

Australian Capital Territory in Focus 2006



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2006

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1. Cooleman Ridge, 24 February 2006.
2. Satellite Dish at the University of Canberra, 4 June 2006.
3. Parliament House, 8 July 2006.
4. Reconciliation Place, 20 March 2004.

INQUIRIES

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PREFACE

Welcome to the 2006 edition of *Australian Capital Territory in Focus*.

This publication is designed to provide a contemporary and comprehensive description of the social, demographic and economic structure of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). It also includes analyses relating to the physical environment, government, education, health, law and order, transport, tourism and housing. A chapter on the Australian Capital Region (ACR) is also included, covering a range of socio-economic statistics for the region.

Information used for *Australian Capital Territory in Focus* has not been restricted to ABS output. A wide range of data from other agencies, including Territory and Commonwealth agencies, have been used to give as broad a picture of the ACT as possible.

The statistics contained in this publication were the most recent available at the time of its preparation. In some cases, the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> and the web sites of other organisations, can provide access to more recent and detailed statistics.

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

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations that have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and the ABS staff involved in its preparation.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date</i>
Chapter 1. History	Oldfields Hut	16 April 2005
Chapter 2. Physical Environment	Coolerman Ridge	24 Feb 2006
Chapter 3. Government	ACT Legislative Assembly	14 May 2006
Chapter 4. Economy	Westfield Woden	9 May 2006
Chapter 5. People	Westfield Woden	9 May 2006
Chapter 6. Education and Training	John Curtin School of Medical Research	18 June 2006
Chapter 7. Health	Canberra Hospital	18 June 2006
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Chapter 9. Crime and Justice	ACT Law Courts	14 May 2006
Chapter 10. Labour Market	ANU Careers Centre	18 June 2006
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CHAPTER **1** HISTORY



ABORIGINAL PERIOD

c21,000 BC

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

PASTORAL PERIOD

1820

One of the Indigenous people known as Taree, told Dr Charles Throsby about Wee-Raa-Waa, better known today as Lake George, and a large river, the Murrumbidgee. Dr Throsby and ex-convict Joseph Wild went in search for Wee-Raa-Waa and found the vast but shallow lake. Charles Throsby despatched his nephew, Charles Throsby Smith, along with police constable James Vaughan and Joseph Wild on a month's expedition from Lake George to find the Murrumbidgee River. They didn't find the river but they did discover the site of Queanbeyan and set up land on what later became Duntroon. They also discovered the Molonglo River. Throsby Smith reported fine rich soil and plenty of grass ideal for sheep grazing, and large quantities of limestone. The area later became known as Limestone Plains.

1821

Led by an Aboriginal guide, Dr Throsby and Joseph Wild went again in search for the Murrumbidgee River. Crossing the Molonglo and Queanbeyan rivers and the site where Canberra now stands, they successfully came across the Murrumbidgee near what is known now as Pine Island in Tuggeranong.

1823

Lieutenant Joshua John Moore was the first landowner on the Limestone Plains. He took out a 'ticket of occupation' for 2,000 acres and then later in 1826, bought a reduced claim of 1,000 acres which covered much of what is now central Canberra. He called his land 'Canberry' after hearing Aboriginal people using the word 'Kamberra' which means 'a meeting place'.

1825

Wealthy Sydney merchant, Robert Campbell, received a grant of land and sheep to the value of £2,000. He received this as compensation for the loss of his ship 'Sydney' in 1806 whilst he was under charter to the government to bring food from India. Campbell's overseer, James Ainslie, was sent to find suitable grazing land. With the help of Aboriginal guides, Ainslie reached Limestone Plains and built huts on the banks of the Molonglo River, near the site of the present Royal Military College, Duntroon. The property established by Ainslie was known for the next 20 years as 'Pialligo' (Piallago) Station and originally occupied 4,000 acres.

1828

No official records exist of the number of Indigenous people in the Canberra area in 1820. William Davis Wright, an early settler, spoke of a tribe between 400 and 500 at the time of European settlement. The 1828 census showed 21 white inhabitants living in Canberra and 15 in Ginninderra.

1830

On January 27, the first European child was born in the area, Helen Jane McPherson. Her father had supposedly received his 640 acre farm below Black Mountain as a reward for his part in the capture of a bushranger.

1833

The 1833 census return for the Country of Murray (which included Ginninderra and Canberra) indicated 500 white people living in the area. Of these, 351 were convicts.

- 1838 to 1842 The ever present threat of drought became a reality when rainfall fell far short of expected averages. Lake George dried up, as did the creeks in the Molonglo with only a few water holes remaining. The Murrumbidgee River stopped flowing for two years and drinking water could only be obtained by sinking holes in stream beds. A financial depression followed and livestock could not be sold, and wool prices fell sharply.
- 1845 The church of Saint John the Baptist was established. It was built on land provided by Robert Campbell, who contributed £1,000 for its construction. The school house adjoining the church was the first school for inner Canberra. Enrolments varied from 23 pupils in 1859 to 49 in 1865. Education was neither free nor compulsory until 1880, but by 1847 there were three schools in the Canberra area.
- 1846 Convicts were used as labour until 1840 and were often treated harshly. Convicts who were resentful of their cruel treatment often sought escape and became bushrangers. Two of the most notable bushrangers were John Tennant and William Westwood, better known as Jacky Jacky. Tennant and his accomplice John Rix, were captured at gunpoint by James Ainslie. Two of the local mountains are now known as Ainslie and Tennant. Westwood held up a number of local residents, including the local doctor and the first clergyman in the area. He was finally hanged at Norfolk Island in 1846 after escaping from captivity on several occasions.
- 1850s Goldrushes caused a shortage of farm labour as workers fled their jobs in search of their fortune.
- 1851 The 1851 census showed 2,562 white people living in the Queanbeyan Police District, of which 1,511 were men and 1,051 were women. Children were not counted. Only 10 of the men had more than a basic education, with five being clergymen, two being doctors, one a lawyer and the other two described as 'other educated persons'.
- A trip to Goulburn took five or more days and a trip to Sydney took at least three weeks.
- 1855 Stories of early Canberra include accounts of women who were abandoned and left to fend for themselves and their children. Mary Ann Brownlow was said to be an overworked heartbroken woman, and was pregnant when she stabbed her husband after a quarrel. Despite much protest and local sympathy, she was tried and hanged in October.
- 1860 Rubble stone cottages were constructed for workers on the Duntroon estate, which included Blundell's cottage built for head ploughman William Ginn, his wife and four children. The second residents of the cottage were newlyweds, George and Flora Blundell. Blundell lived in the cottage for 60 years.
- 1863 The Canberra Post Office was established with local school teacher, Andrew Wotherspoon becoming the first postmaster. There was already a post office at Ginninderra, north of Black Mountain (1859) and at Lanyon (1860).
- 1869 The southern railway slowly progressed from Campbelltown and reached Goulburn.

1876	The railway extended to Yass.
1880s	William Farrer settled at 'Lambrigg' near Tharwa and for the next eleven years carried out experiments to produce varieties of wheat resistant to drought and rust. These experiments laid the foundations of the modern Australian wheat industry.
1887	The rail service to Queanbeyan commenced.
1890s	A general economic depression and drought brought disaster to small land-holders with many farmers going bankrupt along with shopkeepers, and even some banks were forced to close down.
1893	Rabbits appeared in Ginninderra and quickly increased to plague proportions destroying fields and crops. Regular shooting drives were organised to keep numbers down.
1897	The intrusion of Europeans was disastrous for local Aboriginal people and by 1870 they had almost vanished. Nellie Hamilton was one of the last Aboriginals of the Canberra area who could remember a lifestyle unaffected by white settlement. She died in Queanbeyan Hospital on New Year's Day of 1897.
1901	Federation was achieved for Australia. Queen Victoria signed the Constitution Bill in 1899 declaring that on and after January 1 1901, the Australian states should be united in the Commonwealth of Australia. A selection for the site of the National Capital was needed. The new Constitution directed that the seat of Government should occupy its own Territory in New South Wales but not closer than 100 miles from Sydney. The site also had to contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles, therefore a 'bush capital' it was to be. In the meantime, until a site was found, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was to sit in Melbourne.
1902	The search for a site for the National Capital took place. Seven years of submissions, inspections, arguments, and eight ballots had to be withstood before a decision was made. Forty districts were proposed and twenty three of them were inspected. A Capital Sites Enquiry board was established to report on eight sites named in the commission: Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bombala, Lake George, Lyndhurst, Orange and Tumut. Dalgety, a site close to the Victorian border, was re-examined.
1904	The Commonwealth Parliament chose Dalgety for the site of the National Capital. New South Wales refused the decision threatening that the State would secede from the Commonwealth.
1907	John Christian Watson, Australia's third Prime Minister, said he would have voted for no other site except Canberra if he and the other Parliamentarians had seen it in May 1902 during their tour of possible sites. After rigorous travelling, they had slept-in missing their visit to the Canberra valley during the tour.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

1908

The choice for the proposed Capital site had come down to Yass-Canberra and Dalgety. Yass-Canberra won by 39 votes. Those that had favoured Dalgety switched to Tumut for a Capital site. Once again Yass-Canberra won 19 vs 17 votes. In October 1908, the Seat of Government Bill, confirming Yass-Canberra as the nation's capital, was passed by the Parliament.

1909

Robert Charles Scrivener, the NSW district surveyor in the town of Hay, was sent to survey and make recommendations on the best 900 square mile area in the Yass-Canberra district. He examined four sites in the Canberra-Lake George-Yass triangle, making his final choice largely based on water supply, topography, and outlook. The chosen sites comprised the Cotter, Molonglo and Queanbeyan River catchments. Queanbeyan was later removed from the proposed Territory, and other catchment areas to the south of the site to be included instead. This resulted in a 912 square mile territory. The separate Commonwealth territory of Jervis Bay was also added to the territory.

1910

Robert Charles Scrivener became the first Commonwealth Director of Lands and Surveys. King O'Malley was appointed Federal Minister of Home Affairs.

1911

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

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

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

1912

First prize for the Federal Capital Design Competition went to Walter Burley-Griffin of Chicago, USA. Griffin's plan consisted of an artificial lake and a 'parliamentary triangle', and was designed for a population of 25,000 which would be expected to grow to 75,000.

1913

There was dispute over the design, with some finding it too extravagant and impracticable and a Departmental Board of specialists put forward another plan. Despite the Board's recommendation, O'Malley and the Fisher Government eventually approved Griffin's plan. On March 12, there was a ceremony to lay the foundation stones for the city and to announce its new name. At noon that day, Lady Denman, the first lady of Australia, announced "I name the capital city of Australia, Canberra."

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

WORLD WAR I

1914 to 1918

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

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

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

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

1918

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

1920

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

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

1921 to 1927

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

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

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

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

1924

The prestigious Hotel Canberra opened.

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

1926

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

1927

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

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

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

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

1928

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

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

1929

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

THE GREAT DEPRESSION 1927 to 1933

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1930

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

1931	Albert Ryan, Australian Infantry Forces Veteran, opened a shop for the sale and repair of electrical appliances. He built his own radio transmitter and after securing a license began the radio station 2CA, which was officially opened from a back room of Ryan's shop on November 14.
1936	Work on the Australian War Memorial began. Regular air services to and from Canberra commenced.
1938	The Federal Capital Territory officially became the Australian Capital Territory.
WORLD WAR II	
1939	On the evening of September 3, the Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, announced that Australia was again at war. The bulk of the war administration agencies were still located in Melbourne as there was insufficient office or housing accommodation in Canberra. As a result, Australia conducted the war from Canberra, Melbourne and Sydney. The War Cabinet met in Canberra which meant a lot of travelling by ministers.
1940	On August 13, an air force flight carrying three ministers and the chief of general staff crashed behind Mount Ainslie. The plane burst into flames on impact, killing all ten on board. The Canberra Aerodrome was later named Fairburn in memory of the Minister for Air, James Fairburn, who was one of the victims. The building of the new Canberra Hospital began. In 1942, the United States Army Medical Corps took over construction and commissioned it as an American military hospital. This only lasted five months, and in February 1943, the hospital was handed over to the Canberra Hospital Board.
1941	Despite the War, the Australian War Memorial was completed and opened on November 11. Before the completion of the building it had been decided to expand the original building to be able to include World War II information.
1941 to 1943	Fears of invasion grew after Japan's entry into the war in 1941. A blackout was imposed on the city in 1942. Windows had to be blacked out, cars could only use one heavily hooded headlight and even torches were not allowed. Evacuation trenches and air raid shelters were built although fortunately proved to be unnecessary. Other than for practice, air raid sirens only sounded twice in February 1942 and March 1943.
1942	The building of the American Embassy commenced.
1945	The Second World War ended. There is no accurate list of how many Canberrans died in the war. The Honour Roll for the Royal Military College at Duntroon lists 59 former cadets killed in the war. The Canberra High School Honour Roll lists 43 ex-students who died, and Canberra Grammar School Honour Roll includes three people who died.

- 1948 The Government endorsed the transfer of thousands of public servants to Canberra, but didn't do much to make the move easy for them. Four years after the endorsement there were almost 3,000 outstanding applications for housing and some married public servants were spending years in a hostel before they could bring their family to Canberra.
- 1954 The population of Canberra had grown to 28,000 people. Twenty per cent of the population was made up of migrants from sixty different countries.
- Queen Elizabeth II visited Canberra, on a Royal tour, and opened the third session of the Twentieth Parliament.
- An Australian-American Memorial was erected and opened by the Queen on February 16 1954. The tall column with a large American eagle on top was the work of sculptor Paul Beadle.
- 1957 The Federal Government, under Robert Menzies, established the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC). It was responsible for the planning, development, and construction of Canberra as the national capital of the Commonwealth. John Overall, a twice decorated ex-army officer, was chosen as commissioner.
- 1959 The NCDC's budget submission asked for £1,000,000 to build the man-made lake Walter Burley-Griffin had in his plans.
- The population of Canberra reached 50,000.
- 1960 By 1963, the first houses were built in Hughes, and within 12 months 3,000 residents were living in the area.
- The Russell Offices opened.
- The Australian National University conducted its first intake of under-graduates.
- 1961 The first television station opened (CTC7). It began conferring the big city programs to ACT viewers.
- 1963 On September 20, the valves of Scrivener Dam were closed to begin filling the man-made lake.
- Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened.
- 1964 The man-made lake was filled and named after Walter Burley-Griffin. On October 17, it was officially opened with Prime Minister Menzies conducting the inauguration. It was nine kilometres long, with six islands and forty one kilometres of landscaped foreshore.
- When the NCDC began operation there were around 8,000 houses in Canberra, and by the end of its first seven-year term in June 1964, there were nearly 17,000. Each neighbourhood was provided with a small shopping centre, a school and a park.
- The growth in Canberra's population was averaging approximately twelve per cent a year by the mid 1960s.

- 1965 The Royal Australian Mint was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh. He started a machine that produced one-cent coins.
- Anzac Parade officially opened on April 25, to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landing at Gallipoli.
- The Canberra Theatre opened.
- 1967 The population of Canberra reached 100,000.
- The first residents moved into the new town of Belconnen. It was designed for a population of around 85,000, featuring a town centre built beside Canberra's second man-made lake, Lake Ginninderra. Major office blocks were built there at the end of the 1960s.
- 1968 The National Library was opened on August 15 by Prime Minister John Gorton. It contained a two-level podium which could house 2.5 million books and could be expanded in three directions to take up to 11 million.
- 1969 The first courses were offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education.
- 1970 Queen Elizabeth II officially opened the Captain Cook water jet which ejected water 1,020 metres into the air. It is located in Lake Burley Griffin, opposite the National Library.
- The National Botanical Gardens, devoted entirely to Australian flora, opened.
- 1971 A disastrous flood in Woden in January claimed seven lives. The flood was caused by a 'one in a 100 year' pattern of rainfall over the Woden Valley. A 200 metre wide torrent of water, one and a half metres deep swept away cars on the causeway at the intersection of Yarra Glen and Melrose and Yamba Drives. The causeway was replaced one year later by a 'flood-free interchange'.
- The first nature reserve in Canberra was declared (Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve).
- 1972 John Overall left the NCDC. Canberra's population had passed 155,000, compared with the 39,000 when he started in 1958.
- The Woden Plaza was opened.
- On Australia Day, the Aboriginal Tent Embassy was established on the front lawns of Old Parliament House.
- 1973 Tuggeranong, the third new town commenced. It was designed to have a population of around 100,000.
- The first patients were admitted to Woden Valley Hospital.
- 1974 Federal Parliament decided that Capital Hill would be the new site for the permanent Parliament House.

- 1977 The National Athletics Stadium, known today as Canberra Stadium, was completed.
- 1978 The Belconnen Mall was opened.
- A referendum in November 25, resulted in ACT residents rejecting a proposal for self-Government, with 63% of Canberrans voting for no change to the present arrangements.
- 1979 The Canberra Cannons basketball team played their first game in the National Basketball League.
- 1980 A large telecommunications tower (now known as Telstra Tower) was built on Black Mountain, complete with viewing platforms and a revolving restaurant. The construction of the tower had caused many arguments and protests, when it was first proposed by the Postmaster-General's Department to crown Black Mountain with a 195-metre concrete structure.
- The High Court of Australia opened on May 26.
- 1980s By the mid-1980s, the average cost of a residential lease in Canberra was \$34,000, making ACT land some of the most expensive of any Australian city.
- 1981 The Australian Defence Force Academy had been approved, and building began on a site adjacent to the Duntroon Military College.
- On January 26, the Australian Institute of Sport was officially opened by Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser. The original eight sports were basketball, gymnastics, netball, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field, and weight-lifting.
- 1982 The Canberra Raiders played their first game in the National Rugby League competition. They played against the Newtown Jets, 1981 grand-finalists. The Raiders won their first grand-final in 1989.
- 1987 The Tuggeranong Hyperdome was built.
- 1988 The new Parliament House was opened by Queen Elizabeth II in May. It was designed by American firm Mitchell Giurgola in partnership with Australian-born architect Richard Thorp. The design was selected from 329 entrants in a world-wide competition.
- SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD
- 1989 Canberra became a self-governing territory with the creation of a legislative assembly.
- The NCDC was abolished, and replaced by the National Capital Planning Authority.
- 1990 The Canberra College of Advanced Education became the University of Canberra.
- Work began on the new town of Gungahlin. It was designed for a population of 85,000.
- The Canberra Centre retail complex opened.

- 1991 The closure of Royal Canberra Hospital was announced.
- 1992 A referendum was passed to change the electoral system to the Hare-Clark system (proportional representation).

Casino Canberra opened.
- 1995 The Australian International Hotel School opened.
- 1996 The ACT Brumbies became part of the first Super 12 rugby tournament. They won their first championship in 2001.
- 1997 A public implosion to bring down the Royal Canberra Hospital caused debris to fly, killing a 12 year old girl and injuring nine others.
- 1998 The Snowy Hydro SouthCare Helicopter Service was established in October, offering Canberra and the region aero-medical and rescue helicopter services.

The Canberra Museum and Gallery opened.
- 1999 Canberra celebrated 10 years of self-government.

The Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation signed an agreement with the Australian Vee Eight Supercar Company, the governing body of the Shell Championship Series for V8 Supercars, to stage an annual street race in Canberra for five years. The first three races of the series were held on the June long weekends in 2000, 2001 and 2002. Following a General Auditor's report in July 2002, the race was withdrawn from the Canberra circuit because it was unprofitable.

Grevillea Park, on the Lake Burley Griffin foreshore, was the selected site for the new Canberra Hospice, and was later completed in 2001.

The International Flag Display was opened in Canberra. At the time, the flag display was one of the largest continuous and permanent displays of national flags in the world and consisted of flags from 78 countries and two international organisations. It is located between the High Court and the National Library of Australia, on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin.
- 2000 Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip began their national tour in Canberra.

The Australian National Korean War Memorial was unveiled on Anzac Parade in April.

2001

The National Museum of Australia opened on March 8.

On the eve of ANZAC day, the New Zealand Memorial on Anzac Parade was officially dedicated.

Two major bushfires on Christmas Eve and three on Christmas Day ravaged areas in and around Canberra.

An inquiry began into the 35 km clearing through Namadgi National Park by an electricity infrastructure supplier. It was labelled by the National Parks Association as "the worst environmental vandalism ever seen in the ACT".

2002

Work began on the Kingston Foreshore redevelopment.

The ACT Chief Minister, Jon Stanhope, announced mandatory water restrictions as of midnight December 16. For the first time in 30 years, water levels had dropped to 56% of capacity.

2003

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

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

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

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

The United States President, George Bush, visited Canberra.

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

2004

On January 9, the ACT Government gave the go ahead for the establishment of a correctional facility in the ACT with estimated capital costs of \$103 million.

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

The Mount Stromlo Observatory, which was devastated by the 2003 Canberra bushfires, officially reopened to the public with an Open Day on October 30.

2005	In April, work began to implement the Cotter Googong Bulk Transfer program, a way of utilising existing infrastructure to increase ACT's water supply.
	In November, the ACT Chief Minister, Jon Stanhope, opened a five-star energy rated building at the Brindabella Business Park. The building was the first in Australia to be awarded a five-star rating under the Green Star scheme developed by the Green Building Council of Australia.
	On December 8, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) celebrated its Centenary. The Federal Treasurer, Peter Costello, announced that the entire content of the ABS website would be accessible free of charge from Monday 12 December.
2006	On February 25, Canberra welcomed the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Queen's Baton.
	On March 14, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip visited Canberra. During the visit the Queen and Prince Philip met with representatives from the ACT Fire Brigade, ACT Ambulance Service, ACT Rural Fire Service, ACT State Emergency Service and the Australian Federal Police. This event was arranged so that the Queen and Prince Philip could personally thank those involved with fighting the 2003 bushfires.
	On March 31, water conservation measures became mandatory for the ACT and Queanbeyan.
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY CHIEF MINISTERS TIMELINE	1989 to 1989 – Rosemary Follett
	1989 to 1991 – Trevor Kane
	1991 to 1995 – Rosemary Follett
	1995 to 2000 – Kate Carnell
	2000 to 2001 – Gary Humphries
	2001 to present – Jon Stanhope

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CHAPTER **2** **PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**



PHYSICAL FEATURES

Location

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

Our Indigenous heritage

Aboriginal people have lived in the region now known as the ACT for tens of thousands of years. The European colonisation of Australia disrupted Aboriginal traditional land use and has constrained the association of Aboriginal people with land. The ACT and wider region is still occupied by descendants of the Aboriginal people who lived in this area, and places of Aboriginal cultural heritage provide tangible reminders of their traditional land use.

Topography

According to the State of Environment Report, the total area of the ACT is 2,358 square kilometres (about 236,000 ha), of which 60% is hilly or mountainous. The highest peak in the ACT is Mount Bimberi in the south (1,911 m). Timbered mountains, located in the south and west, and plains and hill country in the north are the ACT's main physical features. The ACT is situated within the upper Murrumbidgee River catchment, in the Murray-Darling Basin. The Murrumbidgee flows through the Territory from the south, and its tributary, the Molonglo, from the east. Other tributaries of the Murrumbidgee include the Cotter, Paddys, Naas and Gudgenby Rivers. The Molonglo River was dammed in 1964 to form Lake Burley Griffin.

The ACT is underlain by sandstone, limestone, siltstone and shales, all of which were formed from sediments deposited 460 million years ago, when the area was under sea. The ACT does not have any mineral-bearing rocks of economic significance, though deposits of base metals and gold are known to occur. A number of quarries provide materials such as crushed granite, gravel and sand for building.

Landscapes

The landscapes of the ACT reflect geological events, the long-term effects of weather and climate, and the influences of human settlement. The ACT has three broad landscape types: uplands, rolling or undulating country, and plains.

Uplands are areas at altitudes above 800 m. They occur mainly west of the Murrumbidgee River, and consist of a series of north-south parallel ridges, separated by stream valleys. The uplands lie mainly on erosion-resistant, ancient, sedimentary rocks and granites.

Rolling or undulating country occupies the north-eastern area of the ACT and the eastern parts of the Murrumbidgee Corridor to the south. These areas are formed across moderately weathered rocks at varying elevations, generally 600–900 m above sea level.

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

Soils

The soils of the ACT are highly variable and generally infertile. The three principal types of soils are lithosols, gradational soils and texture contrast soils.

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

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

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

CLIMATE

The ACT's climate is essentially continental, with hot summers and cold winters. During 2005, the ACT's weather was wetter and warmer than average, with less fog and one less thunderstorm compared with long-term averages.

Rainfall and evaporation

The Bureau of Meteorology recorded 648.6 mm of rain at Canberra International Airport over 109 rain days during 2005, which were higher than the long-term averages of 625.2 mm over 105 days. The wettest month was September which recorded 100.6 mm, almost double the monthly average. The driest months were April and May during which only 6.8 mm and 0.8 mm were recorded respectively.

The wettest 24 hour total to 9 am occurred on 9 July, when 48 mm of rain was recorded. This was followed by 43.8 mm recorded on 8 November.

The evaporation of a total of 1753.6 mm for 2005 was higher than the long-term average of 1686.6 mm.

Rainfall and evaporation
continued

2.1 RAINFALL, ACT—2005

	Total rainfall	Average total rainfall(a)	Rain days	Average rain days(a)
Month	mm	mm	no.	no.
January	57.2	60.2	4	8
February	73.6	52.9	8	7
March	40.2	52.5	5	7
April	6.8	48.5	4	7
May	0.8	46.9	2	8
June	73.0	39.7	14	9
July	86.4	41.4	17	10
August	45.8	47.3	13	11
September	100.6	52.7	14	10
October	61.0	64.4	14	10
November	83.4	63.3	12	10
December	19.8	52.0	2	8
Total(b)	648.6	625.2	109	105

(a) Averages are based on all years of record.

(b) The monthly figures may not necessarily sum to the total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Airport Regional Office, Data available on request.

Thunderstorms

During 2005, the ACT recorded 22 days of thunderstorms, one less than the average. Three of these thunderstorms were classified as severe by the Bureau of Meteorology. The storms on 24 October and 26 November were severe due to large hail, and the storm on 2 December had damaging winds. The months of February and November both recorded five days of thunderstorms each, which were higher than the average of three days for each month. There was a total of eight hail days recorded at the Canberra International Airport during 2005.

Frosts and fogs

There was a total of 82 frosts recorded in the ACT during 2005, which was 17 days lower than the yearly average. Fifty of these frosts were recorded in winter, seven less than the season's average. The first frost of 2005 was recorded on 6 March, earlier than the median date of 9 April. The last frost of the year occurred on 12 October, also earlier than usual (the median date is 16 November). The coldest morning of 2005 was recorded on 2 June when the temperature dropped to minus 4.7 degrees Celsius.

There was a total of 18 fogs recorded in the ACT in 2005, which was a new record low at less than half the yearly average (44 fogs). The foggiest month was July which recorded five fogs, however still two below average for that month.

Frosts and fogs
continued

2.2 FROSTS AND FOG, ACT—2005

	<i>Frost days</i>	<i>Average frost days (a)</i>	<i>Fog days</i>	<i>Average fog days (a)</i>
<i>Month</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
January	—	—	—	1
February	—	—	—	1
March	1	—	2	2
April	4	5	4	4
May	15	13	2	7
June	13	18	2	8
July	17	21	5	7
August	20	18	1	4
September	10	13	1	3
October	2	6	1	2
November	—	2	—	1
December	—	—	—	1
Total(b)	82	99	18	44

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Averages are based on all years of record.

