivision to 1.96 in the Gungahlin-Hall Statistical Subdivision.

4.4 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



Source: Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2001 (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 28.9 years for mothers and 31.2 years for fathers in 1991, to 30.4 years for mothers and 32.4 years for fathers in 2001.

In 2001, there were 110 births to mothers aged 40 years and over in the ACT, equivalent to a rate of 4.4 births per 1,000 females aged 40 years and over. The rate for Australia as a whole was 5.0 in 2001.

Teenage mothers The ACT teenage fertility rate (measuring births to mothers aged 15–19 years) was the lowest in Australia in 2001. In the ACT, there were 9.8 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years. This compared with a national rate of 17.6. The rate of teenage fertility decreased over the last two decades, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. In 1981 there were 18.7 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years in the ACT and 28.2 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years in Australia.

Nuptial and exnuptial births In 2001, 27% of births in the ACT occurred outside a registered marriage, compared with 19% in 1991. This proportion has consistently remained below the national level of exnuptial births (31% of all births in 2001). Nuptial confinements accounted for 2,809 of all confinements in the ACT in 2001. Of these, 42% were first nuptial confinements.

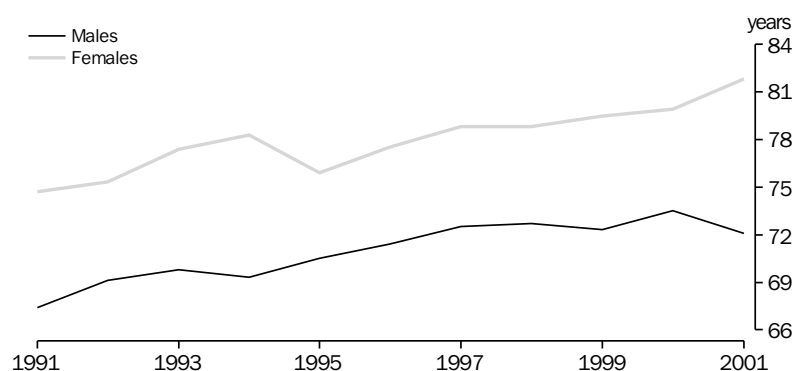
The median age of mothers who registered an exnuptial birth in the ACT in 2001 was 27.6 years while women who registered a nuptial birth had a median age of 31.0 years.

DEATHS In 2001 there were 1,400 registered deaths of people usually resident in the ACT. The standardised death rate for the ACT in 2001 was 5.1 deaths per 1,000 people, unchanged from 2000, and below the 2001 national rate of 5.4.

Cause of death Leading causes of death have remained unchanged since 1997 with MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (cancer) accounting for 30% of all deaths in the ACT. ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE was the cause of 20% of ACT deaths and 10% were caused by CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE (stroke). ACCIDENTS account for around 5% of deaths each year.

Age The median age at death in the ACT in 2001 was 72.1 years for males and 81.3 years for females. These were lower than the national medians of 75.5 years for males and 81.8 years for females. During the past decade in the ACT, the median age at death increased by 4.8 years for males and 6.6 years for females.

4.5 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, ACT



Source: Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2001 (cat. no. 3311.8).

Infant deaths There were 12 infant deaths registered in the ACT in 2001, compared with 17 in 2000. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 3.0 in 2001, lower than the national rate of 5.3. 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.

4.6 BIRTHS AND DEATHS — 31 DECEMBER

	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BIRTHS							
Births registered(a) (no.)							
Male	2 436	2 241	2 132	2 006	2 129	2 074	1 995
Female	2 320	2 155	2 076	1 976	2 124	1 991	1 943
Total	4 756	4 396	4 208	3 982	4 253	4 065	3 938
Exnuptial births							
Number	922	1 108	1 051	1 051	1 147	1 037	1 068
As a proportion of total births (%)	19.4	25.2	25.0	26.4	27.0	25.5	27.1
Crude birth rate(b)							
ACT	16.4	14.3	13.7	12.9	13.7	13.1	12.2
Aust.	14.9	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.1	13	12.6
FERTILITY							
Age specific fertility rate (years)							
15–19	14.2	13.9	13.6	11.9	11.8	10.9	9.8
20–24	66.8	48.6	43.8	40.4	46.5	38.5	37.0
25–29	132.7	112.7	105.2	100.5	98.0	100.4	95.0
30–34	111.4	103.5	110.3	103	114.2	111.5	100.4
35–39	41.9	46.9	44.0	47.0	55.7	53.0	50.9
40–44	5.8	8.3	6.9	8.6	9.4	8.2	8.1
45–49	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Total fertility rate							
ACT	1.864	1.67	1.621	1.558	1.678	1.614	1.51
Aust.	1.855	1.797	1.776	1.758	1.751	1.749	1.726
Net reproduction rate							
ACT	0.897	0.808	0.794	0.763	0.829	0.781	0.735
Aust.	0.887	0.861	0.854	0.842	0.842	0.838	0.83
DEATHS							
Deaths(c)							
Male	605	698	663	646	682	642	729
Female	491	602	671	626	649	658	690
Persons	1 096	1 300	1 334	1 272	1 331	1 300	1 419
Standardised death rate(b)							
ACT(c)	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.1
Aust.	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.4
Infant deaths (ACT)	36	25	16	24	24	17	12
Infant mortality rate							
ACT	7.6	5.7	3.8	6.0	5.6	4.2	3.0
Aust.	7.1	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.3

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

(b) Per 1,000 mean population.

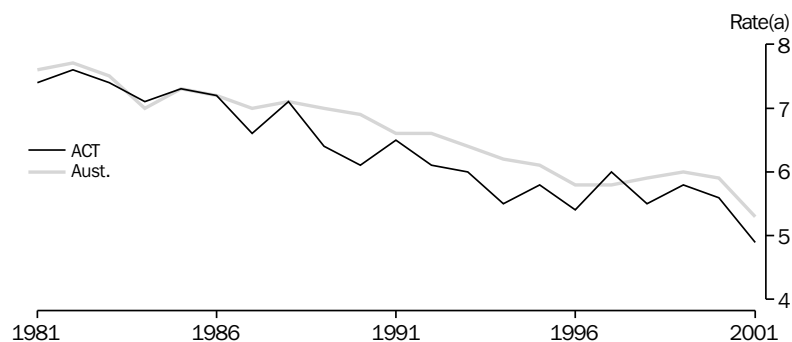
(c) Deaths recorded of usual residents of the ACT.

Source: Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2001 (cat. no. 3311.8); Deaths, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 3302.0); Births, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 3301.0).

MARRIAGES

There were 1,600 marriages registered in the ACT in 2001. This was a decrease of 9.4% from the number of marriages registered in 2000 (1,700 marriages). The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages registered per 1,000 people) declined from 5.6 per 1,000 people in 2000 to 4.9 per 1,000 people in 2001. The national crude marriage rate for 2001 was 5.3 marriages per 1,000 people.

4.7 CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES



(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: *Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2001* (cat. no. 3311.8).

First marriages of both parties made up two-thirds (67%) of all marriages in the ACT during 2001. There were 280 (18%) marriages in which one party had been married previously, and 230 (15%) in which both parties were re-marrying.

Age at marriage The median age at marriage for grooms in the ACT remained at 30.1 years in 2001, while the median age at marriage for brides also remained the same at 28.3. The median ages of grooms and brides in the ACT were slightly lower than the national median ages (by 0.5 years for grooms and 0.3 years for brides).

Premarital cohabitation In 2001, almost three-quarters (74%) of all marriages registered in the ACT were between people who indicated the same usual address prior to marriage, compared with 72% 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, 58% were married in civil ceremonies. This figure was lower for couples who lived separately prior to marriage (32% married in civil ceremonies).

Category of celebrant The year 2001 was the fourth consecutive year in which more marriages were performed by civil celebrants (51.4%) than ministers of religion (48.6%) 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 2001, the two most common rites were Catholic (39%) and Anglican (25%).

DIVORCE In 2001 there were 1,700 divorces granted in the ACT. This was an increase of 8% from the number granted in 2000, but 19% 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 2001, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. In the ACT in 2001, the median age at divorce was 41.9 years for males and 39.6 years for females, representing increases of 0.2 years and 0.5 years respectively from 2000. The increase in median age at divorce since 1991 has been 2.8 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 2001 was 12.3 years and the median duration of marriage to separation was 8.8 years. These median durations were higher than the national median durations of 11.8 years to divorce and 8.3 years to separation.
Application for divorce	In 2001, applications made by wives alone accounted for the greatest proportion (41%) of all divorces in the ACT. A further 31% of applications were made by husbands alone, while 29% were joint applications by both husband and wife. At the national level, there were fewer joint applications (23%), while 47% of applications were made by wives and 30% by husbands.

4.8 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES — 31 DECEMBER

	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
MARRIAGE							
Marriages registered	1 886	1 654	1 873	1 692	1 814	1 735	1 572
Crude marriage rate(a)							
ACT	6.5	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.6	4.9
Aust.	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.3
Previous marriage status							
First marriage both partners	1251	1114	1240	1137	1204	1172	1060
First marriage one partners	356	285	364	327	324	313	278
Remarriage both partners	270	255	269	228	286	250	234
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	1049	869	951	826	868	841	764
Proportion (%)	55.6	52.5	50.8	48.8	47.9	48.5	48.6
Civil celebrants							
Number	837	785	922	866	946	894	808
Proportion (%)	44.4	47.5	49.2	51.2	52.1	51.5	51.4
DIVORCE							
Divorces granted(b)	1 970	1 610	1 528	1 521	1 485	1 561	1 684
Median duration of marriage (years)							
ACT	11.7	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.8	12.3	12.3
Aust.	10.3	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.8
Divorces involving children							
Number	1 246	908	866	853	828	905	894
Proportion of total divorces (%)	63.2	56.4	56.7	56.1	55.8	58.0	53.1

(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, 2001* (cat. no. 3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics, 2002* (cat. no. 3101.0).

MIGRATION

Overseas migration Net overseas migration to the ACT has shown considerable volatility over the last decade, fluctuating above and below zero. The ACT gained 140 people through overseas migration in 2001, compared with a gain of 260 people in the previous year. In contrast a loss of 850 people was recorded in 1999.

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 350 and 360 people were recorded respectively. The groups aged 45–49 and 50–54 years accounted for the greatest losses through overseas migration (160 and 130 people respectively).

Interstate migration The Australian Capital Territory was the only state or territory to record a decrease in net interstate migration between 1996 and 2001 (–4,600 people) after recording a net interstate migration gain on the five years from 1991 to 1996 (1,100 people). In 2001 the net loss was 80 people, the smallest recorded since 1994.

The ACT's greatest gains through interstate migration were made in the groups aged 15–19 years with 690 people and 20–24 years with 110 people, which together accounted for 79% of the population gained due to interstate migration in the ACT. 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 (–330 people).

4.9 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, ACT



Source: Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2001 (cat. no. 3311.8).

4.10 MIGRATION — 31 DECEMBER

	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	1 358	912	697	692	807	948	n.y.a.
Departures(a)							
Former settlers	198	198	183	n.a	n.a	679	n.y.a.
Other Australian Residents	352	278	325	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a.
Total	550	476	508	639	676	n.a.	n.a.
Net	808	436	189	53	131	255	n.y.a.
Long-term movement							
Arrivals							
Australian residents returning	2 108	2 161	2 225	2 186	1 892	384	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors returning	2 366	3 005	2 914	3 095	3 373	3 729	n.y.a.
Total	4 474	5 166	5 139	5 281	5 265	4 113	n.y.a.
Departures							
Australian residents departing	2 974	3 020	3 243	3 298	3 415	3 647	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	1 757	2 285	2 209	2 069	2 468	370	n.y.a.
Total	4 731	5 305	5 452	5 367	5 883	4 017	n.y.a.
Net	-257	-139	-313	-86	-618	96	—
Category jumping	-261	-160	-258	287	-364	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Net overseas migration(b)	337	132	-382	254	-851	258	136
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	18 973	20 209	17 434	17 611	19 099	19 757	19 833
Departures	17 054	20 835	21 346	19 607	19 449	20 382	19 915
Net interstate migration	1 919	-626	-3 912	-1 996	-350	-625	-82

(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 1991, 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, 2001 (cat. no. 3311.8).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

2001 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 2002, cat. no. 3101.0

Births, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 3301.0

Deaths, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 3302.0

Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2001, cat. no. 3311.8

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

Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 3310.0

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

Non ABS

ACT Registrar-Generals Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages

Chapter 5



Education and Training

SCHOOLS

Government schools	<p>At February 2003, there were 175 government schools operating in the ACT. These were comprised of 80 preschools (including one in Jervis Bay), 66 primary schools (including one in Jervis Bay), 14 high schools, 3 combined (primary/high) schools, 8 secondary colleges and 4 special schools.</p> <p>There were 36,876 students attending ACT government primary, high schools and colleges in February 2003. There were 18,904 males (51%) enrolled in these schools and 17,972 females (49%) enrolled. Primary school enrolments accounted for 50% of the total students enrolments in ACT Government schools in February 2003, followed by high schools (25%) and secondary colleges (15%). Government preschools and special schools in the ACT had 3,840 students enrolled in ACT government schools in February 2003, accounting for 9% of all enrolments in ACT government schools in February 2003.</p>
Non-government schools	<p>According to the non-government school census of February 2003, there were 23,758 students attending 44 non-government schools in the ACT. These schools were made up of 23 Catholic primary schools, 4 Catholic secondary schools and 17 independent schools (including one special school). There were 12,972 children attending Catholic schools, and 10,786 children attending independent schools. Of all students attending non-government schools, 48% (11,418 students) were attending primary school, 38% (9,004 students) were attending high school and 14% (3,336 students) were attending college/senior secondary school. There were 12,088 male students (51%) and 11,670 female students (49%) attending non-government schools in the ACT in February 2003.</p>

5.1 SCHOOLS

	Government schools no. as at February 2003	Non-government schools no. as at February 2003
Preschools		
Locations	80	n.a.
Enrolments	3 565	n.a.
Schools		
Locations	91	43
Enrolments(a)		
Primary	20 266	11 418
High school	10 349	8 982
College	6 261	3 336
Students		
Males	18 904	12 066
Females	17 972	11 670
Persons	36 876	23 736
Special schools		
Locations	4	1
Enrolments		
Males	195	22
Females	121	—
Persons	316	22

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

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services: Government Preschool Census Bulletin, February 2003; Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2003; Non-government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2003.

Indigenous students There were 1,035 Indigenous students attending ACT schools at February 2003. This represented 2% of all students attending school in the ACT. There were 842 Indigenous students attending government schools in the ACT accounting for 2% of all government school students. Non-government schools had 193 Indigenous students at February 2003, representing 1% of all non-government school students.

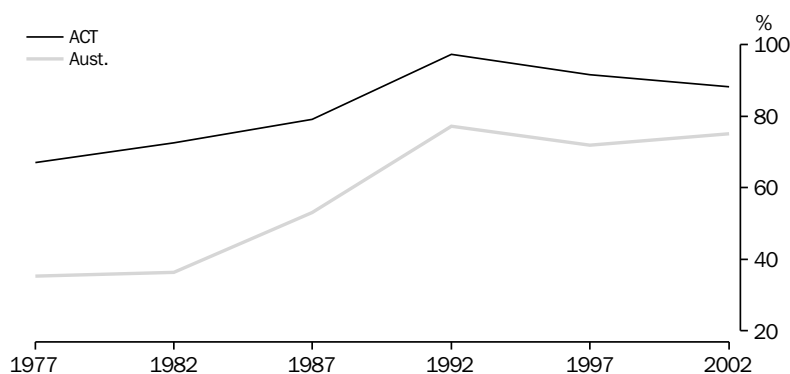
Apparent retention rate The apparent retention rate is the percentage of full-time school students in a designated year/level of education who continue to a particular year/level of education.

The apparent retention rate of full-time students from Year 7 to Year 12 in 2002 for the ACT was 88.1%. The ACT recorded a fall of 1.2 percentage points from 2001 (89.3%) but still maintained the highest apparent retention rate for any state or territory. The Australian apparent retention rate for 2002 was 75.1%. The apparent retention rate in the ACT for 2002 was higher for females (89.1%) than males (87.1%).

Apparent retention rate
continued

Between 1977 and 1992 the apparent retention rate of students in the ACT was on the rise, increasing a total of 30.2 percentage points (from 67.0 to 97.2). Since 1992 the apparent retention rate in the ACT has been generally on a downward trend, with the exception of 2001. Over the period 1977 to 2002 the ACT had a consistently higher retention rate than Australia. During this time the difference between the ACT and Australia has grown smaller with the highest difference recorded in 1982 (36.2 percentage points) and the smallest difference recorded in 2002 (13.0 percentage points).

5.2 APPARENT ATTENTION RATE, FROM YEAR 7/8 TO YEAR 12



Source: Schools, Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 4221.0).

SCHOOL TEACHING STAFF

There were 4,223 full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff in the ACT in 2002, 1,932 at primary schools and 2,291 at secondary schools. Overall, the average number of FTE primary school students per FTE teacher in the ACT was 16.7. This was lower than the national average of 16.9. In the government sector the average was 15.8 and in non-government schools it was 18.7. The equivalent figure for secondary schools in the ACT was 12.4, with an average of 12.0 in government schools and 12.9 in non-government schools.

5.3 STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF (FTE)(a) RATIO

	Teaching staff (FTE)		Student/teaching staff ratios	
	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Secondary schools
	no.	no.		ratio
1997	1 710	2 197	19.1	13.0
1998	1 693	2 215	19.1	12.8
1999	1 794	2 220	18.0	12.7
2000	1 791	2 195	18.1	12.8
2001	1 853	2 256	17.6	12.5
2002	1 932	2 291	16.7	12.4

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

Source: Schools, Australia, 2001 and 2002 (cat. no. 4221.0).

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The ACT's three Vocational, Education and Training (VET) institutions had 21,600 students enrolled in 2001. There were 11,300 male students (53%) and 10,200 female students (47%). This was an increase of 1,400 students (7%) from 2000.

In 2001 the most popular field of study for VET students in the ACT was SERVICES, HOSPITALITY AND TRANSPORTATION with 4,500 enrolments (16% of all enrolments). This was followed by BUSINESS, ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMICS with 4,400 enrolments (15%), SCIENCE with 2,600 enrolments (9%) and HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES with 2,400 enrolments (8%).

5.4 SELECTED AUSTRALIAN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS (AVETS)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of students						
Males	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.7	10.5	11.3
Females	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.7	10.2
Persons	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.7	20.2	21.6
Main field of study						
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Architecture, building	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
Arts, humanities and social sciences	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2
Business, administration, economics	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.4
Education	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
Engineering, surveying	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9
Health, community services	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4
Law, legal studies	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Science	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.6
Veterinary science, animal care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Services, hospitality, transportation	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.0	4.4	4.5
TAFE multi-field education	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0
Number of course enrolments	22.7	20.8	20.9	22.5	25.5	28.5
Number of annual hours	5 790.5	5 944.8	6 155.7	5 367.0	6 180.2	6 852.8
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of institutions	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics, 2001.

HIGHER EDUCATION

In 2002 there were 24,887 students enrolled in tertiary institutions in the ACT. Most students (67%) were completing a Bachelor degree, followed by Higher degree (20%) and other post-graduate studies (10%). Most students were attending tertiary institutions full-time, accounting for 68% of all students. Female students outnumbered male students (12,694 to 12,193). The Australian National University had the most number of students (11,979 or 48%) followed by the University of Canberra (10,419 or 42%).

5.5 TERTIARY STUDENTS ENROLLED, COURSE TYPE — 2002

	<i>Higher degree</i>	<i>Other post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other under-graduate</i>	<i>Enabling courses</i>	<i>Non-award courses</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	625	409	835	—	—	16	1 885
Australian National University	2 777	864	8 036	83	—	219	11 979
University of Canberra	1 485	1 273	7 496	5	26	134	10 419
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	109	66	407	—	—	22	604
Total	4 996	2 612	16 774	88	26	391	24 887

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA), *Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2002*; Australian Catholic University.

5.6 TERTIARY STUDENTS, ENROLMENT TYPE — 2002

	<i>Type of enrolment</i>					
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	1 011	752	122	1 528	357	1 885
Australian National University	9 017	2 962	—	5 913	6 066	11 979
University of Canberra	6 667	3 748	4	4 596	5 823	10 419
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	328	248	28	156	448	604
Total	17 023	7 710	154	12 193	12 694	24 887

Source: DETYA, *Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2002*; Australian Catholic University.

Indigenous enrolments There were 202 Indigenous students attending tertiary institutions in the ACT during 2002. This was a 42% increase on the 2001 figure (142). The majority of these students attended the University of Canberra (101 students or 50%) followed by the Australian National University (75 students or 37%). In total, Indigenous tertiary students made up 0.8% of all tertiary students in the ACT.

5.7 TERTIARY EDUCATION, INDIGENOUS ENROLMENTS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
TOTAL (no.)						
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	6	9	5	2	1	19
Australian National University	78	104	72	80	67	75
University of Canberra	89	92	87	81	67	101
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	5	3	6	8	7	7
Total	178	208	170	171	142	202
PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING INSTITUTION (%)						
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0
Australian National University	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6
University of Canberra	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2
Total	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8

Source: DETYA, *Indigenous Participation in Higher Education, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002*; DETYA, *Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2001*; Australian Catholic University.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

Austudy is provided to students aged 25 years and over, while Youth Allowance is provided to students under 25 years. Both Austudy and Youth Allowance are designed to aid full-time students with living costs while they are studying. At June 2002 there were 7,577 students at educational institutions in the ACT who were receiving financial assistance. Assistance by way of Austudy was provided to 861 students (11%), while 6,440 were receiving Youth Allowance (85%). The number of students receiving both Austudy and Youth Allowance has fallen since 2001 by 2% and 0.3% respectively.

ABStudy provides a means-tested living allowance and other supplementary benefits to eligible Indigenous secondary and tertiary students. Primary students living at home and aged 14 years or more on 1 January in the year of study may also be eligible for assistance. At June 2002 there were 256 students receiving ABStudy in the ACT (3% of all students receiving assistance). This was a fall of 3% from June 2001.

5.8 STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION

	2000	2001	2002
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Austudy	981	880	861
Youth Allowance(a)	6 589	6 460	6 440
ABStudy(b)	236	263	256
Total	6 699	7 603	7 577

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

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

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Computer use at home

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, there were 175,303 people in the ACT who used a computer at home. Of these, 52% were males (91,342) and 48% were females (83,961). For both males and females the age group with the most people using a computer at home was 35–44 years followed by 25–34 years and 45–54 years. These age groups accounted for 50% of all people using a computer at home in the ACT. People aged 75 years and over were the least frequent users of a computer at home (0.7% of all users).

5.9 COMPUTER USE BY AGE AND SEX, AUGUST 2001 CENSUS

	<i>Used a computer at home</i>	<i>Did not use a computer at home</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES				
0-9 years	9 192	11 182	1 030	21 404
10-14 years	9 408	2 139	464	12 011
15-19 years	9 751	2 416	455	12 622
20-24 years	8 133	4 166	437	12 736
25-34 years	14 591	8 609	803	24 003
35-44 years	15 759	6 885	738	23 382
45-54 years	14 436	6 923	648	2 007
55-64 years	6 926	5 474	343	12 743
65-74 years	2 341	4 206	216	6 763
75 years and over	805	3 437	153	4 395
Total	91 342	55 437	5 287	152 006
FEMALES				
0-9 years	8 577	11 178	927	20 682
10-14 years	8 876	2 176	428	11 480
15-19 years	8 911	2 585	371	11 867
20-24 years	7 612	4 621	398	12 631
25-34 years	14 055	10 024	700	24 779
35-44 years	16 032	8 457	711	25 200
45-54 years	12 894	9 770	597	23 261
55-64 years	5 086	7 296	319	12 701
65-74 years	1 504	5 757	227	7 488
75 years and over	414	6 361	254	7 029
Total	83 961	68 225	4 932	157 118
PERSONS				
0-9 years	17 769	22 360	1 957	42 086
10-14 years	18 284	4 315	892	23 491
15-19 years	18 662	5 001	826	24 489
20-24 years	15 745	8 787	835	25 367
25-34 years	28 646	18 633	1 503	48 782
35-44 years	31 791	15 342	1 449	48 582
45-54 years	27 330	16 693	1 245	45 268
55-64 years	12 012	12 770	662	25 444
65-74 years	3 845	9 963	443	14 251
75 years and over	1 219	9 798	407	11 424
Total	175 303	123 622	10 219	309 184

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

Internet use From data reported in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, 54% (169,149) of all people in the ACT used the Internet in the week prior to census night. Of these people, most (40% or 68,136) used the Internet only at home. While 19% (32,412) of people used the Internet only at work, a further 25% (42,515) used the Internet both at home and at work.

5.10 INTERNET USE AT HOME AS AT AUGUST 2001 CENSUS

	Number of persons	Proportion(a) of all persons
	'000	%
At home	68 136	40
At work	32 412	19
Elsewhere	12 324	7
At home & at work	42 515	25
At home & elsewhere	8 880	5
At work & elsewhere	1 235	1
At home & work & elsewhere	3 647	2
Total	169 149	100

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

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2001.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2001, cat. no. 2015.8

Schools, Australia, 2001 and 2002, cat. no. 4221.0

Non-ABS

ACT Department of Education and Community Services:

Government Preschool Census Bulletin, February 2003;

Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2003;

Non-government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2003.

Australian Catholic University

Department of Education Training and Youth Affairs

DETYA, *Selected Higher Education Statistics, 2002*

DETYA, *Indigenous Participation in Higher Education, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002*

National Centre for Vocational and Education Research Ltd

NCVER, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics, in detail, 2001*

Chapter 6



Health

DISABILITY AND CARERS

Over the course of a lifetime most people will know someone who has a disability or will be affected by a disability themselves. Disability includes a wide range of health experiences that have a considerable degree of variation in severity. In the context of health experience, the World Health Organisation (WHO) defines disability as:

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

A disability can sometimes be present at birth or it can appear early in the developmental years. However, a disability is more commonly due to a chronic or acute disease, or as the result of an accident or injury. Having a disability will lead to a variety of outcomes for both the individual and the society. The individual can have impaired bodily functions (for example speech and sight), which can result in restricted daily activities and social participation. Family, friends and the community can be impacted through the reduced education or work force participation. However, there are a range of support services available to help people with a disability retain their usual activities and to lead a normal life.

Disability status A person who has a disability, as defined by the ABS, has a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. Disabilities vary in severity, so the implication of having a disability will vary from individual to individual. Some people will require a higher level of assistance to enable them to perform daily tasks, where as others may require only a low level of assistance.

In 1998, 3.6 million people in Australia (19% of the total population) and 53,100 people in the ACT (17% of the ACT population) had a disability.

As defined by the ABS, self-care, mobility and communication are fundamental aspects of everyday life (core activities). Specific restrictions are core activity restrictions; and/or schooling or employment restrictions.

In the ACT 14% of the total population had a specific restriction, compared to 17% nationally. The ACT had the lowest percentage of the total population with a specific restriction, following the Northern Territory (11%).

6.1 DISABILITY AND SPECIFIC RESTRICTION RATES — 1998

	DISABILITY		SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	
	Actual %	Standardised(a) %	Actual %	Standardised(a) %
New South Wales	19.3	19.0	16.9	16.6
Victoria	18.0	17.8	15.9	15.7
Queensland	19.9	20.4	17.3	17.8
South Australia	22.4	21.4	19.9	18.9
Western Australia	19.5	20.4	16.8	17.6
Tasmania	22.3	21.7	19.2	18.7
Northern Territory	13.3	18.3	11.2	16.1
Australian Capital Territory	17.2	19.8	14.2	16.7
Australia	19.3	19.3	16.9	16.9

(a) Age standardised to the March 1998 Australian population distribution.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings* (cat. no. 4430.0).

In the ACT 38,100 people (72% of people with a disability in the ACT) had a CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION and 25,300 people (48%) had a SCHOOLING OR EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTION. Females made up 55% of people with a core activity restriction in the ACT and males made up 45%.

6.2 PERSONS WITH AND WITHOUT A DISABILITY

	DISABILITY					NO DISABILITY			Total
	Core activity(a) restriction	Schooling or employment restriction	All with specific restrictions(b)	Without specific restrictions(c)	All with disability	With impairment or long-term condition	Without impairment or long-term condition	All with no disability	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Males	17.2	12.3	20.8	4.7	25.5	25.5	102.3	127.9	153.3
Females	21.0	13.0	23.1	4.5	27.6	27.5	100.7	128.2	155.8
Persons	38.1	25.3	43.8	9.2	53.1	53.0	203.1	256.1	309.1

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

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

(c) Includes persons who need assistance with health care, paperwork, transport, housework, property maintenance or meal preparation.

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

Of the 53,100 people with a disability in the ACT, 45,900 had physical conditions and 7,200 had mental and behavioural disorders.

6.3 PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY, MAIN CONDITION — BY DISABILITY STATUS

	<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
Physical conditions	13.9	7.6	12.2	20.0	37.5	45.9
Mental and behavioural disorders	2.7	*0.8	*0.9	5.3	6.3	7.2
Total	16.6	8.4	13.1	25.3	43.8	53.1

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

(b) Total may be less than the sum of 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 People with a disability often require assistance with their daily activities and tasks. Having someone to assist, or by using specialised equipment, allows people with a disability to maintain a more independent lifestyle. People may require assistance with self-care (for example, eating, showering/bathing and dressing), mobility (for example, getting into/out of bed, moving about the house and travelling by car), and communication. They may also need help with other activities such as: meal preparation and managing health conditions.

In 1998, a total of 29,400 people (55% of people with a disability) indicated that they used at least one type of aid or equipment. Of those who required the use of aids or equipment, 63% required assistance with managing health conditions followed by 27% who required assistance for communication purposes.

6.4 PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY, USE OF AIDS OR EQUIPMENT

All with a disability(a)

'000

Uses aids or equipment	
Self-care	
Eating	**0.4
Showering/bathing	3.2
Dressing	*0.9
Toileting	2.5
Managing incontinence	*1.4
All using self-care aid(s)(b)	4.3
Mobility	
Getting into/out of bed or chair	2.2
Moving about the house	4.4
Moving around places away from home	6.1
Travelling by car	**0.4
All using mobility aid(s)(b)	7.3
Communication	7.9
Meal preparation	1.5
Managing health conditions (medical aids)(c)	18.6
All using aids or equipment(b)	29.4
Does not use aids or equipment	23.7
Total	53.1

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

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may use more than one type of aid/equipment.

(c) Examples include nebulisers, dialysis machines, oxygen concentrator or cylinder.

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

Disability support services

The disability support services covered in this section are those provided or funded by the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA). Some people with a disability require ongoing support with everyday activities and tasks. The CSDA provides accommodation support, community support, community access, respite care and employment services.

In 2002, there were 797 consumers in the ACT who received services under the CSDA. This was a decrease of 3% (825 consumers) from 2001, and a decrease of 8% (864 consumers) from 2000. Of the 797 consumers who received services under the CSDA, eight persons or 1% were identified as being of Aboriginal origin.

The primary disability type for consumers of CSDA-funded services in the ACT was intellectual (70%), followed by physical (14%). Nationally, 63% of consumers had an intellectual disability and 13% had a physical disability.

The 797 consumers in 2002 accessed 1,074 services. The most common services accessed were accommodation support services (28%), followed by employment services (27%). The least accessed services were respite services (5%).

6.5 CONSUMERS OF CSDA-FUNDED SERVICES, BY SERVICE TYPE

	2000	2001	2002
Accommodation support	292	281	297
Community support	251	216	213
Community access	113	145	220
Respite	51	47	56
Employment	294	279	288
Total consumers	864	825	797

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Disability Support Services, 2002 (DIS 27).