(b) The monthly figures may not necessarily sum to the total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Airport Regional Office, Data available on request.

Sunshine

During 2005, Canberra had an average of 8.2 hours of sunshine per day for that year, which was higher than the long-term mean (7.6 hours/day). February, June, September, October and November all recorded below average sunshine for their respective months. However, December set a new record high with 11.4 hours for that month.

Temperature

2005 was a warmer year than average for the ACT with a record high mean daily temperature of 14.2 degrees Celsius, higher than the long-term average 13.0 degrees Celsius. The mean annual daytime maximum temperature of 21.0 degrees Celsius was also above the long-term average of 19.6 degrees Celsius. The mean annual night time temperature was 7.2 degrees Celsius (the long-term average is 6.5 degrees Celsius). The warmest month was January, with an average daily temperature of 21.5 degrees Celsius, and the coldest month was July, with an average daily temperature of 7.1 degrees Celsius.

There were 48 days on which the temperature reached 30.0 degrees Celsius or more during 2005, compared with the average of 30 days. There were 12 days during 2005 when the temperature reached 35.0 degrees or more, which was more than double the average of five days for such high temperatures. The highest temperature recorded for 2005 was 39.4 degrees Celsius on 14 January, and the coldest day of the year was recorded on 11 August at 6.9 degrees Celsius. The highest average daily maximum by month was 29.1 degrees Celsius in January, and the lowest was 12.7 degrees Celsius in July.

*Temperature continued***2.3** AIR TEMPERATURE, ACT—2005

Month	AIR TEMPERATURE DAILY READINGS		LONG-TERM AVERAGE AIR TEMPERATURE(a)	
	Mean max.	Mean min.	Mean max	Mean min.
	°C	°C	°C	°C
January	29.1	13.9	27.7	13.0
February	26.9	13.4	27.3	13.0
March	24.3	10.1	24.5	10.8
April	24.5	7.9	19.9	6.8
May	18.4	2.2	15.3	3.3
June	14.2	2.3	12.2	0.7
July	12.7	1.4	11.2	−0.4
August	14.3	0.5	12.9	1.0
September	16.3	4.6	15.9	3.2
October	20.3	8.1	19.4	6.1
November	22.8	10.8	22.6	8.8
December	28.8	12.2	26.0	11.2

(a) Long-term temperature averages are based on the 30 year period 1961–1990.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Airport Regional Office, Data available on request.

Wind

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

The mean daily wind run for 2005 was 191.3 km per day, above the long-term average of 183.9 km per day. The windiest month was December with a wind run of 255 km per day, and the calmest was April, with 137 km per day. There were 25 strong wind days in the ACT in 2005, which meets the average. However, gales were recorded on five days, compared with the average of one day per year. The highest wind gust for the year was 100 km per hour on 2 December.

WATER STORAGE AND USE

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

Storage and supply

The Cotter River Catchment has three reservoirs. The Cotter Dam, which was constructed in 1912, Bendora Dam, which was completed in 1961, and Corin Dam, which was completed in 1968. The Googong catchment has only one dam, Googong Dam which was completed in 1979. The total storage capacity of the four dams combined is 212 gigalitres (GL).

At 30 June 2005, the total combined reservoir storage of all four dams was at 46% of total capacity. Individually from the fullest, the Cotter Dam was at 91% of capacity, followed by the Bendora Dam (68%), the Corin Dam (63%), with the Googong Dam least full at 32% of capacity.

Storage and supply continued

Water is piped via bulk mains from these four reservoirs to the water treatment plants at Mount Stromolo and Googong. After treatment it continues to a number of service reservoirs and then reticulated to water users through a network of pipes around 3,010 m in total length.

Water usage and restrictions

Between 2003–04 and 2004–05, total water consumption decreased by 543 ML, from 52,262 ML to 51,719 ML, while customer numbers increased from 131,893 to 134,020 over the same period. Maximum daily demand decreased by 56 ML, from 323 ML to 267 ML, and water usage per person fell from 156 kL to 144 kL. The level of rainfall recorded was higher during 2004–05 (594 mm) than 2003–04 (463 mm), nearing the levels recorded prior to the low of 340 mm during 2002–03.

Mandatory water restrictions, which commenced in the ACT in December 2002, were mainly responsible for the 20% drop in total water consumption between 2002–03 and 2003–04. During 2003–04 and 2004–05, Stage 3 restrictions have applied for most of spring and summer in Canberra, and been relaxed to Stage 2 restrictions during autumn and winter. Twenty-two large water users committed themselves to Water Conservation Agreements in an effort to reduce water consumption during Stage 2 restrictions and Stage 3 restrictions.

2.4 WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE, ACT

		2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
Customers	no.	124 570	126 750	129 114	131 893	134 020
Maximum daily demand	ML	392	416	367	323	267
Total consumption	ML	62 834	65 904	65 567	52 262	51 719
Annual consumption per capita	kL	186	194	206	156	144
Rainfall	mm	618	633	340	463	594
Length of mains	km	2 933	2 948	2 964	2 985	3 013

Source: ActewAGL Annual Report 2005.

Strategies for the drought

Besides water restrictions, a number of other strategies have been enacted in recent years in response to the drought. The Cotter reservoir, which had previously been held as an unused reserve in case of drought, was used to supply water to the ACT during 2004–05. However, the January 2003 bushfires damaged the Cotter catchment area leading to variations in water quality.

The Googong water treatment plant was commissioned in December 2004 to complement the Mount Stromolo plant, in an effort to ensure quality drinking water for Canberra and Queanbeyan. The Mount Stromolo water treatment plant supplied 90% of Canberra's water during 2004–05. The Googong treatment plant supplied water to Canberra from October to December 2004, and again during February 2005.

The Cotter Googong Bulk Transfer program commenced in December 2005. It works by supplying surplus water (up to 150 ML/day) from the reservoirs in the Cotter Catchment to the Googong reservoir, after the water has been treated at the Mount Stromolo plant and the needs of water users have been met. This attempts to address the problem of the Googong reservoir running low due to the drought and water usage during the 2003 bushfires.

Strategies for the drought continued

A new pump station was also constructed on the Murrumbidgee River in case drought conditions led to the need to access water from the river.

PARKS AND RESERVES
Canberra Nature Park

The following paragraphs reflect information from the Environment ACT and Department of Urban Services websites.

Canberra Nature Park comprises 30 separate areas which range from bushland hills to lowland native grasslands, and includes many of the hills and ridges around Canberra, as well as parts of the Murrumbidgee Corridor. The Canberra Nature Park reserves also contain Yellow Box-Red Gum Grassy Woodland, (an endangered ecological community in Australia). The reserves are habitats for a number of threatened species including the Hooded Robin, Striped Legless Lizard, and the Button Wrinklewort. Canberra Nature Park is used by the ACT's residents for recreational activities.

Googong Foreshores

Googong Foreshores is situated 10 km south of Queanbeyan, and is managed as a water catchment area, recreation area, and also a significant Wildlife Refuge for native plants and animals including a number of threatened species. The Queanbeyan River, within Googong, is home to one of the few remaining wild populations of the threatened Macquarie Perch. The Pink-tailed Worm Lizard, listed as vulnerable in NSW, inhabits Googong's native grasslands. Listed as vulnerable in NSW, Rosenberg's Monitor is a Googong resident, laying its eggs in termite mounds. The Hooded Robin, Diamond Firetail, Brown Treecreeper and Speckled Warbler are all listed as vulnerable in NSW and are also found at Googong. A number of endangered plant species, such as the Silky Swainson-pea are also found here.

Jerrabomberra Wetlands

Located right in the centre of Canberra, on the edge of Lake Burley Griffin, the Jerrabomberra Wetlands are the largest wetlands in the ACT. They are home to a large range of waterbird, particularly when inland Australia is in drought. Some of these birds migrate from as far away as Japan and China. The wetlands are also home to a variety of other animals, including platypus and water rats.

Namadgi National Park

Named after the aboriginal word for the mountains to the south-west of Canberra, Namadgi National Park was declared in 1984 and covers 105,900 hectares.

Namadgi is the most northern part of the Australian Alps national parks. The Australian Alps are like a tiny island in a vast ocean. Alpine environments are rare in Australia and cover only 0.15% of the Australian continent. Fed by snowmelt from Australia's highest mountains, the continent's major rivers are born. Here, there are plants and animals found nowhere else in Australia.

There is much variety in the park, with habitats ranging from broad, grassy plains, to snowgum woodlands and alpine meadows on the mountain peaks distinguished by their bold outcrops of granite. Within a short walk vegetation and wildlife can change dramatically.

Namadgi also has a rich heritage of human history. Evidence of local indigenous people, including quarry sites where stone was gathered for tool making, ceremonial stone arrangements on the high peaks, campsites and rock art all feature in the park. Today the Aboriginal people retain a strong link with Namadgi.

*Namadgi National Park
continued*

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

The early 1960s to the early 1980s saw space tracking stations at Honeysuckle Creek and Orroral Valley in operation. They were instrumental in monitoring the Apollo space program, with the Honeysuckle Creek station providing the first pictures of man walking on the moon.

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

*Murrumbidgee River
Corridor*

The Murrumbidgee River flows for 1600 km from its headwaters in Kosciuszko National Park to its junction with the Murray River near Balranald in NSW. The river and its catchment — part of the Murray-Darling Basin— supply water for people, agriculture and wildlife.

Some 66 km of the river's journey lies in the ACT, from Angle Crossing in the south to Uriarra Crossing in the north. The river and a narrow strip of land on either side are managed as the 'Murrumbidgee River Corridor' (MRC), which includes several nature reserves, recreation reserves, a European heritage conservation zone and rural leases. The MRC also provides easily accessible opportunities for nature-based recreation close to Canberra.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve

Nestled between the Tidbinbilla and Gibraltar Ranges, Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve is a forty minute drive from the Canberra City centre along Tourist Drive 5. Visitors to Tidbinbilla will experience a valley rich in indigenous and natural heritage and discover many unique plants and animals.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve borders Namadgi National Park in the south east of the ACT and covers an area of approximately 5500 hectares. The reserve comprises a large valley floor, the Tidbinbilla mountain range and the Gibraltar range. The lower slopes and partly cleared valley floor reflect the history of Aboriginal and European use of the area, whereas ecosystems on the heavily forested and steep sides of the Tidbinbilla Valley are relatively undisturbed.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve and Namadgi National Park are joined to the northern section of Kosciuszko National Park in NSW and together these parks and reserves form the northern part of the Australian Alps national park. Tidbinbilla also has boundaries with ACT Forests, rural leases and the Birrigai Outdoor Education Centre.

Tidbinbilla provides a habitat for a wide range of native fauna including one hundred and sixty four bird species; a variety of reptiles, fish and amphibians and a diverse range of mammals including several bat species. Broad habitats include wetlands, dry forests, wet forests and sub-alpine. Tidbinbilla also includes a site that serves as a shelter or staging site for the Bogong Moth in October to November.

Tidbinbilla is recognised as a highly significant Aboriginal place with the highest density of artefacts found in the ACT. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation in Tidbinbilla includes open artefact scatters, prehistoric rock shelters and other sites of significance. The most important sites are Birrigai Rock Shelter, Bogong Cave and Tidbinbilla Mountain.

Places of significance

Australia recognises the special features of natural, indigenous and historic environments by placing them on the Register of the National Estate. The Register is compiled by the Australian Heritage Council (from 1976 to 2003 the register was compiled by the Australian Heritage Commission). Once a site is listed, the actions of the Commonwealth Government are constrained in that it must consider the heritage value of a site before undertaking actions which could have potentially significant adverse affects.

The ACT (including Jervis Bay) had 30 natural places registered as at 30 June 2003. These range from large areas, such as the Murrumbidgee River Corridor (approximately 10,000 ha) and Jervis Bay Nature Reserve to much smaller sites, such as the Pine Island Agglomerate (approximately 0.3 ha).

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

In addition, the ACT (including Jervis Bay) had 195 historic places listed on the Register of the National Estate. Some of these are well known landmarks, for example the Australian War Memorial. Others are less easily identified, for example the Cork Oak Tree, located in Duntroon.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The ACT Government initiated the 'No Waste by 2010' strategy in 1996 as its way of managing waste in the ACT. The strategy utilises all unwanted material as a resource rather than sending it to landfill sites. The strategy targets prevention, reduction, reuse and recycling as ways of minimising waste.

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

As part of the No Waste by 2010 strategy, the ACT government has commenced construction of the Hume Resource Recovery Estate. This will be located adjacent to the Mugga Lane Resource Management Centre and will include the facilities for separation and storage of recyclable waste, mixed solid waste reprocessing and a No Waste Education Centre.

Sewerage

According to the ActewAGL website, most of the wastewater and sewerage generated in Canberra is treated at the Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre (LMWQCC). The centre, which is the largest in inland Australia, processes approximately 90 million litres of wastewater every day.

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

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

Sewerage continued

Water quality in the river is extensively monitored, and ecological monitoring such as the Fish Monitoring Program plus counts of macroinvertebrates provides information on the river's health. Platypus are often seen near where the treated water re-enters the Molonglo River.

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

Between 2003–04 and 2004–05, the number of sewerage customers increased by 1.5 percentage points from 128,446 to 130,355. Over the same period, the amount of sewerage treated decreased by 2.4 percentage points, from 27,959 ML to 27,293 ML. The amount of sewerage treated per person per year decreased from 87 KL to 84 KL.

2.5 SELECTED SEWERAGE STATISTICS, ACT

		2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
Customers	no.	121 618	123 641	125 784	128 446	130 355
Quantity of sewage treated	ML	30 277	30 645	28 313	27 959	27 293
Sewerage treated per person per annum	kL	97	98	89	87	84
Length of mains	km	2 852	2 875	2 897	2 921	2 948

Source: ActewAGL, *Annual Report 2005*.

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CHAPTER **3** GOVERNMENT



HISTORICAL
DEVELOPMENT

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

In 1988, the Federal Government enacted the *Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act 1988* making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity. With the introduction of self-government in the ACT, most of the ordinances in force at the time became Acts. However, the Commonwealth reserved some ordinances in areas such as national land and corporations law.

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

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

3.1 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
Sixth Assembly	16 October 2004

Source: Elections ACT, *Election results*.

The *Electoral Act 1992* requires a redistribution of electoral boundaries before each general election for the ACT Legislative Assembly. The last review commenced in May 2003, after the formation of a redistribution committee, and was completed in October of that year. The election for the Seventh Assembly is due to be held on 18 October 2008.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

continued

3.2 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES FOR THE ACT—June 2005

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

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

Source: Elections ACT, *List of Localities*.

STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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

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

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

As the Territory has no Governor or Administrator, there is no Executive Council as in the other states and the NT. Under the self-government legislation, the Chief Minister and up to four ministers appointed by the Chief Minister from the Assembly form the Cabinet (formally known as the ACT Executive). The Cabinet's functions are to: collectively govern and administer the Territory; implement all Territory law; and develop and manage the budget. Such power is similar to that accorded to the legislatures of the states, and is the most broad-ranging power that can be conferred.

STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY *continued*

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

The Chief Minister allocates to each minister the responsibility to administer certain functions. These include education, roads and transport, health, policing, the environment and employment. The Chief Minister fulfils the roles of both State Premier and Mayor.

3.3 ELECTED MEMBERS IN THE ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—30 June 2006

	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Position</i>
Barr, Andrew	Molonglo	ALP	Minister for Education and Training; Minister for Tourism, Sport and Recreation; Minister for Industrial Relations
Berry, Wayne	Ginninderra	ALP	Speaker
Burke, Jacqui	Molonglo	Liberal	
Corbell, Simon	Molonglo	ALP	Attorney-General (includes Corrective Services); Minister for Police and Emergency Services; Minister for Planning
Dunne, Vicki	Ginninderra	Liberal	Opposition Whip; Manager of Opposition Business
Foskey, Deb	Molonglo	ACT Greens	
Gallagher, Katy	Molonglo	ALP	Deputy Chief Minister; Minister for Health; Minister for Disability and Community Services (including Children, Youth and Family Services); Minister for Women
Gentleman, Mick	Brindabella	ALP	
Hargreaves, John	Brindabella	ALP	Minister for the Territory and Municipal Services (including Environment, Sustainability and Heritage, and Transport); Minister for Housing; Minister for Multicultural Affairs
MacDonald, Karin	Brindabella	ALP	Government Whip
Mulcahy, Richard	Molonglo	Liberal	Deputy Leader of the Opposition
Porter, Mary AM	Ginninderra	ALP	
Pratt, Steve	Brindabella	Liberal	Deputy Speaker
Seselja, Zed	Molonglo	Liberal	
Smyth, Brendan	Brindabella	Liberal	
Stanhope, Jon	Ginninderra	ALP	Chief Minister; Treasurer; Minister for Business and Economic Development; Minister for Indigenous Affairs; Minister for the Arts
Stefaniak, Bill	Ginninderra	Liberal	Leader of the Opposition

Source: Legislative Assembly of the ACT, *Members*.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT PUBLIC SERVICE

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

At 30 June 2005, the ACT Public Service, for those covered by the whole of government HR system 'Perspect', consisted of 16,779 staff (equating to 14,213 full-time equivalent staff). This was a 4% increase in actual staff (also a 4% increase in full-time equivalent staff) from 30 June 2004. The upward trend in the size of the service since the year 2000 has continued into 2005. Actual and full-time equivalent staff numbers have increased 25% and 24% respectively since 2000.

The proportions of male and female staff in the service have remained relatively consistent between 2000 and 2005. At 30 June 2005, 67% of staff were female and 33% male, similar to the proportions recorded at 30 June for the previous five years.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT
PUBLIC SERVICE*continued***3.4** ACT PUBLIC SERVICE STAFFING, By gender—30 June

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Actual staff numbers							
Males	no.	4 150	4 217	4 481	4 727	5 257	5 530
Females	no.	9 225	9 495	9 952	10 324	10 871	11 249
Total	no.	13 375	13 712	14 433	15 051	16 128	16 779
Full-time equivalent staff							
	FTE	11 499	11 670	12 254	12 647	13 689	14 213

Source: Commissioner for Public Administration, *State of the Service Report*, 2004–05.

Employment type

The number of temporary employees within the ACT Public Service at 30 June 2005 was 2,081 people, down from 2004 (2,134). The rate of casual employment in the ACT Public Service since the year 2000 has remained at around 10%.

3.5 ACT PUBLIC SERVICE STAFFING(a)—30 June

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent						
Full-time	8 324	8 247	8 553	9 069	9 796	10 344
Part-time	2 189	2 183	2 366	2 433	2 578	2 705
Total	10 513	10 430	10 919	11 502	12 374	13 049
Temporary						
Full-time	1 203	1 467	1 597	1 452	1 611	1 510
Part-time	357	452	478	502	523	571
Total	1 560	1 919	2 075	1 954	2 134	2 081
Casual	1 302	1 363	1 439	1 595	1 620	1 649
Total	13 375	13 712	14 433	15 051	16 128	16 779

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

Source: Commissioner for Public Administration, *State of the Service Report*, 2004–05.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE
STATISTICS*Operating statement*

In the ACT in 2004–05, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) operating revenue totalled \$2,391m, with 45% (\$1,076m) from current grants and subsidies, and a further 30% (\$712m) from taxation revenue. With expenses totalling \$2,682m in the year, the ACT Government net operating balance (NOB) was –\$291m and net lending was –\$167m.

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

Operating statement
continued

3.6 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	\$m	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	684	753	712
Current grants and subsidies	982	1 033	1 076
Sales of goods and services	240	260	274
Interest income	122	99	86
Other	332	218	243
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 360</i>	<i>2 363</i>	<i>2 391</i>
less			
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	141	134	151
Employee expenses	949	1 097	1 164
Other operating expenses	646	741	760
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 736</i>	<i>1 971</i>	<i>2 076</i>
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	11	20	51
Other interest expenses	58	54	54
Other property expenses	—	—	—
Current transfers			
Grant expenses	333	352	395
Subsidy expenses	82	130	74
Other current transfers	90	—	—
Capital transfers			
Grant expenses	—	—	24
Other capital transfers	39	38	10
<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>2 348</i>	<i>2 566</i>	<i>2 682</i>
equals			
GFS Net Operating Balance	12	-203	-291
less			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Gross fixed capital formation	115	160	186
less Depreciation	141	134	151
plus Change in inventories	—	—	—
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	-116	-204	-158
<i>Total</i>	<i>-142</i>	<i>-178</i>	<i>-124</i>
equals			
GFS Net lending (+)/Borrowing (-)	154	-25	-167

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2004-05* (cat. no. 5512.0).

Taxation revenue

Taxes on property were the source of 50% (\$356m) of the ACT Government's taxation revenue in 2004-05. A further 26% (\$185m) came from taxes on employers' payroll and the labour force.

Overall total taxation revenue dropped by 5% (\$41m) between 2003-04 and 2004-05. The biggest decrease occurred in stamp duties on conveyances, down \$44m (23%).

Taxation revenue
continued

3.7 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force			
Employers' payroll taxes	169	177	185
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property			
Land taxes	41	49	56
Municipal rates	113	119	124
Other	4	9	5
Total	157	178	185
Taxes on financial and capital transaction			
Financial institutions transactions taxes	17	17	17
Stamp duties on conveyances	176	192	148
Other stamp duties	9	18	6
Total	201	228	171
Total	359	406	356
Taxes on provision of goods and services			
Taxes on gambling			
Government lotteries	5	6	6
Private lotteries	8	7	7
Gambling machines	28	33	31
Casino taxes	2	2	2
Race betting taxes	2	1	1
Total	45	50	48
Taxes on insurance			
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	33	38	38
Total	33	38	38
Total	78	87	86
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes			
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	24	24	24
Other	54	59	61
Total	78	83	85
Franchise taxes			
Gas	—	—	—
Petroleum products	—	—	—
Tobacco	—	—	—
Liquor	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Total	78	83	85
Total	684	753	712
Taxes received from public corporations	15	15	16

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2004-05* (cat. no. 5506.0).

The ACT Government charged residents an average of \$2,193 a year in property taxes, stamp duty, gambling taxes, payroll and other taxes in 2004-05. Across states and territories, NSW (\$2,645) and Western Australia (\$2,582) had the highest per capita taxation, while NT had the lowest (\$1,784).

Taxation revenue
continued

3.8 TAXATION PER CAPITA (a)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
<i>Level of government</i>	\$	\$	\$
State and local			
Australian Capital Territory	2 120	2 328	2 193
New South Wales	2 479	2 601	2 645
Victoria	2 285	2 457	2 520
Queensland	1 864	2 127	2 179
South Australia	2 019	2 282	2 387
Western Australia	2 139	2 506	2 582
Tasmania	1 558	1 698	1 817
Northern Territory	1 497	1 593	1 784
Average	2 207	2 404	2 462
Commonwealth	9 860	10 486	11 336
Australia	12 052	12 873	13 781

(a) Estimated Residential Population dated used in this table are sourced from *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2005*, (cat.no 3101.0).

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2004-05* (cat. no. 5506.0).

Cash flow statement

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

In 2004-05, the ACT Government recorded a surplus of \$35m. This was a drop of 88% from that recorded for the previous year.

3.9 ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT(a), Cash flow statement

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	\$m	\$m	\$m
CASHFLOW STATEMENT			
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	657	763	723
Receipts from sales of goods and services	292	290	318
Grants and subsidies received	1 032	1 063	1 117
Other receipts	279	395	422
Total	2 260	2 511	2 580
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	-1 287	-1 469	-1 694
Grants and subsidies paid	-441	-465	-507
Interest paid	-53	-54	-55
Other payments	-225	-267	-261
Total	-2 005	-2 255	-2 518
Net cash flows from operating activities	255	256	63
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-131	-164	-189
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	—
Sales of non-financial assets	132	208	161
Total	1	44	-28
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	19	-26	12
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-392	-95	-127
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	-10	-11	-11
Borrowing (net)	-29	-56	-63
Deposits received (net)(b)	—	—	—
Other financing (net)(b)	-5	-3	17
Total	-45	-70	-57
Net increase/decrease in cash held	-162	109	-137
SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIT (-)			
Net cash flows from operating activities and investments in non-financial assets	257	300	35
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	—	—	—
Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	257	300	35

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) negative figures denote cash outflows.

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

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2004-05 (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 2005 was \$9,265m, a drop of 2% from \$9,380m recorded a year earlier. This represented an increase of 7% since 30 June 2003.

The most significant assets held by the ACT Government were Land and fixed assets of \$6,084m, followed by Equity of \$4,010m. The most significant liabilities were Unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities of \$2,789m, followed by Borrowing of \$667m.

*Balance sheet continued***3.10** ACT GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and deposits	722	64	65
Advances paid	525	502	506
Investments, loans and placements	1 274	2 254	2 362
Other non-equity assets	302	258	146
Equity	3 419	3 895	4 010
Total	6 242	6 972	7 029
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	5 312	5 656	6 084
Other non-financial assets	375	352	123
Total	5 687	6 008	6 207
Total	11 930	12 980	13 296
Liabilities			
Deposits held	52	56	23
Advances received	272	262	251
Borrowing	622	633	667
Unfunded superannuation and other employee liabilities	1 994	2 338	2 789
Other provisions	25	22	8
Other non-equity liabilities	336	289	293
Total	3 301	3 600	4 031
GFS Net worth	8 629	9 380	9 265
Net debt	-1 575	-1 869	-1 993

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2004-05 (cat. no. 5512.0).

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CHAPTER **4** ECONOMY



GROSS STATE PRODUCT

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

In current prices, the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) GSP increased by 6% between 2003–04 and 2004–05, from \$17,309m to \$18,306m. In chain volume terms, it increased 3% from \$17,309m in 2003–04 to \$17,829m in 2004–05. Over the six years from 1999–2000 to 2004–05, GSP increased by 10% in chain volume terms – this compares with an increase of 16% for Australia as a whole.

4.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, ACT

	<i>In current prices...</i>		<i>Chain volume measures(a).....</i>	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1999–2000	13 111	6.2	16 172	1.5
2000–01	13 819	5.4	16 450	1.7
2001–02	14 707	6.4	16 836	2.3
2002–03	16 091	9.4	17 239	2.4
2003–04	17 309	7.6	17 309	0.4
2004–05	18 306	5.8	17 829	3.0

(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, 2004–05* (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's GSP per capita grew by 5% in current price terms and 3% in volume per capita from 2003–04 to 2004–05. Under the experimental series of chain volume measures, the ACT continued to have the highest per capita GSP of any state or territory in 2004–05 (\$54,924), and was \$12,487 (29%) higher than GDP per capita for Australia (\$42,437).

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

*continued***4.2** GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, ACT and Australia: **Per capita**

	IN CURRENT PRICES				CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)			
	ACT		Australia		ACT		Australia	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
1999–2000	41 784	5.2	33 882	4.9	51 540	0.5	38 764	2.8
2000–01	43 575	4.3	35 751	5.5	51 870	0.6	39 024	0.7
2001–02	45 905	5.3	37 676	5.4	52 549	1.3	39 982	2.5
2002–03	49 886	8.7	39 621	5.2	53 444	1.7	40 804	2.1
2003–04	53 501	7.2	41 946	5.9	53 501	0.1	41 946	2.8
2004–05	56 392	5.4	44 107	5.2	54 924	2.7	42 437	1.2

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

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2004–05* (cat. no. 5220.0).

In 2004–05 the largest contribution to total factor income (TFI) for the ACT came from the GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE industry (26%). The PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry was next (13%) followed by OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS (9%) and CONSTRUCTION (7%).