Accommodation support services

In 2002, all accommodation support services were provided through community-based or in-home care. No accommodation support services were provided through institution/large residential or hostel facilities. Nationally, 73% of accommodation services were provided through community-based or in-home care.

For consumers who accessed accommodation support services, 46% reported that they had a PROFOUND CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION, 36% reported that they had a SEVERE CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION and 18% reported that they had MODERATE TO NO CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION.

Accommodation support services can be funded by government or non-government agencies. In the ACT in 2002, a total of 54% accommodation support services were government and 46% were non-government.

Employment services

Of the consumers who accessed employment services, 54% reported that they had a SEVERE CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION, 36% reported that they had a MODERATE OR NO CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION and 10% reported that they had a PROFOUND CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION.

HEALTH SERVICES — HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Health professionals in the ACT are required to register annually with the board established for each profession. Among other things, the purpose of the Boards are to protect the public and to ensure that only people who are eligible and hold appropriate qualifications are registered. Some of the registered health professionals for a variety of disciplines are displayed in table 6.6. The number of registered health professionals in the ACT increased in 2002.

6.6 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, BY OCCUPATION — AT 30 JUNE

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Chiropractors	41	41	43	45	41	46
Dental hygienists	21	17	25	27	30	34
Dental specialists	n.a.	24	29	29	35	39
Dental technicians	58	59	60	59	59	63
Dentists	210	182	206	236	199	241
Enrolled nurses	636	649	693	705	722	833
Medical practitioners	1 582	1 606	1 674	1 710	1 721	1 806
Optometrists	51	62	58	61	63	74
Osteopaths	31	31	26	27	26	26
Pharmacists	351	345	361	353	355	352
Physiotherapists	272	267	245	326	321	341
Podiatrists	29	32	35	39	39	43
Psychologists	313	357	397	450	497	554
Registered nurses	3 681	3 632	3 745	3 764	3 745	3 858
Total	7 276	7 304	7 597	7 831	7 853	8 310

Source: ACT Department of Health and Community Care, Annual Report 2001–02, Vol. 2, Annexed reports.

HEALTH SERVICES — SEPARATIONS

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

According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), there were a total of 85,914 hospital separations in the ACT during 2000–01. This was an increase of 2,504 separations (3%) from 1999–2000. Of the hospital separations that occurred during 2000–01, 71% were from public hospitals and 29% were from private hospitals. Nationally, there were 6.1 million hospital separations during 2000–01, with 63% from public hospitals and 37% from private hospitals.

6.7 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS — SUMMARY

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Separations			
Public hospitals	58 598	60 656	61 308
Private hospitals	16 890	22 754	24 606
<i>Total</i>	75 488	83 410	85 914
Same day separations			
Public hospitals	29 359	31 467	32 305
Private hospitals	6 319	9 616	11 797
<i>Total</i>	35 843	41 083	44 102
Average length of stay (days)			
Public hospitals	3.7	3.5	3.5
Private hospitals	4.0	3.6	3.3
<i>Total</i>	3.7	3.5	3.5
Average length of stay, excluding same day separations (days)			
Public hospitals	6.4	6.1	6.3
Private hospitals	5.7	5.5	5.3
<i>Total</i>	6.2	5.9	6.0
Separations per 1,000 population			
Public hospitals	205.9	211.1	209.4
Private hospitals	59.4	79.1	83.1
<i>Total</i>	265.3	290.2	292.5
Patient days			
Public hospitals	216 337	210 410	216 270
Private hospitals	66 738	82 002	80 236
<i>Total</i>	283 075	292 412	296 506

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Hospital Statistics 1998–99, 1999–2000, 2000–01.

Same day separations Some patients are admitted into hospital and then separate on the same day. During 2000–01, a total of 44,102 patients had same day separations in the ACT (51% of separations).

Average length of stay The average length of stay for patients admitted to hospital was 3.5 days during 2000–01. This figure was the same for the 1999–2000 period, but was a decrease of 5% from the 1998–99 period and 15% from the 1997–98 period. Patients admitted and separated on the same day are allocated a length of stay of one day.

During 2000–01 the average length of stay, excluding same day separations, for the ACT was 6.0 days compared with 5.9 days in 1999–2000. The national average length of stay, excluding same day separations, was 6.4 days.

HEALTH SERVICES — HEALTH INSURANCE

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

HEALTH SERVICES —
HEALTH INSURANCE
continued

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

In 2001–02, the HIC paid Medicare benefits of \$104.9m to persons enrolled in Medicare with an ACT mailing address. These services involved an average benefit cost of \$325.82 per person. This figure was the lowest of all states and territories except the Northern Territory which had an average benefit cost of \$205.62 per person.

The percentage of services bulk billed during the 2001–02 financial year was 57% in the ACT, the lowest percentage of all states and territories. The level of bulk billing nationally was 70%.

The average number of Medicare services per person during the 2001–02 financial year was relatively unchanged from the previous year, with males averaging 7 services and females averaging 11. On average, the number of services accessed increased with age, with older females (aged 75 and over) using the most services.

6.8 AVERAGE SERVICES & BENEFITS PER PERSON — 2001–02

	Average number of services		Average value of benefits	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	\$	\$
Sex group				
Males	7	9	258	330
Females	11	13	392	466
Persons	9	11	326	398

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

6.9 AVERAGE NUMBER OF SERVICES, ACT—2001–02

	ACT		Aust.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Age group (years)				
0–4	7.4	6.8	8.6	7.8
5–9	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.6
10–14	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.2
15–19	3.8	6.8	4.5	7.9
20–24	3.9	8.7	4.9	10.8
25–34	4.5	11.6	5.6	13.1
35–44	5.9	11.1	7.3	12.4
45–54	8.7	12.9	10.1	14.6
55–64	12.6	15.5	14.9	18.0
65–74	20.6	21.3	23.3	23.3
75+	18.4	22.8	20.7	25.5
Total	7.2	11.1	9.2	13.3

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

HEALTH SERVICES — PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE

People have the option of joining private health insurance organisations. On 1 July 2000, Lifetime Health Cover was introduced and this resulted in an increase in the number of persons covered. Lifetime Health Cover is a government initiative that recognises the length of time a person has had hospital cover with a registered health fund. People who take out hospital cover earlier in life and maintain their hospital cover will pay lower premiums throughout their life compared to someone who joins when they are older.

The ACT continues to maintain a higher percentage of the population with private health insurance than any other state or territory. At 31 December 2002, 52% of the population in the ACT was covered by private health insurance, compared with 44% for all states and territories.

At 31 December 2002, there were a total of 167,675 people covered by private health insurance in the ACT. Most private health cover was taken out by people between the ages of 50–54 years, with 15,861 people in this age cohort being covered by private health insurance.

Table 6.10 displays the percentage of the population covered by private health insurance in the ACT, from 31 December 1998 until 31 December 2002.

6.10 TOTAL HOSPITAL COVERAGE — AT 31 DECEMBER

	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)	2001	2002
Coverage '000	107.0	104.0	109.0	176.0	177.0	168.0
Percentage of population (%)	34.7	33.8	35.3	56.4	56.2	51.6
Persons covered						
Males	n.a.	49 655	52 532	84 864	85 521	80 756
Females	n.a.	54 666	56 840	90 984	91 901	86 919
Persons	n.a.	104 321	109 371	175 848	177 422	167 675

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

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

HEALTH SERVICES — IMMUNISATION

The Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) is a national database containing information on the immunisation status of all children less than seven years of age and who live in Australia. According to the HIC, the ACIR has two major functions:

- to provide an accurate measure of the immunisation coverage of children in Australian under seven years of age
- to provide an effective management tool for monitoring immunisation coverage and service delivery.

At 31 December 2002 there were a total of 29,933 children registered on the ACIR in the ACT.

HEALTH SERVICES —
IMMUNISATION *continued*

At 30 September 2002, 91% of children in the ACT between the ages of 12–15 months, were fully immunised and 87% of children between the ages of 24–27 months were fully immunised. The percentage of children immunised between the ages of 72–75 months of age was 82%. In general, the percentage of children fully immunised in the ACT was less than the national rate. Nationally, 92% of children between the ages of 12–15 months were fully immunised, 89% of children between 24–27 months were fully immunised and 82% of children between 72–75 months of age were fully immunised.

6.11 CHILDREN(a) VACCINATED(b) — 30 SEPTEMBER 2002

	<i>Age group (months)</i>			
	<i>ACT</i>		<i>Aust.</i>	
	12 to less than 15 %	24 to less than 27 %	12 to less than 15 %	24 to less than 27 %
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (DTP)	93.3	89.3	92.7	91.4
Poliomyelitis (OPV)	93.0	94.4	92.6	94.8
Haemophilus Influenzae type b (HIB)	93.9	94.2	94.9	93.9
Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR)	n.a.	94.5	n.a.	94.1
Fully immunised	91.0	87.4	91.7	89.4

(a) Children on the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

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

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

HEALTH STATUS — CAUSES
OF DEATH

Deaths In 2001, there were a total of 1,419 deaths in the ACT. Of these, 729 were male deaths and 690 were female deaths, with a sex ratio of 105.7 male deaths per 100 female deaths. This was lower than the national sex ratio of 108.3 male deaths per 100 female deaths. The standardised death rate for the ACT was 5.1 deaths per 1,000 population. This was lower than any other state or territory.

In 2001, the median age of death for males in the ACT was 72.1 years and for females it was 81.3 years. Nationally, the median age of death was 75.5 years for males and 81.8 years for females.

Deaths registered since 1997 have been coded according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's Classification of Diseases. Since this date, the leading causes of deaths in the ACT have remained relatively unchanged. Approximately 30% of deaths each year in the ACT are due to Malignant neoplasms (cancer), 20% by Ischaemic heart disease, and 10% by Cerebrovascular disease (stroke). Accidents have accounted for around 5% of deaths per year in the ACT.

6.12 CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>All heart diseases</i>	<i>Cerebro- vascular diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</i>	<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	<i>All causes</i>
Number of deaths (no.)							
Males	234	172	41	60	10	34	729
Females	205	169	78	55	4	12	690
Persons	439	341	119	115	14	46	1 419
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	53.3	50.4	34.5	52.2	71.4	73.9	51.4
Females	46.7	49.6	65.5	47.8	28.6	26.1	48.6

Source: Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2001 (cat. no. 3311.8).

Accidents and suicide Suicide continues to be a major public health issue. Apart from the loss of human life, there are health care costs associated with attempted suicide and also the circumstances surrounding the death can be very difficult for family and friends to deal with. In 2001, there were a total of 46 suicides registered in the ACT. Of these, 34 were male (74%) and 12 were female (26%). The national suicide figure in 2001 was 2,454 persons. The suicide standardised death rate for the ACT in 2001, was 14.0 deaths per 100,000 persons. This was higher than the national suicide standardised death rate (12.5 deaths per 100,000 persons) and higher than all states except for the Northern Territory (22.6) and Western Australia (14.2). Since 1991, the suicide standardised death rate in the ACT has fluctuated between 8.4 deaths per 100,000 persons (1993) and 14.0 deaths per 100,000 persons (2001).

In the ACT, the standardised death rate for accidents in 2001 was 18.8 deaths per 100,000 persons, a decrease from the 1991 standardised death rate (25.3). In 2001, the standardised death rate for transport accidents was 6.7 deaths per 100,000 persons. This was nearly half the standardised death rate for transport accidents in 1991 (13.8).

Standardised death rates for other causes have also decreased. For example, the standardised death rate for Ischaemic heart disease was 93.7 deaths per 100,000 in 2001 and 153.1 in 1991. Diseases of the circulatory system had a standardised death rate of 182.9 in 2001, a decrease from 271.9 in 1991.

6.13 UNDERLYING CAUSES OF DEATH(a), STANDARDISED DEATH RATES

	1991	2001
Malignant neoplasms	183.9	156.0
Trachea, bronchus and lung	30.5	23.4
Diabetes mellitus	8.2	13.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	6.3	7.2
Diseases of the nervous system	9.9	16.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	271.9	182.9
Ischaemic heart disease	153.1	93.7
Acute myocardial infarction	95.6	52.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	51.8	42.6
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	22.7	14.0
Disease of the respiratory system	52.3	43.5
Influenza and pneumonia	22.9	7.8
Chronic lower respiratory disease	24.1	26.8
Diseases of the digestive system	20.1	17.2
Accidents	25.3	18.8
Transport accidents	13.8	6.7
Intentional self-harm	11.9	14.0
All causes	635.0	505.6

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

Source: Causes of Death, Australia, 2001, (cat. no. 3303.0).

HEALTH STATUS — LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime. In 2001, the life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years for males and 82.9 years for females in the ACT, the highest of all states and territories.

Nationally, life expectancy at birth was 77.0 years for males and 82.4 years for females.

6.14 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH — 2001

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Expectation of life(b)									
Males	76.9	77.5	76.9	77.0	77.3	76.0	70.8	78.5	77.0
Females	82.4	82.7	82.3	82.5	82.8	81.2	76.5	82.9	82.4

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Expectation of life was calculated over the three year period 1999–2001.

Source: Deaths, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 3302.0).

HEALTH STATUS — NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) was established in 1990 under the auspices of the Communicable Diseases Network Australia. The NNDSS coordinates the national surveillance of more than 50 communicable diseases or disease groups.

In 2002, there were a total of 315 bloodborne disease notifications in the ACT, and of these 227 (72%) were Hepatitis C (unspecified) notifications. The ACT had the second lowest notifications of this disease of all states and territories except for the Northern Territory (196 notifications).

There were a total of 505 gastrointestinal disease notifications in 2002, with campylobacteriosis accounting for 367 (73%) of notifications. Of the 502 sexually transmitted disease notifications, chlamydial infection made up 474 (94%) of the notifications.

There were six meningococcal notifications in the ACT in 2002, no change from the number of notifications reported in 2001.

6.15 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Bloodborne diseases						
Hepatitis B (incident)	2	1	3	3	2	—
Hepatitis B (unspecified)	110	82	65	48	54	82
Hepatitis C (incident)	3	8	20	22	18	6
Hepatitis C (unspecified)	315	290	282	210	213	227
<i>Total</i>	430	381	370	283	287	315
Gastrointestinal diseases						
Botulism	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campylobacteriosis	261	390	297	334	422	367
Cryptosporidiosis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	36
Hepatitis A	53	49	12	5	14	4
Listeriosis	—	1	—	—	1	—
Salmonellosis	71	75	65	104	77	97
Shigellosis	5	11	5	7	6	—
Typhoid	1	—	—	—	2	1
<i>Total</i>	391	526	379	450	533	505
Quarantinable diseases						
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viral haemorrhagic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexually transmissible diseases						
Chlamydial infection	140	190	178	243	298	474
Gonococcal infection	21	29	19	15	20	15
Syphilis	8	17	12	15	12	13
<i>Total</i>	169	236	209	273	330	502

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

6.15 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — *continued*

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Vaccine preventable diseases						
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemophilus influenzae type b	—	—	1	—	—	—
Influenza	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	19
Measles	44	8	4	4	—	—
Mumps	7	4	8	17	2	—
Pertussis	115	87	90	206	95	52
Pneumococcal disease	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	30
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubella	32	22	17	4	1	3
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>104</i>
Vectorborne diseases						
Arbovirus infection n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	1	—
Barmah Forest virus infection	1	1	—	—	2	—
Dengue	1	7	1	1	10	4
Malaria	17	24	22	17	19	13
Ross River virus infection	9	6	7	15	11	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>17</i>
Zoonoses						
Anthrax	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Brucellosis	—	2	—	—	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other lyssavirus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	—
Ornithosis	—	2	—	—	1	—
Q fever	—	2	—	—	2	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>—</i>
Other bacterial infections						
Legionellosis	2	2	2	5	2	3
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	9	2	5	5	6	6
Tuberculosis	10	17	13	11	13	17
<i>Total</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>26</i>
Total	1 237	1 329	1 128	1 292	1 348	1 469

(a) 2002 is provisional data and may be revised.

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

HEALTH STATUS — HIV AND AIDS

An estimated 12,730 people were living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in Australia in 2001. In 2001, there was an estimated 697 cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection in Australia, six of these were diagnosed from the ACT. In 2001, there were no AIDS diagnoses in the ACT, compared with three in 2000. There were two AIDS related deaths in the ACT in 2001.

In 1997–2001 the population rate for the ACT for HIV diagnosis was 2.6 per 100,000 population. This was lower than any other state or territory except for Western Australia (2.3 HIV diagnosis per 100,000 population), South Australia (2.1) and Tasmania (0.3).

HEALTH STATUS — HIV AND AIDS *continued*

Transmission of HIV infection continues to be mainly through sexual contact between men. Among injecting drug users, prison entrants, men and women with a history of heterosexual contact, and women with a history of sex work, there was less than a 1% prevalence of HIV.

6.16 ACT HIV AND AIDS NOTIFICATIONS, BY GENDER, ACT

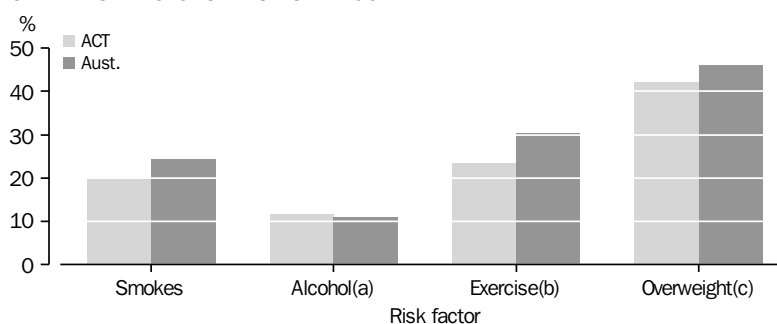
	Total notifications for all years	1996 no.	1997 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.	2001 no.
HIV							
Males	217	6	5	6	5	9	5
Females	28	1	3	2	3	1	1
Total	245	7	8	8	8	10	6
AIDS							
Males	88	7	—	4	—	2	—
Females	9	2	—	1	—	1	—
Total	97	9	—	5	—	3	—
AIDS related deaths							
Males	71	4	1	—	1	3	2
Females	4	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	75	4	1	—	2	4	2

Source: National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research, HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia — Annual Surveillance Report 2002.

HEALTH STATUS — HEALTH RISK

According to the 2001 National Health Survey the majority of Australians considered themselves to be in good health. Age standardised results of the survey indicated that the majority of people resident in the ACT aged 15 years and over considered their health to be good, very good or excellent (84%). The 2001 National Health Survey collected information on a number of lifestyle behaviours and related characteristics which have been established as risks to health. The risk factors include: smoking, alcohol consumption, exercise, being overweight and some dietary habits.

6.17 RISK FACTORS: ADULTS — 2001



(a) Risky to high alcohol risk. (b) Sedentary exercise level. (c) Overweight or obese body mass index (BMI).

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

Smoker status	<p>The 2001 National Health Survey referred to smoking as the regular smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll your own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excluded chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products.</p> <p>In 2001, 19% of adults in the ACT smoked on a daily basis, which was under the national figure of 22%. In the ACT 51% of adults had never smoked.</p>
Alcohol risk	<p>In the 2001 National Health Survey, persons were classified to a health risk level (low risk, risky or high risk) based on their estimated average daily consumption of alcohol during the previous week. The risk levels were based on the National Health and Medical Research Council recommendations. Risk refers to risk levels for harm in the long-term, and assumes the level of alcohol consumption is typical.</p> <p>A total of 56% of adults in the ACT consumed alcohol at a low risk to their health, and 6% had never consumed alcohol. Persons who consumed alcohol at a level that would affect their health was 12%.</p>
Exercise level	<p>Types of exercise covered in the 2001 National Health Survey were walking, moderate and vigorous exercise. In the ACT, the most popular category was low level exercise (38%), followed by moderate exercise (30%) and high level exercise (8%).</p>
Body mass index	<p>Body Mass Index (BMI) was used in the 2001 National Health Survey to identify the number of people in the population who were underweight, normal weight, overweight and obese. BMI was calculated from self-reported height and weight information, using the formula weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m).</p> <p>In the ACT, 30% of people were classified as overweight and 12% as obese. ACT males were more likely than females to be overweight or obese (standardised), with 52% of males falling into these categories. One-third (33%) of females were overweight or obese in the ACT.</p>
Nutrition	<p>Information was collected in the survey about the usual intake of fruit and vegetables, about adding salt after cooking, and about the type of milk consumed (as an indicator of fat intake).</p> <p>ACT females were more likely to consume higher levels of fruit and vegetables than males. Females were also more likely to consume low fat, skim or soy milk (56%), while males were more likely to consume whole milk (55%).</p> <p>Nationally, the results of the survey indicated that females were more likely to adopt healthier dietary behaviours than males.</p>

6.18 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, BY AGE — 2001

	Age group			
	18–34 %	35–54 %	55 and over %	Total(a) %
Smoker status				
Current smoker	26	22	11	20
Ex-smoker	19	30	39	29
Never smoked	55	48	50	51
Alcohol risk				
Low risk/did not consume	90	87	88	88
Risky/high risk	10	13	12	12
Exercise level				
Sedentary	17	24	30	24
Low	35	40	38	38
Moderate/vigorous	48	36	32	38
Body mass index (BMI)				
Underweight	4	2	2	3
Normal range				
18.5 to less than 20.0	8	5	3	5
20.0 to less than 25.0	43	38	36	39
Overweight	25	28	38	30
Obese	9	14	12	12
Not stated	10	13	9	11
Usual daily intake of fruit				
Does not eat fruit	10	8	4	7
1 serve or less	44	40	30	38
2–3 serves	37	42	52	44
4 serves or more	9	10	14	11
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2001 (cat. no. 4364.0), ABS data available on request.

HEALTH STATUS — DRUG USE

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's (AIHW) 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, recorded the use of illicit drugs in Australia. The results showed that nationally, 17% of the population aged 14 years and over used an illicit drug in 2001, and of these 13% used marijuana/cannabis.

In the ACT, 18% of the population aged 14 years and over used an illicit drug in 2001. Marijuana/cannabis made up 14% of the illicit drugs used in this period. The next most common illicit drugs used in the ACT were ecstasy/designer drugs (5%) and amphetamines (used for non-medical purposes) (5%). Pain-killers/analgesics (used for non-medical purposes) followed at 3% of the population.

In 2001 in the ACT, 34% of the population between the ages of 14 and 24 years had recently (in the past 12 months) used cannabis. This was higher than the national proportion (28%) for the same age group and was the highest of all states except for the Northern Territory (37%). Just over one-third of males (35%) and one-third of females (34%) in the ACT between the ages of 14 and 24 years had recently used cannabis. This was higher than the national proportions of 32% of males and 24% of females between the ages of 14 and 24 years who had recently used cannabis.

HEALTH STATUS — DRUG USE *continued*

In the ACT, 19% of people between the ages of 25 and 39 years had recently used cannabis, equal to the national proportion of people in this age group who had recently used cannabis.

6.19 RECENT(a) USE OF CANNABIS AND ANY ILLICIT DRUG EXCLUDING CANNABIS

	ACT			Aust.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age group	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis						
14–24	35	34	34	32	24	28
25–39	20	17	19	24	15	19
40+	4	2	3	5	3	4
All ages	16	13	14	16	10	13
Any illicit drug excluding cannabis						
14–24	3	4	4	3	5	4
25–39	4	5	4	4	4	4
40+	2	3	2	3	3	3
All ages	3	4	3	3	4	4

(a) Used in the past 12 months.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey.

As part of the 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, respondents were asked about their views on specific policies related to alcohol, tobacco and heroin. In general, the community most strongly supported the treatment-orientated measures ('RAPID DETOXIFICATION THERAPY' and 'USE OF NALTREXONE').

In the ACT, 81% supported the use of RAPID DETOXIFICATION THERAPY and 78% supported the USE OF NALTREXONE. The measure with the least support was 'TRIAL OF PRESCRIBED HEROIN', with 49% of the people in the ACT supporting this measure. The ACT supported each measure more than any other state or territory except for RAPID DETOXIFICATION THERAPY which Victoria supported equally (81%).

6.20 SUPPORT FOR HEROIN MEASURES(a) — 2001

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Measure									
Needle and syringe programs (%)	58	62	54	61	61	57	59	71	59
Methadone maintenance programs (%)	61	69	58	66	67	66	60	69	64
Treatment with drugs other than methadone (%)	65	70	60	68	66	65	62	72	66
Regulated injecting rooms (%)	45	47	40	47	46	48	50	55	45
Trial of prescribed heroin (%)	34	37	29	37	35	33	34	49	35
Rapid detoxification therapy (%)	80	81	78	79	80	79	80	81	80
Use of Naltrexone (%)	75	77	73	78	74	72	74	78	75

(a) Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey.

Alcohol and other drug
treatment services

The Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set (AODTS-NMDS) is a nationally agreed set of common data items collected by government-funded service providers for clients registered for alcohol and other drug treatment. The NMDS excludes the maintenance of pharmacotherapy treatments such as methadone and buprenorphine.

During 2000–01, service providers in the ACT registered a total of 2,743 clients for treatment. Of those clients, 67% were males and 33% were females, similar to the national figures of 64% and 35% respectively. Most clients (65%), were between the ages of 20 and 39 years. Approximately 5% of clients identified themselves as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

6.21 CLIENT REGISTRATIONS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX(a)

	ACT			Australia(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)
Age group (years) (%)						
10–19	7.9	6.1	14.0	8.9	5.1	14.2
20–29	26.9	11.4	38.3	23.6	11.8	36.1
30–39	18.4	8.4	26.8	16.6	8.9	25.7
40–49	8.8	4.8	13.6	8.9	5.6	14.6
50–59	2.9	1.4	4.3	3.6	2.4	6.0
60+	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.9
Not stated	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.5
Total (%)	66.9	33.1	100.0	63.5	35.3	100.0
Total (no.)	1 834	909	2 743	53 057	29 445	83 529

(a) The national collection basis for 2000–01 was client based. The ACT Health Department participated in this national collection and contributed to the NMDS. However, the ACT had their data based on completed treatment episodes for 2000–01. For the purposes of national collation, the ACT data were transformed to client registration-based, and this resulted in an under-count of the ACT registrations for 2000–01, as clients with open records at 30 June 2001 were not included.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Includes instances where sex was not stated.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia 2000–01*. (Cat. No. HSE 22 Canberra: AIHW).

Of the principle drugs of concern (alcohol, heroin, cannabis, amphetamines and benzodiazepines) in the ACT, heroin was the most common drug for which clients sought treatment (44%). The second most common drug reported for which clients sought treatment was alcohol (36%), followed by amphetamines (11%) and cannabis (7%).

Nationally, alcohol was the most common drug for which clients sought treatment (34%), followed by heroin (28%).

6.22 CLIENTS SEEKING TREATMENT FOR SELECTED PRINCIPLE DRUGS OF CONCERN(a)

	Age group (years)						Total(b)
	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	
Principle drug of concern							
Alcohol (%)	29.6	28.1	40.3	50.5	59.0	59.5	36.3
Heroin (%)	43.1	50.2	41.0	35.8	29.1	31.0	43.5
Cannabis (%)	11.4	6.7	4.7	6.0	6.0	4.8	6.7
Amphetamines (%)	13.8	13.4	10.3	4.1	5.1	4.8	10.9
Benzodiazepines (%)	0.5	0.8	2.2	2.7	—	—	1.4
Total (no.)(c)	378	1 048	730	366	117	42	2 720

(a) The national collection basis for 2000–01 was client based. The ACT Health Department participated in this national collection and contributed to the NMDS. However, the ACT had their data based on completed treatment episodes for 2000–01. For the purposes of national collation, the ACT data were transformed to client registration-based, and this resulted in an under-count of the ACT registrations for 2000–01, as clients with open records at 30 June 2001 were not included.

(b) Includes instances where age was not stated.

(c) Includes all principle drugs of concern.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia 2000–01* (Cat. No. HSE 22 Canberra: AIHW).

HEALTH STATUS — WOMEN'S HEALTH PRACTICES

Women aged 18 years and over were invited to complete an additional questionnaire in the 2001 National Health Survey which covered supplementary health issues. These included such things as screening for breast and cervical cancer, breastfeeding and contraceptive practices.

In the ACT, almost half of the women aged 18 years and over had regular self/doctor examinations (48%).

Of women aged 18 years and over, 58% had regular pap smear tests, 23% did not have regular pap smear tests and 19% had never had a pap smear test.

Women also reported their use of contraception to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. Oral contraceptives were the most frequently used method of contraception in the ACT (29%). This was followed by condoms (24%) and sterilisation (15%). Oral contraceptives and condoms were used most frequently by the 18–29 year age group.

6.23 WOMEN AGED 18–49 YEARS, CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICES(a), BY AGE — 2001

	Age group (years)			
	18–29	30–39	40–49	Total
	%	%	%	%
Contraceptive practices(a)				
Condoms(b)	38	18	14	24
Oral contraceptives	48	23	13	29
IUD	n.p.	n.p.	2	2
Diaphragm	n.p.	n.p.	3	2
Natural, rhythm or billings method	3	2	7	4
Withdrawal method	10	5	3	6
Contraceptive injection(c)	6	6	n.p.	4
Morning after pill	6	n.p.	n.p.	3
Tubal ligation/tubes tied(d)	n.p.	7	18	8
Sterilised(d)	n.p.	20	28	15
Hysterectomy	n.p.	n.p.	12	5
Menopause	n.p.	n.p.	9	3
Infertility	n.p.	n.p.	2	1
Other	2	n.p.	n.p.	1
Not applicable	11	14	4	10
Not stated	4	6	10	6
Not sexually active	14	12	14	13
Total(e)	100	100	100	100

(a) Reported contraceptive practices of self and/or partner.

(b) Use for protection or contraception purposes.

(c) 30–39 year age group includes the small number of females aged 40–49 years for this contraceptive practice.

(d) 30–39 year age group includes the small number of females aged 18–29 years for this contraceptive practice.

(e) Persons may have reported more than one type of contraceptive practice and therefore components may not add to totals.

Source: National Health Survey 2001— Companion Data (cat. no. 4364.0), ABS data available on request.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

- Australian Capital Territory Statistical Indicators, December quarter 2002*, cat. no. 1367.8
- Causes of Death, Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 3303.0
- Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2001*, cat. no. 3311.8
- Deaths, Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 3302.0
- Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary of Findings, Australia*
cat. no. 4430.0
- Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, Australian Capital Territory, 1998*, cat. no. 4430.8.40.001
- National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2001*, cat. no. 4364.0

Non-ABS

- ACT Department of Health and Community Care, *Annual Report 2001–02, Vol. 2, Annexed reports*
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia 2000–01, (Cat. No. HSE 22 Canberra: AIHW)
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Hospital Statistics, 1998–99, 1999–2000, 2000–01
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Disability Support Services, 2002 (DIS 27)
- Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, Medicare Statistics, March quarter 2003
- Communicable Diseases Network Australia, National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
- Department of Health and Ageing — Medicare
- Health Insurance Commission
- National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research, HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia — Annual Surveillance Report 2002
- Private Health Insurance Administration Council

Chapter 7



Welfare and Community Services

INCOME SUPPORT

The Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) is responsible for providing income support to the aged/retired, the sick/disabled, carers, the unemployed, youth and students and families with children. This support is provided via Centrelink. Clients from the ACT who were receiving some form of benefit/support (excluding Family Allowance) account for 1% of all clients in Australia. Those receiving assistance through Family Allowance accounted for 2% of all clients Australia wide.