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE has consistently been the largest single industry contributor to TFI in the ACT back to 1989–90, when the ABS State Accounts series commenced. The contribution of these four industries has been reasonably consistent since then.

In contrast to the ACT, no single industry contributed more than 13% to TFI for Australia in 2004–05. The largest contributions came from MANUFACTURING (12%) and PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (13%).

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

*continued***4.3** INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, ACT and Australia—2004–05(a)

	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture	10	—	26 000	3.3
Mining	2	—	42 834	5.4
Manufacturing	382	2.3	98 311	12.4
Electricity, gas and water	423	2.5	19 472	2.5
Construction	1 185	7.0	54 410	6.9
Wholesale trade	316	1.9	39 404	5.0
Retail trade	892	5.3	51 682	6.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	397	2.3	19 157	2.4
Transport and storage	392	2.3	34 212	4.3
Communication services	499	2.9	23 962	3.0
Finance and insurance	609	3.6	59 268	7.5
Property and business services	2 281	13.4	101 161	12.8
Government administration and defence	4 488	26.4	28 791	3.6
Education	962	5.7	33 945	4.3
Health and community services	1 037	6.1	50 201	6.4
Cultural and recreational services	437	2.6	11 214	1.4
Personal and other services	453	2.7	14 823	1.9
Ownership of dwellings	1 469	8.7	65 872	8.3
General government(b)	743	4.4	15 648	2.0
All industries	16 977	100.0	790 368	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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, 2004–05 (cat. no. 5220.0).

In current prices, compensation of employees continued to be the major income component of the ACT's GSP, accounting for 61% (\$11,234m) in 2004–05. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 31% (\$5,743m), while taxes less subsidies on production and imports contributed 8% (\$1,373m). In comparison, compensation of employees contributed 48% to Australia's GDP in 2004–05, reflecting differences between the economic structure of the ACT compared to Australia as a whole. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income contributed 41% to Australia's GDP in 2004–05, while taxes less subsidies on production and imports contributed 12%.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT
*continued***4.4** INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT, ACT: In 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	%
1999–2000	8 107	61.8	4 055	30.9	949	7.2	13 111	100.0
2000–01	8 685	62.8	4 071	29.5	1 063	7.7	13 819	100.0
2001–02	9 160	62.3	4 515	30.7	1 032	7.0	14 707	100.0
2002–03	9 989	62.1	4 871	30.3	1 231	7.7	16 091	100.0
2003–04	10 651	61.5	5 360	31.0	1 298	7.5	17 309	100.0
2004–05	11 234	61.4	5 743	31.4	1 373	7.5	18 306	100.0

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2004–05 (cat. no. 5220.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND

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

In 2004–05, the ACT's state final demand grew 6% (\$29,008m) in current prices. In chain volume terms, state final demand increased by 3% (\$28,215m). In comparison, Australia experienced growth of 7% (current prices) and 4% (chain volume measures) in domestic final demand.

4.5 FINAL DEMAND, ACT and Australia

	ACT				AUSTRALIA			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures		Current prices		Chain volume measures	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
1999–2000	19 550	15.2	22 569	11.5	657 678	6.3	729 350	4.9
2000–01	20 811	6.5	22 926	1.6	687 762	4.6	730 552	0.2
2001–02	22 503	8.1	24 111	5.2	735 684	7.0	762 580	4.4
2002–03	25 333	12.6	26 150	8.5	797 447	8.4	808 291	6.0
2003–04	27 322	7.9	27 322	4.5	855 338	7.3	855 338	5.8
2004–05	29 008	6.2	28 215	3.3	912 454	6.7	892 645	4.4

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2004–05 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Structural differences between the ACT economy and Australian economy can be seen within the components of state final demand. The largest difference is in the relative importance of government, particularly in final consumption expenditure. In 2004–05, general government final consumption expenditure made up 53% of the ACT's state final demand, but only made up 18% of Australian final demand in current prices. The difference was also noticeable in capital expenditure, where private gross fixed capital expenditure accounted for 9% of state final demand at current prices in the ACT compared with 22% for Australia.

STATE FINAL DEMAND
continued

FINAL DEMAND, ACT and Australia: In current prices—2004–05

4.6

	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	15 296	52.7	162 993	18.3
Household	9 970	34.4	522 551	58.6
Gross fixed capital formation				
Private				
Dwellings	822	2.8	60 311	6.8
Non-dwelling construction	443	1.5	42 339	4.7
Machinery and equipment	840	2.9	61 994	7.0
Livestock	—	—	2 881	0.3
Intangible fixed assets	246	0.8	11 234	1.3
Ownership transfer costs	255	0.9	14 562	1.6
Total private	2 607	9.0	193 320	21.7
Public	1 136	3.9	33 590	3.8
State final demand	29 008	100.0	891 524	100.0

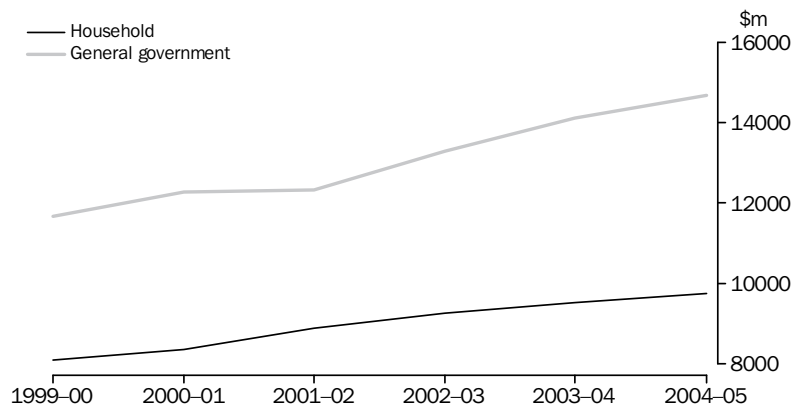
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Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2004–05 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Household final consumption expenditure in the ACT comprised 40%, in chain volume terms, of the territory's total final consumption expenditure in 2004–05. This proportion has remained relatively stable over time.

4.7

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, ACT: Chain volume measures



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2004–05 (cat. no. 5220.0).

In 2004–05, household final consumption expenditure for the ACT, in current prices, was \$9,970m – this represented approximately 2% of total household consumption expenditure in Australia. Rent and other dwelling services accounted for the greatest single proportion of household expenditure in the ACT (18%), consistent with the Australian figure (17%).

STATE FINAL DEMAND

continued

Other major contributors to household final consumption expenditure categories in the ACT in 2004–05 were MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES (15%), RECREATION AND CULTURE (13%), FOOD (11%) and TRANSPORT (10%). This pattern of expenditure was similar to the pattern for Australia.

4.8 HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, ACT and Australia: In current prices—2004–05

	ACT		Australia	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Food	1 082	10.9	56 903	10.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	404	4.1	21 068	4.0
Clothing and footwear	407	4.1	19 769	3.8
Rent and other dwelling services	1 837	18.4	90 035	17.2
Electricity, gas and other fuels	238	2.4	10 745	2.1
Furnishings and other household equipment	642	6.4	29 213	5.6
Health	373	3.7	27 235	5.2
Transport	1 030	10.3	61 947	11.9
Communications	280	2.8	14 980	2.9
Recreation and culture	1 275	12.8	61 796	11.8
Education services	337	3.4	18 271	3.5
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	670	6.7	39 580	7.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 483	14.9	71 009	13.6
Net expenditure interstate	-88	-0.9	na	—
Total(a)	9 970	100.0	522 551	100.0

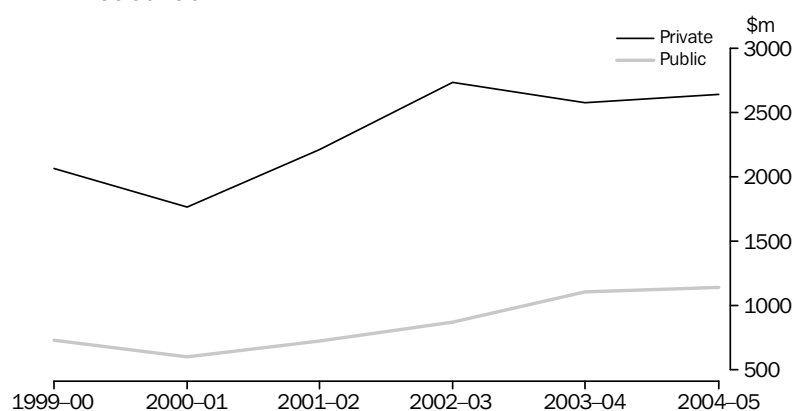
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2004–05 (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's public gross fixed capital formation increased, in chain volume terms, to \$1,144m in 2004–05, up 4% on the \$1,105m spent in 2003–04. Private gross fixed capital formation for the ACT, in chain volume terms, was \$2,640m in 2004–05, up 3% from 2003–04 (\$2,574m).

4.9 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, ACT: Chain volume measures



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2004–05 (cat. no. 5220.0).

GROSS HOUSEHOLD
DISPOSABLE INCOME

Gross State Product per capita does not measure income received by residents of a particular state or territory because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other states/territories or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other states/territories or from overseas). A measure that takes these interstate or overseas flows into account is gross household disposable income per capita.

In 2004–05, ACT residents had the highest gross household disposable income per capita (\$43,084), while Tasmanian residents had the lowest (\$22,967). The average across Australia was \$27,468. Differences between states and territories reflected differences in a range of factors, including average wage levels, the proportion of the population in employment, the age distribution of the population and differences in the level of dwelling rent (including that imputed to owner occupiers). For example, one reason for the high level of gross household disposable income per capita in the ACT is the ACT's higher labour force participation rate.

4.10 GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA, By
state and territory—In current prices—2004–05

	\$
Australian Capital Territory	43 084
New South Wales	28 629
Victoria	28 501
Queensland	24 455
South Australia	25 513
Western Australia	27 016
Tasmania	22 967
Northern Territory	26 728
Australia	27 468

Source: *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 2004–05*
(cat. no. 5220.0).

INTERNATIONAL
MERCHANDISE TRADE

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

Generally the level of both imports to, and exports from, the ACT are minor in the context of Australia's overall level of imports and exports. In 2004–05, imports to the ACT were \$28m.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
SERVICES

Between 2003–04 and 2004–05, international services credits (exports of services) for the ACT declined by \$28m (3%) to \$777m, while international services debits (imports of services) rose \$10m (1%) to \$1,095m. In comparison, international services credits rose 4% and debits rose 10% at the national level (based on original data).

The contribution of different components to the totals varies quite markedly between the ACT and Australia as a whole. For the ACT, GOVERNMENT SERVICES N.I.E. is by far the largest contributor, whereas for Australia the largest contributor is TRAVEL. Expenditure on travel nevertheless remains a significant contributor to international trade in services for the ACT. In 2004–05 travel 'credits' (expenditure on travel services in the ACT by

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
SERVICES *continued*

overseas visitors) were \$239m, or 31% of total credits. Travel 'debits' (expenditure on travel services by ACT residents when abroad) were \$296m, or 27% of the total. While travel credits decreased by 1% between 2003–04 and 2004–05, travel debits increased by 9%.

The importance of education related travel to the ACT travel credits component can clearly be seen from the following table. In 2004–05, education related travel contributed 63% of the personal travel component, compared with a 2003–04 contribution of 59%. For Australia as a whole, education related travel contributed 39% to the personal travel component in 2004–05.

4.11 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, ACT and Australia:
Credits

	2003–04		2004–05	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	7 602	1	8 074
Travel				
Business	25	1 339	25	1 316
Personal				
Education-related	129	6 383	135	6 902
Other	88	10 578	79	10 850
Total	217	16 961	214	17 752
Communication(a)	46	834	12	768
Construction services	np	84	—	83
Insurance services	—	686	—	684
Financial services	—	995	—	1 004
Computer & information services	np	1 125	—	1 149
Royalties & licence fees	np	622	np	652
Other business services	24	3 566	42	3 710
Personal, cultural & recreational services	np	523	np	428
Government services				
n.i.e.	467	835	473	867
Total(b)	805	35 172	777	36 487

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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

(b) Total includes confidential items.

Source: *International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Financial Year, 2004–05* (cat. no. 5368.0.55.003), Data cubes.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
SERVICES *continued*INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, ACT and Australia:
Debits**4.12**

	2003–04		2004–05	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Transportation	—	-11 634	-1	-13 203
Travel				
Business	-62	-2 143	-55	-2 205
Personal				
Education-related	-17	-698	-23	-703
Other	-193	-9 740	-218	-11 677
Total	-210	-10 438	-241	-12 380
Communication(a)	-15	-879	np	-694
Construction services	—	—	—	—
Insurance services	—	-874	—	-872
Financial services	—	-587	—	-584
Computer & information services	-18	-1 009	-1	-1 043
Royalties & licence fees	-4	-1 978	-5	-2 050
Other business services	np	-3 499	np	-3 222
Personal, cultural & recreational services	np	-883	np	-998
Government services				
n.i.e.	-756	-756	-760	-760
Total(b)	-1 085	-34 680	-1 095	-38 011

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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

(b) Total includes confidential items.

Source: *International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Financial Year, 2004–05* (cat. no. 5368.0.55.003), Data cubes.

LENDING ACTIVITY

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

Housing finance

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

Housing finance in the ACT for owner occupation (excluding refinancing) was \$1,301m in 2004–05, down \$158m from 2003–04. There was a slight increase in finance for purchase of new buildings (\$112m in 2004–05), but decreases in all other housing finance purposes.

The largest component of housing finance remained the purchase of established dwellings, at \$1,416m in 2004–05. This represented a 10% decrease on 2003–04 (\$1,580m). Refinancing decreased by 6% to \$331m in 2004–05, and finance for construction was down \$19m (16%).

Housing finance
continued

4.13 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, All lenders—ACT

Purpose of commitment	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Purchase of established dwellings	1 225	1 007	1 245	1 558	1 580	1 416
Construction	151	(a) 80	(b) 96	135	122	103
Purchase of new dwellings	52	(a) 56	(b) 74	93	111	112
Total	1 428	1 154	1 441	1 787	1 813	1 632
Refinancing	175	155	225	292	353	331
Total excluding refinancing	1 253	999	1 216	1 495	1 459	1 301

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

(b) Data for February and March 2002 for Construction and Purchase of new dwellings are confidential. The combined value of these two categories for each month are included in the sub-total and total.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia, February 2006* (cat. no. 5609.0), Time series spreadsheets.

Personal finance

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

Fixed personal finance commitments were \$448m in 2004–05, down \$6m (1%) compared with 2003–04. Refinancing was \$121m, and accounted for 27% of fixed personal finance commitments. The remaining fixed commitments were \$328m, down \$7m (2%) on 2003–04.

4.14 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, All lenders—ACT

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Fixed loan commitments						
Purchases of						
Motor vehicles, boats etc.	166	149	143	139	140	143
Household and personal goods	13	11	16	22	21	22
Individual residential blocks of land	17	14	15	41	41	28
Owner occupied housing (unsecured)	6	6	(a) 1	(a) 4	5	5
Travel and holidays	7	6	6	(a) 5	9	10
Debt consolidation	38	38	35	44	43	53
Refinancing	55	40	47	(a) 82	119	121
Other	47	42	(a) 48	69	75	59
Total (b)	349	306	327	430	454	448
Revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	596	528	524	590	704	545
Total credit limits (at end of year)	1 961	2 167	2 337	2 762	3 350	3 570
Credit used (at end of year)	817	884	1 000	1 251	1 549	1 676

(a) Some months in this category are confidential.

(b) Due to rounding, totals shown in this table may not equal the sum of components.

Source: *Lending Finance, Australia, February 2006* (cat. no. 5671.0), Time series spreadsheets.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

The All Groups CPI for Canberra in 2004–05 was 146.7, a rise of 2.3% from 2003–04. In comparison, the All Groups CPI for the weighted average of the eight capital cities was 147.0 in 2004–05, a rise of 2.4% from 2003–04.

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

	CANBERRA		AUSTRALIA(c)	
	Index	% change from previous period	Index	% change from previous period
1999–2000	124.2	2.2	124.7	2.4
2000–01(d)	131.9	6.2	132.2	6.0
2001–02	135.2	2.5	136.0	2.9
2002–03	139.7	3.3	140.2	3.1
2003–04	143.4	2.6	143.5	2.4
2004–05	146.7	2.3	147.0	2.4

- (a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.
 (b) Index numbers for financial years are calculated as the simple arithmetic averages of the quarterly index numbers.
 (c) Weighted average of eight capital cities.
 (d) The 2000–01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax from 1 July 2000.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia, March Quarter 2006* (cat. no. 6401.0), Time series spreadsheets.

At the group level, the largest price changes from 2003–04 to 2004–05 in Canberra, in percentage terms, occurred in EDUCATION (up 6%) and HEALTH (up 5%). CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR fell by 2%. For the weighted average of the eight capital cities, the most significant changes, in percentage terms, were also in EDUCATION (up 7%) and HEALTH (up 5%).

4.16 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Percentage change from previous period

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canberra						
Food	1.2	5.8	5.9	3.4	3.4	1.8
Alcohol and tobacco	2.6	11.2	3.6	2.5	3.8	3.3
Clothing and footwear	-1.0	6.9	1.2	1.6	-1.2	-2.2
Housing	4.2	9.7	4.4	4.4	7.3	3.1
Household contents and services	0.7	4.2	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.6
Health	-1.7	3.7	4.1	7.0	7.6	5.3
Transportation	4.9	4.6	-1.6	2.0	0.3	2.6
Communication	-5.0	7.0	-0.2	3.1	1.4	0.9
Recreation	1.2	2.6	2.6	3.5	-1.9	1.3
Education	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.9	6.1
Financial and insurance services	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Australia(a)						
Food	2.1	5.0	5.2	3.6	3.0	1.6
Alcohol and tobacco	3.9	11.1	4.3	2.9	4.3	3.5
Clothing and footwear	-1.1	6.6	-0.1	0.8	-0.5	-1.7
Housing	4.3	8.0	3.0	3.6	4.4	3.8
Household contents and services	-0.4	3.5	2.0	1.1	0.1	-0.3
Health	-2.9	3.5	3.4	6.8	6.8	5.4
Transportation	5.6	6.3	0.2	2.4	1.0	3.4
Communication	-5.0	7.1	0.5	3.1	1.4	1.0
Recreation	0.8	3.5	3.2	2.6	-1.4	0.5
Education	4.8	4.9	4.5	5.0	6.3	6.9
Financial and insurance services	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia, March Quarter*
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CHAPTER 5 PEOPLE



POPULATION AND
GROWTH*Estimated resident
population*

At June 2005, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) had an estimated resident population (ERP) of 325,200. Canberra had an ERP of 324,800, making it the eighth largest population centre in Australia and the sixth largest capital of the states and territories. The ACT's population accounted for 1.6% of Australia's total population at June 2005.

5.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a), Major population centres—June 2005

	Population	Proportion of Australian population
	no.	%
Sydney	4 254 894	21.0
Melbourne	3 634 233	17.9
Brisbane	1 810 943	8.9
Perth	1 477 815	7.2
Adelaide	1 129 269	5.6
Newcastle(b)	510 885	2.5
Gold Coast–Tweed(b)	482 037	2.4
Canberra	324 786	1.6
Wollongong	275 883	1.4

(a) Based on the 2001 Census and 2005 Australian Standard Geographical Classification boundaries.

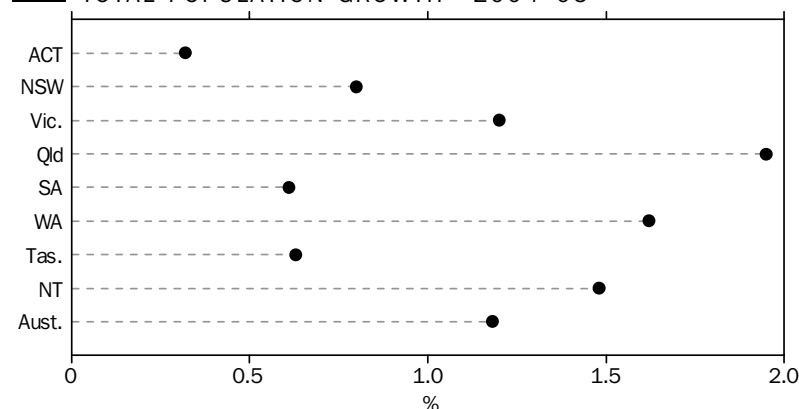
(b) Statistical District boundaries.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics, September 2005*
(cat. no. 3101.0), *Regional Population Growth, Australia, Electronic Delivery, June 2005*
(cat. no. 3218.0.55.001).

Population growth

The population of the ACT increased by 0.3% (1,000 people) in the year to June 2005, to 325,200 people. In comparison, the population growth rate for Australia for 2004–05 was 1.2%.

During 2004–05, Queensland recorded the highest growth rate of the states and territories (2.0%), while the ACT recorded the lowest (0.3%).

5.2 TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH—2004–05

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics, September quarter 2005* (cat. no. 3101.0)

*Population growth
continued*

Within the ACT, the North Canberra Statistical subdivision (SSD) was the main region of growth, with an increase of 860 people (or 2.1%) in the year to June 2005. Increases in population were also recorded in the Gungahlin-Hall SSD (up 750 people) and the South Canberra SSD (up 550 people). The Tuggeranong SSD experienced the largest population loss (down 770 people) in the year to June 2005, followed by the Belconnen SSD (down 190 people).

*Statistical Local Area
growth in the ACT*

The Statistical Local Area (SLA) of Gungahlin-Hall SSD Balance (which includes the suburbs of Gungahlin Town Centre and Harrison) recorded the largest increase in population in 2004–05, up 780 people. This was more than double the next SLA, Turner, which increased by 350 people. Other increases were recorded in Barton (300 people), Dunlop (260 people) and Banks (250 people).

*Statistical Local Area
decrease in the ACT*

The largest decrease in population during 2004–05 occurred in the SLA of Kambah, down 160 people. This was followed by Conder (down 150), Wanniasa (down 140) and Ngunnawal (down 130).

5.3 SLA GROWTH AND DECLINE, ACT—2004–05p

	no.	%
Largest Growth		
Gungahlin-Hall SSD Balance	778	39.3
Turner	351	11.4
Barton	305	41.8
Dunlop	262	5.3
Banks	251	5.9
Largest Decline		
Kambah	-163	-1.0
Conder	-154	-3.0
Wanniasa	-143	-1.7
Ngunnawal	-135	-1.5

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, Electronic Delivery, June 2005* (cat. no. 3218.0.55.001).

AGE AND SEX

There were 164,200 females (51%) and 160,900 males (50%) in the ACT at June 2005. The age group with the largest number of people was the 20–24 year olds with 28,300 people (9%). This is associated with tertiary students studying within the ACT, as well as other young adults coming to the ACT to take up employment opportunities. The next largest age group was 25–29 year olds (just over 25,500), followed by 30–34 year olds (just under 25,500).

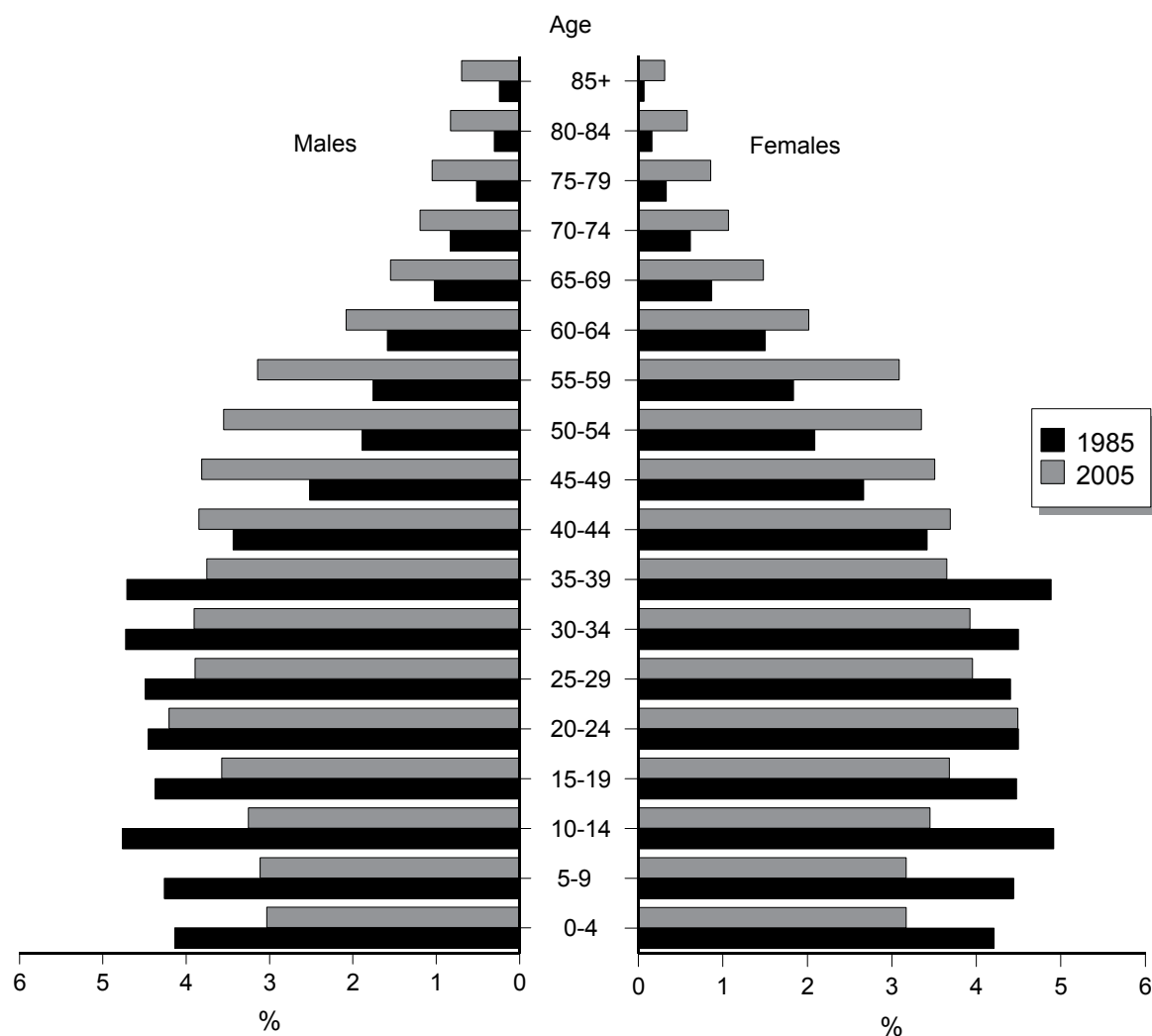
At June 2005, the median age of the ACT population was 34.5 years, 2.1 years younger than the median age of Australia's population (36.6 years). The ACT had the second lowest median age of all states and territories, behind the Northern Territory at 30.9 years.

AGE AND SEX *continued*

The median age of males in the ACT at June 2005 was 33.6 years, 1.7 years lower than the median age of females (35.3 years).

Figure 5.4 shows the ageing of the ACT population between 1985 and 2005. In 1985, there were proportionally more people aged under 40 years in the ACT compared to 2005.

5.4 POPULATION STRUCTURE, By age and sex: ACT—June 1985 and June 2005



BIRTHS

There were 4,200 births registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT during 2004. Of these 2,200 (52%) were boys and 2,000 (48%) were girls.

The most popular girls names in 2005 were Charlotte, Jessica, Olivia and Sophie. For boys, the most popular were Jack, Joshua, Thomas and Lachlan.

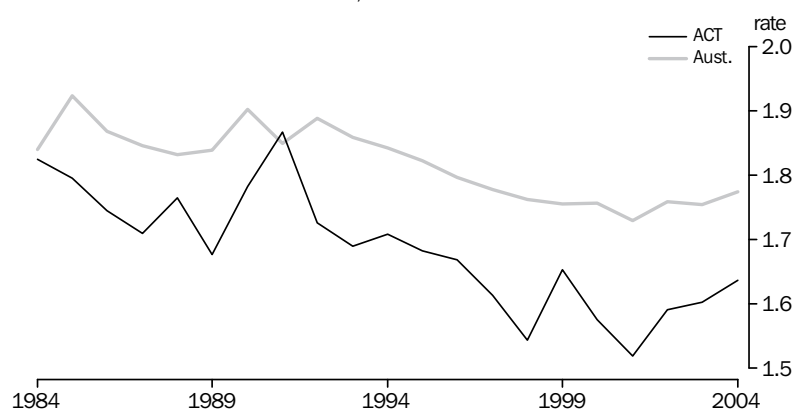
FERTILITY

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

The TFR for women in the ACT for 2004 was 1.63 births per woman. This was below the national figure of 1.77, and was the lowest rate for any state or territory. Over the last decade, the ACT has recorded the lowest fertility rate of any state or territory every year except 1999, when it was second lowest behind Victoria.

With the exception of 1991, the TFR for the ACT has been below the national rate since 1981.

5.5 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, ACT and Australia



Source: *Births, Australia, 2004* (cat. no. 3301.0)

Age-specific fertility

Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female population of the same age at 30 June.

In 2004, the ACT recorded the lowest age specific fertility rates of all states and territories for women aged 15–19 years (8.1 births per 1,000 women), 20–24 years (30.0), and 25–29 years (81.5). However, ACT recorded the highest rates for women aged 35–39 years (70.7), 40–44 years (15.4), and 45–49 years (1.2). The national age-specific fertility rates for these three age groups were 57.4, 10.6 and 0.5 respectively. The ACT recorded the second highest rate of states and territories for women aged 30–34 years (120.3), just below that of Victoria (121.4).

Age-specific fertility
continued

5.6 SUMMARY STATISTICS, Births—1999–2004

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
BIRTHS							
Registered births, ACT(a)							
Male	no.	2 129	2 074	1 995	2 082	2 128	2 156
Female	no.	2 124	1 991	1 943	2 030	2 000	2 018
Total	no.	4 253	4 065	3 938	4 112	4 128	4 174
Exnuptial births, ACT(a)							
Proportion of total births	%	27.0	25.5	27.1	26.8	27.3	28.0
Crude birth rate(b)							
ACT	rate	13.6	12.9	12.3	12.8	12.8	12.9
Aust.	rate	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7
FERTILITY							
Age-specific fertility rate, ACT(c)							
15–19 years(d)	rate	11.7	10.6	9.8	11.3	8.8	8.1
20–24 years	rate	47.5	39.5	37.1	36.5	36.0	30.0
25–29 years	rate	96.5	98.6	96.0	93.7	90.1	81.5
30–34 years	rate	111.4	108.0	101.8	111.4	118.0	120.3
35–39 years	rate	54.5	51.2	51.5	53.5	55.8	70.7
40–44 years	rate	9.2	8.0	8.1	11.8	10.8	15.4
45–49 years(e)	rate	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.2
Total fertility rate(f)							
ACT	rate	1.653	1.576	1.519	1.591	1.603	1.637
Aust.	rate	1.755	1.756	1.729	1.759	1.754	1.774
Net reproduction rate(g)							
ACT	rate	0.816	0.764	0.743	0.778	0.769	0.779
Aust.	rate	0.846	0.844	0.833	0.848	0.842	0.820

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

(b) Per 1,000 population at 30 June.

(c) Births per 1,000 women.

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

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

(f) Births per woman.

(g) Daughters surviving to reproductive age per woman.

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

CONFINEMENTS

A confinement is a pregnancy which results in at least one live birth. During 2004, there were 4,086 confinements in the ACT.

Median age of parents

The median age of mothers for all confinements in the ACT during 2004 was 31.6 years. The median age for nuptial confinements (32.3 years) was higher than for exnuptial confinements (28.8 years).

The median age of fathers for all confinements in the ACT during 2004 was 33.4 years. The median age for fathers of nuptial confinements was 34.0 years, compared with 30.9 years for exnuptial confinements where paternity was acknowledged.

Nuptial and exnuptial confinements

In the ACT, 72% (2,900) of all confinements during 2004 occurred in a registered marriage. Of these, 44% (1,300) were the first confinement of the marriage. Nationally, 68% of all confinements occurred in a registered marriage and 43% of these were first confinements.

Nuptial and exnuptial confinements continued

Of the 1,100 exnuptial confinements in the ACT during 2004, paternity was acknowledged in 92% (1,000) of cases. This was above the national proportion of 89%.

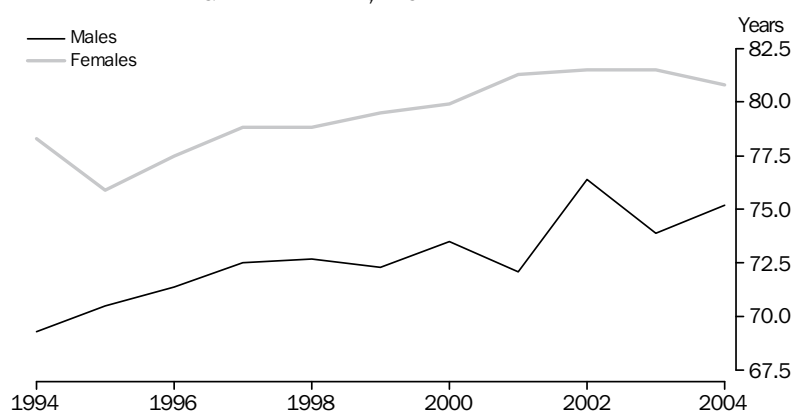
DEATHS

In 2004, there were 1,400 deaths registered of people usually resident in the ACT, registered during 2004. Of these deaths, 740 (52%) were male and 680 (48%) were female giving a sex ratio of 108.0 male deaths per 100 female deaths.

Age

In 2004, the median age at death in the ACT was 75.2 years for males, and 80.8 years for females. This represented an increase of 5.9 years for males and 2.5 years for females compared with 1994. The median age at death for both males and females in the ACT was lower than the national figures of 76.6 and 82.6 years respectively.

5.7 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, ACT



Source: Deaths, Australia, 2004 (cat. no. 3302.0).

Standardised death rate

The standardised death rate (SDR) eliminates the effect of the changing age structure of the population over time by relating them to a standard population.

In 2004, the SDR for the ACT was 5.6 deaths per 1,000 population. This represents a 26% decrease since 1994 (7.6 deaths per 1,000 population), and a 36% decrease since 1984 (8.8 deaths per 1,000 population). The ACT experienced the lowest SDR of all states and territories in 2004, continuing the trend of the past three decades.

Nationally, the SDR was 6.3 deaths per 1,000 population in 2004, compared with 8.1 in 1994 and 9.3 in 1984.

Infant deaths

There were 29 infant deaths (deaths of children less than one year of age) recorded in the ACT during 2004, compared with 24 recorded in 2003. The infant mortality rate for the ACT in 2004 was 6.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Infant deaths continued

5.8 SUMMARY STATISTICS, Deaths—1999–2004

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
DEATHS							
Registered deaths, ACT							
Male	no.	682	642	729	661	751	739
Female	no.	649	658	690	712	663	684
Total	no.	1 331	1 300	1 419	1 373	1 414	1 423
Standardised death rates^(a)							
ACT	rate	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.6
Aust.	rate	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.3
INFANT DEATHS							
Infant deaths^(b)							
ACT	no.	24	17	12	14	24	29
Aust.	no.	1 408	1 290	1 309	1 264	1 199	1 184
Infant mortality rate^(c)							
ACT	rate	5.6	4.2	3.0	3.4	5.8	6.9
Aust.	rate	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

(b) Death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

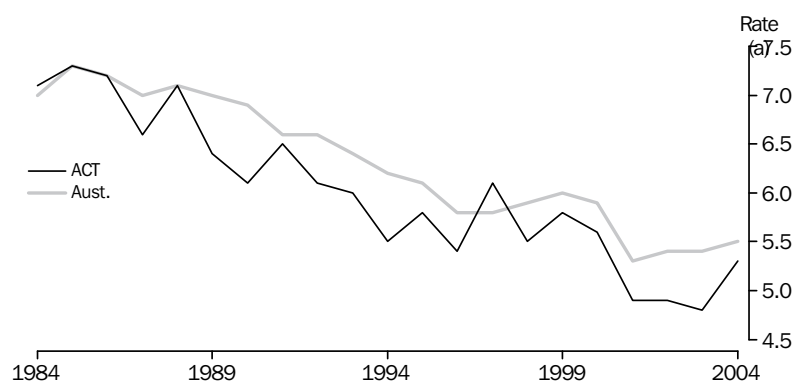
(c) The number of deaths of children under one year of age in one calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

Source: *Deaths, Australia, 2004* (cat. no. 3302.0); ABS data available on request.

MARRIAGES

There were 1,700 marriages registered in the ACT in 2004, an increase of 10% from the previous year, and an increase of 4% from the number of marriages registered in 1994. The crude marriage rate in the ACT increased between 2003 and 2004 from 4.8 marriages per 1,000 population to 5.3 marriages per 1,000 population.

The ACT crude marriage rate has been below the Australian rate in recent years, with the exception of 1997. In 2004, the Australian crude marriage rate was 5.5 while the ACT recorded a rate of 5.3.

5.9 CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES

(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 2004* (cat. no. 3306.55.001).

Previous marital status

Marriages in which neither party had been previously married accounted for 68% of registered marriages in the ACT in 2004, remaining much the same as those recorded in the previous year. There were 310 marriages (18%) in which one party had been married previously, and 250 (14%) in which both parties were remarrying.

Age at marriage

The long-term trend towards marrying at older ages continued in the ACT in 2004. The median age at marriage was 30.9 years for grooms and 28.9 years for brides. These were the oldest median ages ever recorded for the ACT, however they were below the national medians in 2004 of 31.5 years for grooms and 29.2 years for brides.

In the ACT during 2004, the median age at marriage for grooms who had never been married was 29.1 years and for brides it was 27.3 years. Nationally, the medians were 29.4 years for grooms and 27.5 years for brides.

Divorcees who remarried in the ACT in 2004 had median ages of 44.4 years for grooms and 41.0 years for brides. These were comparable with the national figures of 44.3 years for grooms and 40.7 years for brides.

Premarital cohabitation

The trend for people to cohabit prior to marriage continued in the ACT, with more than three-quarters (78%) of couples married in 2004 cohabiting before marriage. This was similar to the national figure of 76% of couples cohabiting prior to marriage.

During 2004, 86% of couples married in civil ceremonies in the ACT lived together before marriage, compared with 68% of those married in religious ceremonies.

Category of celebrant

During 2004, 57% of marriages in the ACT were performed by civil celebrants, and 43% by ministers of religion. There has been an increasing trend towards civil ceremonies over the past 30 years. In 1974, civil ceremonies accounted for 29% of all marriages in the ACT. By 1984 this figure had climbed to 44%. From the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, there was a levelling out in the number of civil ceremonies. In 1998 civil celebrants overtook ministers of religion as the preferred officiate in the ACT.

Nationally, civil celebrants performed 59% of marriages in 2004, while ministers of religion performed 41%.

5.10 RITES IN ACT MARRIAGES—1976–2004



Source: ABS data available on request.

DIVORCES

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

There were 1,600 divorces registered in the ACT in 2004. This was down 4% from the figure recorded in 2003 (1,700).

Age at divorce

The median age at divorce continued to increase in 2004 for the ACT as it did Australia-wide. In the ACT in 2004, the median age increased to 43.4 years for men and 40.6 years for women, an increase of 3.8 and 3.7 years respectively from 1994.

Nationally in 2004, the median age at divorce was 43.0 years for men and 40.3 years for women. This is an increase of 3.3 years for males and 3.5 years for females since 1994.

Median duration of marriage to divorce

For couples divorcing in the ACT in 2004, the median duration of marriage to divorce was 13.1 years which was higher than the national median duration of 12.3 years. The median duration of marriage to separation was also higher at 9.7 years in the ACT compared with 8.7 years nationally. In the ACT in the decade to 2004, the length of separation has fluctuated between 3.2 to 3.5 years.

Application for divorce

In 2004, wives accounted for 36% of all divorces applied for in the ACT, while husbands accounted for 26%. Nationally, 31% of applications for a divorce were made by husbands and 41% by wives. Joint applications comprised 38% of divorces in the ACT during 2004, compared with a national figure of 28%.

Application for divorce
continued

5.11 SUMMARY STATISTICS, Marriages and divorces—1999–2004

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MARRIAGES							
Marriages registered							
ACT	no.	1 814	1 735	1 572	1 583	1 558	1 719
Aust.	no.	114 316	113 429	103 130	105 435	106 394	110 958
Crude marriage rate(a)							
ACT	rate	5.8	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.3
Aust.	rate	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5
Previous marriage status,							
ACT							
First marriage both partners	no.	1 204	1 172	1 060	1 060	1 037	1 166
First marriage one partner	no.	324	313	278	282	296	308
Remarriage both partners	no.	286	250	234	241	225	245
Proportion of marriages performed by Ministers of religion							
ACT	%	47.9	48.5	48.6	46.1	46.3	42.9
Aust.	%	48.7	47.2	46.9	45.0	43.4	41.3
Proportion of marriages performed by Civil Celebrants							
ACT	%	52.1	51.5	51.4	53.9	53.7	57.1
Aust.	%	51.3	52.8	53.1	55.0	56.6	58.7
DIVORCES							
Divorces granted							
ACT(b)	no.	1 485	1 561	1 684	1 577	1 652	1 595
Aust.	no.	52 566	49 906	55 330	54 004	53 145	52 747
Median duration of marriage							
ACT	years	11.7	12.3	12.3	13.0	12.8	13.1
Aust.	years	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.3
Proportion of divorces involving children(c)							
ACT	%	55.8	58.0	53.1	51.9	54.0	45.6
Aust.	%	53.9	52.7	51.2	49.7	50.1	49.8

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

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

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

Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001), *Marriages, Australia 2004* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001), *Divorces, Australia 2004* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001), *Marriages and Divorces, 1995* (cat. no. 3310.0).

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

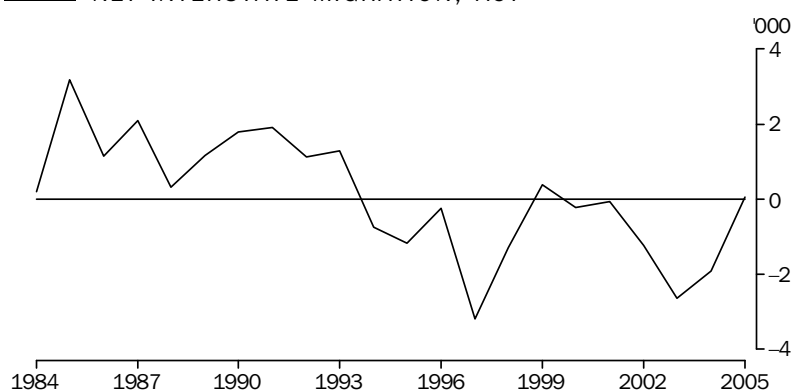
During year ended December 2005, the ACT lost 350 people through net overseas migration. This was the first year since 1999 that the ACT recorded negative net overseas migration.

Interstate migration

Net interstate migration for the ACT tends to be quite volatile due to its highly mobile and relatively small population. During 2005, the ACT experienced a small net interstate migration gain of 70 people. This represents the first annual gain from net interstate migration for the ACT since 1999.

Interstate migration
continued

5.12 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, ACT



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2005 (cat. no. 3101.0).

5.13 MIGRATION, ACT—1999–2004

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	19 469	19 965	19 716	19 575	18 335	17 470	18 444
Departures	19 091	20 183	19 788	20 807	20 979	19 378	18 377
Net interstate migration	378	-218	-72	-1 232	-2 644	-1 908	67
Overseas migration							
Arrivals	6 072	5 047	6 576	7 137	7 484	8 116	8 452
Departures	6 559	4 696	5 628	6 421	6 508	6 803	7 307
Net overseas migration(a)	-487	351	835	774	729	299	-375

(a) Includes migration adjustments.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2005 (cat. no. 3101.0).

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cat. no. 3218.0.55.001.

NON-ABS

ACT Registrar-General's Office, Births Deaths and Marriages Unit, *Top Ten Given Names by Year*, last viewed 10 August 2006, <<http://www.rgo.act.gov.au/bdm4.shtml>>.

CHAPTER **6** EDUCATION AND TRAINING



SCHOOLS

At February 2006, there were 139 primary and secondary schools operating in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), including one primary school in Jervis Bay Territory. Of these, 95 were government schools and 44 were non-government (Catholic and Independent). There were also 82 government preschools, 46 operating full-time and 36 operating part-time.

Government schools

Of the 95 government schools, 66 were primary schools (including the one in Jervis Bay), 13 were high schools, 4 were combined (primary/high) schools, 8 were secondary colleges and 4 were special schools.

There were 35,463 students attending ACT Government schools in February 2006, comprising 18,104 males (51%) and 17,359 females (49%). Primary schools accounted for the largest proportion (54%) of total students enrolled, followed by high schools (28%), secondary colleges (17%) and special schools (1%).

Non-government schools

In February 2006, the 44 non-government schools in the ACT were comprised of 23 Catholic systemic primary schools, four Catholic systemic secondary schools, and 17 independent schools (including one special school). Of the 24,679 students enrolled in these non-government schools in February 2006, 53% (13,059) attended Catholic systemic schools, and 47% (11,620) attended independent schools.

Close to half (48%, or 11,815 persons) of all non-government school students in February 2006 were attending primary schools. In comparison, 38% (9,342) were attending high schools, and 14% (3,522) were attending college/senior secondary schools. The proportions of male and female students attending non-government schools were the same as for government schools, namely 51% and 49% respectively.

Non-government schools
continued

6.1 SCHOOLS IN THE ACT—February 2006

	Government schools	Non-government schools
	no.	no.
Preschools		
Locations	82	..
Enrolments	3 369	..
Schools		
Locations	95	44
Enrolments(a)		
Primary	19 033	11 815
High school	10 095	9 342
College	6 013	3 522
Students		
Males	18 104	12 552
Females	17 359	12 127
Persons	35 463	24 679
Special schools		
Locations	4	1
Enrolments		
Males	216	..
Females	106	..
Persons	322	..

.. not applicable

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training: *Government Preschool Census Bulletin, February 2006*;
Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2006;
Non-government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2006.

Share of enrolments

The non-government schools share of total school enrolments varies according to the level of the school. In February 2006, non-government schools accounted for nearly half (48%) of all high school enrolments, however at the primary and college levels they accounted for 38% and 37% respectively. There has been no change in these proportions from February 2005. The non-government schools' share of all students also remained stable at 41% (for both male and female students) over the same period.

6.2 SHARE OF ENROLMENTS, ACT

	2005			2006		
	Government schools	Non-government schools	Non-government schools share	Government schools	Non-government schools	Non-government schools share
Schools	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Enrolments(a) (b)						
Primary	19 241	11 754	38	19 209	11 815	38
High school	10 237	9 274	48	10 194	9 342	48
College	5 903	3 526	37	6 060	3 522	37
Students(c)						
Males	18 237	12 440	41	18 104	12 552	41
Females	17 484	12 114	41	17 359	12 127	41
Persons	35 721	24 554	41	35 463	24 679	41

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

(b) Non-government school enrolment figures include special school students.

(c) Gender breakdown includes special school students.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Community Services:
Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2006;
Non-Government Schools Census Bulletin, February 2006.

Apparent retention rate

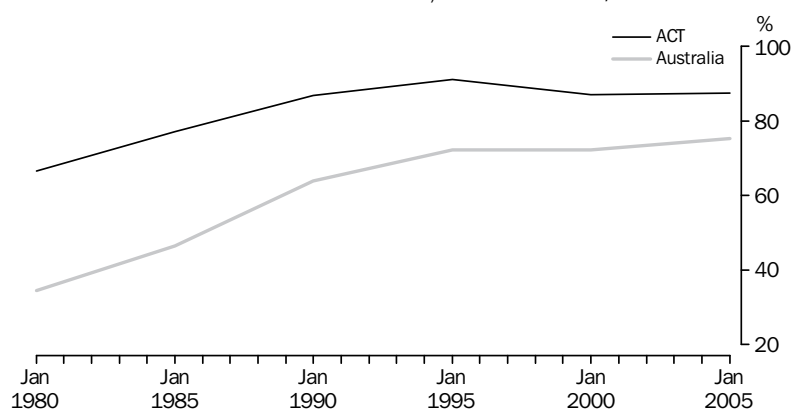
The apparent retention rate for full-time school students is the percentage of full-time students in a designated year/level of education who continue to a particular year/level of education. It provides an indication of the proportion of students who continue on at school.

The apparent retention rate of full-time students from Year 7 to Year 12 in 2005 for the ACT was 88%. This was comparable with the retention rate in 2004 (89%). In 2005, the retention rate for females (88%) was similar to the rate for males (87%).

The ACT's apparent retention rate in 2005 was the highest of all states and territories, a position the ACT has held for a number of years. The apparent retention rate for Australia as a whole in 2005 was 75%.

Over the longer term, the apparent retention rate of Year 12 students in the ACT rose from 67% in 1980 to peak at 91% in 1995, and then fall by 3% over the following decade to 2005. While the ACT had a consistently higher retention rate than Australia as a whole between 1980 and 2005, the gap has been getting smaller. In 1980, the ACT's apparent retention rate was 32 percentage points higher than Australia (35%). In 2005, the rate for the ACT was 12 percentage points higher than Australia (75%).

6.3 APPARENT RETENTION RATE, From Year 7/8 to Year 12



Source: *Schools, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4221.0).

SCHOOL TEACHING STAFF

In the ACT in 2005, there were 4,400 full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff, of which 2,077 taught at primary schools and 2,323 taught at secondary schools. Between 1998 and 2005, the number of teaching staff in primary schools increased by 23%, compared with a 5% increase for secondary school teachers over the same period.

For primary schools in the ACT, the ratio of students to teachers was 15.0, which was lower than the national ratio of 16.2. For government primary schools in the ACT, the ratio was 13.8 compared with 17.5 for non-government schools.

The ratio of secondary school students to secondary school teachers in the ACT was 12.3 in 2005, which was similar to the national ratio (12.2). In the ACT, the ratio for government secondary schools (11.8) was lower than non-government schools (13.0).

SCHOOL TEACHING STAFF

*continued***6.4** STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF (a)(b), ACT—2005

	TEACHING STAFF (FTE)		STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF RATIO	
	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Secondary schools
1998	1 693	2 215	19.1	12.8
1999	1 794	2 220	18.0	12.7
2000	1 791	2 195	18.1	12.8
2001	1 853	2 256	17.6	12.5
2002	1 932	2 291	16.7	12.4
2003	1 980	2 321	16.1	12.3
2004	2 050	2 323	15.4	12.2
2005	2 077	2 323	15.0	12.3

(a) Full-time equivalent.

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

Source: *Schools, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4221.0).VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
AND TRAINING

In 2005, there were a total of 69 registered training organisations who delivered publicly funded vocational education and training (VET), with Technical and Further Education (TAFE) provided by Canberra Institute of Technology. There were 23,000 students undertaking VET courses in 2005, compared with 22,300 in 2004.

Since 2003, more females have been undertaking vocational education and training in the ACT than males. In 2005, there were 11,800 female students compared with 11,100 male students.

6.5 STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, ACT

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
2000	10.5	9.7	20.2
2001	11.0	9.7	20.7
2002	10.0	9.8	19.7
2003	10.6	11.3	21.8
2004	10.8	11.5	22.3
2005	11.1	11.8	23.0

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: National VET provider collection, 2005*.

In 2005, the most popular fields of education for VET students in the ACT were Management and commerce (6,900 enrolments), Society and culture (5,600 enrolments) and Engineering and related technologies (3,100 enrolments).

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
AND TRAINING*continued***6.6** VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COURSE ENROLMENTS,
By field of education—ACT—2005

<i>Field of education</i>	<i>Number of course enrolments</i>
	'000
Natural and physical sciences	0.5
Information technology	1.9
Engineering and related technologies	3.1
Architecture and building	1.3
Agriculture, environment and related studies	1.1
Health	1.2
Education	1.0
Management and commerce	6.9
Society and culture	5.6
Creative arts	1.2
Food, hospitality and personal services	2.4
Mixed field programs	1.8
Total	28.1

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd,
*Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics:
 National VET provider collection, 2005.*

HIGHER EDUCATION

In 2004, there were 28,840 students enrolled in tertiary institutions in the ACT. The majority (64%, or 18,332 students) were completing a Bachelor degree. The second largest proportion (24% or 6,975) were completing a Higher degree, followed by other post-graduate studies (10% or 2,854). Most students (66%) were attending tertiary institutions full-time. Female students outnumbered male students (14,619 to 14,221).

Fifty per cent of all students (14,476) were studying at the Australian National University, followed by the University of Canberra (40% or 11,632).

6.7 TERTIARY STUDENTS ENROLLED, By course type—ACT—2004(a)

	<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>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	717	332	1 002	—	—	85	2 136
Australian National University	4 089	1 239	8 766	77	—	305	14 476
University of Canberra	2 063	1 225	8 152	1	22	169	11 632
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	106	58	412	—	—	20	596
Total	6 975	2 854	18 332	78	22	579	28 840

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Enrolments for the Australian Catholic University are as at 31 March 2004. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year 2004.

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

6.8 TERTIARY STUDENTS, Enrolment type and gender—ACT—2004(a)

	INTERNAL		EXTERNAL AND MULTI-MODAL		Males	Females	Persons
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	1 159	722	10	245	1 741	395	2 136
Australian National University	10 533	3 755	115	73	7 231	7 245	14 476
University of Canberra	1 095	1 250	5 802	—	5 103	6 529	11 632
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	322	266	—	8	146	450	596
Total	13 109	5 993	5 927	326	14 221	14 619	28 840

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Enrolments for the Australian Catholic University are as at 31 March 2004. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year 2004.

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

Indigenous enrolments

There were 216 Indigenous students attending tertiary institutions in the ACT during 2004. This was higher than the 2003 figure (200). The institution with the largest number of Indigenous students in 2004 was the University of Canberra (97, or 45% of Indigenous students) followed by the Australian National University (88 or 41%). In total, Indigenous tertiary students made up 0.8% of all tertiary students in the ACT.

6.9 INDIGENOUS TERTIARY STUDENTS, ACT(a)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
NUMBER (no.)					
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	2	1	19	27	28
Australian National University	80	67	75	70	88
University of Canberra	81	67	101	98	97
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	8	7	7	5	3
Total	171	142	202	200	216
PROPORTION (b) (%)					
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.4
Australian National University	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
University of Canberra	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5
Total	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8

(a) Enrolments at the Australian Catholic University are as at 31 March 2004. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year 2004.

(b) Proportion of all students attending institution.

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

Overseas students

In 2004, there were 5,633 overseas students studying at ACT tertiary institutions. Of these, 3,249 (58%) were male and 2,384 (42%) were female. Twenty-six per cent (1,471 overseas students) were located offshore whilst undertaking their studies.