At 30 June 2002 there were a total of 103,590 people in the ACT who were receiving some form of assistance or support from FaCS. Of these total clients, 54,338 (52%) were receiving some form of Family Allowance. Those on Family Allowance accounted for 21% of the ACT population. The remaining 49,252 (48%) clients were spread between a range of different benefits for the aged/retired, sick/disabled, carers, the unemployed and youths/students. Of these clients, 16,469 (33%) were receiving the Aged Pension. Overall the ACT had 49,252 people (19% of its population) receiving assistance other than Family allowance. This was lower than the Australian proportion (30%). The ACT had a higher proportion of its population receiving Family Allowance (21%) than Australia (20%).

7.1 CENTRELINK CLIENTS — JUNE 2002(a)

	ACT clients		Aust. clients		ACT clients as proportion of Aust. clients
	no.	% of population	no.	% of population	%
Support for the aged					
Age pension	16 469	6.0	1 810 779	12.0	0.9
Widow class B pension	48	—	5 130	—	0.9
Wife pension (age)	139	0.1	23 730	0.2	0.6
Support for people with a disability					
Disability support pension	6 688	3.0	658 915	4.0	1.0
Wife pension (DSP)	221	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sickness allowance	127	—	10 100	0.1	1.0
Support for carers					
Carer payment	506	0.2	67 260	0.4	0.8
Carer allowance(b)	3 278	1.0	272 045	2.0	1.0
Labour market assistance					
Newstart allowance	5 402	2.0	596 607	3.8	0.9
Parenting payment — single	5 358	2.0	436 661	3.0	1.0
Parenting payment — partnered(c)	1 533	0.6	202 585	1.0	0.8
Mature age allowance	226	0.1	40 198	0.3	0.6
Partner allowance	581	0.2	104 452	0.7	0.6
Widow allowance	363	0.1	41 682	0.3	0.9
Pensioner education supplement	810	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Special benefit	202	0.1	13 419	0.1	2.0
Youth and student support					
Austudy	861	0.3	41 655	0.3	2.0
Youth allowance	6 440	3.0	411 496	3.0	2.0
Total FaCS pensions and benefits(d)	49 252	19.0	4 736 714	30.0	1.0
Family Assistance					
Family tax benefit A(e)	30 775	12.0	1 795 355	11.0	2.0
Family tax benefit B(e)	20 682	8.0	1 199 233	8.0	2.0
Double orphan pension	21	—	1 207	—	2.0
Maternity allowance(f)	2 860	1.0	206 803	1.0	1.0
<i>Total family allowance</i>	<i>54 338</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>3 202 598</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>

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

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

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

(d) Not including Family assistance.

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

(f) Maternity allowance includes Maternity immunisation allowance.

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

Source: FaCS, Customers by Payment Type, June 2002.

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
- behaviour management support for families and child care services.

At 30 April 2003 there were 225 child care facilities with licences in the ACT. These facilities had a total of 14,313 places for children. School aged care had the most number of licences with 98 (44%) along with the highest number of places, 6,256 (44%), followed by Long day care with 92 licenses (41%) and 4,944 places (35%). Occasional Day care had the least number of licences, with only three, and the least number of places with 71.

7.2 CHILD CARE SERVICES — APRIL 2003

	<i>Number of licenses current</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Family day care	5	2 399
Independent preschools	7	269
Long day care	92	4 944
Occasional day care	3	71
Play school	20	374
School age care	98	6 256
Total	225	14 313

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

Use of child care According to the Child Care Survey conducted in June 2002, there were 27,800 children aged less than 12 years who used some form of formal and/or informal care. This was an increase of 400 (1%) children on the previous survey conducted in June 1999, but a decrease of 2,300 (8%) children from the survey conducted in March 1996. Both INFORMAL CARE ONLY and FORMAL CARE ONLY were the most popular forms of care, each recording 9,700 children (19% each). The only category to record a rise in the number of children since the 1999 survey was FORMAL AND INFORMAL CARE, up 65%. The number of children using FORMAL CARE ONLY, fell 2%, while the number of children using INFORMAL CARE ONLY, fell 22%.

7.3 CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE

	March 1996		June 1999		June 2002	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Children who used care						
Formal care only	9.2	17	9.9	19	9.7	19
Informal care only	14.7	28	12.4	24	9.7	19
Formal and informal care	6.2	12	5.1	10	8.4	17
<i>Total</i>	30.1	57	27.4	53	27.8	55
Children who used neither formal or informal care	23.2	44	24.3	47	22.7	45
Total children	53.3	100	51.7	100	50.5	100

Source: *Child Care, Australia, 1996, 1999, 2002 (cat. no. 4402.0)*.

ADOPTIONS

Each state and territory has responsibility for all aspects of adoption within its jurisdiction and each 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 (adoptions of children born in Australia, or who were permanent residents before the adoption) or INTERCOUNTRY (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.

During 2001–02 there were 23 adoptions in the ACT. Of these 12 were PLACEMENT ADOPTIONS, with nine INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTIONS (75%) and three LOCAL adoptions (25%). The remaining 11 adoptions were KNOWN CHILD adoptions.

7.4 ADOPTIONS, BY CATEGORY

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Placement adoptions						
Local	2	1	1	2	2	3
Intercountry	12	10	11	11	18	9
<i>Total</i>	14	11	12	13	20	12
Known child adoptions	12	4	2	11	7	11
Total adoptions	26	15	14	24	27	23

Source: *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Adoptions, Australia, 2001–02*.

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, BY APPLICANT TYPE

	Information applications lodged, 2001–02	Contact vetos lodged, 2001–02	Number of contact vetos in place as at 30 June 2001
Adopted person	38	1	38
Adoptive mother	—	1	21
Adoptive father	1	—	18
Birth mother	3	1	19
Birth father	1	—	1
Other birth relative	5	—	1
Other adoptive relative	—	—	2
Child of adopted person	—	n.a.	n.a.
Other	—	n.a.	—
Total	48	3	100

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Adoptions, 2001–02*.

CHILD PROTECTION

The ACT Department of Education, Family and Youth 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, Family and Youth 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.

There were a total of 801 notifications of abuse and neglect reported in the ACT during 2001–02. This was a 1% increase from the previous year (794). Of these notifications, most were reported by school personnel or non-government organisations (both 13%), followed by the police (12%). In the ACT no reports were made by siblings or child care personnel during 2001–02.

Of the 801 notifications lodged, 522 (65%) were finalised and 220 of the finalisations were substantiated. The remaining notifications were either under investigation but not finalised (128 or 16% of all notifications), dealt with by other means (18 or 2%), or there was no investigation or possible action (133 or 17%).

Of the 220 abuse substantiations in the ACT during 2001–02, EMOTIONAL ABUSE was the most reported, with 86 substantiations (39%). This was followed by PHYSICAL ABUSE (64 substantiations or 29%), NEGLECT (56 substantiations or 25%) and SEXUAL ABUSE (14 substantiations or 6%).

7.6 CHILD ABUSE SUBSTANTIATIONS

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Physical abuse	131	191	197	97	56	64
Sexual abuse	59	61	39	20	14	14
Emotional abuse	19	49	55	53	92	86
Neglect	167	110	151	63	60	56
Total substantiations	376	411	442	233	222	220

Note: In June 1997, mandatory reporting of child abuse and neglect was introduced into the ACT. From 1 July 1997, child concern reports were counted separately from notifications of abuse and neglect.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Child Protection Australia 2001–02, 2000–01, 1999–2000, 1998–99, 1997–98, 1996–97* (CWS 13).

Child protection orders A child may be admitted to a care and protection order for a range of reasons, for example when the child has been the subject of a child protection substantiation or where the parents are unwilling or unable to care for the child adequately. In 2001–02, 164 children in the ACT were admitted to care and protection orders. Of these, 96 children (59%) were admitted for the first time. During 2001–02, 105 children were discharged from care and protection orders in the ACT.

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

During 2001–02 there was an average of 222 children in funded substitute care on any given day. The average occupancy for Foster care programs (care provided in private residences) was 137 children. This meant that on average, these facilities were running at 95% of their capacity. The average occupancy for Residential Care Programs (care provided by a staffed residence run by a private or government organisation) was 10 children. On average these facilities were running at an 83% occupancy on any given day. The ACT overall was running at 94% capacity on any given day for foster and residential programs. On a daily average, 76 children were cared for by special arrangements.

7.7 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE — 2001–02

	<i>Average daily occupancy</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
Foster care programs		
Barnardo's Find-a-Family	34	38
Barnardo's Temporary Family Care	11	10
Galilee Foster Care	16	15
Marymead Foster Care	49	51
Marymead Short Term Care	5	7
Marymead High Support Program (HSP)	8	9
Open Family ACT Foster Care	7	8
Open Family Indigenous program	7	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>144</i>
Residential Care Programs		
Richmond Fellowship — Outreach	5	6
Richmond Fellowship — Marlow Cottage	4	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Total programs with set capacity</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>156</i>
Special arrangements(a)	76	n.a.
<i>Total average occupancy</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>n.a.</i>

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

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

SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SAAP)

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

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

SUPPORTED
ACCOMMODATION
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
(SAAP) *continued*

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.

During 2001–02, 2,650 support periods were provided to 1,900 clients in the ACT. This was a fall of 10% in the number of support periods from the previous year, and a 12% fall in the number of clients. The mean number of support periods per client also fell from 2.18 in 2000–01 to 1.87 in 2001–02.

7.8 SAAP SUPPORT PERIODS AND CLIENTS

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Support periods (no.)	3 250	3 350	3 050	3 200	2 950	2 650
Clients (no.)	2 200	2 250	2 100	2 150	2 150	1 900
Mean number of support periods per clients	2.31	2.39	2.22	2.33	2.18	1.87
Clients per 10,000 population 10 years and over	84	85	78	80	77	69
Nightly average support periods with accommodation	150	350	300	250	300	200
Daily average support periods	450	500	450	450	500	400

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2001–02, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 79)*.

Couples with children had the longest mean length of accommodation with 139 days. This was followed by lone males aged 25 years and over (82 days) and females with children (59 days). The average across all client groups was 61 days. The most common reason for seeking assistance across all client groups, was eviction/previous accommodation ended. For lone females and females with children it was domestic violence or relationship/family breakdown.

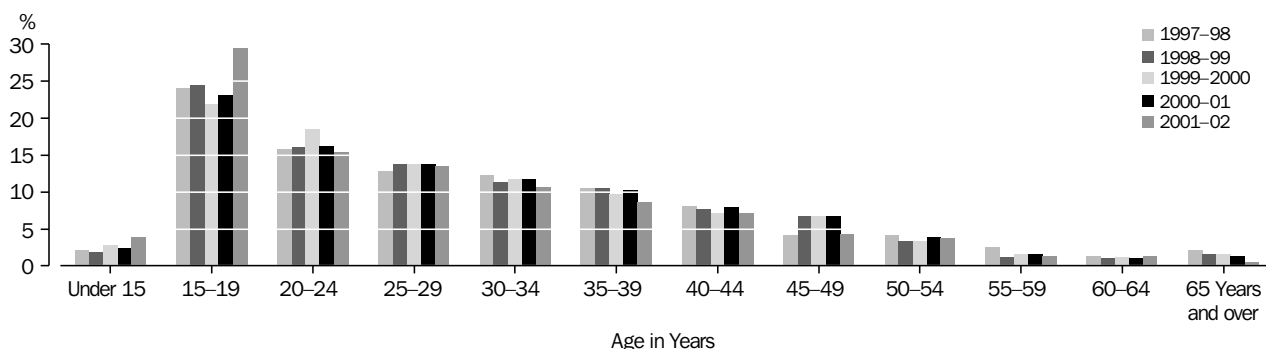
7.9 SAAP CLIENTS, MAIN REASON FOR SEEKING ASSISTANCE, 2001–02

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

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection, Annual Report 2001–02, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 79)*.

The number of 15–19 year olds seeking assistance was consistently higher than any other age group from 1997–98 to 2001–02. This was followed by the 20–24 year age group. In 2001–02 the 15–19 year age group accounted for 29% of all clients. This was an increase of six percentage points from the previous year (23% of all clients).

7.10 CLIENTS SEEKING ASSISTANCE, PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1997–2002



Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2001–02*, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables (HOU 79).

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.

During 2001–02 there were more females than males receiving assistance through HACC in the ACT. The age group with the highest number of recipients was the 70–84 years age group with 39% of all recipients. This was followed by the 50–69 year age group with 26% of all recipients. The most popular source of referral for HACC clients in the ACT during 2001–02 was SELF, with 2,656 referrals. This was followed by HOSPITALS (public) with 1,962 referrals and FAMILY, SIGNIFICANT OTHER, FRIEND with 1,220.

7.11 AGE AND SEX OF HACC CLIENTS 2001–02

	ACT			
	Males	Females	Persons(a)	% of total clients
0–49	1 127	1 684	2 813	22
50–69	1 264	2 053	3 324	26
70–84	1 754	3 353	5 109	39
85+	517	1 219	1 740	13
Total	4 662	8 309	12 986	100

(a) Total persons includes sex unknown.

Source: HACC Program National Minimum Data Set 2001–02 Annual Bulletin, Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.

Approximately 27,412 hours per month of HACC services were provided during 2001–02 in the ACT. On average the most accessed monthly HACC service was respite care, accounting for 6,140 hours per month (22% of monthly hours). This was followed by domestic assistance, 4,998 hours (18%) and centre based day care, 4,283 hours (16%). On average 9,996 meals were provided through HACC services per month. Home meals were the most popular accounting for 98% of all meals (9,783) per month. The remaining 2% of meals (213) were provided at centres. On average 5,083 trips were provided per month in the ACT.

7.12 ESTIMATED LEVELS OF HACC SERVICES DELIVERED ON AVERAGE,
PER MONTH, 2001–02(a)

	no.
Hours per month	
Assessment	284
Case management	1 504
Case planning/review	1 106
Centre based day care	4 283
Counselling	737
Domestic assistance	4 998
Home maintenance	1 064
Personal care	3 865
Respite care	6 140
Social support	3 419
Other(b)	12
<i>Total</i>	27 412
Meals per month	
Home meals	9 783
Centre meals	213
<i>Total</i>	9 996
Trips per month	
Number	5 083

(a) Does not include Nursing data.

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

Source: HACC Program National Minimum Data Set 2001–02 Annual Bulletin, Commonwealth Department of Health & Ageing.

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. There were a total of 23,000 incidents that ambulances responded to in the ACT during 2001–02. This was an 8% increase on the number reported in 2000–01. The largest number of incidents were Emergency incidents (pre-hospital medical incident/accident which necessitates the use of ambulance warning devices) accounting for 44% of all incidents. This was followed by the Urgent pre-hospital medical incidents/accidents which did not necessitate the use of ambulance warning devices (35%) and Non-emergency incidents (22%). During these incidents a total of 25,000 patients were treated, with 68% of these being transported.

During 2001–02 there were 90 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) ambulance officers in the ACT. Most of these officers were Intensive care officers accounting for 70% (63 officers) of FTE officers.

Ambulance services
continued

Response time in the ACT during 2001–02 for ambulance services were the quickest in Australia, for both the 50th and 90th percentiles. In the 50th percentile the response time was 7.3 minutes and in the 90th percentile it was 12.2 minutes.

Total Ambulance expenditure per person in the ACT during 2001–02 was \$35.80. This was the second lowest figure in Australia after Western Australia (\$31.20).

7.13 SELECTED AMBULANCE STATISTICS

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Reported ambulance incidents	n.a.	19 071	21 310	23 000
Ambulance staff (ambulance operatives)(FTE)	n.a.	83	86	90
Response times (minutes)				
50th percentile	6.0	7.0	7.2	7.3
90th percentile	11.0	11.5	12.1	12.2
Total ambulance expenditure per person (\$)	n.a.	30.00	31.00	35.80

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service provision, Report on Government Services 2003.

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.

During 2001–02 there were a total of 10,041 incidents reported to ACT fire services. Of these 1,793 (18%) were Fires and explosions, 5,936 (59%) were False alarms and good intent calls and the remaining 2,312 (23%) incidents fell under Other. There was a 6% decrease in the number of Fires and explosions from 2000–01.

The ACT recorded no fire deaths between 1998–99 and 2000–01. In 2001–02 the fire death rate in the ACT per 100,000 people was 0.6 meaning there were two fire deaths in 2001–02. This was equal to the national figure.

There were 557 fire incidents per 100,000 people in the ACT during 2001–02, a 9% decrease from the previous year. The ACT had the second lowest number of incidents per 100,000 people across Australia, second to Victoria (468). The ACT also had a lower figure than the national average (658).

The ACT had the second best response times in both the 50th (5.4 minutes) and 90th (9.8 minutes) percentile categories across Australia. In both categories Victoria had the best response times (5.3 minutes and 8.5 minutes respectively). In both categories the ACT had seen a drop in response times since 2000–01.

During 2001–02 the ACT had 248 FTE firefighters, a 17% increase from the previous year. On top of this there were 650 Volunteer firefighters in the ACT during 2001–02.

Fire services continued

The total fire expenditure per person in the ACT during 2001–02 was \$102.70. This was the highest of any state or territory and was \$35.80 higher than the national figure (\$66.90).

7.14 REPORTED FIRES AND OTHER PRIMARY INCIDENTS

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Fires and explosions	1 760	1 415	1 821	1 904	1 793
False alarms and good intent calls					
Fire alarm system notifications not involving fire	n.a.	n.a.	4 962	4 757	4 926
Other false alarms/false calls	n.a.	n.a.	819	942	1 010
<i>Total</i>	4 831	n.a.	5 781	5 699	5 936
Other incidents	1 853	n.a.	1 911	2 081	2 312
Total incidents	8 444	9 410	9 513	9 684	10 041

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service provision, Report on Government Services 2003.

7.15 SELECTED FIRE STATISTICS

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Fire injury rate (per 100,000 people)	3.2	13.5	7.4	4.0	n.a.
Total fire incidents (per 100,000 persons)(a)	570	459	590	612	557
Response times to structural fires (minutes)					
50th percentile	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.2	5.4
90th percentile	11.7	12.0	11.4	9.9	9.8
Total fire expenditure per person (\$)	99.00	106.00	82.80	96.50	102.70

(a) Industrial bans mean data for 1998–99 and 1999–2000 are based on extrapolated results.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service provision, Report on Government Services 2003.

7.16 FIRE SERVICES STAFF

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Permanent firefighters (FTE)	242	212	248
Volunteer firefighters (no.)	514	642	650
Support staff (FTE)	56	64	81

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, Report on Government Services 2003.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

Child Care, Australia cat. no. 4402.0

Non-ABS

ACT Department of Education and Community Services

ACT Department of Health and Community Care

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

The mission of ACT Policing is to *keep peace and preserve public safety within the ACT*. There are six outcomes required by the agreement that ACT Policing must deliver, these are to:

- maintain a level of public order and community confidence which enables people to go safely 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
- ensure the regulatory requirements and information needs for clients are satisfied.

The ACT policing 2000–01 figures in this Chapter will be different to previously published data due to data revisions.

STAFFING

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

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

There was a total of 132 new sworn and unsworn police staff recruited during the 2001–02 financial year. This was a 25% decrease from the previous financial year (175 sworn and unsworn new recruits).

As at June 30th 2002, 75% of staff employed by ACT Policing were sworn police staff (589 staff), and the remainder, unsworn police staff (198 staff or 25%). This was a 1% decrease for sworn staff and an 8% increase for unsworn staff since January 2001. The increase of unsworn staff in the ACT was due to the increase in 'civilianisation' of support functions, with the communications centre now being substantially staffed by unsworn staff.

8.1 SWORN AND UNSWORN POLICE STAFF(a)

	Sworn Staff	Unsworn Staff
1997-98	666	62
1998-99	664	66
1999-2000	632	88
2000-01	590	184
2001-02	584	198

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

Source: Productivity Commission — Report on Government Services, 2003.

EXPENSES

The 2001-02 budget provided \$68.2m for ACT policing expenses. This was an increase of \$3.1m from 2000-01. Over the 2001-02 financial year, 58% of the ACT Policing budget was spent on community safety and support. Community policing in the ACT was provided at \$230 per person in 2001-02, fourth highest amongst Australia's jurisdictions.

8.2 REAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE (LESS REVENUE FROM OWN SOURCES) — 2001-02(a)(b)

	ACT	Aust.
	%	%
Community safety and support	58	56
Crime investigation	20	21
Road safety and traffic management	5	9
Services to the judicial process	17	14
Other services	—	—
Total expenditure	100	100

(a) Exempt from payroll tax.

(b) Real recurrent expenditure calculated using ABS GDP Expenditure Implicit Price Deflators 2001-02 = 100.

Source: Productivity Commission, Report on Government Services, 2003.

The Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) conducted a survey on community satisfaction with policing. For five of the six components of confidence in policing the ACT had higher community satisfaction with policing than the national average. The ACT was lower than the national average in the percentage of people who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day (83% and 91% respectively).

8.3 COMMUNITY SATISFACTION WITH POLICING — 2001–02

	ACT	Aust. average
	%	%
Community confidence in police (people who agree or strongly agree)	82	81
Community belief that police treat people fairly and equally (people who agree or strongly agree)	67	65
Police perform their job professionally (people who agree or strongly agree)	82	78
People who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day	83	91
People who feel safe or very safe at home alone after dark	84	80
People who feel safe or very safe walking or jogging locally after dark	42	40

Source: ACPR, *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*, July 2002.

REPORTED OFFENCES AND RESOLUTION

During the 2001–02 financial year, there was a 13% reduction in total number of offences in the ACT according to the ACT Policing annual report.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON include homicide and related offences, assaults, and sexual assaults and offences. Offences in this category made up 7% of the total number of reported offences. The ACT was below the national average in every category of crime against the person. In the 2001–02 financial year, there were 2,765 reported offences against the person. This was a 5% increase in the number of reported offences against the person from 2000–01 (2,631 offences). The increase was driven by the 35% increase in reported sexual assaults.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY include robbery and extortion, property damage and environmental offences, and burglary, fraud and other offences of theft. Offences in this category made up 73% of the total number of reported offences in the 2001–02 financial year. In the 2001–02 financial year there were 30,656 reported offences against property. This was an 18% decrease in the number of reported offences against property from the previous financial year (37,371 offences) which was the largest decrease of all offences. There was a 23% decrease in burglaries and a 22% decrease in robberies.

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER include a wide range of illegal activities including indecent exposure, breaches of bail, and illegal possession of firearms. Offences in this category made up 8% of the total number of reported offences. There was a 1% decrease from 3,261 offences in the 2000–01 financial year to 3,212 in 2001–02. The installation of 15 closed circuit television cameras around the Canberra City central business district (CBD) is thought to have contributed to an 11% decrease of offences against good order in that area.

8.4 REPORTED OFFENCES, BY OFFENCE AND OFFENDERS — 2001–02

Offence	Offences		Offenders		
	Reported	Cleared(a)	Male	Female	Total
Offences against the person					
Homicide and related offences	3	2	2	—	2
Assaults (excluding sexual)	2 293	1 416	1 059	172	1 231
Sexual assaults/offences	318	241	78	2	80
Other offences	151	93	95	9	104
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 765</i>	<i>1 752</i>	<i>1 234</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>1 417</i>
Property damage and environmental offences					
Property damage	7 446	632	539	74	613
Environmental offences	21	8	4	—	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>7 467</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>617</i>
Robbery and extortion					
Robbery	252	64	59	22	81
Blackmail and extortion	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>81</i>
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft					
Burglary	5 257	398	351	54	405
Fraud and misappropriation	700	470	172	75	247
Handling stolen goods	369	345	336	104	440
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 913	251	252	43	295
Other theft	13 698	1 840	1 063	554	1 617
<i>Total</i>	<i>22 937</i>	<i>3 304</i>	<i>2 174</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>3 004</i>
Offences against good order	3 212	2 555	2 321	569	2 890
Drug offences	475	439	439	112	551
Other offences not elsewhere classified	4 723	3 944	2 720	419	3 139
All offences	41 831	12 698	9 490	2 209	11 699

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

Source: PROMIS database as at July 2002.

Of all offences reported in 2001–02, 30% were resolved. This was one of the highest resolution rates achieved by ACT Policing in over a decade. Resolution rates for all three categories increased in the 2001–02 financial year from the previous financial year.

Resolution rates were higher than the previous year for all three categories.

8.5 RESOLUTION RATES — ACT %

	2000–01	2001–02
Offences against the person	59	63
Offences against property	12	13
Offences against good order	77	80
Total(a)	20	23

(a) Use 2000–01 total with caution as it is not revised.

Source: PROMIS as at July 2002.

DRUGS

The number of drug offences decreased in the 2001–02 financial year from 2000–01 by 22%. However, there was a 12% increase in the number of offences regarding manufacturing and growing of drugs.

8.6 DRUG OFFENCES — ACT(a)

	2000–01	2001–02
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Possession or use of drugs	437	328
Deal and traffic in drugs	82	53
Manufacture and grow drugs	76	85
Other drug offences	10	9
Total offences	605	475

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

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2001–02.

There was a 30% decrease in the total number of drug seizures in the ACT for 2001–02. However, there was a 360% increase in Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, the drug known as ecstasy) seizures from 11 seizures in the 2000–01 financial year to 51 seizures in the 2001–02 financial year. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, found that the ACT has the highest use of MDMA per 100,000 people in Australia. As a result of the increase in the distribution and use of MDMA at ACT nightclubs and dance parties, 'Operation Skeet' was put in to place by ACT policing. This operation was designed to target the offenders of the new trend of 'drink spiking' and the increase in the number of drug facilitated sexual assaults.

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

	2000–01		2001–02	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>Weight grams</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>Weight grams</i>
Drug Type				
Amphetamine	213	310	170	1 340
Cannabis	774	270 125	612	408 447
Cocaine	7	8	19	17
Heroin	193	360	45	54
LSD	1	n.a.	—	n.a.
MDMA	11	11	51	72
Non-drug(d)	251	509	124	1 558
Not for analysis	3	n.a.	1	n.a.
Other	77	52	55	97
Steroids	14	45	9	44
Total	1 544	n.a	1 086	n.a

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

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

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

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

Source: ACT Policing Annual report 2001–02.

VICTIMS

The number of victims in the ACT in 2002 was 20,943 which increased by less than one per cent from 2001 (20,832 victims). Of all offence categories, THEFT (not including motor vehicle theft) had the largest number of victims (10,170 victims or 49%). The five victims of HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES consisted of, two murder victims, one attempted murder victim and two driving causing death victims. Of the 211 ROBBERY victims, 83% (175 victims) were victims of unarmed robbery. Of the 6,344 UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT victims, 85% (5,412 victims) were victims of unlawful entry involving the taking of property.

8.8 VICTIMS(a), ACT — 2002

<i>Offences</i>	<i>no.</i>
Homicide and related offences	5
Assault	1 984
Sexual assault	180
Kidnapping/abduction	10
Robbery	211
Blackmail/extortion	—
Unlawful entry with intent	6 344
Motor vehicle theft	2 039
Other theft	10 170
Total	20 943

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

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 4510.0).

PERSONS ARRESTED

There was a 13% decrease in the number of people arrested from the 2000–01 financial year (4,130 persons) to the 2001–02 financial year (3,590). The only category to see an increase was arrests of juvenile Indigenous females with a 95% rise from 2000–01 financial year (21 people arrested) to 2001–02 financial year (41 people arrested).

8.9 NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED, ACT

	2000–01			2001–02		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Juvenile						
Indigenous	70	21	91	49	41	90
Non-Indigenous	317	80	397	226	79	305
<i>Total</i>	387	101	488	275	120	395
Adult						
Indigenous	261	95	356	213	66	279
Non-Indigenous	2 849	437	3 286	2 531	385	2 916
<i>Total</i>	3 110	532	3 642	2 744	451	3 195
Total	3 497	633	4 130	3 019	571	3 590

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report, 2001–02.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Prisoners The ACT has a detention centre for unsentenced prisoners and a periodic detention centre. With the exception of some sentenced fine default only prisoners, persons sentenced to full-time custody by ACT criminal courts are held in NSW prisons.

In 2002, the ACT made up 1% (240 prisoners) of all prisoners in Australia. NSW had the largest prisoner population (8,759 prisoners), followed by Queensland (Qld) (4,721 prisoners). Of total ACT prisoners, 94% were male.

8.10 NUMBER OF PRISONERS — 2002

	<i>ACT in ACT</i>	<i>ACT in NSW(a)</i>	<i>Total ACT</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Males	109	116	225	21 008
Females	8	7	15	1 484
Indigenous	13	12	25	4 494
Non-Indigenous	104	109	213	17 706
Unknown	—	2	2	292
Sentenced	69	123	192	18 078
Unsentenced	48	—	48	4 414
All Prisoners	117	123	240	22 492

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

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

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4517.0).

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

The average daily number of people held in ACT periodic detention in 2002 was 70 persons, the same as in 2001. For NSW and ACT combined, there was a 14% decrease from 2001 (1,130 persons) to 2002 (969 persons).

8.11 PERSONS IN PERIODIC DETENTION — 2002

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
2000	1 216	75	1 291
2001	1 061	70	1 130
2002	899	70	969

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter 2002* (cat. no. 4512.0).

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

Community-based
corrections *continued*

The number of people in community-based corrections decreased by 6% in the ACT from 2001 to 2002 (1,310 to 1,230 respectively). Nationally, there was a 5% decrease in the number of people in community-based corrections for the same time period (56,042 and 53,350 respectively).

8.12 PERSONS BASED IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.
2001	1 310	56 042
2002	1 230	53 350

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0).

COURTS

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

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

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

The ACT Magistrates Court hears and determines:

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

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

8.13 TOTAL COURTS FINALISED DEFENDANTS, METHOD OF FINALISATION — 2001–02

	ACT		Aust.	
	Defendants	Proportion of total	Defendants	Proportion of total
<i>Method of finalisation</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Adjudicated				
Acquitted	17	10	1 156	6
Proven Guilty				
Guilty verdict	10	6	1 318	7
Guilty plea	94	55	12 755	71
<i>Total</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>14 073</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>15 229</i>	<i>85</i>
Non-Adjudicated				
Bench warrant issue	6	4	443	2
Withdrawn	35	20	2 208	12
Other finalisation	9	5	117	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>2 768(a)</i>	<i>15</i>
Total	171	100	17 997(a)	100

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

Source: Criminal Courts, Australia, 2001–02 (cat. no. 4513.0).

In the 2001–02 financial year, there were 171 finalised defendants in the ACT. This was a 17% decrease from 2000–01. Of the finalised defendants, 104 (61%) were proven guilty, 17 (10%) were acquitted and the remainder (35 defendants or 29%) did not progress to adjudication.

Of those defendants proven guilty, 94 (90%) pleaded guilty and 10 (10%) were handed a guilty verdict. Of these defendants, 20 (19%) committed acts intended to cause injury, 17 (16%) committed illicit drug offences, 14 (13%) committed deception and related offences and 13 (13%) committed robbery, extortion and related offences.

8.14 ACT HIGHER COURTS, FINALISED DEFENDANTS

	ACT	Aust.
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1996–97	150	15 684
1997–98	138	16 683
1998–99	161	18 654
1999–2000	190	19 212
2000–01	205	18 029
2001–02	171	17 997

Source: Criminal Courts, Australia, 2001–02, (cat. no. 4513.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter 2002, cat. no. 4512.0

Criminal Courts, Australia, 2001–02, cat. no. 4513.0

Prisoners in Australia, 2002, cat. no. 4517.0

Recorded Crime, Australia, 2002, cat. no. 4510.0

Non-ABS

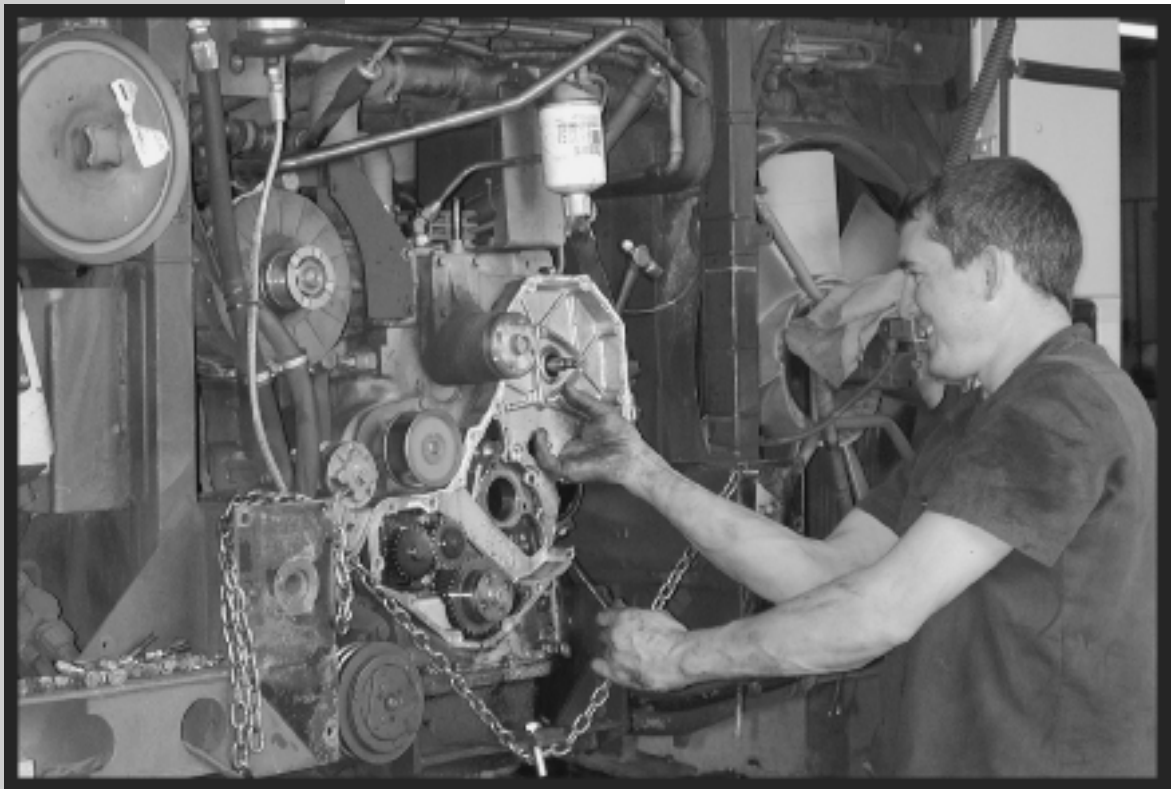
ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, *Annual Report*, 2001–02

ACT Policing, *Annual Report*, 2001–02

The Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR), National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2002

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, *Report on Government Services 2003, Productivity Commission*

Chapter 9



The Labour Market

LABOUR FORCE

Employed The trend estimate of employed people in the ACT at February 2003 was 173,200 people. This was an increase of 3% from February 2002.

In original terms, employment in February 2003, for the five major industries was:

- GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE — 42,700 (25% of employed);
- PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES — 23,300 (14%);
- RETAIL TRADE — 20,700 (12%);
- HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES — 16,000 (9%); and
- EDUCATION — 13,800 (8%).

There was a rise of 4,800 employed persons (13% increase) in GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE for the year ended February 2003. Other rises were experienced in the ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS, up 2,100 (35%); CONSTRUCTION, up 2,000 (24%); PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES, up 1,600 (20%); and EDUCATION, up 1,300 (10%).

Declines were experienced in the industries of HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES, down 3,000 (16%); PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES, down 2,500 (10%); RETAIL TRADE, down 1,500 (7%); and FINANCE AND INSURANCE, down 1,000 (24%).

9.1 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

	February 2002		February 2003	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6	—	0.6	—
Mining	0.1	—	—	—
Manufacturing	4.7	3	4.2	2
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.5	—	1.2	1
Construction	8.2	5	10.2	6
Wholesale trade	3.8	2	3.7	2
Retail trade	22.2	13	20.7	12
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	6.1	4	8.2	5
Transport and storage	4.5	3	4.0	2
Communication services	3.1	2	4.0	2
Finance and insurance	4.4	3	3.4	2
Property and business services	25.8	15	23.3	14
Government administration and defence	37.9	23	42.7	25
Education	12.6	8	13.8	8
Health and community services	19.0	11	16.0	9
Cultural and recreational services	5.4	3	6.0	3
Personal and other services	7.8	5	9.4	5
Total employed	166.7	100	171.2	100

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) data cube E03.

Occupation At February 2003 there were 50,900 people (30% of all ACT employed persons) employed as PROFESSIONALS; followed by 34,400 people (20%) employed as INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS; and 23,500 people (14%) employed as ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS.

Occupation continued

Some occupations continued to be dominated by a particular sex. There were more males than females working as TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS (90% were male); INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORT WORKERS (89%); LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS (71%); and MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS (60%). Conversely, there were more females employed as ADVANCED CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS (86% were females); and INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (69%).

9.2 EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

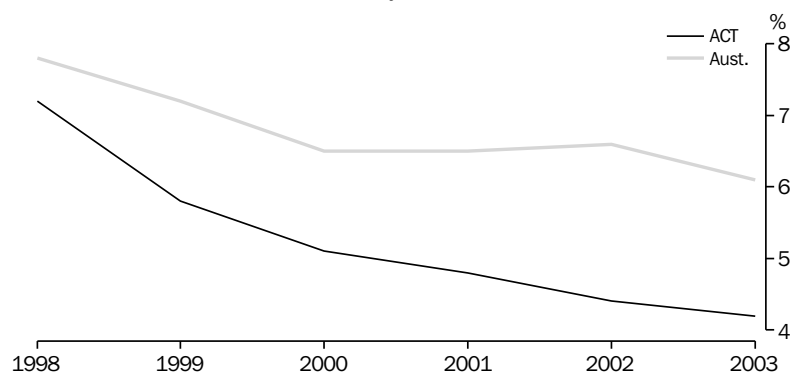
	February 2002		February 2003	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers and administrators	14.6	9	14.0	8
Professionals	46.9	28	50.9	30
Associate professionals	23.9	14	23.5	14
Tradespersons and related workers	13.2	8	14.1	8
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.8	4	4.6	3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	30.6	18	34.4	20
Intermediate production and transport workers	7.7	5	7.1	4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	15.1	9	16.0	9
Labourers and related workers	7.7	5	6.6	4
Total employed	166.7	100	171.2	100

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) data cube E09.

Unemployed

The number of unemployed persons in the ACT has generally fallen over the last five years, from 11,900 in February 1997 to 7,600 in February 2003. Over the same period the unemployment rate fell from 7.2% in February 1997 to 4.2% in February 2003. The ACT unemployment rate was well below the Australian rate during the last five years.

9.3 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE — February



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) time series spreadsheets.

Duration of unemployment The ABS Labour Force Survey data showed that the average duration of unemployment in the ACT at February 2003 was 30.3 weeks. This compared with 35.7 weeks at February 2002.

Participation in the labour force The trend estimate of the ACT participation rate was 72.5% in February 2003, an increase on February 2002, at 71.4%.

9.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, FEBRUARY — TREND

	ACT									
	In the labour force					Aust.				
	Employed full-time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Total in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
MALES										
1998	69.1	80.7	6.9	87.6	112.5	7.9	77.8	8.0	72.9	
1999	69.0	81.9	5.8	87.7	114.3	6.6	76.7	7.4	72.7	
2000	72.9	86.9	5.3	92.2	116.6	5.7	79.1	6.6	72.5	
2001	75.1	88.1	5.0	93.1	119.0	5.4	78.3	6.8	72.3	
2002	73.8	87.7	4.8	92.5	120.5	5.2	76.8	6.8	72.4	
2003	76.7	90.6	4.7	95.3	122.0	5.0	78.1	6.2	72.3	
FEMALES										
1998	46.2	73.1	5.0	78.1	121.0	6.4	64.5	7.6	53.6	
1999	47.2	75.4	3.9	79.3	121.7	5.0	65.2	7.0	53.7	
2000	51.7	78.9	3.7	82.6	123.1	4.4	67.1	6.5	54.7	
2001	50.2	80.3	3.4	83.7	124.4	4.1	67.2	6.2	55.1	
2002	50.5	80.4	2.9	83.3	125.9	3.5	66.2	6.3	55.3	
2003	52.1	82.7	2.9	85.6	127.4	3.4	67.2	6.0	56.5	
PERSONS										
1998	115.3	153.7	11.9	165.6	233.5	7.2	70.9	7.8	63.1	
1999	116.2	157.3	9.7	167.0	235.9	5.8	70.8	7.2	63.0	
2000	124.6	165.8	8.9	174.7	239.6	5.1	72.9	6.5	63.4	
2001	125.3	168.4	8.4	176.8	243.4	4.8	72.7	6.5	63.6	
2002	124.3	168.2	7.7	175.9	246.4	4.4	71.4	6.6	63.8	
2003	128.8	173.3	7.6	180.9	249.4	4.2	72.5	6.1	64.3	

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) time series spreadsheets.

Labour force mobility The ABS Labour Mobility Survey, conducted throughout Australia in February 2002, estimated 178,400 persons in the ACT aged 15–69 years had worked at some time during the year ending February 2002. Of these persons, 93% were working at February 2002, with the balance either looking for work (2%) or not in the labour force (5%).

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET The unemployment rate for ACT teenagers at February 2003 was 20.4%, compared with 5.6% for those aged 20–24 years. The teenage unemployment rate was only marginally higher than the rate in February 2002 (20.2%).

9.5 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15–19 YEARS, LABOUR FORCE STATUS — FEBRUARY 2003

	<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	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
Attending neither school nor a tertiary educational institution full-time	3.2	2.1	5.4	*1.0	*0.1	1.1	6.5	1.1	7.5	17.0	85.8
Attending a tertiary educational institution full-time	*0.7	2.4	3.2	*0.1	*0.6	*0.7	3.9	1.4	5.2	*17.6	73.8
Attending school	—	3.5	3.5	—	1.3	1.3	4.8	6.0	10.8	27.3	44.7
Total	4.0	8.1	12.1	1.1	2.0	3.1	15.2	8.4	23.6	20.4	64.3

Source: Labour Force, Teenage Employment and Unemployment, Australia — Data Report (cat. no. 6202.0.40.001) February 2003.

Attending an educational institution

A major factor affecting participation in the labour force by teenagers is their attendance at full-time educational institutions. Teenagers typically have a higher rate of attendance at educational institutions than any other group in the labour force. At February 2003, of the estimated 23,600 ACT teenagers (aged 15–19 years), 16,000 attended an educational institution full-time. This represented an attendance rate of 68%. The group attending full-time education had a participation rate of 54.2%, with almost all of these people either working part-time (6,000 persons) or looking for part-time work (1,900 persons).

Not attending an educational institution

Nearly 32% of all teenagers in the ACT were not attending an educational institution. The labour force participation rate for these teenagers was 85.8%. Also in contrast to those undertaking full-time education, this group (6,500 persons) was more involved either in full-time work (3,200 persons) or looking for full-time work (1,000 persons).

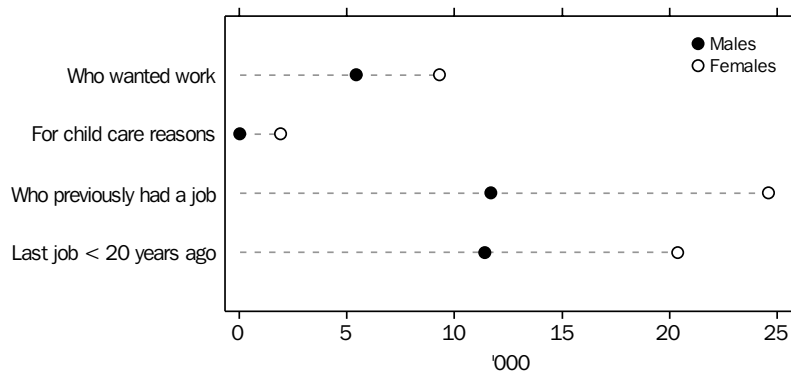
PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

As a supplement to the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey, the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey was conducted in September 2002. The survey collected details about whether persons aged 15–69 years wanted to work, about reasons why they were not actively looking for work, about their availability for work, and about their main activity while not in the labour force.

In September 2002, there were 45,400 persons in the ACT aged 15–69 years who were not in the labour force. Of those not in the labour force, almost two-thirds (63%) were female.

Between September 2001 and September 2002, the number of males who were not in the labour force fell by 900 (5%) and the number of females who were not in the labour force fell by 1,300 (4%). The net decline of 2,200 persons represents a decrease of 4.6%.

9.6 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE — September 2002



Source: *Persons Not In The Labour Force, Australia, September 2002* (cat. no. 6220.0).

UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS

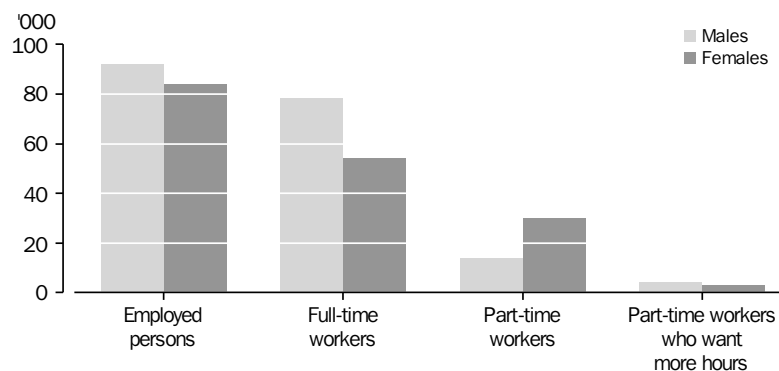
The Underemployed Workers Survey is the primary ABS data source on underemployment. The last survey was conducted throughout Australia in September 2002. It provides a wide range of information about underemployed workers, including information on the number of hours usually worked, number of preferred hours, steps taken to find work with more hours and difficulties finding work with more hours.

In the ACT, there were 176,200 employed persons aged 15 years and over in September 2002. Of these:

- 7,200 (4%) usually worked part-time and wanted to work more hours
- 6,700 (4%) usually worked part-time and wanted more hours who had been looking for more work with more hours, or were available to start work with more hours in the reference week or within four weeks
- 6,600 (4%) usually worked part-time and wanted more hours and were available to start work with more hours in the reference week, or within four weeks of interview.

In September 2002, there were 43,800 part-time workers. Of these, 16% wanted to work more hours, a decrease of five percentage points since September 2001. The proportion of part-time workers wanting more hours was higher for males (29%) than for females (11%). A similar pattern occurred in September 2001.

9.7 UNDEREMPLOYED WORKERS — September 2002



Source: *Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2002* (cat. no. 6265.0).

LABOUR COSTS

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

In 2001–02, compensation of employees represented 60% (\$8.6b) of the ACT GSP at current prices. This expenditure has risen over the last nine years, while as a proportion of the GSP has stayed between 60% and 63%.

9.8 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

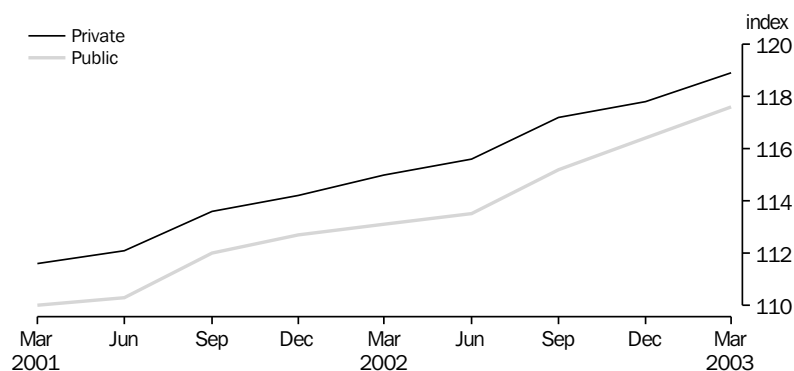
	Compensation of employees	Proportion of Gross State Product at current prices
	\$m	%
1996–97	6 701	63
1997–98	6 966	62
1998–99	7 441	62
1999–2000	7 681	60
2000–01	8 265	62
2001–02	8 559	60

Source: *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 2001–02* (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 past four quarters from June 2002 (115.6) to March 2003 (118.9). There was a similar trend for the public sector which rose from 113.5 to 117.6 over the same period.

9.9 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY



Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6345.0).

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

Public Sector In trend terms a total of 74,800 people were employed in the public sector in the ACT in February quarter 2003. This was an increase of 4,100 people from February quarter 2002. In February quarter 2003, of the total employed people in the public sector, the Commonwealth government employed 57,500 people. This represented 77% of all people employed in the public sector in the ACT.

The number of ACT government employees in the public sector has continued to decrease over the past five years, from February quarter 1998 to February quarter 2003. There has been a decrease of 1,800 people (down 9%). This decrease was inconsistent with the national figure, as the number of state government wage and salary earners increased by 4% over the same period.

In February 2003, the trend estimates for the number of Commonwealth government public sector employees in the ACT continued to grow by 9,400 people (20%) from February quarter 1999.

Nationally, 1.5 million people were employed in the public sector in February quarter 2003. The Commonwealth government employed 240,800 people, 16% of all people employed in the public sector.

9.10 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, PUBLIC SECTOR, TREND SERIES

	Commonwealth government	State government	Total
March qtr	'000	'000	'000
1998	50.4	19.1	69.5
1999	48.1	18.6	66.7
2000	51.1	17.9	69.0
2001	52.1	17.4	69.5
2002	53.3	17.4	70.7
2003	57.5	17.3	74.8

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6248.0).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In February 2003, the trend average weekly earnings of males in the ACT was \$1,122, 18% higher than the comparable figure for Australia. For female workers in the ACT, average earnings of \$923 per week was 15% higher than the national average. For all people in the ACT, average weekly earnings was \$1,037, 15% higher than the Australian figure.

9.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, TREND — FEBRUARY

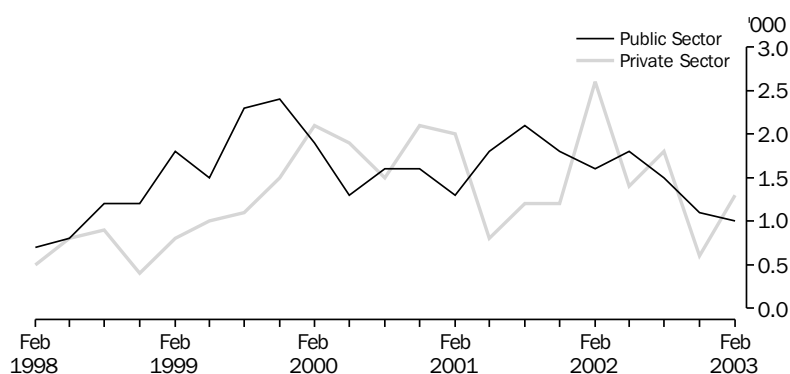
	Male		Female		Persons	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1998	893	768	762	641	839	721
1999	885	792	774	666	840	745
2000	964	823	819	691	900	774
2001	1 016	861	854	728	938	813
2002	1 008	909	870	770	948	859
2003	1 122	954	923	804	1 037	900

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, February 2003* (cat. no. 6302.0).

JOB VACANCIES

Private sector vacancies were halved in February 2003 (1,300 vacancies), compared with the same period in 2002 (2,600 vacancies). Public sector vacancies in February 2003 (1,000 vacancies) were the lowest since May 1998 when there were 800 vacancies reported.

9.12 JOB VACANCIES BY SECTOR



Source: *Job Vacancies, Australia, Time Series Spreadsheet* (cat. no. 6354.0).

EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

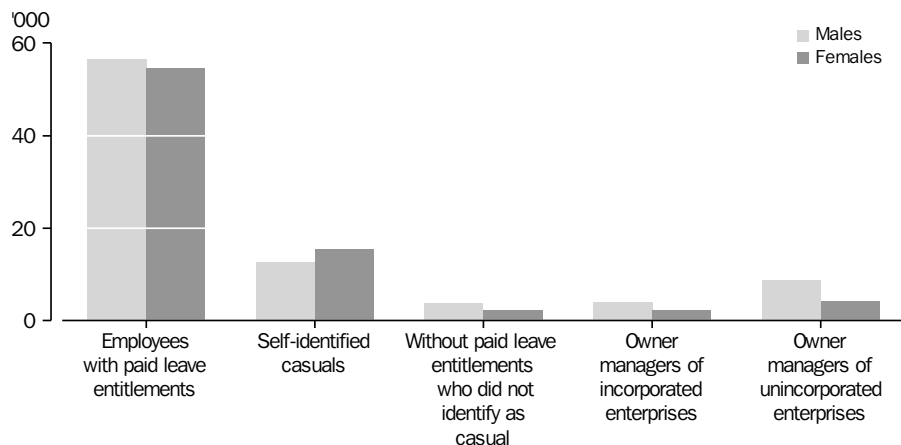
In November 2001 the ABS conducted the Forms of Employment Survey, which examined some of the key factors relating to the nature of employment arrangements in the Australian workforce. Of the 165,400 employees in the ACT, 27% had been with their current job for less than one year, 23% for between one and two years, 18% for between three and five years, 12% for between six and ten years, and 20% for more than ten years.

EMPLOYMENT
ARRANGEMENTS *continued*

There were five employment types identified:

- 111,200 employees with paid leave entitlements — 67% (of employed people)
- 28,100 self-identified casuals — 17%
- 6,300 employees without paid leave entitlements who did not identify as casual — 4%
- 6,700 owner managers of incorporated enterprises — 4%
- 13,100 owner managers of unincorporated enterprises — 8%.

9.13 EMPLOYMENT TYPES, ACT — NOVEMBER 2001



Source: *Forms of Employment, Australia, November 2001* (cat. no. 6359.0).

With leave entitlements

Of the people surveyed in November 2001, there were 111,200 employees in the ACT with paid 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 28,100 employees in the ACT who identified themselves as casuals. This represented 17% of all employed people, and was slightly lower than the national figure of 20%. In the ACT, there was a higher proportion of females that identified themselves as casual. Of all people employed on a casual basis 55% were female.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

At August 2002 there were 34,600 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 1.8 million people who were trade union members in their main job, comprising 23% of total employees.

In the ACT there was a majority of males (55%) who were members of a trade union in their main job. The national figure (57%) was slightly higher than in the ACT.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In the 12 months ending December 2002 there were 1,000 working days lost in the ACT due to industrial disputes. This was an increase of 150% from the 12 months ending December 2001 (400 working days lost).

For the year ending December 2002, there were four months in which working days were lost due to industrial disputes. These were March (200 days), October (300 days), November (100 days) and December (500 days).

Working days lost per 1,000 employees in the ACT increased from three in 2001 to seven in the year ending December 2002. This figure was a decrease on the same period in 2000 (nine days per 1,000 employees) and 1999 (30 days per 1,000 employees).

9.14 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	Working days lost	Working days lost per '000 employees (12 months ending)
	'000	no.
Twelve months ending		
December 2000	1.4	9
December 2001	0.4	3
December 2002	1.0	7
2001		
October	0.1	5
November	—	5
December	—	3
2002		
January	—	3
February	—	3
March	0.2	2
April	—	2
May	—	2
June	—	2
July	—	2
August	—	2
September	—	2
October	0.3	3
November	0.1	4
December	0.5	7

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia, December 2002* (cat. no. 6321.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

- ABS *Australian National Accounts State Accounts, 2001–02*, cat. no. 5220.0
- Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, February 2003*, cat. no. 6302.0
- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2002*, cat. no. 6310.0
- Forms of Employment, Australia, November 2001*, cat. no. 6359.0
- Industrial Disputes, Australia, December 2002*, cat. no. 6321.0
- Job Vacancies, Australia*, cat. no. 6354.0 time series spreadsheet
- Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0 time series spreadsheet
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery*,
 cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 data cube E03 and E09
- Labour Force, Teenage Employment and Unemployment, Australia — Data Report, February 2003*, cat. no. 6202.0.40.001
- Persons Not In The Labour Force, Australia, September 2002*,
 cat. no. 6220.0
- Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2002*, cat. no. 6265.0
- Wage Cost Index, Australia, March 2003*, cat. no. 6345.0
- Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia, March quarter 2003*,
 cat. no. 6248.0

Chapter 10



Business and Industry

SMALL BUSINESS

In 2000–01 there were an estimated 20,000 small businesses operating in the ACT, representing 97% of all private sector businesses in the ACT. These small businesses employed 38,900 people (excluding 14,000 people working in their own business). This represented 53% of the estimated 99,500 total private sector employment in the ACT.

Of all ACT small businesses, 10,900 were employing businesses, with 38,900 employees, and 9,100 were non-employing businesses.

In the small business industry 20,100 persons (24%) were employed in the PROPERTY & BUSINESS services industry followed by the RETAIL TRADE industry with 17,900 persons (21%).

Of the people working in their own business, 10,500 were working on their own account and 3,500 were employers.

10.1 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP — 2000–01

INDUSTRY	Non-employing businesses	Employer size group		Total small businesses
		1–4	5–19	
Manufacturing	300	200	200	600
Construction	2 500	1 300	—	3 800
Wholesale trade	100	200	200	500
Retail trade	700	700	700	2 100
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	—	200	200	400
Transport & storage	600	100	100	800
Communication Services	100	—	—	100
Finance & insurance	100	400	100	600
Property & business services	2 500	3 300	600	6 400
Education	500	100	100	600
Health and community services	400	600	400	1 400
Cultural & recreational services	700	200	100	1 000
Personal & other services	700	600	300	1 600
Total all industries	9 100	8 000	2 900	20 000

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, 2000–01 and Survey of Employment and Earnings, 2000–01.

10.2 PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP — 2000–01

Industry	Persons working in own business		Employer size group					Total small business employees	Total all employees
	Own account workers	Employers	1–4	5–19	20–99	100–199	200 or more		
Manufacturing	300	200	500	1 700	400	—	1 300	2 100	3 900
Construction	3 100	600	2 400	100	2 000	200	300	2 500	4 900
Wholesale trade	100	—	700	1 500	1 200	300	—	2 100	3 600
Retail trade	700	800	1 400	5 100	4 600	1 800	5 000	6 500	17 900
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	100	600	300	2 600	2 600	300	2 300	2 800	8 100
Transport & storage	600	200	300	600	600	200	200	900	2 000
Communication services	100	—	—	100	100	—	—	100	300
Finance & insurance	100	—	500	700	200	600	700	1 200	2 700
Property & business services	2 700	500	5 400	4 500	4 300	2 800	3 000	9 900	20 100
Education	500	100	200	800	600	800	1 700	1 000	4 100
Health and community services	400	300	1 100	3 300	900	2 900	1 200	4 300	9 400
Cultural & recreational services	800	100	300	1 100	1 800	400	300	1 500	4 000
Personal & other services	800	100	1 100	2 700	300	—	200	3 800	4 300
Total all industries	10 500	3 500	14 100	24 800	19 800	10 400	16 400	38 900	85 500

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, 2000–01 and Survey of Employment and Earnings, 2000–01.

ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

At the end of June 2002, there were 133 accounting practices in the ACT, 1% of all practices Australia wide. These accounting practices employed a total of 983 people, 568 (58%) were practicing accountants, with the remaining 415 (42%) being other staff. These employees were paid a total of \$50.1m during 2001–02. The total income of accounting practices in the ACT during 2001–02 was \$107.7m, 1% of Australia's \$7,707.5m.

LEGAL PRACTICES

Solicitor Practices

At the end of June 2002 there were 133 solicitor practices in the ACT, 2% of all practices Australia wide. These solicitor practices employed a total of 1,677 people, 656 (39%) were solicitors/barristers, with the remaining 1,021 (61%) being other staff. Staff in solicitor practices in the ACT made up 2% of all people employed in solicitor practices in Australia. These employees were paid a total of \$59.4m during 2001–02. The total income of solicitors practices in the ACT during 2001–02 was \$176.9m, 2% of Australia's \$8,378.6m.

Barrister Practices

There were 47 barrister practices operating in the ACT at end of June 2002. There were 47 barrister employees in these services and 15 other employees. The total income for these practices in 2001–02 was \$7.7m, 0.7% of Australia's \$1,146m.

BANKRUPTCIES

Bankruptcies and orders for administration (of deceased persons' estates) which were issued in the ACT during the financial year 2001–02 totalled 624. These involved 666 people. This was an increase of 19% from the 523 bankruptcies and administrations in the previous financial year.

Business bankruptcies During the period between 1999–2000 to 2001–02 the total number of business bankruptcies in the ACT had declined. In the 1999–2000 financial year, there were 166 business bankruptcies, followed by 128 in 2000–01 (23% decrease from the previous year) and 106 (17% decrease) in 2001–02.

The main causes of business bankruptcies in 2001–02 were economic conditions (35%), followed by lack of capital (19%) and personal reasons (including ill health) (15%).

There has been an increase in gambling or speculations as a cause for business bankruptcies in the ACT. In the financial year 2001–02 there were ten, compared with six in 2000–01 and one in 1999–2000.

10.3 MAJOR CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

Reason	1999–2000		2000–01		2001–02	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Lack of capital	37	22	25	20	20	19
Economic conditions	25	15	44	34	37	35
Excessive drawings	23	14	7	5	2	2
Excessive interest	20	12	15	12	4	4
Lack of business ability	12	7	10	8	3	3
Inability to collect debts	7	4	5	4	1	1
Failure to keep proper books	5	3	2	2	3	3
Seasonal conditions	5	3	1	1	0	0
Gambling or speculations	1	1	6	5	10	9
Personal reasons (incl. ill health)	31	19	8	6	16	15
Other reasons (incl. not stated)	—	—	5	4	10	9
Total	166	100	128	100	106	100

Source: Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 1999–2000*.

Non-business bankruptcies The major cause of non-business bankruptcies in 2001–02 was unemployment (50%), followed by domestic discord (17%) and excessive use of credit (15%). Unemployment (41%) was also the highest contributor towards non-business bankruptcies in 2000–2001.

10.4 MAJOR CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

	1999–2000	2000–01		2001–02	
<i>Reason</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Unemployment	171	180	41	277	50
Domestic discord	111	78	18	96	17
Excessive use of credit	102	83	19	84	15
Ill health	64	36	8	31	6
Adverse litigation	49	43	10	39	7
Gambling or speculations	2	11	3	14	3
Liabilities on guarantees	2	3	1	8	1
Other causes	1	3	1	10	2
Total	502	437	100	559	100

Source: Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, *Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 2000–01*.

RETAIL TRADE

The retail industry contributed \$3,515m in turnover in 2001–02, an increase of \$342m (11%) from 2000–01. The retail industries with the largest growth in turnover were CLOTHING AND SOFT GOODS (19%), FOOD (16%), HOUSEHOLD GOODS (15%) and HOSPITALITY AND SERVICE (11%). The only retail industry with a decrease in turnover was RECREATIONAL GOODS (down 14%).

The retail industry in the ACT has grown continuously over the past six years with an increase of \$1,173m (50%). HOUSEHOLD GOODS experienced the largest growth over this period up 79%, followed by HOSPITALITY AND SERVICE (68%) and OTHER RETAILING (65%). RECREATIONAL GOODS experienced the smallest growth in this period up 16%.

10.5 RETAIL TURNOVER, \$ MILLIONS

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Food retailing	919.8	930.9	943.5	1 013.3	1 167.1	1 355.1
Department stores	281.2	289.3	295.1	315.2	314.4	330.4
Clothing and soft good retailing	162.1	150.3	157.1	166.9	193.6	230.6
Household good retailing	298.3	341.4	359.8	468.9	464.0	533.6
Recreational good retailing	136.5	144.5	169.6	198.8	184.2	158.0
Other retailing	195.0	230.7	243.3	271.3	321.2	321.1
Hospitality and service industries	348.4	368.6	402.6	413.5	528.7	586.0
Total	2 341.5	2 455.4	2 571.1	2 848.0	3 172.7	3 514.6

Source: ABS Data available on request.