*Overseas students**continued*

The two largest tertiary institutions in the ACT, the Australian National University and the University of Canberra account for the majority of overseas tertiary students. In 2004, 24% of enrolments (3,087 persons) at the Australian National University and 27% of enrolments at the University of Canberra (2,425 persons) were for overseas students.

6.10 OVERSEAS STUDENTS, Gender and onshore/offshore status—ACT—2004(a)

	GENDER		ONSHORE/OFFSHORE STATUS		Total overseas students	Overseas proportion of all students
	Males	Females	Onshore	Offshore		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA)	104	13	117	—	117	5.5
Australian National University	1 799	1 288	2 638	449	3 087	23.6
University of Canberra	1 346	1 079	1 403	1 022	2 425	26.8
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)(b)	—	4	4	—	4	0.7
Total	3 249	2 384	4 162	1 471	5 633	23.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) The gender split is an estimate.

(a) Enrolments at the Australian Catholic University are as at 31 March 2004. Enrolments for all other institutions are for the full year 2004.

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

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

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

At July 2005, 5,664 students at educational institutions in the ACT were receiving financial assistance. Austudy assistance went to 506 students (9%), while 5,292 were receiving Youth Allowance (87%). The number of students receiving Austudy in July 2005 was down 25% on June 2004, whilst the number receiving Youth Allowance was down by 7%.

ABSTUDY provides a means-tested living allowance and other supplementary benefits to eligible Indigenous secondary and tertiary students. Primary students living at home and aged 14 years or more on 1 January in the year of study may also be eligible for assistance.

At January 2005, there were 222 students receiving ABSTUDY in the ACT (4% of all students receiving assistance). This was an increase of 9% from January 2004.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

*continued***6.11** STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION (a), ACT

	2003	2004	2005
	no.	no.	no.
Austudy	798	679	506
Youth Allowance(b)	5 558	5 292	4 936
ABStudy(c)	356	389	222
Total	6 712	6 360	5 664

- (a) Due to a change in the way student assistance data is collected in 2000, these data are not directly comparable with data before that time.
- (b) Youth allowance includes full-time students only. Excludes students receiving other forms of assistance while doing part-time study. Introduced in July 1998.
- (c) ABStudy data is calendar year based, the data has been sourced from Centrelink.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF
INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY

*Households with access to
home computers*

In 2004–05, 99,000 ACT households had access to home computers, representing 79% of all households in the ACT. The ACT continued to record the highest proportion of households with access to a home computer of all states and territories.

6.12 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO HOME COMPUTERS

	2003		2004–05	
	Number of households	Proportion of all households(a)	Number of households	Proportion of all households(a)
	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Capital Territory	99	80	99	79
New South Wales	1 653	65	1 723	67
Victoria	1 278	68	1 306	68
Queensland	957	65	1 026	67
South Australia	390	62	409	64
Western Australia	512	67	545	69
Tasmania	111	57	119	61
Northern Territory	np	np	38	71
Total	5 038	66	5 266	67

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2004–05 (cat. no. 8146.0).

*Households with home
Internet access*

In 2004–05 in the ACT, 84,000 households had home Internet access, an increase of 2,000 households from 2003 (82,000). The proportion of ACT households with Internet access in 2004–05 (67%) continued to be higher than any other state or territory.

Households with home

Internet access *continued***6.13** HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS

	2003		2004-05	
	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Proportion of all households(a)</i>	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Proportion of all households(a)</i>
	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Capital Territory	82	66	84	67
New South Wales	1 365	54	1 455	56
Victoria	1 019	54	1 085	57
Queensland	757	52	861	56
South Australia	300	48	323	50
Western Australia	406	53	456	58
Tasmania	78	41	94	48
Northern Territory	np	np	34	61
Total	4 039	53	4 393	56

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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

Source: *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2004-05* (cat. no. 8146.0)

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CHAPTER **7** HEALTH



SELECTED HEALTH
CHARACTERISTICS

According to results from the 2004–05 National Health Survey (NHS), 59% of Australian Capital Territory (ACT) residents aged 15 years and over rated their health as either excellent or very good.

For all ACT residents, the most common long term conditions reported in the NHS were SHORT SIGHTEDNESS and LONG SIGHTEDNESS at 27% and 25% respectively. These were followed by HAYFEVER AND ALLERGIC RHINITIS at 22%, and BACK PAIN/SYMPTOMS and MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS at 14% each.

Of ACT residents aged 65 years and over, almost half (49%) reported ARTHRITIS as a long term condition. This was the second most reported condition for this age group, behind LONG SIGHTEDNESS (56%). Forty-three per cent reported in the NHS they had CONSULTED A GP/SPECIALIST in the two weeks prior to being surveyed, while almost one-fifth (19%) had CONSULTED AN OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL.

Ten per cent of people aged 65 years and over reported they had HIGH/VERY HIGH PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, compared with 12% of people aged 18–64 years.

The most reported risk behaviour by people aged 18–64 years was consuming FOUR SERVES OR LESS OF VEGETABLES PER DAY (90%), which was followed by SEDENTARY/LOW EXERCISE LEVEL (63%). Next were ONE SERVE OR LESS OF FRUIT PER DAY and OVERWEIGHT/OBESE (49% respectively). The least reported risk behaviours of this age group were RISKY/HIGH ALCOHOL RISK (15%) and CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS (17%).

7.1 SELECTED HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS, ACT: Weighted estimates—2004–05

	Children 1–14 years	Children 15–17 years	18–64 years	65 years and over	Total
	%	%	%	%	'000
Self assessed health status					
Excellent/very good	. .	86.8	60.3	35.7	149.6
Good	. .	10.5	28.4	29.8	70.3
Fair/poor	. .	2.6	11.3	34.4	34.2
Selected long term conditions(a)					
Arthritis	np	np	12.6	49.0	41.2
Asthma	9.9	9.2	10.4	9.7	32.3
Back pain/problems n.e.c. & disc disorders	np	np	17.3	24.8	44.9
Deafness (complete/partial)	1.7	5.7	8.2	29.6	27.6
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	2.1	19.5	10.0
Hayfever & allergic rhinitis	13.4	22.7	24.8	15.9	68.5
Heart, stroke & vascular conditions(b)	np	np	2.8	18.1	11.8
Hypertensive disease	—	—	9.8	40.3	32.3
Long sightedness	3.4	3.9	28.4	56.3	79.0
Malignant neoplasms	—	—	1.5	8.3	5.5
Mental & behavioural problems	7.1	8.5	15.7	16.5	43.6
Osteoporosis	—	—	1.8	18.2	9.1
Short sightedness	4.3	18.0	32.3	38.2	84.6
High/very high psychological distress(c)	. .	. .	12.4	9.7	29.1
Risk behaviours					
Current daily smokers	. .	. .	16.9	4.9	37.2
Risky/high alcohol risk	. .	. .	14.7	11.3	34.5
Sedentary/low level exercise	. .	51.4	62.9	72.0	160.9
Overweight/obese	. .	15.3	49.1	46.0	119.4
1 serve or less of fruit per day	. .	49.9	48.5	31.9	(d) 123.2
4 serves or less of vegetables per day	. .	95.6	90.1	87.5	(e) 239.7
Actions taken in previous 2 weeks					
Hospital inpatient(f)	np	np	0.7	1.9	2.2
Visited casualty/outpatients/day clinic	3.1	4.0	4.3	6.5	13.4
Consulted GP/specialist	13.4	12.6	18.8	43.4	62.4
Consulted dentist	7.9	7.9	5.3	8.3	19.5
Consulted OHP(g)	10.6	7.3	14.2	19.4	43.3
Days away from work/study	11.5	15.5	9.1	—	28.5
Other days of reduced activity	6.5	9.8	12.8	18.7	37.9
All persons ('000)	62.5	13.0	212.3	28.7	316.5

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Conditions which have lasted or are expected to last for 6 months or more.

(b) Includes ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, oedema and heart failure, and diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries.

(c) Kessler 10 scores of 22 or more.

(d) Aged 12 years and over, includes those who did not eat fruit.

(e) Aged 12 years and over, includes those who did not eat vegetables.

(f) Discharged from a stay in hospital.

(g) Other health professional.

Source: National Health Survey 2004–05: Summary of Results.
(cat. no. 4362.0)

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

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

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

continued

Health services in the ACT are provided by the Commonwealth, the ACT Government, private individuals, companies and voluntary organisations. Health care is available from public and private hospitals, medical practitioners and a broad range of community health services concerned with both the treatment and prevention of ill health. All health professionals are required, under statutory authority, to register annually with the board established for each profession.

At 30 June 2005, there were 9,214 registered health professionals in the ACT, up 573 practitioners from 2004 (8,641). Sixty-two per cent of this increase was due to registered nurses, up 355 persons. Registered nurses recorded the highest number of registered health professionals in the ACT in 2005 (4,257), more than doubling the number of the next largest occupation, Medical practitioners (2,046). Podiatrists was the only occupation that registered a decline between 2004 and 2005 (down six practitioners).

7.2 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, By occupation—ACT—At 30 June 2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Chiropractors	41	46	48	49	53
Dental hygienists	30	34	38	41	45
Dental specialists	35	39	40	38	38
Dental technicians	59	63	69	82	82
Dentists	199	241	255	250	250
Enrolled nurses	722	833	751	782	804
Medical practitioners	1 721	1 806	1 886	1 945	2 046
Optometrists	63	74	83	94	96
Osteopaths	26	26	29	33	36
Pharmacists	355	352	359	365	396
Physiotherapists	321	336	327	354	365
Podiatrists	39	43	46	46	40
Psychologists	497	554	615	660	706
Registered nurses	3 745	3 858	3 881	3 902	4 257
Total	7 853	8 305	8 427	8 641	9 214

Source: ACT Health, *Annual Report 2004–2005*.

HOSPITALISATION

Separations

Separation refers to the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by either being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital, or changing type of care (for example, from having an acute illness to rehabilitation). Data are only available for public hospitals in 2002–03 and 2003–04.

In-patient hospital services in the ACT are provided by public services at The Canberra Hospital and the Calvary Public Hospital. In-patient hospital services for private patients in the ACT are provided by the Calvary Private Hospital, the John James Memorial Hospital and the National Capital Private Hospital.

According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), there were 69,029 public hospital separations in the ACT during 2003–04. This was an increase of 5,286 separations (8%) from 2002–03. Nationally, there were 4.2 million public hospital separations during 2003–04, an increase of 3% (109,524 separations) compared with 2002–03.

Same day separations

Some patients are admitted into hospital and separate on the same day. Over the last four years, same day separations in ACT public hospitals have steadily increased. During 2003–04, some 39,024 patients had same day separations in public hospitals (57% of separations).

Average length of stay

The average length of stay for patients admitted to ACT public hospitals was 3.4 days during 2003–04. This was similar to the average length of stay for the previous three years.

During 2003–04 for the ACT, the average length of stay, excluding same day separations, was 6.5 days, compared with 6.6 days in 2002–03. The national average length of stay in 2003–04, excluding same day separations, was 6.7 days.

7.3 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a), ACT

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
Separations (no.)				
Public hospitals	61 308	61 945	63 743	69 029
Private hospitals	24 606	27 186	np	np
<i>Total</i>	85 914	89 131	np	np
Same day separations (no.)				
Public hospitals	32 305	33 292	36 145	39 024
Private hospitals	11 797	13 127	np	np
<i>Total</i>	44 102	46 419	np	np
Average length of stay (days)				
Public hospitals	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4
Private hospitals	3.3	3.1	np	np
<i>Total</i>	3.5	3.4	np	np
Average length of stay, excluding same day separations (days)				
Public hospitals	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5
Private hospitals	5.3	5.1	np	np
<i>Total</i>	6.0	6.0	np	np
Separations per 1,000 population(b)				
Public hospitals	209.4	216.3	219.7	235.6
Private hospitals	83.1	93.9	np	np
<i>Total</i>	292.5	310.3	np	np
Patient days (no.)				
Public hospitals	216 270	220 017	219 493	235 195
Private hospitals	80 236	84 333	np	np
<i>Total</i>	296 506	304 350	np	np

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(b) Figures are directly age-standardised to the Australian population.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Australian Hospital Statistics* 2000–01, 2001–02, 2002–03, 2003–04.

ACCESS TO ELECTIVE SURGERY

Access to elective surgery is based on a clinical assessment of the need for surgery. For December 2005, the mean and median waiting times were:

ACCESS TO ELECTIVE
SURGERY *continued*

- Mean Waiting Times for December 2005:
 - Category 1 (Admission within 30 days desirable) 15 days
 - Category 2 (Admission within 90 days desirable) 115 days
 - Category 3 (Admission at some time in the future) 225 days.
- Median Waiting Times for December 2005:
 - Category 1 (Admission within 30 days desirable) 15 days
 - Category 2 (Admission within 90 days desirable) 70 days
 - Category 3 (Admission at some time in the future) 138 days.

There were a number of additions to and removals from the waiting list in December 2005. They were:

7.4 ELECTIVE SURGERY WAITING LIST, Additions and removals

	December 2005	Year to 31 December 2005
Additions to	675	5 191
All removals	686	5 230

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

NON-ADMITTED PATIENT
CARE AND OCCASIONS OF
SERVICE

In 2003–04, there was a total of 437,649 individual occasions of service for non-admitted patients in ACT public hospitals. The highest serviced areas were OTHER MEDICAL/SURGICAL/OBSTETRIC (204,816 occasions), ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY (97,145), and RADIOLOGY AND ORGAN IMAGING (62,506).

7.5 NON-ADMITTED PATIENTS, ACT—2003–2004

	Non-admitted patient care no.
Accident & emergency	97 145
Pathology	33 982
Radiology & organ imaging	62 506
Other medical/surgical/obstetric	204 816
Mental health	4 819
Pharmacy	513
Allied health	10 190
Community health	7 238
Other outreach	16 440
Total individual occasions of service	437 649

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Australian Hospital Statistics, 2003–04*.

AVERAGE MEDICARE USE AND BENEFITS

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

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

In 2004–05, the HIC paid Medicare benefits of \$128.3m to people enrolled in Medicare with an ACT address. The average value of benefits paid that year was \$395 per person, an increase of about \$51 per person from 2003–04. Nationally in 2004–05, the average value of benefits paid was higher at \$488 per person. For males, the average value of benefits paid nationally (\$605 per male) was almost double that paid in the ACT (\$309 per male).

Of all states and territories, the ACT maintained the second lowest average value of benefits per person, after the Northern Territory at \$249 per person.

7.6 AVERAGE SERVICES AND BENEFITS, Per person—2004–05

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF SERVICES		AVERAGE VALUE OF BENEFITS	
	ACT	Aust.	ACT	Aust.
Sex	no.	no.	\$	\$
Male	9	12	309	605
Female	11	14	479	570
Persons	9	12	395	488

Source: Department of Health and Ageing, *Medicare Statistics, December quarter 2005*.

PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE

At 31 December 2005, there were a total of 171,103 people covered by private health insurance in the ACT. This was an increase of 2,290 people from 31 December 2004 (168,813).

The ACT continued to maintain a higher proportion of the population with private health insurance than any other state or territory. At 31 December 2005, 53% of the ACT's population was covered by private health insurance, which was higher than the national proportion of 43%.

In the ACT, most private health cover was taken out by people in the age group of 45–49 years (15,319 people), followed by people aged 50–54 years (15,303 people) and 55–59 years (14,616 people).

PRIVATE HEALTH
INSURANCE *continued***7.7** TOTAL HOSPITAL MEMBERSHIP, ACT—at 31 December

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Persons covered						
Males	no.	85 521	80 756	80 810	81 265	82 190
Females	no.	91 901	86 919	87 015	87 548	88 913
Persons	no.	177 422	167 675	167 825	168 813	171 103
Percentage of population	%	57	52	52	52	53

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council, Annual Coverage Survey – 31 December.

AUSTRALIAN ORGAN
DONOR REGISTER

The Australian Organ Donor Register is administered by Medicare Australia on behalf of the Australian Government and provides a simple way for people to record their consent (or objection) to becoming an organ and/or tissue donor for transplantation.

As at 31 December 2005 in the ACT, a total of 10,664 people (6,313 females and 4,351 males) had registered their consent to be organ and tissue donors on the Australian Organ Donor Register.

The 25–34 year age group had the highest number of registrations for females (1,451), while the highest number of registrations for males was in the 35–44 year age group (881). Nationally, 710,706 people (407,633 females and 303,073 males) have registered their consent as organ and tissue donors.

7.8 NUMBER OF AUSTRALIAN ORGAN DONOR REGISTRATIONS(a), By age group and sex—at 31 December 2005

	16–17 years	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total
Males								
ACT	83	358	846	881	810	726	647	4 351
NSW	1 953	4 740	9 085	13 749	14 720	17 567	21 658	83 472
Vic.	1 047	5 014	11 206	13 615	12 948	12 459	12 270	68 559
Qld	8 474	3 477	7 580	10 502	10 841	11 909	12 300	65 083
SA	6 682	2 057	2 887	4 150	4 606	5 427	6 820	32 629
WA	392	2 914	5 640	7 814	7 772	7 805	7 783	40 120
Tas.	81	532	974	1 311	1 547	1 564	1 480	7 489
NT	25	77	282	369	279	215	123	1 370
Total	18 737	19 169	38 500	52 391	53 523	57 672	63 081	303 073
Females								
ACT	130	749	1 451	1 248	1 103	949	683	6 313
NSW	2 005	7 201	15 201	19 160	19 646	21 901	22 209	107 323
Vic.	1 627	9 665	19 076	19 658	17 418	15 876	13 940	97 260
Qld	8 810	6 631	13 321	15 474	14 805	14 419	12 238	85 698
SA	6 629	3 271	4 950	5 992	6 244	7 096	7 419	41 601
WA	591	5 837	10 274	11 387	10 647	9 624	8 328	56 688
Tas.	140	1 057	1 827	2 108	2 161	1 958	1 553	10 804
NT	41	226	529	475	344	214	117	1 946
Total	19 973	34 637	66 629	75 502	72 368	72 037	66 487	407 633

(a) Excludes Cocos Island, Norfolk Island and Christmas Island.

Source: Medicare Australia, *Australian Organ Donor Register – Consent Registrations & 16–17 Intent Registrations as at 31 December 2005*.

ILLICIT DRUG, ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO USE

In the ACT during 2003–04, there was a total of 413 arrests for either consuming or providing illicit drugs. The largest proportion of these (65%, or 267 arrests) were for Cannabis. This was followed by Amphetamine-type stimulants (24% or 99), and Heroin and other opioids (9% or 39). Males accounted for 82% (340) of the total arrests related to illicit drugs in the ACT in 2003–04.

7.9 ILLICIT DRUG USE ARRESTS, ACT—2003–04

	CONSUMER			PROVIDER			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All drugs	262	61	323	77	12	89	340	73	413
Cannabis	177	40	217	42	8	50	219	48	267
Heroin and other opioids	18	5	23	15	—	15	34	5	39
Amphetamine-type stimulants	60	16	76	19	4	23	79	20	99
Cocaine	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
Hallucinogens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steroids	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Other and unknown drugs	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Australian Crime Commission, *Illicit Drug Data Report*, 2004–05.

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

During 2003–04, eight government-funded alcohol and other drug treatment agencies supplied data for the ACT. During this period, these service providers registered a total of 1,317 clients for closed treatments. The number of closed treatments was highest for clients aged 20–29 years (516 treatments). The most common principal drugs that clients were treated for were Cannabis (30%), Alcohol (22%) and Heroin (20%).

7.10 CLOSED TREATMENT(a), Principle drug of concern by age group—ACT and Australia—2003–04

ACT

	10–19 years	20–29 years	30–39 years	40–49 years	50–59 years	60 years and over	Total(b)	Australia	
								%	no.
Principal drug (%)									
Alcohol	17	18.6	25.7	33.8	57.7	—	22.4	37.5	48 500
Amphetamines	14.4	20.9	16.5	16.2	3.8	40.0	17.5	11.0	14 208
Benzodiazepines	2.2	4.1	1.5	5.1	11.5	20.0	3.3	2.1	2 711
Cannabis	52.9	24.0	26.0	18.4	—	20.0	29.5	22.0	28 427
Cocaine	0.4	1.0	0.6	2.2	—	—	0.8	0.2	272
Ecstasy	—	0.8	—	3.7	3.8	—	0.8	0.4	508
Heroin	10.1	25.4	24.5	13.2	19.2	20.0	20.2	18.0	23 326
Methadone	2.2	2.9	2.7	4.4	—	—	2.7	1.9	2 404
Nicotine	0.4	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	0.5	1.5	2 001
Other(c)	0.7	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.8	—	2.4	4.9	6 342
Total (%) (d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
Total (no.) (d)	278	516	339	136	26	5	1 317	—	129 331

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in the Australian Capital Territory: Report on the National Minimum Data Set, 2003–04*.

(b) Includes not stated for age.

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

SERIOUS INJURIES

During 2004–05, emergency departments in the ACT treated 93,710 people, a 3% decrease from 2003–04, when 96,653 people were treated. Over the same period, there was a 42% decrease in the demand for Non-urgent treatment, and a 3% decrease in the demand for Resuscitation treatment in the emergency departments. The demand for Emergency treatment rose by 3%, and the demand for Semi-urgent treatment rose by 9%.

7.11 PUBLIC HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PRESENTATION, ACT

	Resuscitate(a)	Emergency(b)	Urgent(c)	Semi-urgent(d)	Non-urgent(e)	Total
1999–2000	779	2 998	17 770	34 943	27 868	84 358
2000–01	812	3 025	19 181	36 550	33 169	92 737
2001–02	1 000	3 638	18 918	35 055	36 514	95 126
2002–03	1 021	3 831	19 709	35 261	36 326	96 148
2003–04	1 073	6 802	22 207	39 573	26 998	96 653
2004–05	1 045	6 976	26 599	43 316	15 774	93 710

(a) Resuscitation – treatment required immediately.

(d) Semi-urgent – treatment is required within one hour.

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

(e) Non-urgent – treatment is required within 120 minutes.

(c) Urgent – treatment required within 30 minutes.

Source: ACT Health, *Annual Report, 2004–2005*.

SUICIDE

Suicide continues to be a major public health issue. Although death by suicide is a relatively uncommon event (nationally, 1.6% of all deaths registered in 2004 were attributed to suicide), the human and economic costs are substantial. Apart from the loss of human life, the health care costs associated with attempted suicide, and also the

SUICIDE *continued*

circumstances surrounding the death, can be very difficult for family and friends to deal with.

In 2004, there were 26 suicides registered in the ACT, a decrease of 9 suicides (26%) from 2003. The national suicide figure in 2004 was 2,098 people, a decrease of 5% from 2003 (2,213). Fluctuations in suicide numbers from year to year, especially in smaller jurisdictions such as the ACT, are to be expected because of the small numbers involved.

7.12 SUICIDES, By sex and state/territory(a)—1999–2004

	ACT	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Males									
1999	35	689	440	396	155	192	68	27	2 002
2000	25	588	382	421	161	206	40	37	1 860
2001	34	613	412	406	168	212	51	39	1 935
2002	22	552	386	431	140	188	54	44	1 817
2003	np	510	409	371	154	167	54	np	1 736
2004	19	464	396	371	141	156	70	44	1 661
Female									
1999	10	180	112	84	45	44	10	5	490
2000	4	142	129	120	38	55	10	5	503
2001	12	172	129	93	39	57	13	4	519
2002	4	140	142	106	30	54	16	11	503
2003	np	130	131	95	39	59	15	np	477
2004	7	123	125	82	37	38	18	7	437
Persons									
1999	45	869	552	480	200	236	78	32	2 492
2000	29	730	511	541	199	261	50	42	2 363
2001	46	785	541	499	207	269	64	43	2 454
2002	26	692	528	537	170	242	70	55	2 320
2003	35	640	540	466	193	226	69	44	2 213
2004	26	587	521	453	178	194	88	51	2 098

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) State or territory of usual residence.

Source: *Suicides, 1994 to 2004* (cat. no. 3309.0).

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CHAPTER **8**

**WELFARE AND COMMUNITY
SERVICES**



INCOME SUPPORT

The Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA) is responsible for providing income support, via Centrelink, to:

- the aged
- people with a disability
- carers
- youth and students
- families with children
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- the homeless
- people living in rural and remote areas.

Of ACT Centrelink clients receiving income support in December 2005, the highest number of people (39,116, or 12% of the ACT population) were receiving some form of Family tax benefit. This was followed by the Age pension (17,643 people, or 5.4%), and the Disability support pension (7,052 or 2.2%).

In each of these cases, the proportions of the ACT population receiving income support were lower than the national proportions.

INCOME SUPPORT

*continued***8.1** CENTRELINK CLIENTS (a)(b)—December 2005

	<i>ACT clients</i>		<i>Australian clients</i>		<i>ACT clients as proportion of Australian clients</i>
	no.	% of population	no.	% of population	%
Support for the aged					
Age pension	17 643	5.4	1 911 517	9.3	0.9
Widow class B pension	—	—	803	—	—
Wife pension (age)	94	—	17 294	0.1	0.5
Support for people with a disability					
Disability support pension	7 052	2.2	712 098	3.5	1.0
Wife pension (DSP)	123	—	26 495	0.1	0.5
Sickness allowance	98	—	8 073	—	1.2
Support for carers					
Carer payment	640	0.2	100 872	0.5	0.6
Carer allowance(c)	3 642	1.1	356 551	1.7	1.0
Labour market assistance					
Newstart allowance	4 253	1.3	437 688	2.1	1.0
Parenting payment—single	4 773	1.5	437 958	2.1	1.1
Mature age allowance	71	—	16 474	0.1	0.4
Partner allowance	286	0.1	67 182	0.3	0.4
Widow allowance	328	0.1	45 363	0.2	0.7
Special benefit	108	—	7 300	—	1.5
Youth and student support					
Austudy	344	0.1	21 857	0.1	1.6
Youth allowance	4 831	1.5	323 981	1.6	1.5
Family Assistance(d)					
Family tax benefit A(e)	22 191	6.8	1 808 800	8.8	1.2
Family tax benefit B(e)	16 925	5.2	1 383 101	6.8	1.2
Double orphan pension	<20	—	1 131	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Total population for welfare recipient data is considered to be those people aged 15 years and over.

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

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

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

Source: Centrelink, Data available on request.

CHILD CARE

At March 2006, School age care and Long day care were the most used child care services in the ACT with 6,158 and 5,659 places respectively. School age care had decreased from 6,316 places in 2005, while Long day care increased from 5,403 places.

Overall, the total number of child care places in the ACT decreased in the year to March 2006, from 14,873 to 14,435. The total number of licences remained stable over the same period at 228.

CHILD CARE *continued***8.2** CHILD CARE SERVICES, ACT—March 2006

	<i>Number of licenses current</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Family day care(a)	5	1 788
Independent preschools	8	410
Long day care	101	5 659
Play school	21	420
School age care	93	6 158
Total	228	14 435

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

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

ADOPTIONS

Each state and territory has responsibility for all aspects of child adoption within its own jurisdiction, and each has its own legislation regarding adoption. In the ACT, legislation governing adoption operates under the *Adoption Act 1993*.

There are several categories of adoption used:

- Placement adoptions are those where the child generally has had no previous contact or relationship with the adoptive parent(s). Placement adoptions may be Local or Intercountry. Local placement adoptions are adoptions of children who were born in Australia, or were permanent residents before the adoption. Intercountry placement adoptions are adoptions of children from countries other than Australia.
- Known child adoptions are adoptions of children who have a pre-existing relationship with the adoptive parent(s). These include adoptions by step-parents, other relatives and carers.

There were 20 adoptions in the ACT during 2004–05. This is the lowest number since 1998–99 (14), and 13 less adoptions than 2003–04 (33). Fifteen (75%) of the total adoptions in 2004–05 were categorised as Placement adoptions. Within this adoption group, 12 were Intercountry and three were Local. The five remaining adoptions were Known child adoptions.

8.3 ADOPTIONS, By category—ACT

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Placement adoptions							
Local	1	2	2	3	1	2	3
Intercountry	11	11	18	9	15	26	12
Total	12	13	20	12	16	28	15
Known child adoptions	2	11	7	11	9	5	5
Total adoptions	14	24	27	23	25	33	20

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Adoptions, Australia, 2004–05*.

Access to information

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

Under the *Act*, contact vetoes may be registered. 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. The *Adoption Act 1993* allows adopted people over the age of 17 years 6 months, adoptive parents, birth parents, adult birth relatives, adoptive relatives and certain other relatives the right to lodge a contact veto.

8.4 INFORMATION APPLICATIONS AND CONTACT VETOES LODGED (a), By applicant type—ACT—2004–05

	Information applications lodged	Contact vetoes lodged	Contact vetoes in place as at 30 June 2004
	no.	no.	no.
Adopted person	17	—	41
Adoptive mother	—	—	17
Adoptive father	2	—	15
Birth mother	8	—	22
Birth father	—	—	1
Other birth relative	6	—	1
Other adoptive relative	—	—	2
Child of adopted person	—	na	na
Other	—	. .	—
Total	33	—	99

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) In the Australian Capital Territory, the release of identifying information cannot be vetoed.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Adoptions, 2004–05*.

CHILD PROTECTION

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

In 2004–05, new funding agreements for foster care agencies were developed to help cope with the increased number of child protection reports received, and an increase in the demand for out of home care placements. During this period, the recommendations from the *Territory as Parent - Review of the Safety of Children in Care in the ACT* and of *ACT Child Protection Management* were implemented, including:

- a change in structure of the Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services (DHCS) so as to establish a new Office for Children, Youth and Family Support

CHILD PROTECTION

continued

- increasing the number of experienced, professional child protection workers
- a partnership between the Office for Children Youth and Family Support and Australian Catholic University was undertaken to develop the Institute for Child Protection Studies.

Notifications of abuse

In the ACT, any person that suspects a child has suffered physical, sexual, emotional abuse or neglect, must, under S 158 and S 159 (1) of the *Children and Young People Act 1999*, make a report. Any report made "in good faith" is free from any civil liability, however failure to report suspected abuse is a criminal offence which may result in fines and/or imprisonment.

A notification of child abuse and/or neglect is recorded when a state or territory child protection or support service receives a report. The number of child protection notifications in the ACT increased from 5,325 in 2003–04 to 7,275 in 2004–05, up 1,950 cases. Of the total notifications recorded in 2004–05, 3,017 (41%) were investigated. Of these investigations, 2,529 (84%) had been finalised by the end of the period, and a further 488 were ongoing.

The police were the source of notification for 15% of the 2,529 finalised investigations. Other sources included non-government organisations (13%) and school personnel (12%). Parents/guardians, hospitals/health centres and department officers each accounted for 10% respectively.

Forty-eight per cent of finalised investigations were substantiated. Of the 1,213 substantiated cases of neglect and abuse in the ACT, over half (55%) were for emotional abuse. This was followed by neglect (29%) and physical abuse (12%).

8.5 NUMBER OF CHILD ABUSE SUBSTANTIATIONS, ACT

	1999–2000	2000–2001	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
Physical abuse	97	56	64	74	95	145
Sexual abuse	20	14	14	21	46	54
Emotional abuse	53	92	86	123	319	665
Neglect	63	60	56	92	170	349
Total substantiations	233	222	220	310	630	1 213

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Child Protection Australia*, 1999–00, 2000–01, 2001–02, 2002–03, 2003–04, 2004–05.

Child protection orders

A child may be admitted to a care and protection order for a range of reasons including:

- when the child has been the subject of a child protection substantiation
- where there was an irretrievable breakdown in the relationship between the child and the parents
- where the parents are unwilling or unable to adequately care for the child.

In 2004–05, 194 children were admitted to child protection orders. Seventy-one per cent (137) of these were being admitted for the first time. There were 122 children discharged from protection orders in 2004–05.

FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE

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

Two foster care programs ceased during 2002–03 which may have influenced the increased occupancy in other programs. Total average daily occupancy for foster care programs in the ACT was 164 in 2004–05, up on 2003–04 (157). Marymead Foster Care had the highest average daily occupancy and the highest capacity (51 respectively) in 2004–05, followed by Barnardo's Find-a-Family with 46 respectively for average daily occupancy and capacity.

8.6 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE, Number of people—ACT

	2002–03		2003–04		2004–05	
	Average daily occupancy	Capacity	Average daily occupancy	Capacity	Average daily occupancy	Capacity
Foster care programs						
Barnardo's Find-a-Family	47	38	54	46	46	46
Barnardo's Temporary Family Care	10	15	14	17	22	17
Galilee Foster Care	27	16	23	18	27	25
Marymead Foster Care	49	51	49	51	51	51
Marymead Short Term Care(a)	7	7	8	7	10	7
Marymead High Support Program	8	9	9	9	8	9
Open Family ACT Foster Care(b)	8	8	..	..	..	..
Open Family Indigenous program(c)	4	6	..	..	..	..
Total	160	150	157	148	164	155
Residential Care Programs						
Richmond Fellowship—Outreach	5	6	5	6	5	6
Richmond Fellowship—Marlow Cottage	5	6	7	6	7	6
Total	10	12	12	12	12	12
Total programs with set capacity	170	162	169	160	176	167
Kinship Care(d)	74	na	111	na	114	na
Special arrangements(e)	22	na	38	na	44	na

.. not applicable

na not available

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

(b) This program ceased 31 December 2002.

(c) This program ceased 31 March 2003.

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

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

Source: ACT Department of Education, Youth and Family Services, Data available on request.

SUPPORTED
ACCOMMODATION
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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

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

SUPPORTED
ACCOMMODATION
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The number of people receiving support in the ACT has declined, from 2,150 people in 2000–01 to 1,550 people in 2004–05.

continued

8.7 SAAP SUPPORT PERIODS AND CLIENTS, ACT

		1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
Support periods	no.	3 200	2 950	2 650	2 550	3 050	2 350
Clients	no.	2 150	2 150	1 900	1 750	1 650	1 550
Mean number of support periods clients	no.	2	2	2	1	2	1
Clients per 10,000 population 10 years and over	rate	80	77	69	63	59	55

Source: Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection, Annual report 2004–05 Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables*.

The median age for male SAAP clients was 30 years, compared with 22 years for female SAAP clients.

8.8 SAAP CLIENTS, By age and gender—ACT—2004–05(a)

	PROPORTION OF ALL CLIENTS		PROPORTION OF GENDER GROUP			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Persons	Persons
	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Age group (years)						
Under 15	0.6	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.9	50
15–17	5.1	9.3	9.9	19.3	14.4	250
18–19	3.9	7.2	7.5	15.0	11.1	150
20–24	8.5	10.3	16.4	21.4	18.8	300
25–29	6.5	6.0	12.6	12.5	12.5	200
30–34	7.8	4.5	15.1	9.4	12.3	200
35–39	5.4	3.3	10.5	6.9	8.8	150
40–44	5.6	2.9	10.9	5.9	8.5	150
45–49	2.7	1.6	5.2	3.3	4.3	50
50–54	2.4	0.6	4.7	1.3	3.1	50
55–59	1.3	0.9	2.5	1.8	2.2	50
60–64	0.8	np	1.6	np	0.9	<25
65 and over	1.0	np	1.9	np	1.2	<25
Total	51.7	48.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	1 550
Median age (years)	. .	. .	30.0	22.0	26.0	. .

. . not applicable

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

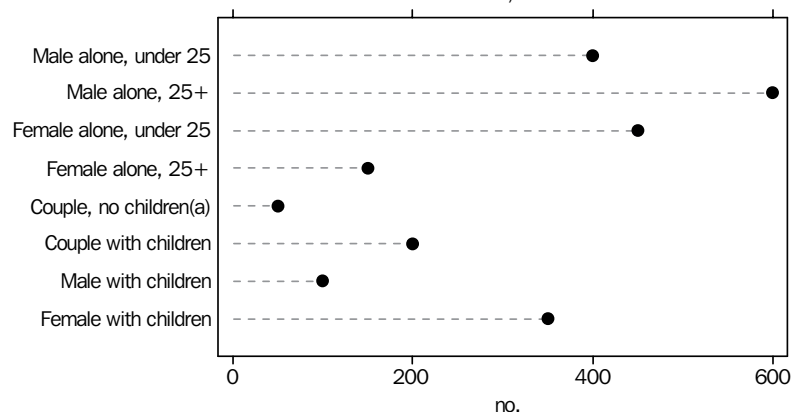
(a) Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP Client Collection, Annual Report 2004–05, Australian Capital Territory Supplementary Tables*.

SUPPORTED
ACCOMMODATION
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
continued

In 2004–05, lone males 25 years and over were the largest client group in the ACT (600 persons) seeking SAAP assistance, followed by lone females under the age of 25 (450), lone males under the age of 25 (400), and females with children (350). Couples with no children were the smallest client group to seek SAAP assistance (50).

8.9 SAAP SUPPORT BY CLIENT GROUP, ACT—2004–05



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

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

HOME AND COMMUNITY
CARE

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

In 2004–05, two thirds (67%) of the 12,365 HACC clients receiving assistance in the ACT were female. Almost half (49%) of all HACC clients were aged 70–84 years, followed by those aged 50–69 years (21%). While these proportions remained consistent between 2003–04 and 2004–05, the total number of clients increased from 11,286 to 12,365.

HOME AND COMMUNITY
CARE *continued***8.10** AGE AND SEX OF HACC CLIENTS, ACT—2004–05(a)

	Number	Proportion of all clients
	no.	%
Sex		
Males	4 128	33.4
Females	8 237	66.6
Age group (years)		
Less than 50	1 537	12.4
50–69	2 583	20.9
70–84	6 026	48.7
85 and over	2 219	17.9
Total	12 365	100.0

(a) The proportion of HACC funded agencies that submitted HACC Minimum Data Set data for 2004–05 differed across jurisdictions, and ranged from 65 per cent to 98 per cent. Actual client numbers will be higher than those reported here.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, *HACC Program National Minimum Data Set 2004–05 Annual Bulletin*.

Half of all HACC clients in the ACT in 2004–05 received the age pension. Eighteen per cent of ACT HACC clients received a disability support pension, while 16% did not receive any pension or benefit.

Of those persons who received HACC assistance in 2004–05, 43% lived alone, 52% lived with family, and 5% lived with others. Sixty-five per cent of clients were Australian born, 16% were born in North-West Europe, and 12% were born in Southern and Eastern Europe. A little over 1% of HACC clients were of Indigenous origin.

The type of assistance with the highest average hours per client during 2004–05 was Respite care (147 hours). This was followed by Centre-based day care (109 hours), and Personal care (81 hours). The average number of meals per person rose from 94 in 2003–04 to 105 in 2004–05.

HOME AND COMMUNITY
CARE *continued***8.11** HACC SERVICES RECEIVED, ACT—2004–05(a)

Assistance type		Services received	Average per client
Allied Health Care (Centre)	hours	8 570	3
Allied Health Care (Home)	hours	3 739	3
Assessment	hours	16 759	3
Case management	hours	28 975	8
Case planning/review	hours	11 296	8
Centre-based day care	hours	66 986	109
Counselling	hours	6 837	10
Domestic assistance	hours	89 587	31
Home maintenance	hours	12 287	9
Nursing care (Centre)	hours	39 343	19
Nursing Care (Home)	hours	17 523	10
Other food services	hours	—	—
Personal care	hours	55 289	81
Respite care	hours	54 192	147
Social support	hours	67 375	46
Formal linen service	deliveries	3 977	33
Meals (Centre)	meals	3 410	22
Meals (Home)	meals	88 739	82
Aids for reading	quantity	<10	—
Car modifications	quantity	—	—
Communication aids	quantity	<10	—
Medical care aids	quantity	57	5
Other Goods and equipment	quantity	24	2
Self care aids	quantity	36	2
Support and mobility aids	quantity	<10	—
Transport	single trips	77 007	37
Home modification	\$	276 709	844

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The proportion of HACC funded agencies that submitted HACC Minimum Data Set data for 2004-05 differed across jurisdictions, and ranged from 65 per cent to 98 per cent. Actual services received will be higher than those reported here.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, *HACC Program National Minimum Data Set 2004–05 Annual Bulletin*.

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CHAPTER **9** **CRIME AND JUSTICE**



POLICE

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

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

Staffing

The *ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2004–05* defines the ACT Policing Executive structure as being comprised of:

- a Chief Police Officer;
- a Deputy Chief Police Officer - Investigations and Support;
- a Deputy Chief Police Officer - Response; and
- a Director Corporate Services.

ACT police staff consist of sworn and unsworn staff. Sworn police staff, who made up about three-quarters (76%) of ACT police staff during 2004–05, are those who have been through relevant training and can execute police powers, including the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search. Unsworn police staff provide specialist support and enabling functions.

According to the Productivity Commission's *Report on Government Services (ROGS) 2006*, the number of sworn police staff in the ACT increased by 3% between 2000–01 and 2004–05. The number of unsworn police staff increased by 6% over the same period.

9.1 SWORN AND UNSWORN POLICE STAFF (a)(b)—ACT

	Sworn staff	Unsworn staff
	no.	no.
2000–01	591	185
2001–02	584	197
2002–03	594	205
2003–04	618	191
2004–05	606	196

- (a) Comprises all FTE staff.
- (b) In the ACT, civilianisation of support functions occurred throughout 2000–01 with the communications 'centre' now being substantially staffed by unsworn staff. In addition, as a result of a comprehensive review 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.

Source: *Report on Government Services 2006, Productivity Commission*.

The *ROGS 2006* also indicated that the proportion of female police staff nationally (sworn and unsworn) has risen slightly in recent years from 28% in 2000–01 to 30% in 2004–05. Across states and territories for 2004–05, the proportion of female police staff ranged from 33% in New South Wales to 23% in Western Australia.

OFFENCES AND

OFFENDERS

Reported offences

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

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

Care should also be taken in interpreting changes in police statistics. Changes in recorded crime may reflect changes in:

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

rather than changes in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

According to the *ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2004–05*, some 39,288 offences were reported to police during that financial year. This is a 12% decrease from the 44,564 reported offences shown in the 2003–04 report. The total number of offences cleared (processed) by the police during 2004–05 was 13,670, an 11% decrease from the 2003–04 figure (15,388). Offences cleared during a time period may not necessarily relate to those offences reported in the same time period. They could relate to offences reported in previous time periods.

OTHER THEFT (12,296), PROPERTY DAMAGE (7,383), OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (5,417) and BURGLARY (4,406) recorded the largest number of reported offences in 2004–05, while, BLACKMAIL AND EXTORTION (3), HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES (8) and ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES (11) recorded the lowest.

Offenders

There were a total of 11,373 offenders recorded in the ACT for 2004–05. Of these offenders, 9,467 (83%) were male and 1,906 (17%) were female.

The category with the highest number of male offenders was OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (3,108, or 33% of male offenders). This was followed by OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER (2,299 or 24%) and BURGLARY, FRAUD AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THEFT (2,135 or 23%).

The category with the highest number of female offenders during 2004–05 was BURGLARY, FRAUD AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THEFT (584, or 31% of female offenders), followed by OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER (516 or 27%) and OTHER OFFENCES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (492 or 26%).

The number of total offenders in 2004–05 (11,373) decreased by 26% from 2003–04 (15,435). The number of male offenders decreased by 22% (from 12,176 in 2003–04), while the number of female offenders decreased by 42% (from 3,259 in 2003–04).

Offenders continued

9.2 REPORTED OFFENCES, By offence and offenders, ACT —2004–05

	OFFENCES (NO.) (a)		OFFENDERS (NO.)		
	Reported(b)	Cleared(c)	Male	Female	Total
Offences against the person					
Homicide and related offences	8	9	3	—	3
Assaults (excluding sexual)	1 976	1 431	783	139	922
Sexual assaults/offences	297	197	89	—	89
Other offences	118	74	67	2	69
Total	2 399	1 711	942	141	1 083
Property damage and environmental offences					
Property damage	7 383	719	444	72	516
Environmental offences	11	5	1	—	1
Total	7 394	724	445	72	517
Robbery and extortion					
Robbery	235	83	71	9	80
Blackmail and extortion	3	2	1	—	1
Total	238	85	72	9	81
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft					
Burglary	4 406	336	349	38	387
Fraud and misappropriation	838	672	448	78	526
Handling stolen goods	217	247	242	60	302
Theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 387	186	171	16	187
Other theft	12 296	1 538	925	392	1 317
Total	20 144	2 979	2 135	584	2 719
Offences against good order	3 128	2 845	2 299	516	2 815
Drug offences	568	553	466	92	558
Other offences not elsewhere classified	5 417	4 773	3 108	492	3 600
All offences	39 288	13 670	9 467	1 906	11 373

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Offence classifications are based on the Australian National Offence Classifications (ANCO) (1985).

(b) Offences reported in Jervis Bay are excluded.

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

Source: ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2004–2005.

DRUGS

There were 568 reported drug related offences in the ACT during 2004–05, a 12% decrease from 2003–04 (646). Over two-thirds of offences reported in 2004–05 were POSSESSION OR USE OF DRUGS (69%, or 393 offences), followed by DEAL AND TRAFFIC IN DRUGS (19% or 107) and MANUFACTURE AND GROW DRUGS (11% or 63).

DRUGS *continued***9.3** DRUG OFFENCES (a)—ACT

	2002–03	2003–04(b)	2004–05
	no.	no.	no.
Possession or use of drugs	430	395	393
Deal and traffic in drugs	101	100	107
Manufacture and grow drugs	100	122	63
Other drug offences	11	29	5
Total offences	642	646	568

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

(b) The data for 2003–04 are revised data from the ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2004–05.

Source: ACT Policing, *Annual Reports, 2003–04 and 2004–05*.

There was an 11% decrease in the total number of drug seizures in the ACT between 2003–04 (1,194) and 2004–05 (1,057). The drug seized most often in 2004–05 was Cannabis (562 seizures, or 53% of total drug seizures), followed by Amphetamines (182 seizures, or 17%).

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

	2002–03		2003–04(d)		2004–05	
	Number	Weight	Number	Weight	Number	Weight
<i>Drug Type</i>	no.	grams	no.	grams	no.	grams
Amphetamine	198	358	164	585	182	230
Cannabis	663	470 695	659	842 868	562	559 287
Cocaine	1	—	9	5	9	589
Heroin	91	285	96	268	47	84
LSD(e)	—	—	—	—	2	—
MDMA(f)	18	30	49	78	46	123
Non-drug(g)	166	1 029	122	577	82	1 115
Not for analysis	26	256	6	497	4	994
Other	105	795	75	363	97	10 975
Steroids	41	231	14	394	26	118
Total	1 309	. .	1 194	. .	1 057	. .

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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 2003–04 data are revised data from the ACT Policing *Annual Report 2004–05*.

(e) Lysergic Acid Diethylamide.

(f) Amphetamine analogue generally known as 'ecstasy'.

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

Source: ACT Policing, *Annual Reports, 2003–04 and 2004–05*.

PEOPLE ARRESTED

A total of 3,898 people were arrested in the ACT during 2004–05, a 27% increase from 2003–04 (3,071). Of those arrested in 2004–05, 84% were male (3,278) and 16% (620) were female.

Adults made up 90% (3,513) of all people arrested in 2004–05. Ten percent (368) of adults arrested were Indigenous.

Juveniles accounted for the remaining 10% (385) of people arrested in 2004–05. A quarter of juveniles arrested (25%, or 97 people) were Indigenous.

9.5 NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARRESTED—ACT

	2001–02			2002–03(a)			2003–04(a)			2004–05		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile												
Indigenous	49	41	90	61	43	104	73	34	107	72	25	97
Non-Indigenous	226	79	305	257	94	351	239	103	342	202	86	288
Total	275	120	395	318	137	455	312	137	449	274	111	385
Adult												
Indigenous	213	66	279	247	78	325	188	91	279	282	86	368
Non-Indigenous	2 531	385	2 916	2 759	415	3 174	1 809	534	2 343	2 722	423	3 145
Total	2 744	451	3 195	3 006	493	3 499	1 997	625	2 622	3 004	509	3 513
Total	3 019	571	3 590	3 324	630	3 954	2 309	762	3 071	3 278	620	3 898

(a) The data for 2002–03 and 2003–04 are revised data from the ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2004–05. Source: ACT Policing, Annual Reports, 2003–04 and 2004–05.

PRISONERS

The ACT has two remand centres for unsentenced prisoners and a periodic detention centre. Periodic detention is a sentencing option which at the time of the 30 June 2005 National Prisoner Census was available only to NSW and ACT courts. People given periodic detention are in custody for two consecutive days in a week (periodic detainee week), and remain at liberty during the rest of the week. With the exception of some sentenced fine default only prisoners, people sentenced to full-time custody by ACT criminal courts are held in NSW prisons.

In 2005, the ACT had a total of 275 prisoners, which was similar to 2004 when the figure was 278. In 2005, the majority of prisoners were held in the ACT (59%, or 162 prisoners) with the remainder held in NSW (41%, or 113 prisoners). Of those prisoners held in the ACT, 61% (99 prisoners) were sentenced and 39% (63) were unsentenced.

PRISONERS *continued***9.6** NUMBER OF PRISONERS—2005

	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW(a)	Total ACT	Australia(b)
Males	154	108	262	23 619
Females	8	5	13	1 734
Indigenous	17	9	26	5 656
Non-Indigenous	136	104	240	19 191
Unknown(c)	9	—	9	506
Sentenced	99	113	212	20 220
Unsentenced	63	—	63	5 133
All prisoners	162	113	275	25 353

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Refers to persons whose Indigenous status is unknown.

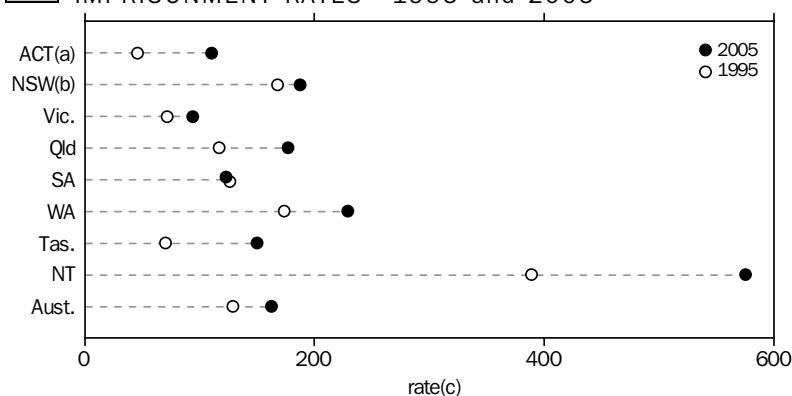
Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4517.0).

Imprisonment rates

In 2005, Victoria recorded the lowest imprisonment rate of 94 prisoners per 100,000 adult population, followed by the ACT (110 prisoners per 100,000 adult population). The Northern Territory recorded the highest imprisonment rate (576 prisoners per 100,000 adult population).

Between 2004 and 2005, the ACT, South Australia and Queensland recorded decreases in imprisonment rates of 2% or less. The other states and territories recorded increases in imprisonment rates, with Tasmania recording the largest of 22%.

Between 1995 and 2005, increases in imprisonment rates were recorded in all states and territories other than SA, where there was a slight decrease.

9.7 IMPRISONMENT RATES—1995 and 2005

(a) Data for ACT includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as prisoners held in NSW.

(b) Data for NSW excludes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(c) Rates per 100,000 adult population.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2005*, (cat. no. 4517.0).

COMMUNITY-BASED
CORRECTIONS

Community-based corrections orders are non-custodial orders under the authority of corrective services and include restricted movement, fine option, community service, parole, bail and sentenced probation.

In Australia, the average number of persons in community-based corrections on the first day of each month in 2005 was 53,846 people, an increase of 5% (2,797 persons) since 2004. In the ACT, the average number of persons in community-based corrections on the first day of each month for 2005 was 1,128, which was 26 people fewer than 2004 (1,102).

Nationally for 2005, the rate for persons in community-based corrections was 346 people per 100,000 adult population. The national male participation rate in community-based corrections was 574 per 100,000 adult male population, compared with 123 females per 100,000 adult female population.

The community-based correction rates in the ACT in 2005 were higher than the national rates. For persons in community-based corrections in the ACT the rate was 454 people per 100,000 adult population. The rate for males was 783 per 100,000 adult male population and for females it was 137 per 100,000 adult female population.

9.8 PERSONS IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS (a)(b)

	ACT	Australia
	no.	no.
MALES		
2002	1 036	43 306
2003	989	41 337
2004	937	41 549
2005	954	43 985
FEMALES		
2002	194	9 632
2003	167	9 080
2004	164	9 118
2005	174	9 714
PERSONS (c)		
2002	1 230	53 203
2003	1 156	50 787
2004	1 102	51 049
2005	1 128	53 846

- (a) Number on the first day of month calculated as a simple average, where the figures for each month are added and the total divided by twelve.
- (b) The number of persons in community-based corrections includes those persons with breached or suspended orders.
- (c) Includes persons whose sex is unknown.

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia, December quarters 2004 and 2005* (cat. no. 4512.0).

PERIODIC DETENTION

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

Each day during 2005, there were on average 103 prisoners on periodic detention in the ACT, compared with an average daily number of 835 for NSW.

The rate of imprisonment for persons in periodic detention in the ACT was 41 per 100,000 adult population for 2005. In NSW that year it was 16 per 100,000 adult population. For 2004, the rates for the ACT and NSW were both lower at 38 per 100,000 population and 15 per 100,000 population respectively.

9.9 PERSONS IN PERIODIC DETENTION

	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER			RATE PER 100,000 ADULT POPULATION	
	NSW	ACT	Total	NSW	ACT
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate
MALES					
2002	831	66	897	33.7	55.5
2003	739	73	811	29.7	60.7
2004	687	89	775	27.3	73.7
2005	762	96	858	30.0	78.8
FEMALES					
2002	68	4	72	2.7	3.6
2003	60	4	64	2.3	3.0
2004	62	4	66	2.4	3.3
2005	73	7	80	2.8	5.5
PERSONS					
2002	899	70	969	17.9	29.0
2003	799	76	875	15.8	31.1
2004	749	93	842	14.6	37.8
2005	835	103	938	16.2	41.4

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia, December quarters 2004 and 2005* (cat. no. 4512.0).

COURTS

Criminal court system

The ACT Supreme Court is the superior court of record in the ACT. It has unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction and exercises an appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in respect of the Magistrates Court and Tribunals. The ACT Supreme Court consists of four resident Judges, 17 additional Judges (each of whose primary commission is as a Judge of the Federal Court of Australia) and a Master.

The ACT also has a Magistrates Court which has limited jurisdiction to hear and determine civil and criminal cases across a range of disputes, including:

- offences under the criminal law
- applications for domestic violence, personal and workplace protection orders
- civil debt and damages, small claims, criminal injuries and worker's compensation
- commercial tenancies.