WHOLESALE TRADE

In 2001–02, at 2% of total factor income, Wholesale trade made a similar contribution to the ACT economy as MANUFACTURING; COMMUNICATION SERVICES and ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS. Total factor income was \$298m, up \$32m from 2000–01. The two principle components were \$226m for compensation of employees and \$72m in gross operating surplus and gross mixed income.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is not a large industry in the Australian Capital Territory. The industry employed 4,100 persons at June 2001 and generated \$274m of production at 2000–01. Printing, publishing and recorded media contributed 38.6% of the manufacturing employment and 43.3% of manufacturing production.

The ACT experienced a fall of 5.0% in manufacturing production between 1999–2000 and 2000–01.

10.6 MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY — 2000–01

	Employment at end of June	Sales and service income	Industry value added	Industry value added per person employed
	'000	\$b	\$b	\$'000
New South Wales	296	78.7	23.1	78
Victoria	302	80.6	23.3	77
Queensland	153	40.3	10.3	68
South Australia	93	23.6	6.2	67
Western Australia	74	21.7	6.8	91
Tasmania	21	5	1.8	85
Northern Territory	3	1.1	0.3	91
Australian Capital Territory	4	0.7	0.3	67
Australia	946	251.8	71.9	76

Source: *Manufacturing, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 8225.0).

INDUSTRY

Industry shares During 2000–01 GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE contributed most to the ACT production (25%) followed by PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (14%). MANUFACTURING (2%) remains a relatively small industry in the ACT.

10.7 INDUSTRY SHARES OF TOTAL PRODUCTION — 2000–01, %

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3	4	5	5	4	7	4	—	4
Mining and services to mining	2	2	5	3	23	2	31	—	5
Manufacturing	13	16	10	15	9	15	4	2	13
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	3	2	3	3	6	2	3	3
Construction	6	5	6	5	6	5	3	6	6
Wholesale trade	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	2	5
Retail trade	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	2	5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3
Transport and storage	5	5	7	6	4	6	4	5	5
Communication services	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Finance and insurance	9	8	5	6	4	5	2	4	7
Property and business services	14	14	10	10	10	5	7	14	12
Government administration and defence	3	2	4	3	2	5	8	25	3
Education	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	6	4
Health and community care	6	6	6	7	6	9	6	6	6
Cultural and recreational services	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2
Personal and other services	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2
Ownership of dwellings	12	9	9	10	7	9	5	8	10
General governments	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	5	2

Source: *Manufacturing, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 8225.0).

Electricity industry In the 2000–01 financial year the electricity industry employed 908 people (up 3% from 1999–2000) and generated a turnover of \$422.7m. However the net capital expenditure decreased from \$41.2m in 1999–2000 to \$31.3m (24%) in 2000–01.

10.8 ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Management units (no.)	1	1	1	2
Employment (no.)	1112	915	881	908
Labour ratios	—	—	—	—
Profit to employment (\$'000/employee)	67.7	66.7	77.5	55.7
Industry value added				
To employment (\$'000/employee)	178.5	178.4	204.7	111.1
To selected labour costs (times)	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.2
Labour costs to employment (\$'000/employee)	—	—	—	—
Sales of goods and services(a) (\$m)	336.1	308.9	341.7	413.3
Government subsidies (\$m)	7.9	7.4	7.9	2.2
Capital work done for own use (\$m)	—	—	—	7.2
Turnover (\$m)	344.0	316.3	349.6	422.7
Industry value added (\$m)	198.5	163.2	180.3	100.9
Assets				
Total (\$m)	1422.2	1438.8	1434.5	940.6
Liabilities				
Total (\$m)	230.3	247.5	543.2	159.0
Net worth (\$m)	1191.9	1191.2	891.2	781.6
Capital expenditure on				
Land	0.2	—	—	—
Dwellings, other buildings and structures	18.0	17.7	28.9	26.0
Plant, machinery and equipment	13.1	15.8	12.4	5.5
Total acquisitions	31.3	33.5	41.3	31.4
Net capital expenditure	30.7	19.4	41.2	31.3

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Source: Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia (cat. no. 8226.0).

Research and Development (R&D)

In 2000-01, the expenditure on R&D in the business sector was \$34.5m compared to \$34.3m in 1998-99 an increase of 1%. The expenditure in Government sector on R&D in 2000-01 was \$335.9m compared to \$206.7m in 1998-99 an increase of 38%.

AGRICULTURE

ABS Agricultural Survey data for 2001-02 showed there were 96 farming establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) greater than \$5,000 in the ACT. The area of land used for agricultural activity in the ACT in 2001-02 totalled 52,000 hectares or 22% of the total ACT land mass. Approximately 78% of agricultural establishments in the ACT were engaged in either sheep or beef cattle farming or a combination of the two.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In 2000-01 there were 49 businesses in the ACT involved in the accommodation industry. These businesses employed a total of 2,222 people at end of June 2001, with wages and salaries of \$58.6m. Businesses in the accommodation industry in the ACT had a total income of \$186.2m in 2000-01, 2% of Australia's \$8,286.4m.

BUSINESS EVENTS VENUES

During 2000–01 the ACT hosted 4,126 business events in seven different venues. These events earned \$24.2m and employed 490 people in the ACT. Delegates/attendees spent 1,662,076 days at these events. The ACT earned 4% of Australia's total income from business events in 2000–01, and hosted 5% of its events.

10.9 BUSINESS EVENTS VENUES, 2000–01

	<i>Businesses</i>	<i>Event floor space</i>	<i>Events</i>	<i>Delegate/attendee days</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Income</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>m²</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>\$m</i>
ACT	7	43 438	4 126	1 662 076	490	24.2
Aust.	121	657 001	82 059	20 887 862	10 347	654.5

Source: Business Events Venues Industry, Australia 2000–01 (cat. no. 8566.0).

BUSINESS USE OF TECHNOLOGY

At the national level growth in the adoption of Information Technology (IT) by Australian businesses slowed between June 2001 and June 2002, with the proportion of businesses using a computer remaining at 84%.

In the ACT 90% of businesses reported using computers. This included personal computers, laptops, notebooks, mainframes and mini-computers.

The proportion of Australian businesses with access to the Internet continued to rise from 69% in June 2001 to 72% in June 2002. At the end of June 2002 83% of business in the ACT had Internet access and 28% had a web presence.

During 2001–02, at the national level one-quarter of all businesses (25%) had placed orders via the Internet or web. This compared with 40% of ACT businesses during the same period.

Internet Service Providers

The number of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) operating in the ACT fell 24% (14 ISPs) between September quarter 2000 and September quarter 2002. This was also reflected in the national figures with a fall of 22% (156) over the same period. Despite a fall in the number of ISPs, there has been an increase in the number of subscribers to the Internet.

In the ACT, the number of subscribers between September quarter 2000 and September quarter 2002 rose 10% (9,000 subscribers). Nationally, the number rose 18% (706,000). With the increase in the number of subscribers there has also been an increase in the data downloaded per subscriber. In September quarter 2000, the average amount of data downloaded per subscriber in the ACT was 311 MB. In September quarter 2002 this had risen 95% to 608 MB. These were above the national figures which also rose from 273MB to 526 MB over the same period.

10.10 INTERNET ACTIVITY

	2000	2001	2002
	September quarter	September quarter	September quarter
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY			
ISPs (no.)	58	49	44
Points of presence(a) (no.)	69	53	48
Access lines(a) (no.)	13 093	9 640	14 078
All subscribers(a) ('000)	86	68	95
Data downloaded(b) (million MB)	27	28	54
Average number of subscribers per access line(b) (no.)	6.6	7.1	6.7
Average data downloaded per subscriber (MB)	311	375	608
AUSTRALIA			
ISPs (no.)	718	602	563
Points of presence(a) (no.)	2 244	2 171	1 972
Access lines(a) (no.)	521 645	486 877	639 197
All subscribers(a) ('000)	3 849	4 289	4 555
Data downloaded(b) (million MB)	1 052	1 286	2 351
Average number of subscribers per access line(b) (no.)	7.4	8.9	7.1
Average data downloaded per subscriber (MB)	273	281	526

(a) As at end of the reference quarter.

(b) During the three months of the reference quarter.

Source: Internet Activity, Australia, September 2002 (cat. no. 8153.0).

MARKET RESEARCH SERVICES

At the end of June 2002, there were 12 businesses in the ACT predominantly engaged in providing market research services.

There were 95 people working in these market research service business.

During 2001–02 the total wages and salaries was \$2.6m and the total income of the market research businesses was \$8.1m. This represented 1.4% of income from market research businesses in Australia.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

Survey of Employment and Earnings; Labour Force Survey

ABS Agriculture Survey data 2001–02

Manufacturing, Australia, 2002, cat. no. 8225.0

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

Market Research Services, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 8112.0

Retail Trade, Australia, cat. no. 8501.0

Business Use of Information Technology, cat. no. 8129.0

Internet Activity, Australia, cat. no. 8153.0

Accommodation Industry, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 8695.0

Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia, 2000–01,
cat. no. 8226.0

Legal Practices, Australia, 2001–02, cat. no. 8667.0

Accounting Practices, Australia, 2001–02, cat. no. 8668.0

Market Research Services, Australia, 2001–02, cat. no. 8556.0

Business Events Venues Industry, Australia 2000–02 cat. no. 8566.0

Non-ABS

Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Insolvency and Trustee
Service Australia

Chapter 11



Housing and Construction

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing identified 7.1 million total occupied private dwellings in Australia. Of these, 114,842 (2%) were in the ACT, with 296,681 persons residing in them. The most common type of occupied private dwelling was separate houses which made up 76% (87,729 houses) of all private dwellings in the ACT.

The category of improvised home, tent and sleepers out included sheds, tents, humpies and other improvised dwellings, caravans located in roadside parking areas and people sleeping on park benches or in other 'rough' accommodation (the traditional definition of homeless people). On census night 2001, there were 55 (less than 1%) dwellings in this category, with 72 (less than 1%) people residing in them.

11.1 DWELLING STRUCTURE, 2001

	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Separate house	87 729	248 246
Semidetached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. with,		
One storey	10 106	18 549
Two or more storeys	4 841	10 404
<i>Total</i>	14 947	28 953
Flat, unit or apartment,		
In a one or two storey block	4 640	7 135
In a three storey block	4 139	6 774
In a four or more storey block	1 601	2 551
Attached to a house	638	913
<i>Total</i>	11 018	17 373
Other dwelling,		
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	285	414
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	55	72
House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.	39	93
<i>Total</i>	379	579
Not stated	769	1 530
Total	114 842	296 681

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

Of the 114,842 occupied private dwellings in the ACT, 38,114 (33%) were fully owned, 38,405 (33%) were being purchased (still had money owing on a mortgage), and 32,212 (28%) were being rented.

On census night 2001, the Belconnen Statistical Subdivision had the most occupied private dwellings with 30,063 (26%) dwellings. This was followed by Tuggeranong (29,376 or 26% of dwellings) and North Canberra (15,386 or 13% of dwellings).

The most common type of household in the ACT on census night 2001 was family households (79,612 people). Within family households two person families were the most common (32,234 persons), followed by four person families (18,420 persons). There were 25,516 persons living alone and 5,223 persons living in group households. The average number of persons per household in the ACT was 2.6 people.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS *continued*

The 2001 census showed that the most common number of bedrooms in private dwellings for both the ACT and nationally were three bedrooms (54,759 and 3,233,473 three bedroom houses respectively). This was followed by 31,607 four bedroom houses in the ACT and 1,430,398 nationally. There were 23 private dwellings in the ACT with 10 or more bedrooms and 2,689 nationally.

HOUSE PRICES

The moving annual median is an average of the quarterly figures for the past year. When a new quarterly figure is obtained, it is added to the figures for the preceding quarters. The total figure for the last four quarters is divided by four to arrive at the new moving annual median.

According to the Real Estate Institute of Australia (REIA), the moving annual median house price for Canberra in December quarter 2002 was \$234,200 for houses and \$197,800 for flats, units or townhouses.

Canberra had the fourth highest moving annual median house price of all capital cities behind Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane and was third highest behind Sydney and Melbourne for flats, units or townhouses.

Moving annual median house prices in Canberra increased by 14% from 2001 (\$206,300) and increased 45% in the three years from 1999 (\$161,500). Since 1999, Canberra has had the second highest increase of all capital cities behind Brisbane (up 65%).

11.2 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES, DECEMBER QUARTER (\$'000)(a)

	House Prices						Flats/Units/Townhouse					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Canberra	153	156	162	181	206	234	122	129	131	140	157	198
Sydney	235	258	286	310	325	407	196	220	236	252	288	329
Melbourne	176	195	228	250	297	328	130	147	174	192	230	262
Brisbane	141	144	144	149	193	238	128	144	139	172	166	174
Perth	135	143	149	157	167	187	93	120	107	114	124	142
Adelaide	114	120	128	133	150	177	98	90	92	95	110	135
Hobart	109	107	112	118	121	137	77	79	86	89	89	96
Darwin	177	174	179	187	188	202	n.a.	127	156	147	150	155

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

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Market Facts, December quarter 2002.

House Price Index

House price indexes provide a measure of house price movements over time but not the price levels themselves. The ABS produces two house price indexes, one for established house prices and another for project homes (which represents movements in the cost to construct a new house). Both house price indexes are calculated on the reference base 1989-90 = 100.0.

Canberra's house price index for established houses has increased 37% from the 1996-97 financial year (126.4) to the 2001-02 financial year (173.1). This compared with an increase of 55% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities over the same period.

House Price Index *continued* The house price index for project homes in Canberra increased 31% over the same period (123.6 to 161.3). This increase was higher than the increase for the weighted average of the eight capital cities (up 26%).

11.3 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

	Established Houses(a)		Project homes(b)	
	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities
1996-97	126.4	115.1	123.6	109.2
1997-98	126.2	122.8	123.5	110.3
1998-99	128.2	130.4	124.4	113.1
1999-2000	137.0	142.3	131.9	120.7
2000-01	149.1	152.8	153.5	134.9
2001-02	173.1	178.0	161.3	138.1

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

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

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, December quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6416.0).

FINANCE

Finance commitments Housing finance commitments refer to secured loans from significant lenders (banks, building societies etc.) to individuals, where the purpose of the loan is the construction or purchase of owner occupied dwellings.

In trend terms, in 2002 there were 9,719 housing finance commitments in the ACT and 622,921 nationally. Over the past six years housing finance commitments in the ACT have been fluctuating with a high in 1999 (10,626) and an overall increase of 11% since 1997. Nationally, there has been a 29% increase from 1997 to 1999.

11.4 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, TREND, (no.)(a)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ACT	8 785	8 398	10 626	9 702	9 030	9 719
Aust.	482 951	471 299	538 615	527 944	611 258	622 921

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes financing.

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

Loan Repayments The 2001 Census of Population and Housing showed that there were 38,405 households in the ACT that had a mortgage. The median monthly loan repayment for the ACT was \$957.

11.5 MONTHLY HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENTS(a)

	2001
	no.
\$1–\$199	1 383
\$200–\$399	1 731
\$400–\$599	3 207
\$600–\$799	5 854
\$800–\$999	7 575
\$1,000–\$1,199	6 098
\$1,200–\$1,399	3 895
\$1,400–\$1,599	2 242
\$1,600–\$1,799	1 602
\$1,800–\$1,999	750
\$2,000 or more	2 666
Not stated	1 402
Total	38 405

(a) Includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

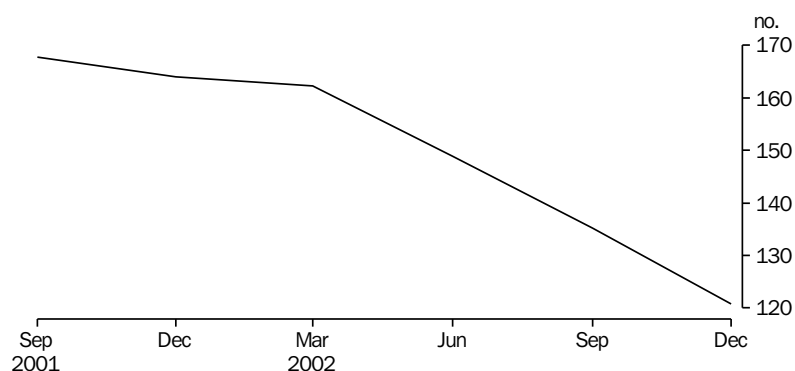
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

AFFORDABILITY

The housing affordability index is a measure of household disposable income as a ratio of income required to meet payments on a typical dwelling. A higher index number represents more affordable housing.

According to the Housing Institute Australia (HIA), affordability in the ACT fell by 11% in December quarter 2002 and during 2002 housing in Canberra became 26% less affordable.

11.6 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX, ACT



Source: HIA, Housing Report, December quarter 2002.

RENTAL PROPERTIES

According to the REIA, during the December quarter 2002, the ACT had the highest quarterly median weekly rents for three bedroom houses in Australia at \$260. The ACT also had the highest annual change from December quarter the previous year with an 11% increase. For two bedroom flats or units, the ACT had the second highest quarterly median weekly rent at \$238, following Sydney at \$270.

11.7 SUMMARY OF MEDIAN WEEKLY RENTS, DECEMBER QUARTER 2002

<i>Capital City</i>	<i>3 Bedroom Houses</i>			<i>2 Bedroom Flats/Units</i>		
	<i>Quarterly median \$/week</i>	<i>Quarterly % change</i>	<i>Annual % change</i>	<i>Quarterly median \$/week</i>	<i>Quarterly % change</i>	<i>Annual % change</i>
Canberra	260	2.0	10.6	238	1.3	3.5
Sydney	245	2.1	2.1	270	1.9	—
Melbourne	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Brisbane	200	-7.0	—	180	-7.7	-2.7
Adelaide	190	2.7	5.6	145	—	3.6
Perth	178	—	7.2	141	0.7	2.2
Hobart	180	2.9	9.1	150	7.1	11.1
Darwin	230	-6.1	-2.1	180	5.9	-5.3

Source: *Market Facts* — Real Estate Institute of Australia, December quarter 2002.

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing showed that real estate agents were the most common landlord type in the ACT, with 11,732 (36%) occupied private dwellings being rented. Twenty-eight per cent of occupied private dwellings being rented were rented within the weekly rental price range of \$150–\$199 (8,985 occupied private dwellings). This was followed by 17% (5,574) in the \$200–\$249 rental price bracket.

11.8 WEEKLY RENT FOR OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY LANDLORD TYPE, ACT — 2001

	<i>Real estate agent</i>	<i>State/territory housing authority</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
\$1–\$49	20	1 775	145	17	1 957
\$50–\$99	124	3 787	610	37	4 558
\$100–\$149	1 050	2 075	2 159	34	5 318
\$150–\$199	3 948	1 519	3 483	35	8 985
\$200–\$249	3 442	801	2 026	26	5 574
\$250–\$299	3 688	27	853	7	2 575
\$300–\$349	613	27	366	5	1 011
\$350–\$399	335	6	160	—	501
\$400–\$499	257	23	149	—	429
\$500 or more	133	38	160	6	337
Not stated	122	502	280	63	967
Total	11 732	9 859	10 391	230	32 212

Source: *Census of Population and Housing*, 2001.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Dwelling Units Approved There were 2,232 dwelling units approved in the ACT for the 2001–02 financial year. This was a 28% increase from the 2000–01 financial year (1,748 dwelling units approved). Of the 2,232 dwelling units approved, 2,157 (97%) were in the private sector and 75 (3%) were in the public sector. Of all approvals 54% (1,214) were approvals for new houses.

Nationally, 171,587 dwelling units were approved in the 2001–02 financial year which was a 42% increase from the 2000–01 financial year (120,911 dwelling units approved).

Dwelling Units Commenced In the 2001–02 financial year, there were 2,386 dwelling units commenced in the ACT. This was a 45% increase from 2000–01 (1,646). Of the 2,386 dwelling units commenced in the 2001–02 financial year, 1,191 (50%) were new houses which was an 18% increase in new houses commenced from the previous financial year.

New houses commenced in 2001–02 resulted in a value of \$191.9m.

Nationally, there were 165,368 dwelling units commenced in the 2001–02 financial year. This was a 44% increase from 2000–01 financial year (114,945). Of the dwelling units commenced in 2001–02, 114,077 (69%) were new houses which resulted in a value of \$17,143.8m.

Dwelling Units Completed In 2001–02 there were 1,878 dwelling units completed in the ACT. This was an 8% decrease from the 2000–01 financial year (2,047 completions). Of the 1,878 dwelling units completed, 1,163 (62%) were new houses which was a 6% decrease in new houses completed from the previous financial year.

New houses completed in the 2001–02 financial year resulted in a value of \$186.7m.

Nationally, there were 134,128 dwelling units completed in 2001–02 financial year. This was a 2% decrease from the previous financial year. New houses made up 71% (95,684 new houses) of dwelling units completed in 2001–02 and resulted in a value of \$14,205.7m.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The value of engineering construction work commenced has fluctuated from the 1999–2000 and 2001–02 financial years. From the 1999–2000 financial year to the 2000–01 financial year engineering construction work commenced decreased by 30% (from \$266.4m to \$186.3m), and then increased 12% during the 2001–02 financial year (\$207.9m).

Of the \$207.9m for 2001–02, 41% was made up by ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND SUBDIVISIONS (\$85.9m), followed by 26% made up by TELECOMMUNICATIONS (\$55.0m).

The value of engineering work done decreased 27% from the 1999–2000 (\$273.0m) to 2001–02 (\$199.9m) financial years.

In the 2001–02 financial year, ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND SUBDIVISIONS made up 39% (\$77.9m) of the value of work done, followed by TELECOMMUNICATIONS which made up 28% (\$55.5m) of work done.

11.9 VALUE OF WORK (\$m) — ACT

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Telecomm- unications	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
Work commenced								
1999–2000	49.3	—	43.3	19.5	90.8	—	63.5	266.4
2000–01	48.6	0.5	15.6	13.5	74.3	0.1	33.7	186.3
2001–02	85.9	2.2	9.1	19.9	55.0	—	35.8	207.9
Work done								
1999–2000	61.4	—	43.2	32.7	72.2	—	63.5	273.0
2000–01	52.8	0.8	15.3	9.2	90.9	0.1	38.9	207.9
2001–02	77.9	1.9	14.0	15.8	55.5	—	34.8	199.9

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, December 2002* (cat. no. 8762.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

2001 Census of Population and Housing

Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, December quarter 2002,
cat. no. 8752.8

Building Activity, Australia, December quarter 2002, cat. no. 8752.0

Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary, December quarter 2002, cat. no. 8750.0

Building Approvals, Australia, March 2003, cat. no. 8731.0

Building Approvals, New South Wales & Australian Capital Territory, March quarter 2003, cat. no. 8731.1

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, December quarter 2002,
cat. no. 8762.0

House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, December quarter 2002,
cat. no. 6416.0

Housing Finance Commitments, data available on request

NON-ABS

Housing Industry Association, *Housing Report December 2002*

Real Estate Institute of Australia, *Market Facts, December quarter 2002*

HIA, *Housing Report, December quarter 2002*

Chapter 12



Tourism, Culture and Recreation

VISITORS

Tourism continues to be an important industry in the ACT economy, attracting national and international visitors to a diversity of events. Tourism creates direct employment in the ACT and surrounding regions through the consumption of a wide range of goods and services provided by transport and tour operators, accommodation establishments, entertainment and arts venues, museums and historical sites and restaurants. The ACT offers many renowned tourist attractions including both the old and new Parliament Houses, the Australian War Memorial, the National Art Gallery, the National Museum of Australia, Canberra Deep Space Communications Centre (CDSCC) Tracking Station at Tidbinbilla and the Australian Institute of Sport.

Recreational facilities such as pubs, taverns, bars and clubs also continue to be an important part of the ACT economy. In 2000–01 the ACT had 28 pubs, taverns and bars and 47 (hospitality) clubs generating a total income of \$249m and employing 2,218 persons.

Data from the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) indicated that in the year ended 31 December 2002, an estimated two million Australian (domestic) visitors came to the ACT and stayed at least one night. In the year ended 30 September 2002, 172,100 international visitors came to the ACT. An estimated 4% of all international tourists to Australia visited the ACT.

Domestic visitors

In the year ended 31 December 2002, of the estimated two million domestic visitors to the ACT who stayed at least one night, the most prevalent reason given was to visit friends and relatives (33%), followed by business (32%). The business category includes work travel for transport crews, attendance at conferences, conventions, exhibitions and trade fares, and for training and research related to employment. Just under one-third came for a holiday and leisure (30%).

12.1 DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS(a) — 31 DECEMBER 2002

<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	'000	%
Visit friends or relatives	643	32.5
Holiday	603	30.4
Business	626	31.6
Other	103	5.2
Total(b)	1 981	100.0

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may report several purposes for a trip.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians*, December 2002.

Just over two-thirds (69%) of domestic overnight visitors travelled to the ACT by private vehicle and 23% travelled by air. Of those overnight visitors, 44% stayed with friends or relatives and 41% stayed in a hotel, resort, motel or motor inn. The majority of domestic overnight visitors (76%) were from New South Wales, 11% were from Victoria and 7% were from Queensland.

International visitors

In the year ended 30 September 2002, visitors from the United Kingdom comprised the largest proportion of international visitors in the ACT (22%). This was followed by the United States of America (11%) and China (9%). Visitors from Continental Europe, as a group, comprised 21% of international visitors to the ACT of which Germany was the largest Continental European nation comprising 7% of all international visitors to the ACT.

12.2 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a) — 30 SEPTEMBER 2002

<i>Country of usual residence</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
United Kingdom	38.4	22.3
Continental Europe		
Germany	12.7	7.4
Other Europe	23.8	13.8
United States of America	18.5	10.8
Canada	5.6	3.3
Taiwan	10.7	6.2
China	15.1	8.8
Japan	4.1	2.4
New Zealand	12.5	7.3
Other Asia	4.7	2.7
Other countries	26.0	15.1
Total	172.1	100.0

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia, September 2002*.

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 visiting friends and relatives (15%) and business purposes (13%).

12.3 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a) — 30 SEPTEMBER 2002

<i>Main purpose of visit</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Holiday	106.5	61.9
Business	22.3	13.0
Visit friends and relatives	25.4	14.8
Other	17.8	10.3
Total	172.1	100.0

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia, September Quarter 2002*.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The data presented here is taken from the ABS quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation and refers to hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms and units. In the December quarter 2002 there were 59 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments within the ACT employing 2,153 persons. These establishments comprised 14 licensed hotels with facilities, 27 motels and guest houses and 18 serviced apartments. Three-quarters (75%) of these establishments were rated three star or above.

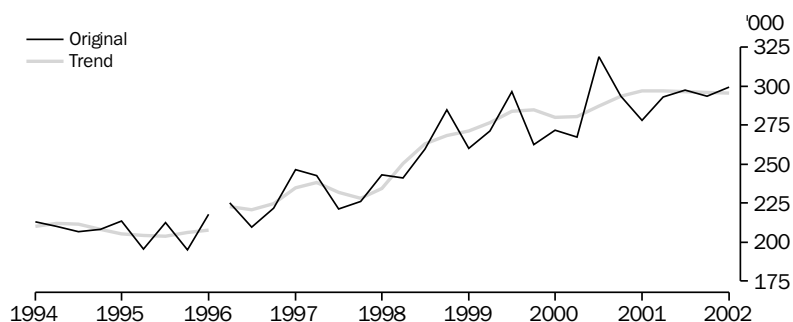
Occupancy Accommodation establishments in the ACT had a room occupancy rate of 65% in December quarter 2002, an increase of 13% from that recorded in the corresponding period in 2001. Within the December 2002 quarter, the highest room occupancy rate occurred in October (75%).

Average length of stay In the December quarter 2002, guests in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in the ACT stayed 2.6 days on average, a slight rise from the 2.4 days recorded in the corresponding period in 2001. Average lengths of stay were:

- serviced apartments — 4.2 days
- licensed hotels with facilities — 2.2 days
- motels — 2.1 days.

Room nights occupied The trend estimate of room nights occupied during the December quarter 2002 was 295,500, a decrease on the December quarter 2001 of 1%. For the year 2001 the trend estimate for room nights occupied in the ACT was 1,158.0.

12.4 ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the Survey of Tourist Accommodation.

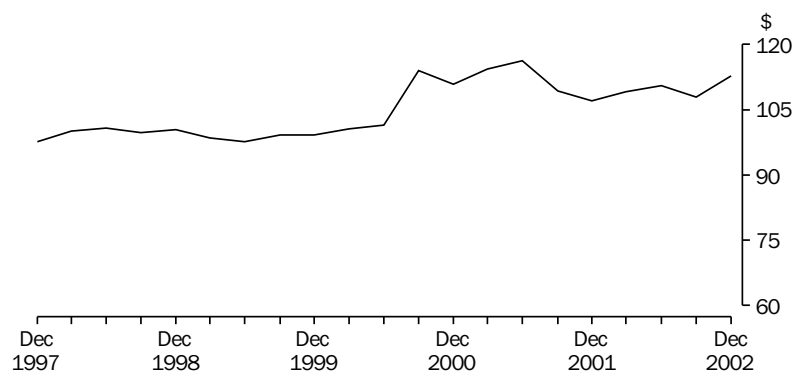
Source: *Tourism Indicators, Australia, December quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8634.0).*

Takings Takings from total hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments increased 13% in the December quarter 2002 (to \$34m from \$30m in December quarter 2001). Licensed hotels with facilities experienced a 17% increase, while serviced apartments were up 9%. During the year 2001 trend estimate takings in current prices was \$126.8m and in 1989–90 prices \$88.5m.

Takings for the month of October 2002 (\$14m) were the highest in the quarter in terms of total takings for all accommodation types.

Average takings per room night occupied The average takings per room night occupied in the December quarter 2002 was \$113, up 5% on the corresponding period in 2001.

12.5 AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED



Source: ABS, *Tourist Accommodation, December quarter 2002* (cat. no. 8635.0).

12.6 HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS — DECEMBER

	Room nights occupied	Takings in current prices	Takings in 1989–90 prices
	'000	\$m	\$m
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
2002	1 183.9	130.2	88.2

Source: *Tourism Indicators, Australia, June quarter 2002* (cat. no. 8634.0) and *Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December quarter 2002* (cat. no. 8635.0).

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Attendance Parliament House continues to be the most popular national tourist attraction in the ACT with an estimated 1,121,586 visitors in 2002. Other major attractions were the Australian War Memorial, the National Museum of Australia, the National Gallery of Australia and the Australian National Botanic Gardens.