*Criminal court system
continued*

The Magistrates Court's jurisdiction also includes the Coroner's Court and the Children's Court. The following Tribunals operate within the framework of the Magistrates Court:

- Administrative Appeals Tribunal
- Credit Tribunal
- Discrimination Tribunal
- Guardianship & Management of Property Tribunal
- Mental Health Tribunal
- Residential Tenancies Tribunal

A finalised defendant is a person or organisation for whom all charges have been formally completed so that the defendant ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the court. There were 144 finalised defendants in the ACT Higher Courts during 2004–05, an increase of 21% from 2003–04. Nationally, there was a decrease of 5% over the same period.

9.10 HIGHER COURTS, Finalised defendants(a)

	ACT	Australia
	no.	no.
1999–2000	190	19 212
2000–01	205	18 029
2001–02	171	17 997
2002–03	164	16 643
2003–04	119	17 315
2004–05	144	(b) 16 523

- (a) Includes defendants finalised by a bench warrant being issued for the reference periods 1999–2000 to 2001–02.
- (b) Figure includes defendants with an unknown method of finalisation.

Source: *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2004–05* (cat. no. 4513.0).

Court cases can be analysed by the duration or the time elapsed. For the ACT Higher Criminal Courts, the duration period which had the highest number of defendants finalised was the '26 and under 39 weeks' period with 39 individuals or 27% of the total ACT defendants. The 'Under 13 weeks' period had the least number (20 individuals, or 14% of the total).

In the ACT Higher Criminal Courts, the total finalised defendants (144) for 2004–05 was less than 1% of the national figure (16,523).

Criminal court system
continued

9.11 HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS DEFENDANTS FINALISED, METHOD OF FINALISATION AND DURATION(a)—2004–05

	NSW	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Acquitted									
Under 13 weeks	12	—	20	3	—	4	3	—	42
13 and under 26 weeks	67	46	52	9	6	14	—	4	198
26 and under 39 weeks	76	58	62	6	22	8	6	9	247
39 and under 52 weeks	46	44	38	16	30	7	6	6	193
52 weeks and over	83	72	120	33	247	9	12	3	579
<i>Total</i>	284	220	292	67	305	42	27	22	1 259
Guilty finding by court									
Under 13 weeks	4	5	18	7	—	17	—	—	51
13 and under 26 weeks	22	40	31	14	13	26	—	—	146
26 and under 39 weeks	60	77	50	15	31	18	—	3	254
39 and under 52 weeks	67	39	44	29	62	8	3	3	255
52 weeks and over	154	101	71	128	346	25	3	3	831
<i>Total</i>	307	262	214	193	452	94	6	9	1 537
Guilty plea by defendant									
Under 13 weeks	422	408	1 445	98	809	164	120	17	3 483
13 and under 26 weeks	822	619	927	153	360	74	51	22	3 028
26 and under 39 weeks	492	319	988	82	126	21	42	21	2 091
39 and under 52 weeks	293	230	540	55	107	8	14	19	1 266
52 weeks and over	396	249	680	97	271	23	36	12	1 764
<i>Total</i>	2 425	1 825	4 580	485	1 673	290	263	91	11 632
Non-adjudicated defendants(c)									
Under 13 weeks	61	3	76	63	66	22	8	3	302
13 and under 26 weeks	110	20	216	49	42	30	5	5	477
26 and under 39 weeks	49	19	247	19	29	16	12	6	397
39 and under 52 weeks	46	17	139	16	26	11	3	3	261
52 weeks and over	74	59	340	49	102	21	7	5	657
<i>Total</i>	340	118	1 018	196	265	100	35	22	2 094
Defendants finalised(d)									
Under 13 weeks	499	416	1 559	171	875	207	131	20	3 878
13 and under 26 weeks	1 021	725	1 226	225	421	144	56	31	3 849
26 and under 39 weeks	677	473	1 347	122	208	63	60	39	2 989
39 and under 52 weeks	452	330	762	116	225	34	26	31	1 976
52 weeks and over	707	481	1 211	307	966	78	58	23	3 831
<i>Total</i>	3 356	2 425	6 105	941	2 695	526	331	144	16 523

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) From initiation to finalisation

(b) Excludes children treated as adults.

(c) Includes transfers.

(d) Includes defendants with an unknown method of finalisation.

Source: *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2004–05* (cat. no. 4513.0).

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CHAPTER **10** THE LABOUR MARKET



LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Employed people

At March 2006, there were an estimated 181,700 employed people in the ACT. This was similar to the estimate at March 2005 (181,500), and an increase of 3% from March 2004 (177,200).

At March 2006, 53% of these employed people were male and 47% were female. Of the total persons employed, 75% (136,000) worked full-time and 25% (45,700) worked part-time.

Eighty-four percent of employed males in the ACT worked full-time compared with 65% of employed females. The number of females employed part-time (30,200) was almost twice the number of males employed part-time (15,500).

Participation rates

The ACT's trend labour force participation rate at March 2006 was 72.1%. This represented a decrease of 0.7 percentage points from March 2005 (72.8%). The female trend participation rate decreased by 1.5% over the same period, while the male trend participation rate remained comparatively stable.

The ACT's trend participation rate at March 2006 was the highest of any Australian state or territory. The Northern Territory (NT) had the second highest trend participation rate (69.9%) followed by Western Australia (WA) (67.9%) and Queensland (66.2%). The national trend participation rate was 64.4%.

10.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 AND OVER), ACT: **Trend series**—March

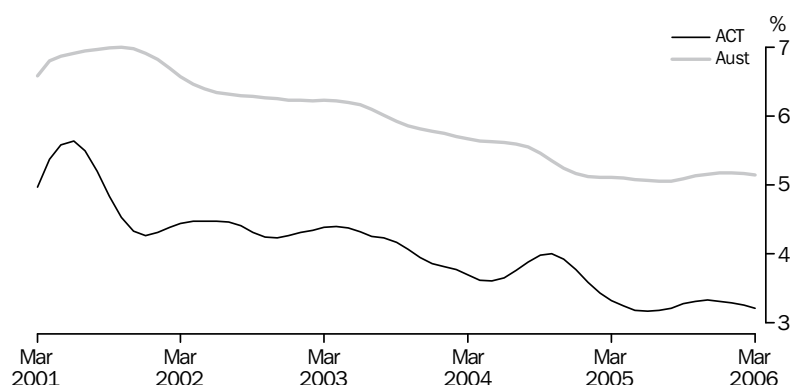
	<i>Employed full-time</i>	<i>Total employed</i>	<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
Males						
2004	76.2	92.7	3.8	4.0	77.7	124.3
2005	79.4	94.0	3.5	3.6	77.7	125.4
2006	80.0	95.5	3.2	3.2	77.8	126.8
Females						
2004	53.1	84.5	3.0	3.4	66.2	132.1
2005	55.2	87.5	2.7	3.0	68.1	132.6
2006	56.0	86.2	2.8	3.2	66.6	133.7
Persons						
2004	129.2	177.2	6.8	3.7	71.8	256.4
2005	134.6	181.5	6.2	3.3	72.8	257.9
2006	136.0	181.7	6.0	3.2	72.1	260.5

Source: Labour Force, Australia, March 2006 (cat. no. 6202.0).

Unemployment

The ACT's trend unemployment rate at March 2006 was 3.2%, which was similar to March 2005 (3.3%). After rising to 5.6% in June 2001 from 5.0% in March 2001, the trend unemployment rate generally declined over the following five years. The national trend unemployment rate for March 2006 was 5.1%.

10.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, ACT and Australia: Trend series—2001–2006



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, March 2006, Time series spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).*

At March 2006, there was an estimated 6,000 unemployed people in the ACT, which was comparable with March 2005 (6,200). At March 2006, 53% of unemployed people were male and 47% were female.

TEENAGE LABOUR MARKET

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

In the ACT, the civilian population aged 15–19 years at March 2006 was 23,300. Of these, 17,400 attended an educational institution full-time. There were 11,900 employed people aged 15–19 years, comprised of 3,400 full-time workers, and 8,500 part-time workers. Of those employed, 7,200 (61%) also attended full-time education.

The unemployment rate for people aged 15–19 years in the ACT at March 2006 was 12.4%. This represented a decrease of 2.2 percentage points since March 2005 (14.6%). Of the other states and territories at March 2006, only the NT had a lower unemployment rate (8.6%) than the ACT for people aged 15–19 years.

The ACT's labour force participation rate for people aged 15–19 years at March 2006 was 58.4%. This is 6.3 percentage points lower than in March 2005 (64.7%).

TEENAGE LABOUR
MARKET *continued***10.3** PERSONS AGED 15–19 YEARS, ACT: **Original series**—March 2006

		Not attending full-time education	Attending full-time education	Total
Employed				
Full-time	'000	3.4	*—	3.4
Part-time	'000	1.3	7.2	8.5
Total	'000	4.7	7.2	11.9
Unemployed				
Looking for f/t work	'000	*0.5	*0.2	*0.7
Total	'000	*0.5	*1.2	1.7
Labour force	'000	5.2	8.4	13.6
Not in the labour force	'000	*0.7	9.0	9.7
Civilian population aged 15–19 years	'000	5.9	17.4	23.3
Unemployment rate				
Looking for f/t work	%	*13.3	*100.0	*16.9
Total	%	*10.0	*13.9	12.4
Participation rate	%	88.9	48.2	58.4
Unemployment to population ratio—looking for full-time work	ratio	*8.9	*1.0	*3.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, March 2006* (cat. no. 6202.0).

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY
INDUSTRY

The ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY sector had the highest employment growth rate in the year to February 2006, with a 50% increase in the number of employed persons. The WHOLESALE TRADE sector had the second highest growth rate, increasing by 48% over the same period. The largest decrease was in the ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS sector, where employee numbers dropped by 24%. The HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES sector had the second largest decrease of 17%.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY
INDUSTRY *continued***10.4** EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, ACT—February quarter

	2005		2006		2005 to 2006
	'000	%	'000	%	% change
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.8	40.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Manufacturing	5.2	2.9	4.5	2.5	-13.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.7	50.0
Construction	11.2	6.2	11.1	6.2	-0.9
Wholesale trade	2.9	1.6	4.3	2.4	48.3
Retail trade	23.0	12.7	20.7	11.6	-10.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.7	4.8	6.6	3.7	-24.1
Transport and storage	4.5	2.5	4.2	2.3	-6.7
Communication services	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.6	3.7
Finance and insurance	3.9	2.1	4.0	2.2	2.6
Property and business services	26.1	14.4	26.7	14.9	2.3
Government administration and defence	44.6	24.6	46.1	25.7	3.4
Education	13.6	7.5	16.1	9.0	18.4
Health and community services	19.1	10.5	15.8	8.8	-17.3
Cultural and recreational services	7.2	4.0	6.0	3.3	-16.7
Personal and other services	6.9	3.8	7.7	4.3	11.6
Total	181.5	100.0	179.2	100.0	-1.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, electronic delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), Datacube E12, February Quarter 2006.PERSONS NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE

The ABS conducted the Persons Not in the Labour Force survey in September 2005 as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The data measure the potential supply of labour not reflected in the employment and unemployment statistics.

Persons not in the labour force are those people in the civilian population aged 15 years or over who are neither employed nor unemployed. At September 2005, 71,500 people in the ACT were classified as not in the labour force.

Persons not in the labour force can be divided further into those who are marginally attached to the labour force and those who are not.

Persons not in the labour force are considered to be marginally attached to the labour force if they:

- want to work and are actively looking for work but are not available to start work in the reference week, or
- want to work and are not actively looking for work but are available to start work within four weeks.

Persons not in the labour force are not marginally attached to the labour force if they:

- do not want to work, or
- want to work but are not actively looking for work and are not available to start work within four weeks.

PERSONS NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE
continued

At September 2005, 14,000 people had a marginal attachment to the labour force. Of the 57,500 people without a marginal attachment to the labour force, 4,700 wanted to work, but were not actively looking, and were not available to start work within four weeks. A further 49,500 people did not want to work. The remaining 3,300 were permanently unable to work.

JOB VACANCIES

At February 2006, there were a total of 3,800 job vacancies in the ACT, a decrease of 6.2% from February 2005 (4,000). In the private sector there were 2,000 job vacancies for February 2006, a decrease of 6.0% from February 2005 (2,100). In the public sector there were 1,800 job vacancies for February 2006, a decrease of 6.4% from February 2005 (1,900). These changes were relatively stable when compared with the fluctuations between February 2001 and February 2005.

10.5 JOB VACANCIES, ACT—February

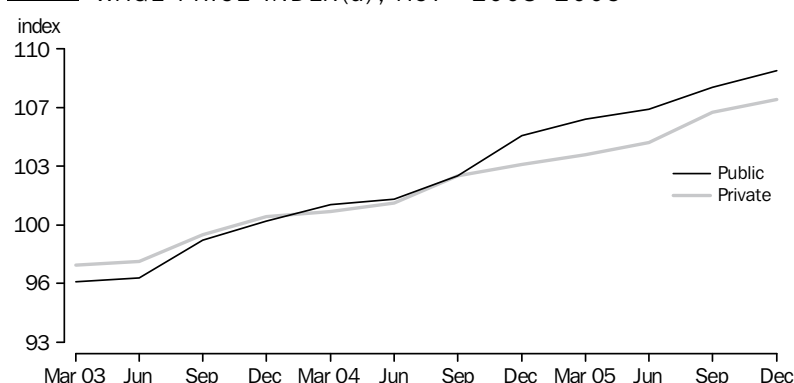
	Private	Public	Total
	'000	'000	'000
2001	2.0	1.3	3.3
2002	2.6	1.6	4.2
2003	1.3	1.0	2.3
2004	0.9	1.3	2.2
2005	2.1	1.9	4.0
2006	2.0	1.8	3.8

Source: *Job Vacancies, Australia, February 2006*
(cat. no. 6354.0), Time Series
Spreadsheets.

WAGE PRICE INDEX

The Wage Price Index (formally called the Wage Cost Index) has been re-based from the September quarter 1997 to the financial year 2003–2004 = 100.0. The quarterly *Wage Cost Index* publication, now renamed *Labour Price Index*, has retained its catalogue number (6345.0) but includes annual non-wage costs, such as annual and public holiday leave, superannuation, workers' compensation and payroll tax. (In the September quarter publication Wage Price Index tables 1–12, Non Wage tables 13–20 and Labour Price Index tables 21–23 are published. In all other quarters only Wage Price Index tables 1–12 are published and a summary of the Non Wage and Labour Price Index data appears in appendix 3). Further information about the new price index series is available through *Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004*, (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001).

WAGE PRICE INDEX

*continued***10.6** WAGE PRICE INDEX(a), ACT—2003–2005

(a) Reference year for indexes is 2003–2004 = 100.0.

Source: *Labour Price Index, December 2005* (cat no. 6345.0).AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS

At November 2005, the ACT average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) figure for all full-time adult employees was \$1,191.20, which was 16% higher than the national figure of \$1,029.50. The trend estimate of AWOTE for full-time adult males in the ACT was \$1,275.60, 17% higher than the national figure (\$1,088.30). For full-time adult female employees, the trend AWOTE was \$1,077.10, 17% higher than the national figure (\$922.60).

The ACT continues to have the highest AWOTE of all states and territories for full-time adult employees. New South Wales (NSW) had the second highest AWOTE for both males (\$1,157.40) and females (\$973.90). In the December quarter 2005, the ACT Wage Price Index (for total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses) was 108.7 for the public sector, and 107.0 for the private sector. This represents an increase of 3.7 index points for the public sector from December 2004 (104.8), and 3.8 index points for the private sector (103.1) over the same period. The wage prices in both sectors have risen steadily over the last two years.

10.7 AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a), Full-time Adults: **Trend series**—November 2005

	Males	Females	Persons
	\$	\$	\$
Australian Capital Territory	1 275.6	1 077.1	1 191.2
New South Wales	1 157.4	973.9	1 089.0
Victoria	1 055.7	915.0	1 010.1
Queensland	1 014.0	866.7	959.6
South Australia	982.4	891.0	950.6
Western Australia	1 148.6	863.4	1 054.8
Tasmania	955.9	827.6	911.4
Northern Territory	1 150.1	895.5	1 042.5
Australia	1 088.3	922.6	1 029.5

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

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, November 2005* (cat. no. 6302.0).

GROSS HOUSEHOLD
DISPOSABLE INCOME

Gross household disposable income (GHDI) is gross household income after subtracting:

- income tax payable,
- other current taxes on income,
- wealth etc.,
- consumer debt interest,
- interest payable by unincorporated enterprises,
- net non-life insurance premiums, and
- other current transfers payable by households.

In 2004–05, GHDI for the ACT was \$43,084 per capita. This represented an increase of \$2,188 (5%) from 2003–04 (\$40,896), and an increase of \$4,325 (11%) from 2002–03. The ACT's GHDI was over \$10,000 per capita higher than any other state or territory in 2004–05. NSW had the second highest GHDI at \$28,629 per capita, while the national GHDI was \$27,468 per capita, 36% lower than the ACT.

10.8 GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME: *Per capita*

	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
	\$	\$	\$
Australian Capital Territory	38 759	40 896	43 084
New South Wales	26 759	27 649	28 629
Victoria	25 680	27 259	28 501
Queensland	22 037	23 273	24 455
South Australia	24 075	24 839	25 513
Western Australia	24 558	26 248	27 016
Tasmania	20 441	21 711	22 967
Northern Territory	23 334	24 809	26 728
Australia	25 181	26 401	27 468

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2004–05*
(cat no. 5220.0).

LABOUR COSTS

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

In 2004–05, employee compensation in the ACT totalled \$11.2b, or 61% of Gross State Product (GSP) at current prices. This is an increase of \$583m from 2003–04 (\$10.7b). Nationally, compensation of employees totalled \$426.4b, or 48% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices, up \$27.8b since 2003–04 (\$398.7b).

LABOUR COSTS

*continued***10.9** LABOUR COSTS, ACT and Australia: In current prices

		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
ACT				
Compensation of				
Employees(a)	\$m	9 989	10 651	11 234
Gross State Product	\$m	16 091	17 309	18 306
Proportion of GSP	%	62	62	61
Australia				
Compensation of				
Employees(a)	\$m	377 268	398 662	426 419
Gross Domestic Product	\$m	782 798	838 251	891 524
Proportion of GDP	%	48	48	48

(a) Compensation of employees as a component of Gross State Product (GSP) for the ACT, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Australia, consists of the value of entitlements earned by employees from their employers for services rendered during the accounting period.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2004-05 (cat no. 5220.0).

TRADE UNION
MEMBERSHIPS

At August 2005, an estimated 165,600 people had their main job in the ACT. Of these, 33,800 (20%) were members of a trade union in their main job, which was the same number of trade union members estimated at August 2004.

Nationally, 1,911,900 employees were members of a trade union in their main job at August 2005, up 3.8% from August 2004 (1,842,100). The proportion of employees who were trade union members decreased from 23% in 2004 to 22% in 2005.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

For the year ended December 2005, there were 100 working days lost due to industrial action in the ACT, compared to 500 working days lost in 2004.

There were 0.4 working days lost per thousand employees in the ACT in the year ended December 2005. This was well below the national figure of 26.4 working days lost per thousand employees.

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CHAPTER **11** BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY



COUNTS OF BUSINESSES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics uses an economic statistics units model on the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register* (ABSBR) to describe the characteristics of businesses, and the structural relationships between related businesses.

Within large and diverse business groups, the units model is also used to define reporting units that can provide data to the ABS at suitable levels of detail. The units model can be used to produce counts of businesses from the ABSBR.

11.1 COUNTS OF BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY, ACT—June 2004

	EMPLOYMENT SIZE RANGE			Total employing	Non-employing	Total
	0–19	20–199	200+			
Industry	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	125	10	np	135	694	829
Mining	np	—	—	np	np	41
Manufacturing	356	np	np	408	939	1 347
Electricity, gas and water supply	np	np	np	np	np	34
Construction	1 313	np	np	1 376	5 993	7 369
Wholesale trade	273	np	np	313	447	760
Retail trade	1 365	np	np	1 621	1 709	3 330
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	459	184	6	649	384	1 033
Transport and storage	244	19	—	263	1 460	1 723
Communication services	np	6	np	98	328	426
Finance and insurance	700	np	np	715	4 652	5 367
Property and business services	3 152	255	17	3 424	9 004	12 428
Education	107	16	—	123	801	924
Health and community services	799	82	6	887	1 280	2 167
Cultural and recreational services	232	np	np	287	1 357	1 644
Personal and other services	520	np	np	574	1 310	1 884
All industries	9 749	1 089	50	10 888	30 418	41 306

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, *Counts of Businesses, Summary Tables, June 2004* (cat. no. 8161.0.55.001).

At June 2004, there were 41,306 active business in the ACT on the ABSBR. Of these, 10,888 (26%) were employing businesses, and 30,418 (74%) were non-employing businesses. Nationally, there were 3,015,318 active businesses on the ABSBR, of which 28% were employing businesses and 72% were non-employing businesses.

In the ACT, PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES had the greatest number of employing businesses (3,424, or 31%), followed by RETAIL TRADE (1,621, or 15%) and CONSTRUCTION (1,376, or 13%). For non-employing businesses, the greatest number of businesses were in PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (9,004, or 30%), CONSTRUCTION (5,993, or 20%) and FINANCE AND INSURANCE (4,652, or 15%).

The majority of employing businesses in the ACT (9,749, or 90%) had between 0 and 19 employees. Ten per cent (1,089 businesses) had 20 to 199 employees, and less than 1% (50 businesses) had 200 employees or more.

RETAIL TRADE

The total retail turnover in chain volume measures for the ACT in 2004–05 was \$3,714.4m, which was similar to the 2003–04 figure (\$3,691.7m). The FOOD RETAILING sector contributed the largest amount to the total turnover with \$1,479.4m (40% of total turnover). This was followed by HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING (\$710.7m, or 19%) and HOSPITALITY AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (\$471.6m, or 13%).

The sector with the largest increase between 2003–04 and 2004–05, was FOOD RETAILING, up \$59.4m. This increase was more than twice the amount of the second highest growth sector, HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING, up \$28.1m. The two sectors to record the largest falls over the same period were HOSPITALITY AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES down \$56.1m, and OTHER RETAILING down \$19.7m.

Over the last six years, since 1999–2000, the largest increase was recorded in the HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING sector, up \$407m. This was followed by the FOOD RETAILING sector, up \$371.8m. The only decrease recorded in this period was in the RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING sector, down \$25.6m.

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

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
Food retailing	1 174.0	1 301.3	1 428.8	1 412.9	1 420.0	1 479.4
Department stores	332.2	317.5	331.1	344.0	350.7	346.3
Clothing and soft good retailing	161.9	176.1	206.9	207.4	212.5	230.4
Household good retailing	415.3	412.0	490.6	577.7	682.6	710.7
Recreational good retailing	238.3	209.5	172.1	184.3	181.0	178.6
Other retailing	288.9	349.6	349.9	308.4	317.2	297.5
Hospitality and service industries	416.3	489.8	523.6	567.0	527.7	471.6
Total(a)	3 020.6	3 234.5	3 489.2	3 595.8	3 691.7	3 714.4

(a) Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In order to minimise the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the reference year and the year after, and non-additivity is relatively small for the years immediately preceding the reference year.

Source: Data available on request, Retail Business Survey.

BANKRUPTCIES

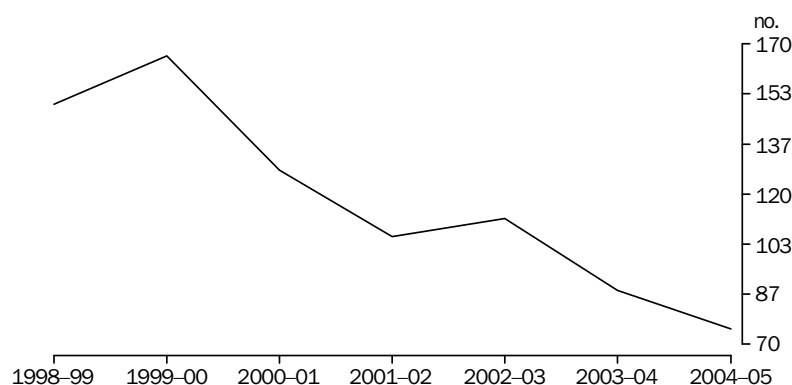
Business bankruptcies

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

In 2004–05, there were 75 business related bankruptcies in the ACT, a decrease of 15% from 2003–04 (88). This continues the general downward trend of business bankruptcies in the ACT, since the peak of 166 bankruptcies in 1999–2000.

Business bankruptcies
continued

11.3 TOTAL BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, ACT



Source: Australian Government, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, *Annual Report 1998-2005*.

The highest recorded causes of business bankruptcies in the ACT during 2004-05 were personal reasons (including ill health) and excessive drawings, each accounting for 20% of all business bankruptcies. These were followed by economic conditions (18%) and lack of business ability (12%). There were no business bankruptcies attributed to seasonal conditions in 2004-05.

11.4 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES—ACT

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Economic conditions	36	32	25	28	14	18
Lack of capital	12	11	14	16	6	8
Lack of business ability	3	3	8	9	9	12
Excessive drawings	11	10	12	14	15	20
Inability to collect debts	3	3	1	1	1	1
Excessive interest	5	4	—	—	2	3
Failure to keep proper books	4	4	4	5	5	7
Seasonal conditions	—	—	1	1	—	—
Gambling or speculations	2	2	—	—	3	4
Other reasons (incl. not stated)	7	6	5	6	5	7
Personal reasons (incl. ill health)	29	26	18	20	15	20
Total	112	100	88	100	75	100

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Australian Government, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, *Annual Report 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05*.

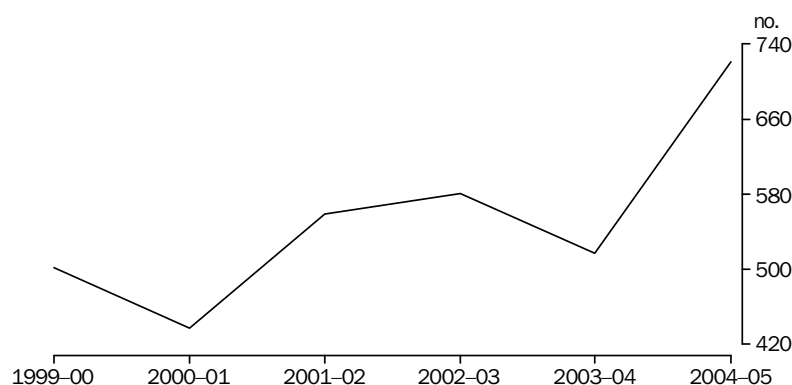
Non-business bankruptcies

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

There were 721 non-business bankruptcies in the ACT during 2004-05, an increase of 39% on 2003-04 (517). This was the highest number of non-business bankruptcies recorded over the past 6 years.

Non-business
bankruptcies continued

11.5 TOTAL NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, ACT



Source: Australian Government, Insolvency and Trustee Service
Australia, Annual Reports 1998–2005.

The most recorded cause of non-business bankruptcies in the ACT during 2004–05 was unemployment, accounting for 44% (317 bankruptcies) of all non-business bankruptcies. The second highest cause of non-business bankruptcies was excessive use of credit (29%), followed by adverse litigation (10%).