12.7 VISITS TO MAJOR CANBERRA ATTRACTIONS(a)

	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)	2001	2002
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Parliament House	1 176 818	1 161 323	1 139 366	1 069 853	1 141 357	1 121 586
Australian War Memorial	812 810	679 357	853 405	882 424	973 775	894 299
National Gallery of Australia	411 709	481 034	471 805	380 197	619 474	476 725
Australian National Botanic Gardens	325 024	352 749	320 728	327 915	385 450	394 834
Telstra Tower(c)	369 201	348 793	346 993	309,536	296,203	279,682
Questacon — The National Science & Technology Centre	305 726	292 155	296 007	299 832	327 309	348 563
Old Parliament House	129 299	132 379	180 208	155 387	183 785	166 281
National Library Exhibition	53 375	51 449	123 882	100 568	109 003	173 489
Screen Sound Australia	81 219	64 831	66 403	60 212	95 816	n.a.
National Capital Exhibition	383 446	341 013	307 586	n.a.	211 520	231 815
High Court of Australia	128 897	109 334	108 708	n.a.	97 086	100 315
CDSCC Tracking Station(d)	79 424	58 665	71 431	60 894	51 073	60 059
Electoral Education Office	63 808	66 582	60 744	n.a.	64 381	65 601
Royal Australian Mint	138 655	139 907	154 374	179 394	209 242	199 018
National Dinosaur Museum	n.a.	54 898	55 771	n.a.	57 540	58 462
Australian Institute of Sport	106 896	115 710	37 973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve(e)	155 688	95 052	128 256	146 928	164 633	175 760
National Museum (Yaramundi)	33 552	10 632	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Stromlo Observatory	n.a.	30 865	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
National Museum of Australia(f)	—	—	—	—	712 758	662 661

(a) Includes ACT residents.

(b) Some data not available from Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation, at time of publication.

(c) Data for 2001 only relates to 11 months and is not full year data.

(d) Canberra Deep Space Communications Centre.

(e) Data for Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve is financial year data.

(f) The National Museum of Australia only opened on March 2001, therefore figures regarding 2001 are from March to December.

Source: Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation.

CULTURAL FUNDING

In 2000–01, total funding for culture by the ACT government was \$30m, a drop from 1998–2000 of 8%. Heritage funding composed 71% of total cultural funding with just over \$9m used for funding libraries and archives and just under \$9m for nature parks and reserves. The arts received \$9m in funding with the largest proportion going to performing arts and performing arts venues, public halls and civic centres both receiving just under \$3m. The ACT Government's contribution to culture is equal to \$95.85 for every person in the ACT or \$67.93 for heritage and \$27.92 for the arts.

12.8 CULTURAL FUNDING, ACT, 2000–01

	1999–2000 (\$m)	2000–2001 (\$m)
Heritage		
Museums (art & other)	2.9	2.9
Nature parks and reserves	9.9	8.9
Libraries and archives	11.0	9.4
Cultural heritage	1.2	—
<i>Total</i>	25.0	21.2
Arts		
Literature and print media	0.2	0.2
Performing arts	2.3	2.6
Performing arts venues, halls and civic centres	2.6	2.6
Visual arts and crafts	0.9	1.3
Broadcasting, film, radio, television, film, video and multimedia	0.1	0.2
Community cultural activities	0.6	0.8
Administration of culture	0.9	0.9
<i>Total</i>	7.6	8.7
Total	32.7	30.0

Source: Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 4183.0).

12.9 CULTURAL FUNDING PER PERSON, ACT, 2000–01

	\$
Heritage	67.93
Arts	27.92
Total	95.85

Source: ABS, Cultural Funding by Government, Australia 2000–01 (cat. no. 4183.0).

SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FUNDING

ACT Government funding on sports and recreation in 2000–01 was \$185.70 per person. Fifty-five per cent of that funding was on venues, grounds and facilities. The ACT Government is responsible for municipality functions for sports venues and recreation parks. These functions are usually undertaken by local governments in the other states and territories.

12.10 SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FUNDING PER PERSON, 2000–01

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Administration and regulation	2.33	3.56	8.4	2.69	6.17	8.58	32.73	18.79	4.9
Venues, grounds and facilities	17.35	5.23	13.65	11.91	18.99	4.33	28.57	101.37	14.54
Participation and special events	52.12	6.68	4.75	6.52	10.68	2.44	21.16	59.44	22.93
Other services	1.48	2.26	3.31	5.91	2.54	5.84	39.46	6.5	3.04
Total	73.28	17.73	30.11	27.04	38.38	21.19	121.92	185.7	45.41

Source: ABS, Sport and Recreation Funding by Government, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 4147.0).

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN
SPORT AND PHYSICAL
RECREATION

In August 2001 in the ACT there were 1,694 persons employed in what were classified as sport and physical recreation occupations. The largest group was FITNESS INSTRUCTORS (311) at 18% followed by GREENKEEPERS (151) and OTHER SPORT, RECREATION AND FITNESS MANAGERS (149) both at 9%.

12.11 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION
OCCUPATIONS, 2001

	ACT	Aust.
Environment, parks and landcare manager	67	2 331
Sports administrator	103	1 083
Park ranger	21	1 606
Natural science and physical science professionals n.e.c	18	93
Veterinarian	114	5 007
Recreation officer	69	3 842
Sport, recreation, fitness & sport centre managers and sports & recreation manager n.f.d or n.e.c	149	8 351
Sportspersons, coaches and related support workers n.f.d	35	797
Horse breeder, jockey or horse riding coach	31	2 919
Golfer	21	1 122
Footballer	37	1 385
Other sportsperson	66	2 791
Gymnastics coach	43	1 432
Tennis coach	40	1 777
Swimming coach	29	887
Other sports coach	87	2 878
Sports development officer	47	673
Sports umpire	79	2 538
Horse or dog racing and other sports officials	15	533
Farrier and animal trainers	31	3 940
Greenkeeper	151	11 928
Canvas goods maker, sail maker, apprentice leather, canvas or sail maker, boat builder & repairer	9	4 324
Veterinary nurse	65	4 858
Fitness instructor	311	12 364
Outdoor adventure leader	44	548
Ticket collector or usher	55	3 199
Stud hand or stable hand	26	3 493
Total	1 694	83 006

Source: *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2001 (cat. no. 4148.0).*

In August 2001 in the ACT those employed in leisure industries were 5,579. Those being employed as WAITERS being the largest group (1,987) at 36% followed by BAR ATTENDANTS (886) at 16%. A similar picture was reflected nationally with WAITERS (79,827) representing 28% and BAR ATTENDANTS (47,442) at 17%.

12.12 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN OTHER LEISURE OCCUPATIONS, 2001

	ACT	Aust.
Bookmaker	24	308
Restarurant and catering manager	719	39 076
Chef	784	38 927
Club manager (licensed premises)	214	6 310
Caravan park and camping ground and amusement park manager	13	4 477
Betting agency branch manager	20	1 244
Cook	550	37 992
Hospitality workers n.f.d	43	4 289
Bar attendant	886	47 442
Waiter	1 987	79 827
Hospitality trainees and gaming workers n.f.d	13	1 000
Gaming pit boss and table supervisors	37	2 095
Gaming dealer	89	4 011
Tour guide	107	6 178
Betting agency counter clerk	30	2 016
Telephone betting and bookmaker's clerks and betting clerks n.f.d	20	1 010
Betting clerks n.e.c	26	355
Vending machine attendant	17	5 834
Total	5 579	282 391

Source: *Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2001* (cat. no. 4148.0).

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CULTURAL OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

In August 2001 in the ACT there were 6,341 people employed in what were classified as cultural occupations. FASHION, GRAPHIC AND INTERIOR DESIGNERS, ILLUSTRATORS ETC. accounted for 11% of those employed in cultural occupations followed by LIBRARIANS at 10%. PRINTING TRADESPERSONS were the third largest group of those employed in cultural occupations at 6%. At 5% were LIBRARY ASSISTANTS. Adding to the emphasis on library associated occupations the group LIBRARY TECHNICIANS, MUSEUM AND GALLERY TECHNICIANS represented 4% of all those employed in cultural occupations. Other groups around this percentage were ART, MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA TEACHERS (5%), ARCHITECTS AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS (5%) and MINISTERS OF RELIGION (4%).

12.13 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, 2001

	ACT	Aust.
Media producers and artistic directors and advertising specialists	122	10 016
Environment, parks, landcare managers and park rangers	88	3 937
Architects and landscape architects	294	13 101
Librarian	658	10 312
Archivist	151	797
Art, music, dance and drama teachers (private)	325	13 762
Ministers of religion	269	14 238
Urban and regional planner	91	5 423
Historian	57	573
Interpreter and translator	93	3 091
Artists & related professionals n.f.d & visual & crafts professionals n.f.d or n.e.c	225	8 838
Painters (visual arts), sculptors, potters and ceramic artists	75	4 933
Photographer	130	6 845
Fashion, graphic, interior designers, illustrators & designers & illustrators n.f.d	674	32 195
Editor	110	3 851
Print journalist	172	5 522
Television and radio journalists	49	1 586
Copywriters and technical writers	88	2 569
Journalists and related professionals n.f.d or n.e.c	143	2 987
Authors and related professionals n.f.d	90	3 291
Book and script editors	38	787
Art director, director (TV, film, radio or stage) & film, art, radio or stage & directors n.f.d	47	2 509
Director of photography, program (TV, radio), technical director, film or video editor, stage manager	96	4 350
Musical director, singer, instrumental musicians & composers & related professionals n.f.d or n.e.c	176	9 370
Actors, dancers, choreographer and related professionals n.f.d	61	6 151
Radio and television and media presenters n.f.d	55	2 581
Conservator	67	404
Museum or gallery curator	113	845
Architectural associate	116	6 410
Theatre or cinema manager	27	1 207
Library technician, museum or art gallery technician	241	6 361
Signwriter	63	5 524
Printing tradesperson	403	27 679
Picture framer	45	2 465
Sound technician	98	3 640
Camera operator (film, TV or video)	44	1 411
Television equipment & broadcast transmitter operators, projectionists & light technicians	44	2 433
Production assistants & make up artists & performing arts support workers n.f.d or n.e.c	37	2 651
Desk publishing operator	53	1 890
Visual merchandiser	47	2 705
Library assistant	293	8 400
Photographers assistant, proofreader and printing hand	87	7 416
Museum or gallery attendant	123	864
Classified advertising and ticket collector or usher	63	4 014
Total	6 341	259 934

Source: *Employment in Culture, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 6273.0).

In August 2001 in the ACT there were 6,925 persons employed in cultural industries. LIBRARIES in the ACT employed 15% of all persons employed in cultural industries. The second largest industry was MUSEUMS 12% followed by NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND STATIONERY RETAILING (11%) and ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES (8%).

12.14 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CULTURAL INDUSTRIES, 2001

	ACT	Aust.
Newspaper printing or publishing	402	25 737
Other periodical publishing	60	8 716
Book and other publishing	130	8 923
Publishing undefined	108	2 399
Film and video production and distribution	80	8 757
Motion picture exhibition	220	10 079
Radio services	121	5 879
Television services	337	17 388
Film, radio and TV services undefined	59	1 262
Music and theatre productions	161	10 812
Creative arts	229	9 345
Services to the arts undefined	—	182
Sound recording studios and performing arts venues	24	2 630
Services to the arts n.e.c.	47	2 829
Libraries	1 034	11 451
Museums	859	5 422
Libraries, museums and the arts undefined	41	977
Zoological and botanic gardens	53	2 115
Recreational parks and gardens and parks and gardens undefined	132	8 206
Photographic studios	79	4 868
Architectural services	523	26 723
Commercial art and display services	249	14 845
Advertising services	322	25 794
Religious organisations	490	24 382
Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	50	2 149
Book and magazine wholesaling	30	3 734
Newspaper, book and stationery retailing	737	38 016
Recorded music retailing	120	4 829
Video hire outlets	228	10 812
Total	6 925	299 261

Source: *Employment in Culture, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 6273.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

Cultural Funding by, Government, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 4183.0

Employment in Culture, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 6273.0

Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 4148.0

Sport and Recreation Funding by Government, Australia, 2000–01,
cat. no. 4147.0

Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December quarter 2002, cat. no. 8635.0

Tourism Indicators, Australia, December quarter 2002, cat. no. 8634.0

Non-ABS

Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation

Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia*,
September quarter 2002

Bureau of Tourism Research, *Travel by Australians, December quarter 2002*

Chapter 13



Transport

ROADS AND LICENCES

Roads and community pathways Planning, design, construction and maintenance of the ACT's road network, is managed by the Department of Urban Services. In May 2003 there were 2,630 km of roads in the ACT, 20 km higher than in April 2002. Municipal roads were the largest category of road, as shown in the table 13.1 below.

13.1 CATEGORIES OF ROAD, ACT, MAY 2003

Road types	Aggregate road length (km)	Aggregate lane length (km)	Aggregate Road surface area (m ²)
National Highways	20	75	276 875
Territorial Roads	740	1 990	7 284 300
Municipal Roads	41 870	3 780	13 228 950

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services, May 2003.

At May 2003, there were an estimated 200 roundabouts, and traffic signals at 203 ACT locations (178 intersections and 25 pedestrian crossings). There were also 2,360 km of community pathways (including cycle paths and pedestrian paths), an increase of 90 km since April 2002.

Licences As at 5 April 2003, there were 244,516 current licences in the ACT, including 1,936 suspended licences. The majority of licences were classed as 'full' licences (84%), followed by 'provisional' (6%), 'national heavy vehicle' (6%), and 'learner' licences (4%). Probationary and restricted licences accounted for less than 1% of the total.

13.2 ACT LICENCE DISTRIBUTION

	2002	2003
Learner licences	10 098	9 216
Provisional licences	14 415	15 439
Full licences	199 901	204 407
National heavy vehicle licences	14 716	14 543
Probationary licences	751	810
Restricted licences	112	101

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services, TRIPS Computer Report, 05/04/03.

TRANSPORT FINANCE

Motor Vehicle Tax Motor vehicle taxes cover the taxes levied on the operation of motor vehicles whether paid by households or corporations. These imposts are treated as taxes rather than regulatory fees because of the significant amount of revenue they generate. Excluded are taxes on third party insurance.

Total motor vehicle tax paid in the ACT fell by 12% from 2000–01 to 2001–02. In comparison, the total motor vehicle tax paid in Australia rose by 6% for the same period. In the ACT, stamp duty on vehicle registration comprised 30% of the total motor vehicle tax paid.

13.3 MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES

	ACT			Aust.		
	Stamp duty on vehicle registration	Other	Total	Stamp duty on vehicle registration	Other	Total
1998–99	18	53	71	1318	2583	3901
1999–2000	20	52	72	1365	2528	3893
2000–01	20	58	78	1387	2646	4033
2001–02	21	49	69	1504	2787	4291

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

Government Transport Expenses

In 2000–01 road transport was the major component of ACT consolidated expenses for transport and communications. Road transport consolidated expenses consisted of 81% of the total consolidated expenses for transport and communications in the ACT.

13.4 CONSOLIDATED EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

	ACT \$m			Aust. \$(a)		
	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Road Transport	63	78	95	n.a.	6 989	8 606
Water Transport	—	—	—	n.a.	176	329
Rail Transport	—	1	—	n.a.	4 045	4 552
Air Transport	—	—	12	n.a.	88	174
Communications and Other Transport	32	46	10	n.a.	1 804	522
Total	95	125	117	n.a.	13 102	14 184

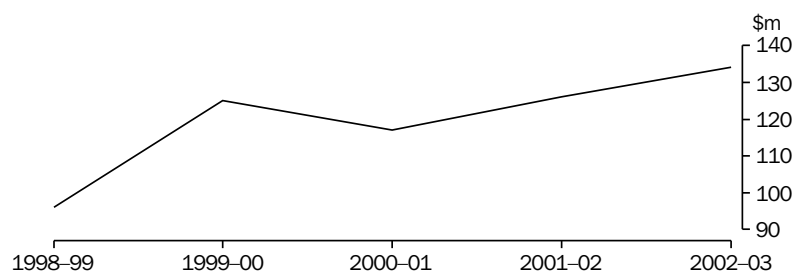
(a) Includes multi-jurisdictional sector and local government purpose details.

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

Government Financial Expense Estimates

ACT Government financial expense estimates for transport and communication was \$134m for the year 2002–03. This estimate is \$8m above the estimate that was given for 2001–02 (\$126m).

13.5 GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL EXPENSE ESTIMATES FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



Note: The financial year 2001–02 contains a preliminary estimate and the financial year 2002–03 contains a forward estimate.

Source: ABS, Government Financial Estimates, Australian Capital Territory Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 5501.8.001).

Estimated Road Construction Expenditure Road authorities of each state and territory are required to provide the National Road Transport Commission with road construction estimates each year. This data helps to identify the share of bridge and road costs that are attributed to heavy vehicles. It is also used in the application of the annual adjustment procedure for heavy vehicle registration charges.

The total ACT estimated road construction and maintenance expenditure for 2001–02 fell \$10m from the previous year to \$60m. In 2001–02, pavement improvements (\$30m) were estimated to receive 50% of the total ACT expenditure. This was an increase of \$11m (58%) from 2000–01.

13.6 ESTIMATED ROAD CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

Expenditure Category	2000–01		2001–02	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Servicing and operating	5	432	12	466
Road pavement and shoulder construction				
Routine maintenance	1	368	2	367
Periodic surface maintenance	4	287	3	285
Bridge maintenance/rehabilitation	2	107	1	137
Road rehabilitation	6	330	3	320
Low-cost safety/traffic	4	194	—	282
Asset extension/improvements				
Pavement improvements	19	617	30	633
Bridge improvements	5	309	—	362
Land acquisition	—	155	—	217
Earthworks	10	485	—	331
Other improvements	5	853	—	750
Other miscellaneous activities				
Miscellaneous works expenditure	1	63	5	61
Corporate services	3	178	—	175
Enforcement of Heavy Vehicle regulations	—	102	—	84
Vehicle registrations	2	247	1	237
Driver licensing	4	183	—	160
Loan servicing	—	169	—	166
Total	70	5080	60	5033

Source: National Road and Transport Commission.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Buses The ACT Internal Omnibus Network (ACTION) is the sole provider of public omnibus transport within the ACT. Under the *Action Authority Act 2001*, the ACTION Authority took over all the operations and responsibilities of the former ACTION, which had operated as part of the Department of Urban Services. The Authority is contracted to provide Canberra's public timetable and school bus services, and also provides charter bus services and special needs transport to a variety of agencies in Canberra.

Buses *continued* The ACTION Bus Network uses a 'through routing' system to reduce the number of transfers required by passengers on long journeys. A core of 'Intertown Service' bus routes commence in outer suburbs, travel through one or more bus interchanges, and then terminate in more distant outer suburbs, before returning.

For the financial year 2001–02, ACTION employed 671 full-time staff, operating:

- a bus fleet of 363 buses (347 passenger buses and 16 special needs buses)
- four bus interchanges (Tuggeranong, Woden, Civic and Belconnen)
- two bus depots and two admittance workshops (Tuggeranong and Belconnen).

13.7 ACTION BUS SERVICE, SELECTED STATISTICS

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Operating statistics							
Passenger boardings	'000	17 410	17 100	16 155	15 997	15 646	15 790
Bus kilometres	'000	18 846	20 225	22 563	22 951	21 574	22 017
Buses in fleet	no.	375	360	364	347	347	347
Employees	no.	801	753	806	693	685	671
Financial statements							
Real operating cost	\$'000	72 492	67 064	71 672	70 832	6 614	n.a.
Real fares revenue	\$'000	17 236	17 871	16 266	16 572	16 454	n.a.
Real deficit	\$'000	45 416	42 854	48 323	47 192	41 889	n.a.

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services.

After a fall from 24.0 million in 1995–96 to 15.6 million in 2000–01, passenger boardings rose to 15.8 million in 2001–02. Bus kilometres travelled also increased from 21,574 in 2000–01 to 22,017 in 2001–02. The number of buses in the fleet has remained constant at 347 since 1999–2000.

Taxis Taxis make an important contribution to the ACT's public transport system. Canberra Cabs, with a fleet of 243 taxis operating on a 24-hour basis is the sole ACT based taxi dispatch service. All taxis are independently owned and operated and compete for hiring throughout the ACT. There are 26 wheelchair accessible taxis affiliated with Canberra Cabs.

The ACT and NSW governments have entered into a cross border arrangement for the provision of taxi services. Under this arrangement, Canberra and Queanbeyan taxis are able to operate freely in the Canberra/Queanbeyan region providing a seamless service to residents and visitors in the region. Queanbeyan has a fleet of 16 taxis.

Coach and Rail Services In 2002, 84,595 passengers boarded trains in Canberra, while 85,660 passengers alighted in Canberra. During the same period 21,846 people boarded coaches in Canberra and 21,509 passengers alighted.

13.8 COACH AND RAIL PASSENGERS

	2000	2001	2002	% change, 2001 to 2002
Origin Canberra				
Rail Passengers	93 130	99 092	84 595	-14.6%
Coach Passengers	12 197	23 017	21 846	-5.1%
Destination Canberra				
Rail Passengers	94 191	100 536	85 660	-14.8%
Coach Passengers	11 324	22 206	21 509	-3.1%

Source: CountryLink.

Domestic Aircraft Travel Airline services are classified as either 'domestic' or 'regional' services. The domestic services primarily operate high-capacity jet equipment between principal cities. The regional airline services began operating in Australia in July 1967, with the aim of providing regular air transport to areas unable to support services of the major airlines. Regional airlines generally link smaller centres with larger airports using aircraft with a maximum 38-seat capacity.

Domestic air transport activities were disrupted in 2001-02, when Ansett Australia Airlines was placed in the hands of an administrator. By March 2002 Ansett ceased to exist as a domestic airline. The regional subsidiaries of the Ansett group continued to operate as independent airlines pending sale by the administrator.

In 2001-02, total revenue passengers for both domestic and regional travel decreased by 13% (265,917 passengers). Domestic revenue passengers decreased by 25% (326,625 passengers) from 2000-01 and regional revenue passengers increased by 7% (60,708 passengers).

13.9 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, REVENUE PASSENGERS

	Domestic(a)			Regional			Total traffic		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
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
2000-01(b)	640 915	648 030	1 288 945	410 396	407 878	818 274	1 051 311	1 055 908	2 107 219
2001-02(b)	478 545	483 775	962 320	441 134	437 848	878 982	919 679	921 623	1 841 302

(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 decreased 23% to 39,716 movements in 2001-02.

13.10 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.
1996-97	10 015	9 999	20 014	9 090	9 069	18 159	19 105	19 068	38 173
1997-98(a)	9 503	9 496	18 999	9 738	9 709	19 447	19 241	19 205	38 446
1998-99(a)	9 194	9 182	18 376	9 854	9 847	19 701	19 048	19 029	38 077
1999-2000(a)	9 822	9 829	19 651	10 692	10 682	21 374	20 514	20 511	41 025
2000-01(a)	8 378	8 376	16 754	17 484	17 629	35 113	25 862	26 005	51 867
2001-02(a)	5 455	5 446	10 901	14 403	14 412	28 815	19 858	19 858	39 716

(a) Regional airline data for these years includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Road Safety.

Aircraft Accidents In 2002 there were 138 aircraft accidents in Australia. This represented a 23% decrease (41 accidents) from 2001. In the ACT there was only one aircraft accident in 2002.

13.11 ACCIDENTS TO ALL CIVIL AIRCRAFTS

	ACT	Aust.
1997	2	225
1998	3	210
1999	4	(a)175
2000	1	188
2001	1	179
2002	1	138

(a) Includes five accidents where aircraft were on the ground with passengers on board.

Source: Department of Transport and Road Safety.

Birdstrike The collision of birds with aircraft (birdstrike) is a problem for aviation worldwide. Not only is birdstrike responsible for damage to aircraft, but in some cases they have caused accidents resulting in the loss of human life. Research on birdstrike has been conducted in order to develop bird control and avoidance methods. For instance, the Aviation Hazard Advisory System, which allows aircraft to avoid high-risk birdstrike areas.

The Canberra airport reported the lowest number of birdstrikes for all major Australian airports in 2002 (11 strikes). In 2002, April was the most common month for birdstrikes in Canberra.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Registered motor vehicles The ABS *Motor Vehicle Census Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0) showed that 208,011 motor vehicles (including motorcycles) were registered in the ACT at 31 March 2002. This represented 1.6% of the national vehicle fleet of 12.8 million vehicles. Passenger vehicles and motorcycles made up 89% of registered motor vehicles in the ACT. Also registered were 29,933 other vehicles, comprising plant and equipment, caravans and trailers. The average age of vehicles in the ACT at 31 March 2002 was 10 years. This compared with the average age of vehicles for Australia which was 10.5 years.

13.12 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES, CENSUS YEARS(a)(b)

	1997	2001	2002
	no.	no.	no.
Motor vehicles			
Passenger vehicles	169 340	175 552	179 312
Light commercial vehicles	17 550	17 218	17 756
Campervans	596	505	511
Truck(c)			
Rigid (with GVM 4.5 tonne or less)	607	599	577
Rigid (with greater than GVM 4.5 tonne)	1 796	1 742	1 760
Articulated	272	258	262
Non-freight carrying	69	76	87
Buses	1 007	1 008	971
Total	191 237	196 958	201 236
Other(d)			
Motorcycles	6 001	6 433	6 775
Plant and equipment	478	442	450
Caravans	1 387	1 521	1 561
Trailers	23 418	26 703	27 922
Total	31 284	35 099	36 708
Total	220 118	232 057	237 944

(a) The motor vehicle census was conducted on 31 March in 2001 and 2002, and on 31 October in 1997.

(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: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, March 2002* (cat. no. 9309.0).

New motor vehicle sales In 2002 the ABS New Motor Vehicle Sales collection replaced the New Motor Vehicle Registrations (NMVR) collection. The NMVR collection provided a proxy for vehicle sales and was mainly used as an indicator of general economic activity. From the early 1990s, the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries established the Vehicle Facts (VFACTS) collection, an alternative data source that directly measures sales of new vehicles. While the sources of the NMVR and VFACTS collections are quite different, they each produce outputs which are largely comparable and which have tracked closely for some time. In the table below, the apparent decline in the passenger vehicle share of total sales is due to the inclusion of four wheel drive vehicles being included in the 'other vehicle' category.

There were 13,713 new vehicles sold in the ACT in the year ended June 2002, a decrease of 6% on the 14,611 new vehicles sold in 2000–01.

13.13 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

<i>Original</i>	<i>ACT</i>			<i>Aust.</i>		
	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Other vehicles</i>	<i>Total vehicles</i>	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Other vehicles</i>	<i>Total vehicles</i>
1996–97	10 063	1 903	11 966	503 261	166 919	670 180
1997–98	12 571	2 446	15 017	570 124	206 814	776 938
1998–99	11 516	2 709	14 225	575 699	230 102	805 801
1999–2000	11 781	3 053	14 834	509 448	233 146	742 594
2000–01	11 503	3 108	14 611	571 045	237 640	808 685
2001–02	10 260	3 453	13 713	537 610	266 961	804 571

Source: ABS data available on request, New Motor Vehicle Sales.

Motor Vehicle Use In 2001 vehicles registered in the ACT for road use travelled 3 billion km, a 6% decrease from 3.2 billion km in 2000. Passenger vehicles accounted for 84% of the total kilometres travelled, while 69% of all kilometres travelled were for private purposes.

Articulated trucks had the highest average business kilometres travelled (105,100 km) in 2001. This represented a 30% (50,000 km) drop from the average business kilometres travelled by articulated trucks in 2000 (151,000 km).

13.14 ACT'S MOTOR VEHICLE USE, TYPE OF VEHICLE

Vehicle Type	2000				2001			
	Business km travelled (million)	Total km travelled (million)	Average business km travelled(a) ('000)	Total average km travelled(a) ('000)	Business km travelled (million)	Total km travelled (million)	Average business km travelled(a) ('000)	Total average km travelled(a) ('000)
Passenger vehicles	456	2729	8.6	16.1	616	2575	9.7	14.7
Motorcycles	**3	22	**6.2	**4	*7	27	*5.5	4.2
Light commercial vehicles	264	347	22.4	20.8	200	326	20	18.1
Rigid trucks	55	56	27.7	26.3	57	64	27.4	25.3
Articulated trucks	37	37	151	140.3	22	22	105.1	93.9
Non-freight carrying trucks	*2	*2	22.5	*20.8	*1	*1	*13.6	*12.4
Buses	34	35	46.2	44	33	34	41.3	39.1
Total	850	3228	12.4	16	395	3048	12	15

(a) Calculated using the total kilometres travelled divided by the average number of registered vehicles. Includes registered vehicles that did not travel during the reference period.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (cat. no. 9208.0).

ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

Traffic infringement notices The Australian Federal Police (AFP) issued 26,814 notices in 2001–02. This included 20,901 traffic infringement notices and 5,143 official cautions. While the number of traffic infringements decreased by 20% from 2000–01 to 2001–02, the number of official cautions increased by 7%. The AFP attribute these changes to a policy change that places less emphasis on enforcement and greater emphasis on education and awareness to achieve road safety outcomes.

At the end 2001–02 the ACT had nine speed cameras, and nine fixed red-light cameras in operation. The Department of Urban Services issued a total of 52,853 speed infringement notices (17,819 from mobile cameras and 35,034 from fixed cameras) for this period.

Random Breath Tests The number of random breath tests conducted by the AFP in 2001–02 decreased by 32% to 74,420, from 109,259 in 2000–01. This decrease was the result of a change in approach to breath testing. High visibility 'random' breath testing was replaced by a more focused strategy. Although there was a reduction in the number of breath tests administered, the proportion of positive tests increased by 29%.

13.15 RANDOM BREATH TESTS

	2000–01	2001–02
No. of breath tests	109 259	74 420
No. apprehended	535	470
Positive tests as a % of total tests conducted	0.49	0.63

Source: AFP Annual Report 2001–02.

Traffic Incidents In 2001–02 there were 11,861 vehicle accidents reported to the police, an increase of 261 (2%) from 2000–01. While the number of crashes resulting in injury increased by 1%, there was a decrease in the number of persons injured (2%), the number of crashes resulting in fatality (37%), and number of fatalities (35%).

The most frequent accident type reported for 2001 was the ‘rear end collision’ which comprised around 46% of all crashes. This was followed by ‘right-angle collisions’ (14%) which also had the highest number of accidents resulting in injury (25% of all accidents resulting in casualties occurred from right-angle collisions).

More crashes occurred during weekdays in 2001 than on weekends. The highest number of crashes were recorded on Fridays and Thursdays (18% and 17% of all crashes respectively). The lowest number of crashes occurred on Sunday (9%). Of the crashes resulting in fatalities in 2001, 33% occurred on a Friday.

Nearly two-thirds of all the crashes that resulted in casualties in 2001 occurred at intersections. Of these, ‘T’ intersections recorded the highest number of crashes resulting in casualties (28% of total casualty accidents).

13.16 TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

	2000–01	2001–02	% Variation
Crashes resulting in injury	762	772	2
Crashes resulting in fatality	19	12	1
Persons injured	958	939	–37
Fatalities	20	13	–2
Total	11 600	11 861	–35

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2001–02.

Fatalities Seventy-one per cent of traffic accident fatalities that occurred between April 2002 and March 2003 involved drivers and passengers.

13.17 FATALITIES BY ROAD USER GROUPS

Road User Groups	2000–01(a)	2001–02(a)	2002–03
Drivers	9	8	7
Passengers	4	5	3
Pedestrians	5	1	1
Motorcyclists(b)	2	0	1
Bicyclists	0	0	0
All road users	20	12	14

(a) The years 1999–2000 and 2000–01 are from July to June, whereas the years 2001–02 and 2002–03 are from April to March. There is a three month overlap between the 2000–01 and the 2001–02 figures.

(b) Includes pillion passengers.

Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, March 2002, cat. no. 9309.0

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia, cat. no. 9208.0

New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia: Preliminary, cat. no. 9301.0

ABS data available on request, New Motor Vehicle Sales

Taxation Revenue, Australia, cat. no. 5506.0

Government Finance Statistics, Australia, cat. no. 5512.0

Government Financial Estimates, Australian Capital Territory, Electronic Delivery, cat. no. 5501.8.001

Non-ABS

ACT Department of Urban Services

Australian Federal Police, Annual Report 2001–02

ACT Policing Annual Report 2001–02

Department of Transport and Road Safety

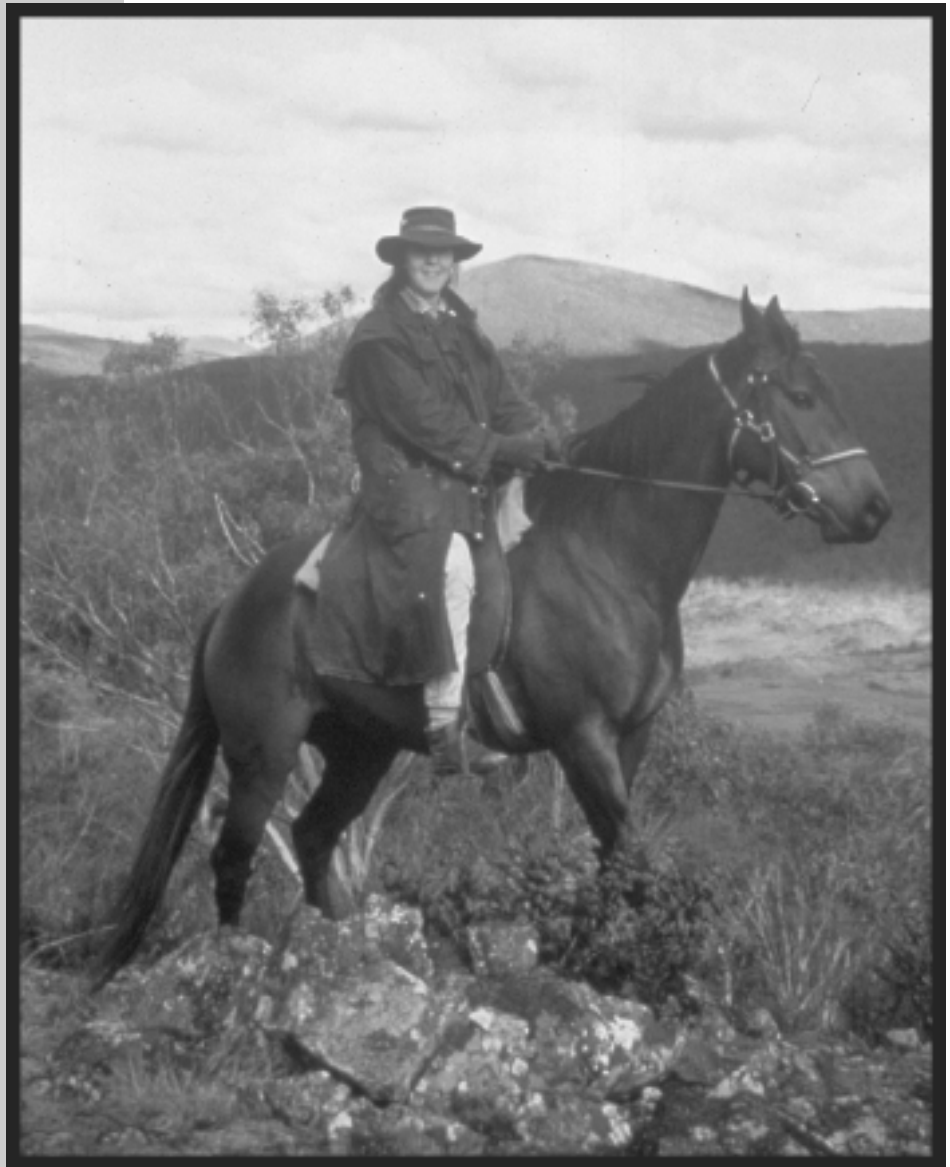
Australian Transport Safety Bureau

National Road and Transport Commission

ACTION

CountryLink

Chapter 14



The Australian Capital Region

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Australian Capital Region (ACR) comprises the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), and the South Eastern Statistical Division (SD) and Tumut Statistical Local Area (SLA) of New South Wales. Included in the South Eastern SD of New South Wales are the following SLAs: Bega Valley; Bombala; Boorowa; Cooma-Monaro; Crookwell; Eurobodalla; Tallaganda; Goulburn; Gunning; Harden; Mulwaree; Queanbeyan; Snowy River; Yarrowlumlula (Part A and B); Yass; and Young. The SLAs included in the Australian Capital Region correspond to Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the same name. At 2002, the ACR covered an area of 58,588 km².

The Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region is an important urban planning area. Included in the sub-region are the ACT and the LGAs of Cooma-Monaro, Gunning, Queanbeyan City, Yarrowlumlula and Yass. This represented an area of approximately 15,808 km² at 2002, 27% of the ACRs land area.

This Chapter focuses on non-ACT SLAs within the ACR. Therefore individual ACT SLAs are not detailed. Where appropriate, the ACT as a whole has been used for comparison.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Population At 30 June 2002, the estimated resident population (ERP) of the Australian Capital Region was 529,180, an increase of 27,354 since 30 June 1997. This represented a growth rate of 5.5% over the 1997 to 2002 period. The 2001–02 annual change for the region was an increase of 5,331 people, representing a growth rate of 1.0%.

At 30 June 2002, the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region contained an estimated resident population of 388,292 people, representing 73% of the regions ERP. The sub-region recorded a total growth rate of 5.3% over the five years ending June 2002, while the annual growth rate for 2001–02 was 1.0%.

Of the five SLAs within the ACR that experienced a net population loss for the 1997 to 2002 period, Bombala (12%) and Cooma-Monaro (3%) recorded the largest percentage losses. The highest growth rates for the five-year period were recorded in Mulwarree (19%), Queanbeyan (16%), and Yarrowlumlula (Part A) (15%). The ACT experienced a growth of 4% over this period.

14.1 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, ESTIMATED RESIDENTIAL POPULATION — 30 JUNE

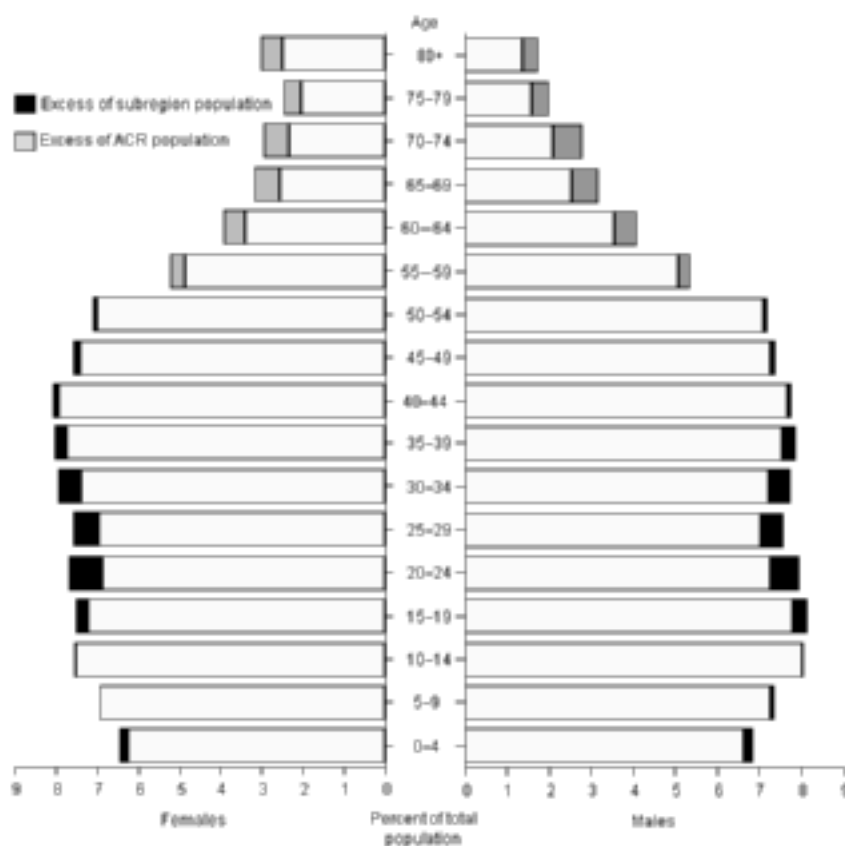
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002p	Change 1997–2002	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Sub-region								
ACT	309 042	308 057	309 295	310 839	319 317	321 819	12 777	4.1
Cooma-Monaro	9 689	9 640	9 360	9 200	9 451	9 416	–273	–2.8
Gunning	2 315	2 330	2 298	2 264	2 298	2 330	15	0.6
Queanbeyan City	28 779	28 789	29 325	30 205	32 451	33 334	4 555	15.8
Yarrowlumla (Pt A)	9 217	9 240	9 314	9 400	10 351	10 600	1 383	15.0
Yarrowlumla (Pt B)	267	263	259	254	276	276	9	3.4
Yass	9 519	9 380	9 390	9 486	10 287	10 517	998	10.5
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>368 828</i>	<i>367 699</i>	<i>369 241</i>	<i>371 648</i>	<i>384 431</i>	<i>388 292</i>	<i>19 464</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Bega Valley	28 783	28 598	28 971	29 036	30 703	31 164	2 381	8.3
Bombala	2 976	2 938	2 839	2 755	2 631	2 613	–363	–12.2
Boorowa	2 529	2 474	2 476	2 418	2 455	2 440	–89	–3.5
Crookwell	4 435	4 471	4 325	4 252	4 331	4 353	–82	–1.8
Eurobodalla	31 047	31 115	31 465	31 971	33 946	34 625	3 578	11.5
Goulburn City	21 460	21 034	20 792	20 621	21 312	21 303	–157	–0.7
Harden	3 921	3 821	3 765	3 742	3 860	3 831	–90	–2.3
Mulwaree	5 956	6 032	6 192	6 383	6 917	7 090	1 134	19.0
Snowy River	6 410	6 340	6 424	6 448	7 207	7 338	928	14.5
Tallaganda	2 613	2 581	2 600	2 629	2 736	2 803	190	7.3
Tumut	11 377	11 206	11 086	11 059	11 470	11 463	86	0.8
Young	11 491	11 318	11 387	11 400	11 850	11 865	374	3.3
Total Australian Capital Region	501 826	499 627	501 563	504 362	523 849	529 180	27 354	5.5

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2001–02 (cat. no. 3218.0).*

Age profile At August 2001, the SLAs within the ACR with the highest proportion of children aged 0–14 years were Yarrowlumla (Part A) (26% of the population) and Cooma-Monaro (25%). The highest proportion of older people (aged 65 years and over) in 2001 were recorded in Eurobodalla (22%). The ACT had 21% of it's population under 15 years and 8% 65 years and over.

For the ACR, 21% of the population was under 15 years and 11% was 65 years and older. Within the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region, 22% of the population were aged less than 15 years and 9% over 65 years. These differences reflect the age distribution of the ACT, with the ACT having the second lowest median age of Australia's states and territories.

14.2 POPULATION OF THE ACR AND CANBERRA-QUEANBEYAN SUB-REGION — 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Births and deaths There were 6,219 births recorded in the ACR during 2001. Of these births, 4,826 were in the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region. The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime based on current age-specific fertility rates. The SLA of Young (2.4 children) recorded the highest TFR (averaged over the three years 1999 to 2001) and Snowy River recorded the lowest (1.4). The ACT had a TFR of 1.6 babies per woman.

A total of 2,986 deaths occurred in the ACR in 2001, with 1,771 deaths occurring in the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region. The SLA of Bombala (7.8 deaths per 1,000 population) recorded the highest indirect standardised death rate (averaged over the three years 1999 to 2001), while Yarrowlunla (Part A) (3.8) recorded the lowest. The ACT indirect standardised death rate was 5.1.

FAMILIES

There were 188,141 families in the ACR at August 2001. Couple families with children comprised 56% of ACR families and 58% of families in the sub-region. Couple families without children comprised 26% of ACR families and 24% of sub-region families. One-parent families represented 17% of total families in both the ACR and the sub-region. A total of 101,362 children under 15 years were resident in ACR families, with 74,847 (74%) resident in the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region.

14.3 FAMILIES, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS — 2001

	<i>Couple family with children</i>			<i>One-parent families</i>		<i>All families(a)</i>	
	<i>Families</i>	<i>Number of children under 15 years</i>	<i>Couple family without children</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Number of children under 15 years</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Number of children under 15 years</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Sub-region							
ACT	66 682	50 443	27 225	19 244	10 829	114 434	61 272
Cooma-Monaro	1 856	1 596	976	531	332	3 380	1 928
Gunning	536	432	261	86	60	888	492
Queanbeyan	6 901	5 409	2 562	2 117	1 268	11 720	6 677
Yarrowlumlula - Pt A	2 555	2 058	1 034	380	222	3 986	2 280
Yarrowlumlula - Pt B	65	56	24	11	5	100	61
Yass	2 190	1 809	1 110	507	328	3 829	2 137
<i>Total sub-region</i>	<i>80 785</i>	<i>61 803</i>	<i>33 192</i>	<i>22 876</i>	<i>13 044</i>	<i>138 337</i>	<i>74 847</i>
Bega Valley	5 564	4 715	3 648	1 958	1 329	11 242	6 044
Bombala	504	427	300	133	74	944	501
Boorowa	515	455	270	98	60	894	515
Crookwell	871	758	482	211	131	1 580	889
Eurobodalla	5 342	4 392	4 634	2 250	1 515	12 308	5 907
Goulburn	3 772	2 963	1 892	1 681	1 072	7 426	4 035
Harden	770	669	417	228	142	1 435	811
Mulwaree	1 356	1 111	800	239	137	2 411	1 248
Snowy River	1 130	886	629	257	161	2 032	1 047
Tallaganda	469	390	379	135	73	998	463
Tumut	2 367	2 040	1 186	595	361	4 188	2 401
Young	2 423	2 161	1 149	727	493	4 346	2 654
Total ACR	105 868	82 770	48 978	31 388	18 592	188 141	101 362

(a) Includes 'other families'.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

EDUCATION

Students At 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 or 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 non-school education, there was a higher proportion of female students, with 51% of students attending technical or further education institutions and 53% of university students being female.

The Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region recorded 37,085 primary students (72% of the ACR total), 29,226 secondary students (73% of the ACR total), 11,931 technical or further education students (76% of the ACR total) and 23,732 university students (91% of the ACR total).

14.4 STUDENTS BY SEX AND TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION — 2001

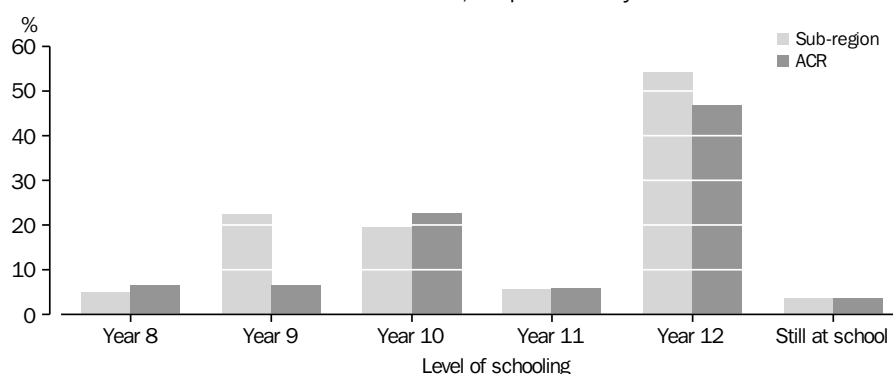
	<i>Infants/Primary</i>		<i>Secondary</i>		<i>Technical or further education</i>	<i>University or other tertiary</i>
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-government</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-government</i>		
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
SUB-REGION						
Male	12 542	6 338	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 data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Highest level of school completed

In August 2001, 47% of people over 15 in the ACR had completed Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 37% nationally. Within the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region, the proportion was 54%. For both the ACR and Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region, 1% of people aged over 15 years reported never attending school.

14.5 HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, People over 15 years — 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Housing trends

There were 193,127 occupied private dwellings counted in the ACR in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Of these, 72,842 were fully owned. This represented a 15% increase in the number of fully owned occupied private dwellings over the five years from 1996, and a 41% increase since 1991. Of the fully owned dwellings, 65% were located in the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region in 2001.

In 2001, there were 55,984 occupied private dwellings being purchased in the ACR, representing an increase of 7% from 1996 and an increase of 14% from 1991.

Housing trends The number of rented dwellings in the ACR fell by 1,983 (4%) to 51,098 dwellings in the five years to 2001. There was also a decrease in the sub-region over this period to 38,289 (1,931 or 5%). Over the ten years from 1991, the number of rented dwellings increased by 6% in the ACR and 6% in the sub-region.

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 30% in 1996 and 29% in 2001. The percentage of occupied private dwellings that were rented fell from 31% in 1991, to 30% in 1996 and 26% in 2001.

14.6 HOUSING, NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

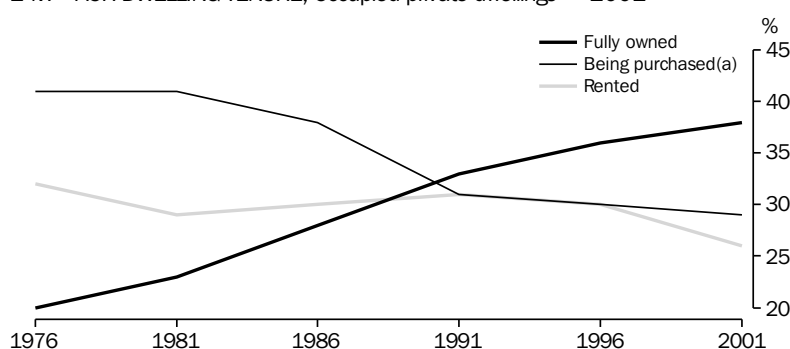
	1991		1996		2001	
	Persons	Dwellings	Persons	Dwellings	Persons	Dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
SUB-REGION						
Fully owned	80 590	29 819	100 336	39 448	113 696	47 064
Being purchased(a)	132 653	40 773	131 382	42 899	136 805	45 407
Rented	94 128	36 114	97 670	40 220	91 120	38 289
Other(b)	12 963	5 042	9 850	4 177	17 596	7 746
Total	320 334	111 748	339 238	126 744	359 217	138 506
ACR						
Fully owned	133 171	51 541	154 701	63 275	170 287	72 842
Being purchased(a)	160 813	49 171	162 042	52 317	170 140	55 984
Rented	126 934	48 235	131 004	53 072	123 274	51 089
Other(b)	22 529	8 998	15 082	6 554	30 047	13 212
Total	443 447	157 945	462 829	175 218	493 748	193 127

(a) Includes dwellings 'being purchased under a rent/buy scheme'.

(b) Includes dwellings 'being occupied rent free', dwellings 'being occupied under a life tenure scheme' and 'not stated'.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

14.7 ACR DWELLING TENURE, Occupied private dwellings — 2001



(a) Includes dwellings 'being purchased under a rent/buy scheme'.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Building approvals The total value of building approvals in the ACR during 2001–02 was \$1,031.0m, up \$290.9m (39%) from 2000–01. This growth was driven by increases in the value of both residential and non-residential building approvals over this period. The value of residential building approvals increased by 35% to \$703.6m during 2001–02. The value of non-residential building approvals increased by 49% to \$327.4m during 2001–02.

The value of building approvals also increased in the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region. In 2001–02, there was \$786.4m of building work approved, up \$182.1m (30%) from 2000–01. Over this period, the value of residential building approvals increased to \$522.4m (up 28%) and the value of non-residential building approvals increased to \$264.0m (up 34%).

During 2001–02, there were 4,311 residential dwelling units approved in the ACR. This was an increase of 1,109 dwelling units (35%) from 2000–01. The increase was also visible in the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region, where residential dwelling unit approvals increased to 3,037 dwelling units over this period, up 649 units (27%) from 2000–01.

14.8 BUILDING APPROVALS

	<i>New residential</i>	<i>Alterations and additions</i>	<i>Total residential building</i>	<i>Non- residential building</i>	<i>Total building approved</i>	<i>Total Dwelling units approved</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	no.
SUB-REGION						
1996–97	248.8	64.6	313.5	303.4	616.8	2 310
1997–98	204.6	59.3	264.4	248.9	513.4	1 738
1998–99	286.2	58.9	355.0	317.5	672.5	2 497
1999–2000	399.4	76.2	483.7	299.6	783.3	3 103
2000–01	352.1	54.9	407.0	197.2	604.3	2 388
2001–02	437.7	84.7	522.4	264.0	786.4	3 037
ACR						
1996–97	340.6	79.1	419.9	358.9	778.8	3 286
1997–98	300.4	74.5	375.4	299.3	674.6	2 736
1998–99	381.9	74.4	466.4	387.7	854.1	3 460
1999–2000	529.4	96.9	634.4	356.6	991.0	4 293
2000–01	450.0	70.0	520.1	219.9	740.1	3 202
2001–02	599.1	104.4	703.6	327.4	1 031.0	4 311

Source: ABS, *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (cat. no. 8731.1).

LABOUR FORCE

The ACR labour force consisted of 270,800 people at June 2002, up 8,000 from June 2001. The estimated number of employed people in the ACR was 257,100 at June 2002, up 10,500 people (4%) from the previous year. There were 13,700 people unemployed at June 2002, down 2,500 people (15%) since June 2001.

The ACR unemployment rate at June 2002 was 5.1%, down 1.1 percentage points from June 2001 (6.2%). The labour force participation rate was 68.6% at June 2002, an increase of 0.8 percentage points from June 2001 (67.8%).

14.9 ACR, LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a)(b)

	<i>In labour force</i>			<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total</i>		
<i>June</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
1997	244.9	19.3	264.2	7.3	69.0
1998	244.1	16.2	260.3	6.2	67.9
1999	245.3	15.3	260.6	5.9	67.9
2000	250.9	13.7	264.6	5.2	67.8
2001	246.6	16.2	262.8	6.2	67.8
2002	257.1	13.7	270.8	5.1	68.6

(a) Excludes Tumut SLA.

(b) Care should be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates, particularly those based on individual months as they are subject to a high degree of sampling variability.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) data cube RM1.*

INCOME

The SLAs with the highest median weekly income in 2001 were Yarrowlumla (\$547) and Queanbeyan (\$463). These same areas recorded the highest median income in both 1991 and 1996. The lowest median weekly incomes were recorded in Eurobodalla (\$273) and Harden (\$297). Eurobodalla and Harden have remained among the three areas with lowest median income since 1991. The ACT median income was \$544.

The 2001 median weekly income for the Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region (\$547) remained above that of the ACR.

14.10 MEDIAN WEEKLY INCOME(a)

	1991	1996	2001
	\$	\$	\$
Sub-region			
ACT	402	433	544
Cooma-Monaro	264	272	346
Gunning	290	281	433
Queanbeyan	339	370	463
Yarrowlumla (Pt A and B)(b)	412	437	547
Yass	293	317	404
<i>Total sub-region</i>	388	417	525
Bega Valley	229	236	296
Bombala	265	257	327
Boorowa	210	209	309
Crookwell	233	232	309
Eurobodalla	201	213	273
Goulburn	250	293	346
Harden	197	214	297
Mulwaree	264	264	356
Snowy River	332	365	449
Tallaganda	229	235	299
Tumut	226	261	323
Young	220	242	319
Total ACR	335	356	453

(a) Place of usual residence.

(b) Yarrowlumla Part A and B were a combined SLA in 1991. These SLAs are shown together in 1996 and 2001 for comparability.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

TOURISM

Australian Capital Region

The Survey of Tourist Accommodation provides information at the national, state and tourism region level. In the December quarter 2002, there were 266 accommodation establishments available for tourists in the ACR, employing 4,146 people. Takings for these establishments for the December quarter 2002 were \$53.1m.

14.11 ACR(a) TOURIST ACCOMMODATION — DECEMBER QUARTER

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Guest rooms</i>	<i>Bed Spaces</i>	<i>Persons Employed</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>
2000	265	11 393	36 639	4 061	48.2
2001	267	11 676	36 853	4 359	47.9
2002	266	11 496	36 157	4 146	53.1

(a) Excludes the Tumut SLA and includes the non-ACR SLAs of Shoalhaven (Part A and B) and Wingecarribee.

Source: ABS, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

Tourism regions There were four tourism regions in the ACR which, combined, closely aligned with ACR boundaries. These tourism regions were Snowy Mountains (Bombala, Cooma-Monaro, Snowy River LGAs), South Coast (Bega Valley, Eurobodalla and Shoalhaven (Part A and B) LGAs), Capital Country (Boorowa, Crookwell, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mulwaree, Queanbeyan, Tallaganda, Wingecarribee, Yarrowlunla (Part A and B), Yass, and Young LGAs) and Canberra. This combined region excludes the ACR SLA of Tumut and includes the additional SLAs of Shoalhaven (Part A and B) and Wingecarribee.

The Canberra tourism region had the highest room occupancy rate for the December quarter 2002 (64.6%), followed by South Coast (53.0%).

14.12 TOURISM REGION ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS — DECEMBER QUARTER 2002

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Guest rooms</i>	<i>Bed spaces</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Guest arrivals</i>	<i>Room occupancy rates</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
South Coast	82	2 006	6 083	679	105.1	53.0	8 091
Snowy Mountains	58	2 318	9 110	397	27.1	11.2	2 073
Capital Country	67	2 131	6 044	917	105.1	48.3	9 106
Canberra	59	5 041	14 920	2 153	199.2	64.6	33 782

Source: ABS, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory,
cat. no. 8731.1

ABS data available on request, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census of
Population and Housing

ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery,
cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, data cube RM1

Demography, Australian Capital Territory, cat. no. 3311.8

Demography, New South Wales, cat. no. 3311.1

Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory,
cat. no. 6201.1

Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2001–02,
cat. no. 3218.0

Tourist Accommodation, Australia, cat. no. 8635.0

Feature Article

Bushfires

INTRODUCTION

The ACT has a history of large fires. The January 2003 firestorm was the latest, and most devastating, of these.

This article looks at the effect the January Bushfire had on the ACT, including a short commentary of other major bushfires in the ACT.

With rain in the ACT in December 2002 and January 2003 well below the average and an unusually high number of days over 35°C in early to mid January, there was little surprise when lightning strikes on 8 January caused numerous spot fires in, and around, the ACT.

HISTORY

The following describes four of the largest fires in the ACT's short history. In each instance the darker region on the graphics indicates the approximate position of each fire in relation to the ACT.

January 1939

On 13 January 1939, a fire, which started in NSW on the 10th January, entered the ACT on three fronts — at Mt Franklin, Mt Coree and Horseshoe Bend. The Uriarra Pine plantation was completely destroyed and a spot from this fire briefly threatened Mt Stromlo. Over 60,000 hectares (150,000 acres) were burnt by the fires.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF 1939 FIRE



Source: <www.esb.act.gov.au/firebreak/firebreak.html>.

January 1952 While there were many fires in the early months of 1952, the most devastating started on 25 January in the Yarralumla and Red Hill areas. Once these two fires joined, they moved in a southerly direction towards Tuggeranong. The fire burnt out almost 26,000 hectares (approximately 64,000 acres) of land in both the ACT and NSW and, unfortunately, two people died.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF 1952 FIRE



Source: <www.esb.act.gov.au/firebreak/firebreak.html>.

February 1979 On 13 February 1979, fire swept out of Hall heading in a northerly direction. It approached the NSW township of Sutton, but a wind change saw the fire move in a new direction. The fire was controlled early the next day after burning out 16,500 hectares in both the ACT and NSW. No lives were lost in these outbreaks.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF 1979 FIRE



Source: <www.esb.act.gov.au/firebreak/firebreak.html>.

January 1983 In 1983, approximately 36,000 hectares were burnt out in the Mt Kelly region of south-west ACT. This fire started on 8 January and burnt continuously for 22 days, although the majority of damage was sustained in the first 24 hours. There was no loss of life and only a small economic loss.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF 1983 FIRE



Source: <www.esb.act.gov.au/firebreak/firebreak.html>.

JANUARY 2003

On 8 January 2003 lightning caused multiple fires in and around the ACT. There were many reasons for this, not least was the lack of rain. In the first two months of summer there were only six days of rain, the last one being on the 2nd of January. This was well down on the December/January average of 16 rain days (eight each).

There were also three days in early to mid-January when the temperature soared above 35°C, including both the 17th and 18th (the January average for days above 35°C is 2.4 days). Coupled with the lack of rain this meant that large tracts of the National Parks on the ACT's western border were extremely dry. Hence the ease with which the fires started.

JANUARY 2003 *continued*

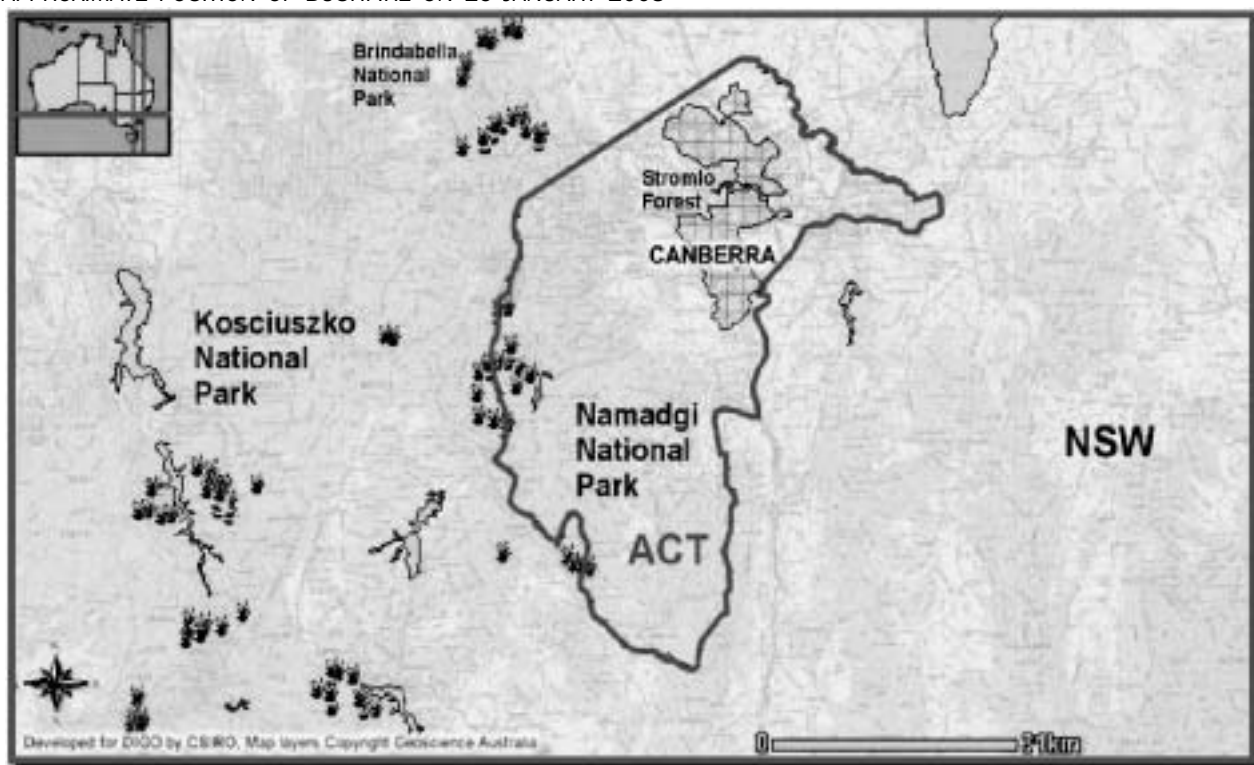
Because of the inhospitable terrain, fighting these fires was very difficult. Therefore, the fires continued to burn for over a week in the National Parks. During this time, the fires burnt out approximately 3,800 hectares of land in the ACT (over 15,000 hectares in both the ACT and NSW), causing significant environmental damage but little economic damage.

All this was about to change very dramatically on 17 January. With the temperature reaching 36.4°C, and fanned by winds of up to 57 kp/h out of the north-west the fires suddenly headed east.

January 8–16 On 8 January, spot fires started at Bendora and Stockyard Spur in the ACT and McIntyres Hut and Mt Morgan in NSW, and numerous other locations within NSW.

As can be seen on the map below, by 16 January the spread of the fires was minimal.

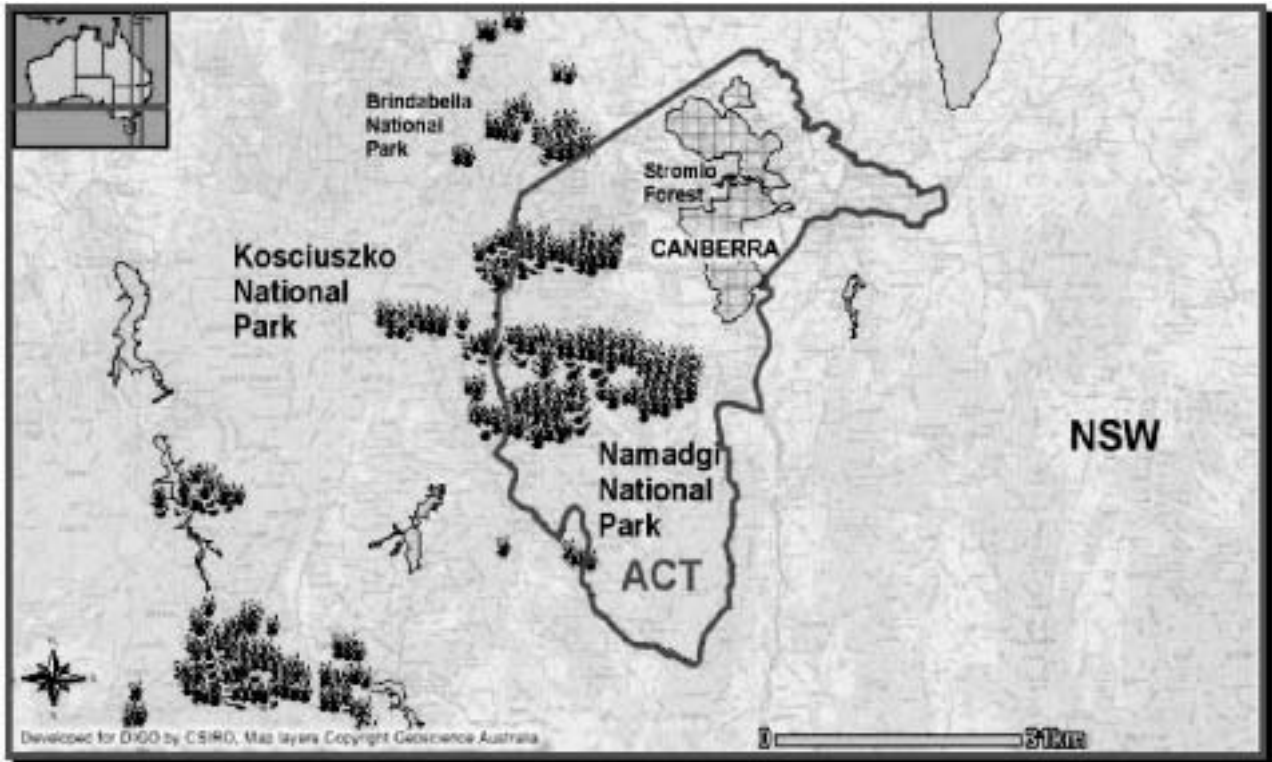
APPROXIMATE POSITION OF BUSHFIRE ON 16 JANUARY 2003



Source: CSIRO and Geoscience Australia.

January 17 With strong winds out of the north-west the fires moved quickly eastwards especially in the Uriarra Forest and Corin Dam regions.

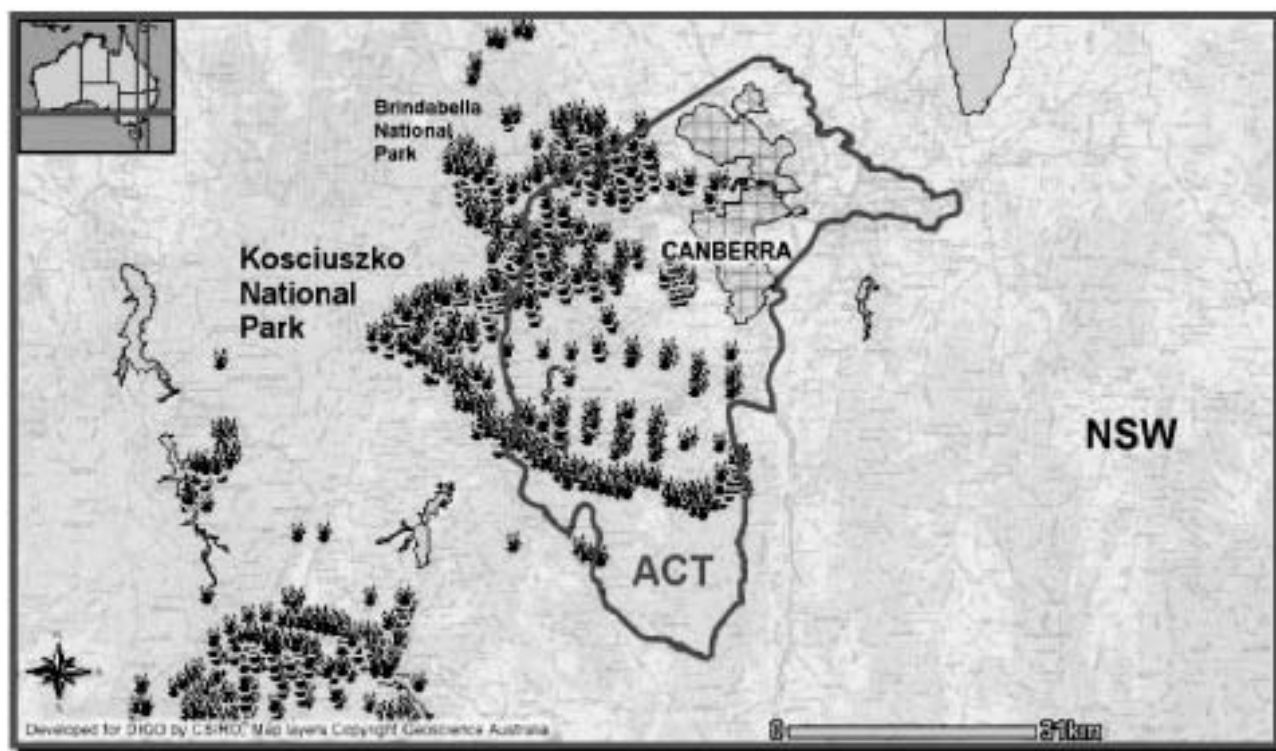
APPROXIMATE POSITION OF BUSHFIRE ON 17 JANUARY 2003



Source: CSIRO and Geoscience Australia.

January 18 With conditions dangerous for the second day in a row and strong winds still coming from the north-west the fire quickly pushed towards the more densely inhabited parts of the ACT, especially in Weston Creek. As can be seen from the map below the fire had joined its many fronts and consequently caused high levels of damage in some outer western suburbs of Canberra and in many areas of the National Forests in the ACT's west and south.

APPROXIMATE POSITION OF BUSHFIRE ON 18 JANUARY 2003



Source: CSIRO and Geoscience Australia.

DISASTERS IN AUSTRALIA

According to the Insurance Disaster Response Organisation (IDRO), since the beginning of 1967, there have been 147 events that have either been declared an official disaster by an appropriate Government Authority or the extent of the loss has exceeded \$10m. Using the March 2003 quarter as the base, the 'Materials Used in House Building' Index was utilised to calculate the cost of each disaster in 2003 dollars.

Utilising the total dollar payout of insurance claims as the measure, economically the Canberra Bushfires of January 2003 have been the seventh worst disaster in Australia since 1967.

TOP TEN DISASTERS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1967, By value

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Original cost</i>	<i>Equivalent current cost(a)</i>
			<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
April 1999	Sydney, NSW	Hail, Storm	1 700	1 867
December 1989	Newcastle, NSW	Earthquake	862	1 136
December 1974	Darwin, NT	Cyclone	200	1 015
March 1990	Sydney, NSW	Hail, Storm	319	415
January 1974	Brisbane, Qld	Cyclone, Flood	68	408
February 1983	Vic., SA	Bushfire	176	387
January 2003	Canberra, ACT	Bushfire	350	350
January 1985	Brisbane, Qld	Hail, Storm	180	342
January 1991	Sydney	Storm	226	281
March 1973	NT, Qld, WA	Cyclone	30	209

(a) Materials Used in House Building Index utilised.

Source: Insurance Disaster Response Organisation.

DISASTERS IN AUSTRALIA
continued

Bushfires have accounted for 10% (15) of the 147 disasters. Utilising the same measure as above, the Canberra Bushfire is the second worst bushfire in the last 35 years.

TOP FIVE BUSHFIRE DISASTERS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1967, By value

		Original Cost	Equivalent Current Cost(a)
	Location	\$m	\$m
February 1983	Vic., SA	176	387
January 2003	ACT	350	350
February 1967	Tas.	14	127
December 2001	NSW	69	72
January 1994	NSW	58	68

Source: Insurance Disaster Response Organisation.

However, for many, economic value is not the most appropriate method of counting the cost of a disaster to the community. A more appropriate measure may be the number of deaths as a result of the disaster. The January Bushfires claimed four lives in the ACT, but as can be seen from the following table with so few deaths the ACT was extremely fortunate on this measure. Especially when compared with the Ash Wednesday fires in Victoria and South Australia during February 1983 where 75 people died (47 in Victoria and 28 in South Australia).

TOP TEN DISASTERS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1967, By deaths

	Location	Type	Deaths
December 1972	Southern states	Heatwave	99
January 1977	Sydney, NSW	Train Crash	84
February 1983	Vic. and SA	Bushfire	75
December 1974	Darwin, NT	Cyclone	65
February 1967	Hobart, Tas.	Bushfire	62
December 1989	Clybucca Flat, NSW	Road Accident	35
October 1970	Melbourne, Vic.	Bridge Collapse	35
January 1969	Central and Southern Victoria	Bushfire	23
October 1989	Cowper, NSW	Road Accident	21
August 1969	Kempsey, NSW	Ship lost in Storm	21

Source: Emergency Management Australia.

Another measure of the size of a disaster is how many people were affected by the event. For example, in the January 2003 Bushfire this relates to the number of people who were effected when essential services, such as electricity and water, were disrupted. And, again, in this measure the ACT was fortunate in regards to the number of persons affected by the January bushfires (50,000).

TOP TEN DISASTERS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1967, By persons affected

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Number Affected</i>
June 1979 — March 1983	Australia Wide (excluding WA)	Drought	4 000 000
September 1998	Longford and Melbourne, Vic.	Gas Explosion and Supply Crisis	4 000 000
December 1990	Melbourne, Vic.	Heatwave	500 000
November 1995	Sydney, NSW	Heatwave	500 000
November 2001	Central Coast, NSW	Storm	370 000
November 1998	Brisbane, Qld	Storm	300 000
September 1996	Melbourne and Bairnsdale, Vic.	Storm	300 000
February 1983	Vic. and SA	Bushfire	250 000
December 1989	Newcastle, NSW	Earthquake	200 000
October 1998	Brisbane, Qld	Storm	200 000
January — February 1997	SA	Heatwave	200 000

Source: *Emergency Management Australia.*

FINANCIAL COSTS

The total insurance cost of the January Bushfire was \$350m. The 2001–02 Gross State Product (GSP), in current prices, for the ACT was \$14,258m. While the 2002–03 figure is not yet available, as a proportion of the 2001–02 figure the January Bushfires were approximately 2.5% of GSP.

This can be compared with the Victorian portion of the Ash Wednesday fires, which (in 1983 dollars) cost \$138m (as per IRDO figures). In current prices, the 1982–83 GSP for Victoria was \$49,676m equating the Victorian portion of the Ash Wednesday fires to 0.3% of GSP¹.

Another comparison may be made with the largest economic disaster in the last 35 years, the 1999 storm in Sydney (costing \$1,700m). Total storm damage costs accounted for 0.8% of NSW's 1998–99 GSP (\$211,309m in current prices).

The total impact of a natural disaster on the economy is measured both directly and indirectly. Examples of these impacts are activities undertaken to rebuild lost assets (a direct impact) and flow on effects such as extra haulage costs in replacing livestock feed that was lost (an indirect impact). The magnitude of these impacts, especially the indirect impacts, are difficult to quantify.

However, using the above information it seems reasonable to suggest that the January 2003 Bushfire's impact on the ACT economy was larger than either the Ash Wednesday fire's impact on the Victorian economy or the 1999 storm's impact on the NSW economy.

1 It is important to note, however, that it is not possible to accurately measure the proportional effect the two bushfires had on their respective GSPs. The 1983 Victorian GSP figure is based on methodology presented in the 1968 System of National Accounts (SNA68). The 2003 ACT GSP used in the above analysis is calculated using different methodology based on SNA93. The extent to which the change in methodology between systems may have impacted on the final measures is unknown.

DAMAGE CAUSED

The ACT Government made available a \$5,000 grant to assist with the replacement of household goods and personal items. A further \$5,000 was made available to those who did not have household content insurance.

SIZE OF INSURED LOSS, By sector

	<i>Claims</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Average claim size</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>(\$m)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>
Domestic	3 017	198.7	65 860
Commercial/Industrial(a)	151	146.5	970 199
Motor	411	4.8	11 679
Farm	6	0.4	66 667
Total	3 585	350.4	97 741

(a) Includes observatory and forest losses.

Source: Insurance Disaster Response Organisation and Aon Re Australia Ltd.

A further 42% related to businesses, including the loss of the Stromlo Observatory and the many plantations that were destroyed.

As a result of these losses the ACT Government instigated a Business Package for affected businesses. The package included a grant of \$3,000, a 50% interest subsidy on loans of up to \$50,000 and other benefits. Assistance was also offered to rural lessees including a grant of \$3,000, assistance with the cost of transporting feed for livestock, a 50% interest subsidy on loans of up to \$130,000 and other benefits.

REBUILDING

The January Bushfire decreased the ACT's stock of assets. However, as previously mentioned, natural disasters tend to stimulate economic activity, both directly and indirectly. This is achieved by the activity that is undertaken to regain the lost assets (e.g. building new homes).

It is difficult to measure individual aspects of the effect of the January Bushfire. For example, how much of the increase in HOUSEHOLD GOODS retailing is directly attributable to the January Bushfire and how much is growth in normal demand.

Residential During the January firestorm 491 houses were destroyed within the ACT. The majority of these were in Duffy.

NUMBER OF HOUSES LOST, By suburb

	<i>Houses lost</i>
	<i>no.</i>
Duffy	228
Chapman	74
Kambah	37
Holder	34
Rivett	16
Other	18
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>407</i>
Rural	84
Total	491

Source: ACT Planning and Land Authority.

To ease the burden on affected homeowners, the ACT Government streamlined the approval process for dwellings destroyed in the fire.

As at 18 July 2003 (the sixth month anniversary), the ACT Planning and Land Authority (ACTPLA) had received 117 applications in relation to rebuilding houses destroyed by the fires. This means that, of the homes destroyed, less than 25% of owners had put in applications to rebuild. However, ACTPLA is running a 'Design Advisory Service' to assist owners with design issues relating to rebuilding their homes. In the six months to 18 July, 265 appointments had been made with this service, representing 52% of homes destroyed.

Of the 117 applications, there have been 54 development applications approved (the first stage of the rebuilding process) with 35 building approvals and two completed homes.

NUMBER OF APPROVALS, By suburb at 18 July 2003

	<i>no.</i>
Duffy	68
Kambah	24
Chapman	12
Total	117

Source: ACT Planning and Land Authority.

In terms of building activity in the ACT, if every house that was destroyed by the January Bushfire was rebuilt, this would be equivalent to approximately 3 months worth of 'normal' demand. For comparison, in 2002, the average number of new homes completed per quarter was 470.

Businesses More than 200 applications for the Bushfire Business Assistance Grant were received by the ACT Government. Of these applications, 178 were subsequently approved. While the majority of these approvals related to home based organisations, especially in the service industries, approximately 25% (45 businesses) were rural lessees.

Businesses *continued* The ACT Government has also provided business counselling and mentoring services to all fire-affected businesses registered with the ACT Government, with up to 40 businesses accessing this program.

Retailing With the January Bushfire causing so much damage it was likely an increase in retail trade would occur, especially in relation to HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Using trend data, total retailing expenditure in the ACT increased by 8% in the year to June 2003, from \$297.9m to \$322.4m (\$24.5m). This is compared with an increase of 7% for the year June 2001 to June 2002. Of the total increase in the year to June 2003, 51% is due to increases in HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

In the year to June 2003 HOUSEHOLD GOODS retailing increased by 27%, up \$12.4m to \$57.5m. This is compared with the 9% increase of the previous year.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS

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

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0 timeseries data — table 4

Producer Price Index, cat. no. 6427.0 timeseries data — table 17

Retail Trade, cat. no. 8501.0

Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, cat. no. 8752.8

Non-ABS

2003–04 ACT Budget Papers

ACT Bush Fire Council

ACT Emergency Services

ACT Planning and Land Authority

Aon Re Australia Ltd

CSIRO

Geoscience Australia

Insurance Disaster Response Organisation

<www.esb.act.gov.au/firebreak/firebreak.html>

Index

A

Aboriginal rock art	6
ABStudy	69
accidents	83-4
aircraft	171
motor vehicle	175
accommodation	124, 139, 141, 155-7
accommodation support services	77-8
accountancy	137
ACT Forests	5
ACT Magistrates Court	119
ACT Planning and Land Authority	200
ACT Policing	113-15
ACT Supreme Court	119
ACTEW	17
ActewAGL	10, 17, 19
ACTION Authority	168-9
administrators	125
adoptions	101-2
affordability of housing	149
Aged Pension	98
agriculture	141
air travel, domestic	170-1
airconditioners	19
alcohol	46, 89, 91-2
Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set	92
ambulance services	107-8
amphetamines	90, 92
analgesics	90
animals	9
Ansett Australia Airlines	170
ANZ Bank	201
architects	161-2
arrests	117
arts	158
<i>see also</i> culture	
Ash Wednesday fires	197-8
assets	31
Australasian Centre for Policing Research	113
Australian Alps National Park	6
Australian Capital Region	177-88
Australian Childhood Immunisation Register	82-3
Australian Federal Police	112, 174
Australian Institute of Sport	154
Australian National Botanic Gardens	157
Australian National University	67-8
Australian War Memorial	154, 157
Austudy	69
average weekly earnings	131

B

balance sheet	30-1
bankruptcies	137-8
barristers' practices	137
Bega Valley	178, 187
Belconnen	146
Bendora	194
benzodiazepines	92
biodiversity	8, 12
birds	7, 9
births	55-7, 180
Body Mass Index	89
Bombala	178, 180, 187
Boorowa	178, 187
breast examinations	93
bulk billing	81
Burke, Ms Jacqui	23
buses	168-9
bushfires	189-202
business	135-44, 201
business administration	67
business events venues	142

C

Cabinet	23-4
campylobacteriosis	86
Canberra Cabs	169
Canberra Deep Space Communications Centre	154
Canberra Nature Park	7
Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region	178, 180-1, 184-5
cancer	56, 83
cannabis	90, 92
Capital Country	187
capital formation	38
carers	74-8
cash flow statement	29-30
casual workers	132
celebrants, marriage	58
Centrelink	98-9
cerebrovascular disease	56, 83
Chief Minister	23
child abuse, notifications of	103
child care	100-1
child protection orders	103
children	180-1
abuse of	103
adoptions	101-2
child care	100-1
foster care	102, 104
immunisation	82-3
Indigenous Service Plan	102
infant deaths	56
names for	55

protection of	102–4	diversity, ecosystem	8
services programs for	100	divorce	58–9
Children's Court	119	drama	161
chlamydia	86	drink spiking	116
clerical, sales and service workers	124–5	driving licences	166
climate	2–4	drugs	90–3, 116
clothing and footwear	46	Duffy	199–200
clothing and soft goods industry	139	dust	4
coach services	169–70	dwellings	
Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement	77	approval process	200
Communicable Diseases Network Australia	86	occupied private	146–7, 150, 182–3
communication	46, 167	rented	182
communication services industry	139	units approved	150, 184
community-based corrections	118–19	units commenced and completed	151
community organisations	104		
community services	67, 97–110, 124		
computer use	69–70, 142		
conference centres	142		
conservation	5, 11–12, 19		
construction, engineering	151		
construction industry	124, 145–52, 182–4, 200		
Consumer Price Index	45–6		
containers, refillable	13–14		
contraception	93–4		
cooking, energy sources for	18		
Cooma-Monaro	178, 187		
Corin Dam	10, 194		
Coroner's Court	119		
corrective services	118–19		
Cotter River catchment	10		
country of birth	52–3		
courts	119–20		
crime	111–21		
Crookwell	178, 187		
cultural occupations	161–3		
culture	38, 153–64		
funding for	158–9		
D		E	
deaths	56–7, 83–5, 180, 197	economy	33–48, 198
defence	124, 140	ecosystems	8
demographic characteristics		ecstasy	90, 116
ACT	49–62	education	46, 63–71, 181–2
Australian Capital Region	178–80	employment in	124
Department of Family and Community Services, federal	98	Indigenous students	68–9
detention centre	118	tertiary	67–8, 181
detoxification therapy, rapid	91	vocational	67
disability	74–8	Education, Family and Youth Services, Department of	102–3
services for children	100	elections	22
support services	77–8	electricity	17–18, 20, 38, 140–1
disasters	196–8	embroidery	40
diseases	86–7	emergency services	107–9
dishwashers	19	Emergency Services Bureau	108
		employees	36, 40, 129, 130, 131
		leave entitlements	132
		employment	40, 124–5, 126–7, 128, 184–5
		ACT Public Service	24–5
		in ACTION	169
		casual	132
		in cultural occupations	161–3
		number of people	124
		part-time	128
		public sector	130
		services	77–8
		in sport and recreation	160–1
		temporary	25
		types of	131–2
		underemployment	128–9
		unemployment	125–6
		energy	17–20
		engineering construction	151
		environment, concerns about	12, 13
		environmentally friendly products	13–15
		Environment ACT	6, 12
		environments, historic	8
		Estimated Resident Population	52

Eurobadalla	178, 185, 187	greenpower	20
evaporation	9	Gross State Product	34–6, 39, 129, 198
Executive	22–4	group homes	104
exercise	89	Gunning	178, 187
expenditure, government	26, 37, 38, 39		
exports	41–2		
F		H	
families	105, 146, 180–1	hail	2
Family Allowance	98	Hall	191
fashion industry	161	Harden	178, 185, 187
fauna	9	Hare-Clark system	22–3
Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries	173	health	46, 67, 73–95
fertilisers	15	health insurance	80–2
fertility	55, 180	Health Insurance Commission	81
finance		health professionals	78–9
housing	44, 148–9	health risk factors	88–9
personal	44–5	health service	s
finance and insurance, employment in	124	bulk billing	81
financial statements, government	25–7	employment in	124
fire services	108–9	immunisation	82–3
fish	8–9	health status	83–94
flora	5–6, 8	heart disease, ischaemic	56, 83
fog	3	heating	18, 19
food	38, 46	hepatitis	86
forests, plantation	5, 190	heritage funding	158
foster care	104	Heritage in Schools program	12
frogs	9	heritage sites	12
frosts	3	heroin	91–2
fruit and vegetables, organically grown	14	higher education	67–8, 181
G		highway construction	151
garbage collection	15–16	historic sites	8
gardens	11	history of the ACT	xv–xxviii
gas, natural	17–18, 38	home and community care	106–7
gastrointestinal disease	86	homeless people	104, 146
geology	2	Horseshoe Bend	190
Goods and Services Tax	29	hospital separations	79–80
Googong Dam	10	hospitality	67, 124, 139
Googong Foreshores	8	House Price Index	147
Goulburn	178, 187	households	
government	21–31, 37	appliances	19
history of	22–3	energy use	18
government administration	35, 124, 140	composition of	54, 146
government finance		disposable income	39–40
expenditure	26, 37, 38, 39	household goods	139, 201
net lending/borrowing	27	housing	38, 44, 46, 145–52, 182–4
net operating balance	26	affordability	149
net worth	30	destroyed in bushfire	199–200
revenue	25, 279	finance commitments	148
surplus/deficit	29, 36	Humphries, Mr Gary	23
graphic design	161		
grazing	5		
		I	
		immunisation	82–3
		imports	40–1
		income	

gross mixed	36	Lifetime Health Cover	82
household disposable	39–40	liquid crystal devices	42
median weekly	185–6	loan repayments	148
support	98	Lower Molonglo River Corridor	7
independent living alternatives	104	Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre	17
Indigenous environments	8	<hr/>	
Indigenous people	7, 51	M	
child protection	102	machinery and transport equipment	40
students	65	malignant neoplasms	56, 83
tertiary students	68–9	mammals	9
Indigenous Service Plan	102	manufactured goods	40–1
industrial disputes	133	manufacturing	35, 139–40
industry	35, 135–44, 124, 139–41	manure and compost	15
construction	124, 145–52, 182–4, 200	marijuana	90, 92
electricity	140–1	market research services	143
hospitality	67, 124, 139	marriages	57–8, 59
manufacturing	35, 139–40	McIntyres Hut	194
information technology		Medicare	80–1
business use of	142	meningococcal disease	86
household use of	69–71	methadone	92
insulation of houses	12, 20	Microsoft	201
insurance claims	196, 198	migration	60–1
international trade	40–3	Ministers	23–4
Internet Service Providers	142–3	Molonglo Gorge Nature Reserve	7
internet use	70–1, 142	Molonglo River	2, 7
<hr/>		mortgages	148
J		motor vehicles	172–3
Jerrabomberra Wetlands	7	taxes	166–7
job vacancies	131	Mt Corree	190
judges	119	Mt Franklin	190
justice	108, 111–21, 124	Mt Kelly	192
<hr/>		Mt Morgan	194
K		Mt Stromlo	190
Kowen Forest	5, 7	mulch	11
<hr/>		Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve	7
L		Mulwaree	178, 187
labour force	124–7, 129, 184–5	Murrumbidgee River catchment	2
labour force participation	40, 126, 184	Murrumbidgee River Corridor	7
labour market	123–34	museums and galleries	154, 157, 161, 162
lamb products	46	<hr/>	
land tenure	6	N	
land use	5–9	naltrexone	91
landfill	15–16	Namadgi National Park	6–7
languages other than English	54	National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality	12
leave entitlements	132	National Art Gallery	154, 157
legal practices	137	National Forests	195
Legislative Assembly	22, 23–4	National Museum of Australia	154, 157
leisure industries	160–1	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System	86
lending activity	44–5	national parks	6, 193–4
liabilities, government	30	National Road Transport Commission	168
libraries	158, 161–2	natural places	8
life expectancy	85	nature parks and reserves	158
		net lending/borrowing	27

net operating balance	26	regional air services	170
New Tax System	29	Register of the National Estate	8
North Canberra	146	Registry, ACT Supreme Court	119
nutrition	89	religion	54, 161
O		rent	40
obesity	89	rental properties	149–50
occupancy rates	156, 187	reptiles	9
occupations	66, 124–5, 137, 161–3	research and development	141
Office of Child Care	100	reserves, nature	6
optical appliances and instruments	42	residential building	150–1
P		Residential Care Programs	104
pain-killers	90	respite services	77
pap smear tests	93	retail prices	46–7
paper, unbleached	13–14	retail trade	124, 136, 139–40, 162, 201
parents, age of	55	revenue	25, 27–9
parks	6, 158, 159, 193–4	Revolve	16
Parliament House	154, 157	roads	166
periodic detention	118	construction	151, 168
personal and other services, employment in	124	traffic incidents	174–5
petrol	46	fatalities	175
phosphates	14	Russell Fox Library	119
photographic and instant print film	42	S	
physical environment	1–20	salaries	129
Pierces Creek Forest	5	schools	64, 181
pine plantations	5, 190	Indigenous students	65, 69
plantation forest	5	retention rate	65, 182
police	112–13, 174	teaching staff	66
population	40, 49–62	self-government	22, 24
premarital cohabitation	58	separations, hospital	79–80
printing industry	161	sewerage	17
prisons	118	sexually transmitted diseases	86, 93
production workers	125	Sheriff's Office	119
professional people	124	Shoalhaven	187
property and business services	35, 124, 136	smoking	89, 91
Public Service, ACT	24–5	snow	2
Q		Snowy Mountains	187
Queanbeyan	6, 178, 185, 187	Snowy River	178, 180, 187
R		solar power	17–18
radar, radio navigational aid and radio remote control apparatus	42	solicitors' practices	137
rail transport	169–70	South Coast	187
rainfall	2, 9, 190, 193	sport and recreation, funding for	159
random breath tests	174	state final demand	37–9
recreation and culture	38, 153–64	Stockyard Spur	194
recreational goods industry	139	storm damage	198
recycling	13–14, 16	strikes	133
Red Hill	191	stroke	56, 83
refrigerators	19	Stromlo Forest	5
		student assistance	69
		subdivision construction	151
		sugar	46
		suicide	84
		sunshine	3

superannuation	30, 129		
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program	104–5		
surplus	29, 36		
Sutton	191		
T		W	
Tallaganda	178, 187	wage and salary earners	130
taxation revenue	27–9	Wage Cost Index	129
motor vehicle taxes	166–7	wages and salaries	36, 40, 129, 131
taxis	169	washing machines	19
teachers	66	waste management	15–17
teenagers		'No Waste by 2010' strategy	15
education	127	water	9–11, 38
labour force participation	126–7	quality	10, 12, 17
mothers	55	weather	2–4
supported accommodation	105	welfare	97–110
telecommunications construction	151	Weston Creek	195
temperature	3–4, 190, 193	wheelie bins	15–16
Throsby, Charles	xvi	wholesale trade	139
thunderstorms	2	wildlife	9
Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve	7	wind	4, 194
tobacco	46, 89, 91	Wingecarribee	187
toilets, dual flush	11	women's health practices	93–4
Total Factor Income	35	wood, as an energy source	17–18
tourism	141, 153–64	Y	
accommodation	155–7	Yarralumla	191
Australian Capital Region	186–7	Yarrowlumla	178, 180, 185, 187
tourist attractions	157–8	Yass	178, 187
trade, international	40–3	Young	178, 187
trade union membership	132	Youth Allowance	69
tradespersons	125		
traffic infringement notices	174		
training	67		
transport	38, 46, 165–76		
transport workers	125		
transportation	67		
Tuggeranong	146, 191		
Tumut	178, 187		
U			
underemployment	128–9		
unemployment	125–6, 184		
union membership	132		
University of Canberra	67–8		
Uriarra Forest	5, 190, 194		
V			
vegetation, native	5–6, 8		
Vehicles Facts	173		
victims of crime	117		
visitors	154, 155		
vocational education	67		

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

<i>INTERNET</i>	www.abs.gov.au the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now — a statistical profile.
<i>LIBRARY</i>	A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
<i>CPI INFOLINE</i>	For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
<i>DIAL-A-STATISTIC</i>	For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information — ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

<i>PHONE</i>	1300 135 070
<i>EMAIL</i>	client.services@abs.gov.au
<i>FAX</i>	1300 135 211
<i>POST</i>	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 1041

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

<i>PHONE</i>	1300 366 323
<i>EMAIL</i>	subscriptions@abs.gov.au
<i>FAX</i>	03 9615 7848
<i>POST</i>	Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001



2130780001039

ISSN 1039-6594

Recommended retail price \$50.00
© Commonwealth of Australia 2003
Produced by the
Australian Bureau of Statistics