11.6 CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, ACT

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Unemployment	272	47	252	49	317	44
Excessive use of credit	98	17	101	20	208	29
Domestic discord	104	18	68	13	6	1
Ill health	47	8	39	8	28	4
Adverse litigation	28	5	27	5	73	10
Gambling or speculations	19	3	13	3	22	3
Liabilities on guarantees	10	2	14	3	56	8
Other causes or not stated	3	1	3	1	11	1
Total	581	100	517	100	721	100

Source: Australian Government, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, Annual Report 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Business use of IT

During 2004–05, 92% of businesses in the ACT used computers, while 84% used the Internet and 28% had a web presence. These were all increases on 2003-04 when 89% of businesses used computers, 78% used the Internet and 21% had a web presence.

At the national level during 2004–05, 89% of businesses used computers, while 77% and 27% used the Internet and had a web presence, respectively.

INNOVATION IN BUSINESS

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

- A *new good or service* means any good or service or combination of these which is new to a business. Its characteristics or intended uses differ significantly from those previously used.

INNOVATION IN BUSINESS

continued

- A *new operational process* is a significant change for a business in its methods of producing or delivering goods or services.
- A *new organisational/managerial process* is a significant change to the strategies, structures or routines of the business which aim to improve performance.

Between 2001 and 2003, of the 2,339 businesses surveyed in the ACT, 29% (680 businesses) were innovating. This was comparable with the Northern Territory (28%) and Tasmania (27%). The most popular type of innovation in business in the ACT was new or significantly improved operational processes (22% of innovating businesses).

Drivers of innovation

Drivers relating to innovation were split into two groups: those relating to new goods and services; and those relating to new processes. Each group was further split into three categories: market related drivers; profit related drivers; and legal related drivers.

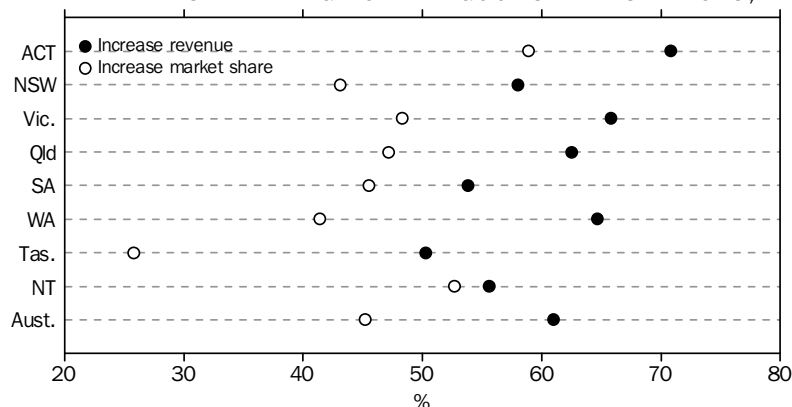
Businesses were able to identify more than one driver.

Drivers relating to new goods and services

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

The second highest driver in the ACT was in the market category, with an increase in market share driving 59% of innovating businesses. Again, the ACT recorded the highest proportion of all states and territories for this driver and was also above the national proportion of 45%.

11.7 DRIVERS RELATING TO NEW GOODS AND SERVICES, 2001–03



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

Increase responsiveness to customer needs was the second highest driver in the market related category, and the third highest driver overall in the ACT (55%). The national proportion was 48%.

Drivers relating to new processes

The biggest driver relating to new processes among innovating ACT businesses was improving productivity (73%), in the profit related category. This was comparable with the leading state (with Queensland recording 75%), while the third highest was Western Australia (62%). Nationally, the proportion was 58%.

Drivers relating to new processes continued

Reducing costs was the second highest driver (again, in the profit related category) reported by innovating businesses in the ACT (72%). The only state or territory to record a higher proportion was Tasmania (78%). The national proportion was 58%.

The third highest reported driver relating to new processes was increase responsiveness to customer needs, driving 59% of innovating businesses in the ACT. This was second only to Tasmania (67%) and comparable with Queensland (57%). Nationally, the proportion was 47%.

Sources of ideas and information

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

Ideas from within individual businesses was the highest reported source of ideas or information for innovating ACT businesses (80%), which was the same as the national proportion. The highest proportion of the states and territories for this source was the Northern Territory (91%) and the lowest was New South Wales (75%).

Clients or customers was the second highest reported source of ideas or information for innovating ACT businesses (66%). This was comparable with the national proportion of 65%. Across states and territories, the proportions for this source ranged from 69% for South Australia to 61% for the Northern Territory.

More innovating businesses in the ACT (49%) sourced ideas or information from consultants than any other state or territory. Victoria was second highest (37%) and the national proportion was 32%.

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CHAPTER **12** HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION



FIRST HOME OWNERS
GRANT

The First Home Owner Grant (FHOG) was introduced on 1 July 2000 entitling eligible applicants to a one-off payment of \$7,000. On 9 March 2001, the Commonwealth Government announced that an additional \$7,000 grant would be available to first home owners who entered into contracts between 9 March 2001 and 31 December 2001 (inclusive) to build their first home or purchase a new but previously unoccupied home.

This additional grant was later reduced from \$7,000 to \$3,000 for contracts made between 1 January 2002 and 30 June 2002 (inclusive) by applicants building a first home or purchasing a new but previously unoccupied home.

From July 2002 onwards, the FHOG stands at the original amount of \$7,000.

In the ACT, there have been 14,606 applicants with more than \$100m paid since the introduction of the home owners grant.

12.1 FIRST HOME OWNER GRANTS, ACT

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06(a)
Applicants (no.)	3 118	3 632	2 406	1 565	2 077	1 808
Amount paid (\$)	22 218 000	28 056 000	17 579 000	10 603 000	14 012 789	12 180 789

(a) Financial Year to Date as at 31 March 2006.

Source: ACT Department of Treasury, ACT Revenue Office, First Home Owners Grants, Data available on request.

Grants by district

Within the ACT, there was a 33% increase in the total number of FHOG grants from 2003–04 (1,528 grants) to 2004–05 (2,037 grants). The Tuggeranong district had the highest number of first home owner grants during the 2004–05 financial year (594 grants, or 29% of all FHOG grants in the ACT). The next highest districts were Belconnen (578 grants, or 28%) and Gungahlin (316 grants, or 16%).

12.2 FIRST HOME OWNER GRANTS BY DISTRICT, ACT

	2003–04	2004–05
	no.	no.
Canberra Central	299	315
Rural	—	—
Tuggeranong	367	594
Belconnen	448	578
Woden Valley	103	116
Weston Creek	85	116
Gungahlin	225	316
Jerrabomberra	1	2
Total(a)	1 528	2 037

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Totals may vary to those in Table 12.1 due to the grants in some districts being repaid.

Source: ACT Department of Treasury, ACT Revenue Office, First Home Owners Grants, data available on request.

HOUSE PRICES

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

According to the Real Estate Institute of Australia (REIA), the moving annual median house price for Canberra in the December quarter 2005 was \$359,100 for houses and \$292,500 for other dwellings. Canberra had the third highest moving annual median house price of all capital cities behind Sydney (\$524,300) and Melbourne (\$359,500). Canberra also recorded the third highest moving annual median price for other dwellings behind Sydney (\$363,300) and Melbourne (\$299,800). Median house prices in Canberra increased by 2% from the December quarter 2004 (\$350,900) and by 53% in the three years from the December quarter 2002 (\$234,200).

12.3 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES (a)—December quarter

	HOUSE PRICES						OTHER DWELLING (b)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Canberra	180.8	206.3	234.2	317.5	350.9	359.1	140.3	156.9	197.8	262.9	278.7	292.5
Sydney(c)	309.5	325.3	458.3	533.0	553.0	524.3	252.4	287.8	335.5	367.3	376.3	363.3
Melbourn	249.8	296.8	327.5	367.0	366.0	359.5	191.9	229.7	262.2	288.6	292.0	299.8
Brisbane	149.0	164.3	193.4	258.6	307.8	313.8	171.5	164.1	174.4	201.8	240.6	255.3
Perth	156.7	167.1	187.2	223.7	256.3	303.8	114.3	123.6	147.3	180.5	202.5	241.4
Adelaide	132.6	150.2	177.3	223.3	260.8	275.5	94.6	109.8	134.7	168.8	196.6	207.5
Hobart	117.8	120.6	137.2	192.0	252.0	268.5	88.9	88.5	95.6	148.6	192.1	209.0
Darwin	186.8	188.0	202.3	216.0	256.5	295.7	146.6	149.8	154.8	154.9	176.3	216.1

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

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

(c) New Sydney moving annual median price series adjusted for compositional change.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, *Real Estate Market Facts, December Quarter 2005*.

House price index

The house price index provides a measure of house price movements over time, rather than prices themselves. The ABS produces two house price indexes, one for established house prices and another for project homes (which represents movements in the cost to construct a new house, excluding the value of the land).

The reference base of an index series is that period for which the value of the index is set to 100.0. For the house price indexes, 1989–90 has previously been used as the reference base. With the introduction of a new methodology for its calculation, the established house price index is now presented on a reference base of 2003–04 = 100.0.

Canberra's house price index for established houses remained fairly constant between 2003–04 (100.0) and 2004–05 (99.9), with a 0.1 index point decrease. There was an increase of 1.2 index points for the weighted average of the eight capital cities over the same period. The house price index for project homes in Canberra increased 2.0 index points between 2003–04 (100.0) and 2004–05 (102.00). This increase was lower than the increase for the weighted average of the eight capital cities (6.1 index points).

House price index
continued

12.4 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES (a)

	ESTABLISHED HOUSES (b)		PROJECT HOMES (c)	
	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities
2002–03	82.7	86.6	91.6	93.1
2003–04	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2004–05	99.9	101.2	102.0	106.1

(a) Base of each index: 2003–04 = 100.0.

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

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

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, December quarter 2005 (cat. no. 6416.0).

RENTAL PROPERTIES

According to the REIA, during the December quarter 2005, Canberra had the highest quarterly median weekly rent (\$310) for three bedroom houses in Australia, an increase of \$10 (3%) from the previous quarter. However, Canberra had the lowest annual increase (3%) from the December quarter 2004. The second lowest was Sydney (4%) and third lowest was Melbourne (5%). For two bedroom other dwellings, Canberra had the second highest quarterly median weekly rent at \$290, following Sydney at \$300.

12.5 SUMMARY OF MEDIAN WEEKLY RENTS—
December quarter 2005

	3 BEDROOM HOUSES			2 BEDROOM OTHER DWELLINGS (a)		
	Quarterly median \$/week	Quarterly % change	Annual % change	Quarterly median \$/week	Quarterly % change	Annual % change
Canberra	310	3.3	3.3	290	3.6	7.4
Sydney	260	—	4.0	300	3.4	3.4
Melbourne	230	4.5	4.5	220	—	4.8
Brisbane	250	2.0	8.7	230	—	7.0
Adelaide	230	2.2	9.5	175	—	6.1
Perth	230	4.5	21.0	200	5.3	29.0
Hobart	250	8.7	8.7	190	5.6	18.8
Darwin	300	7.1	11.1	220	—	4.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Real Estate Market Facts, December Quarter 2005.

FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Housing finance commitments are secured loans from significant lenders (banks, building societies etc.) to individuals, where the purpose of the loan is the construction or purchase of owner occupied dwellings.

In trend terms, there were 7,470 housing finance commitments in the ACT and 672,616 nationally in 2005. Over the past seven years, housing finance commitments in the ACT have fluctuated. While the 2005 figure was a 3% increase from 2004 (7,264 commitments), there was an overall decrease of 29% since 1999 (10,556 commitments). Nationally, there was a 27% increase from 1999 to 2005.

FINANCE COMMITMENTS

*continued***12.6** HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (a)(b): **Trend series**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ACT	10 556	9 649	8 974	9 767	9 847	7 264	7 470
Australia	531 032	523 339	607 005	625 353	676 631	615 784	672 616

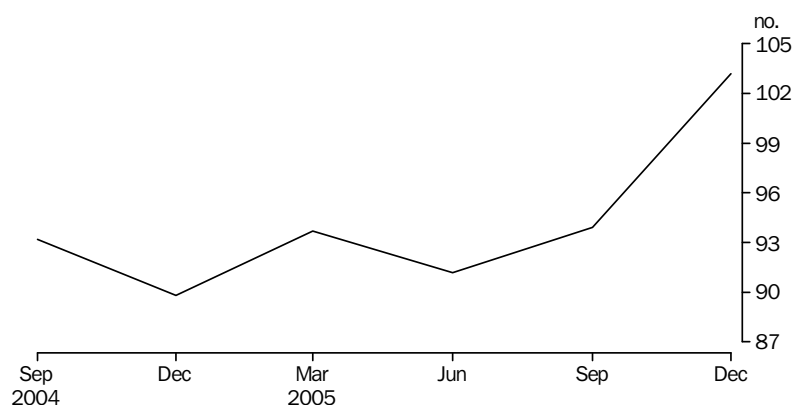
- (a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.
 (b) The number and value of owner occupied housing commitments for the construction of dwellings has been revised downward in all states and territories back to November 1995, mainly due to the incorrect inclusion of finance commitments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

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia, March 2006*, cat. no. 5609.0, Time Series Spreadsheets.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The housing affordability index is a measure of household disposable income as a ratio of income required to meet payments on a typical dwelling. A higher index number represents more affordable housing.

According to the Housing Industry Association, housing affordability in the ACT rose by 9.3 index points between the September quarter 2005 (93.9) and the December quarter 2005 (103.2). Nationally, the affordability index rose by 5.6 index points over the same period from 102.8 to 108.4. In the year to December 2005, housing affordability in the ACT rose by 13.4 index points, contrasted with the national increase of 2.8 index points over the same period.

12.7 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX, ACT

Source: *Housing Industry Association, Affordability Report, December Quarter 2005*.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Dwelling units approved

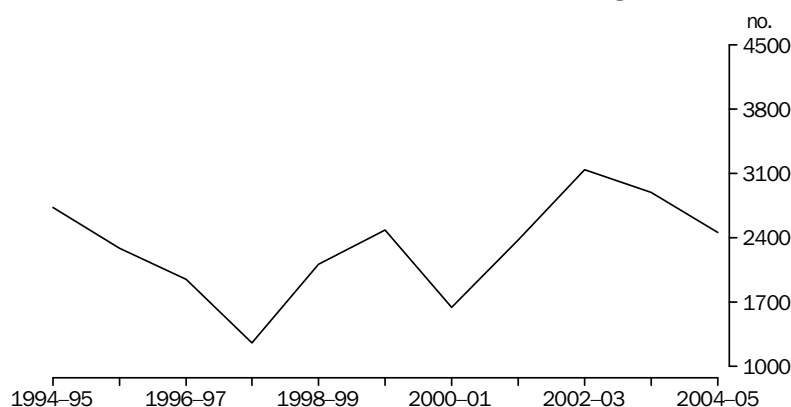
There were 2,279 dwelling units approved in the ACT in 2004–05. This was a 27% decrease from 2003–04 (3,136 dwelling units approved). Of the dwelling units approved in 2004–05, 2,260 (99%) were in the private sector and 19 (1%) were in the public sector. Of all approvals, 43% (985 approvals) were for new houses.

Nationally, 161,278 dwelling units were approved in 2004–05 which was a 12% decrease from 2003–04 (182,362 dwelling units).

Dwelling units commenced

In 2004–05, 2,458 dwelling units commenced in the ACT. This was a 15% decrease from 2003–04 (2,896 dwelling units). Of the dwelling units commenced in 2004–05, 955 (39%) were new houses, with a total value of \$230.0m.

Nationally, 156,742 dwelling units commenced in 2004–05. This was a 9% decrease from 2003–04 (171,791 dwelling units). Of the dwelling units commenced in 2004–05, 104,537 (67%) were new houses which had a total value of \$20,880.9m.

12.8 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, ACT: **Original series**

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary, (cat. no. 8750.0).

Dwelling units completed

In 2004–05 there were 1,967 dwelling units completed in the ACT. This was a 24% decrease from 2003–04 (2,573 dwelling units). New houses completed in 2004–05 had a total value of \$238.9m.

Nationally, 159,561 dwelling units were completed in 2004–05. This was a 2% increase from the previous financial year (157,183 dwelling units). New houses made up 65% (104,453) of dwelling units completed in 2004–05 and had a total value of \$20,936.8m.

**ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION**

The value of engineering work done in the ACT for 2004–05 was \$247.3m.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS made up 32% (\$78.3m) of the value of work done, followed by ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND SUBDIVISIONS which made up (26%, or \$63.5m).

The largest increase in the value of work done between 2003–04 and 2004–05 was recorded in BRIDGES, RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS, up \$1.1m (275%). The largest decrease over the same period was in HEAVY INDUSTRY (down \$0.3m, or 60%). This was followed by ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND SUBDIVISIONS (down \$21.5m, or 25%), and RECREATION, AND OTHER (down \$1.4m, or 7%).

12.9 VALUE OF WORK, ACT

	<i>Roads, highways and subdivisions</i>	<i>Bridges, railways and harbours</i>	<i>Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines</i>	<i>Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage</i>	<i>Telecomm- unications</i>	<i>Heavy industry</i>	<i>Recreation and other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Work commenced								
2002–03	63.9	2.3	32.2	22.0	48.2	0.3	54.7	223.5
2003–04	96.9	0.3	28.9	59.1	62.0	0.8	19.3	267.4
2004–05	56.3	3.5	40.7	37.8	77.9	0.2	18.4	234.8
Work done								
2002–03	71.6	2.3	41.9	21.8	51.2	0.2	55.8	244.7
2003–04	85.0	0.4	29.0	48.9	62.4	0.5	18.7	244.9
2004–05	63.5	1.5	38.8	47.7	78.3	0.2	17.3	247.3

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, December 2005*, (cat. no. 8762.0).

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CHAPTER **13**

**TOURISM, CULTURE AND
RECREATION**



TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION

The data presented here refer to hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms and units.

In the December quarter 2005, there were 58 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments within the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), up two establishments from the December quarter 2004. Of the 58 accommodation establishments offering in 2005, 15 were licensed hotels, 26 were motels and guest houses, and 17 were serviced apartments. A total of 2,379 people were employed by these establishments.

Occupancy

Accommodation establishments in the ACT had a room occupancy rate of 69% in the year ended December 2005, which was comparable to the rate in 2004 (67%). Nationally, the room occupancy rate in the year ended December 2005 was 63%.

Average length of stay

In the year ended December 2005, guests in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in the ACT stayed 2.4 days on average, comparable with the 2.2 days on average recorded in 2004. Nationally, the average length of stay in the year ended December 2005 was 2.3 days.

Average lengths of stay for each type of accommodation establishment in the ACT in the December quarter 2005 were:

- serviced apartments – 3.4 days;
- licensed hotels – 2.3 days; and
- motels and guest houses – 2.3 days.

Room nights occupied

The number of room nights occupied in the ACT in the year ended December 2005 was 1.3 million nights, which was higher than the number of room nights occupied in 2004 (1.2 million nights).

Takings

In the ACT, takings from total hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments was \$152.4m in the year ended December 2005, up 8% from 2004 (\$140.7m).

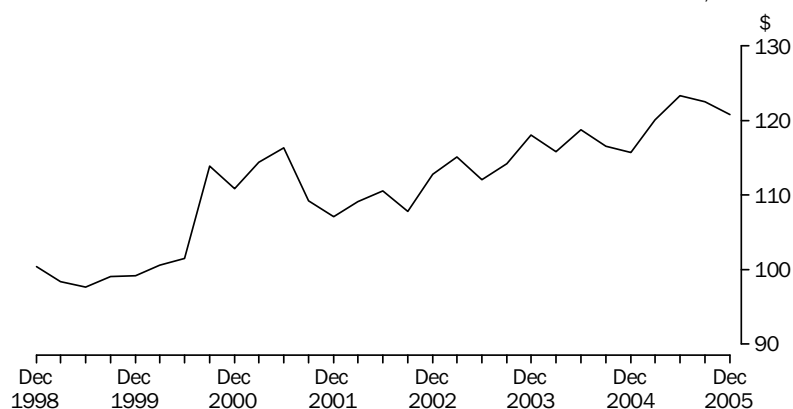
Nationally, accommodation takings in the year ended December 2005 was \$6,189.5m, an increase of 9% from 2004 (\$5,674.8m).

*Average takings per room
night occupied*

The average takings per room night occupied in the ACT for the December quarter 2005 was \$120.80, up 4% from the December quarter 2004 (\$115.70).

Average takings per room
night occupied *continued*

13.1 AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, ACT



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December Quarter 2005, (cat. no. 8635.0).

CULTURAL FUNDING

Cultural funding consists of money for heritage and the arts. Across all states and territories, funding for heritage activities was greater than that for arts activities. In 2003–04, heritage activities received \$1,951.4m (or 83% of total funding), while arts activities received \$404.8m (17%). Nationally, nature parks and reserves were the highest funded area with 42% of total cultural funding.

Libraries (\$14.1m) and nature parks and reserves (\$13.4m) were the highest funded heritage facilities in the ACT in 2003–04. Administration of culture (\$2.7m) and performing arts venues (\$2.7m) were the highest funded arts categories.

13.2 STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENT CULTURAL FUNDING(a), By state and territory—2003–04

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Heritage									
Art museums	50.0	54.2	26.3	6.3	10.9	0.4	7.3	4.4	159.9
Other museums	150.3	71.9	23.7	15.4	38.4	10.7	12.6	1.8	324.8
Nature parks and reserves	338.4	131.8	258.3	60.9	97.6	27.7	54.9	13.4	983.0
Zoological parks, aquaria and botanic gardens									
Zoological parks and aquaria	24.8	13.7	—	3.9	8.6	—	—	—	50.9
Botanic gardens	35.9	10.8	—	9.6	14.5	2.4	2.5	—	75.7
Total	60.6	24.5	—	13.5	23.1	2.4	2.5	—	126.6
Libraries and Archives									
Libraries	87.3	73.1	49.4	32.0	29.9	16.4	10.3	14.1	312.4
Archives	16.3	7.1	5.8	9.2	1.7	1.6	2.9	0.2	44.7
Total	103.6	80.2	55.2	41.2	31.6	18.0	13.1	14.3	357.1
Total heritage	703.0	362.6	363.6	137.2	201.6	59.1	90.5	34.0	1 951.4
Arts									
Literature and print media	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.5
Performing arts									
Music	7.7	4.5	1.3	3.9	4.0	0.9	0.5	1.9	24.6
Drama	7.8	3.1	5.1	4.3	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	24.6
Dance	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.4	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	11.2
Music theatre and opera	6.1	0.8	4.0	1.8	1.3	0.1	—	0.1	14.2
Other performing arts	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	—	5.2
Total	24.6	10.8	13.6	13.7	10.7	1.9	1.3	3.1	79.8
Performing arts venues	89.1	15.2	8.8	8.3	15.2	0.1	5.2	2.7	144.5
Visual arts and crafts	3.8	3.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.8	1.8	16.7
Broadcasting and film									
Radio and television services	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3
Film and video	10.1	28.7	9.7	5.5	7.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	61.9
Multimedia	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.7
Total	10.2	28.8	9.7	5.6	8.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	63.0
Community cultural centres and activities	2.1	2.3	2.1	0.5	4.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	12.7
Administration of culture	8.4	6.5	5.2	2.3	14.7	1.4	—	2.7	41.2
Other arts n.e.c.									
Arts education	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.5
Major multi-arts festivals	7.4	6.7	—	4.0	4.5	0.8	0.4	—	23.9
Other arts n.e.c.	8.3	2.4	0.2	7.0	0.3	—	—	—	18.2
Total	15.7	9.3	0.2	11.1	4.9	0.8	0.4	—	42.5
Total arts	154.9	77.4	42.4	44.0	60.7	5.2	8.6	11.5	404.8
Total	857.8	440.0	406.0	181.2	262.3	64.3	99.1	45.5	2 356.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Care should be taken when comparing categories between states and territories for some categories of funding as the funding provided by state and territory governments may vary according to the administrative arrangements existing in the respective states and territories.

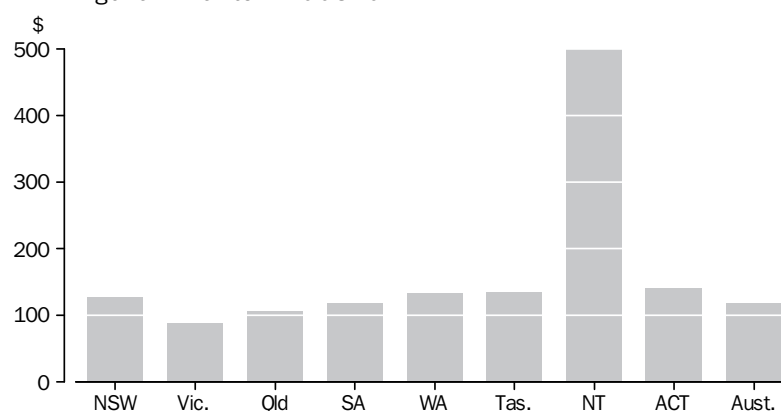
Source: *Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2003–04*, (cat. no. 4183.0).

State and territory funding per person

In 2003–04, the national level of cultural funding per person by state and territory governments was \$118. This level was exceeded in the ACT where the territory government provided funding of \$141 per person — surpassed only by the Northern Territory (NT) Government with relatively large funding of \$498 per person. The lowest level of cultural funding by a state or territory government was provided by the Victorian Government with \$89 per person.

*State and territory funding
per person continued*

13.3 CULTURAL FUNDING PER PERSON, By state and territory governments—2003–04



Source: *Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2003–04*, (cat. no. 4183.0).

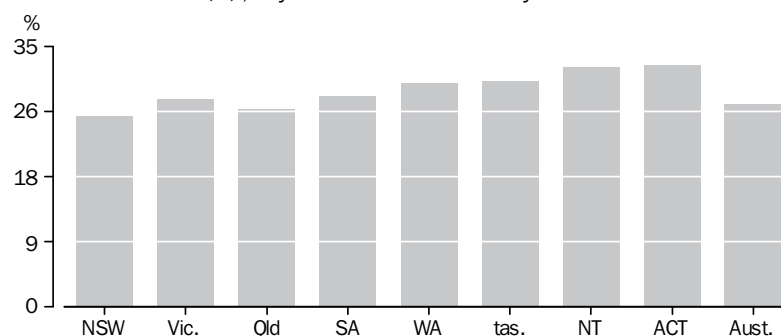
INVOLVEMENT

*Involvement in organised
sport and physical activity*

Involvement in organised sport and physical activity includes playing and participating, as well as being involved in non-playing roles such as coach, referee or committee member. However, persons whose only involvement is as a spectator or club member are excluded.

In April 2004, the participation rate of persons with involvement (either playing or non-playing) in the ACT is 32%. This proportion is commensurate with the NT (32%) as the highest of the states and territories, and is higher than the national participation rate (27%).

13.4 PERSONS INVOLVED IN ORGANISED SPORT OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY(a), By state and territory



(a) The total number of persons involved in organised sport and physical activity, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same group.

Source: *Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2004*, (cat. no. 6285.0).

The participation rate of ACT persons involved in actually playing organised sport was 28%. This is comparable with the NT (30%) and above the national figure of 23%. In the ACT, of those persons surveyed who had non-playing involvement, the participation rate was highest as a Coach, Instructor or Teacher (6%), followed by Committee member or Administrator (5%).

FLORIADE

Floriade is the ACT's annual festival of flowers. This event is complimented by a variety of entertainment and community activities throughout Canberra. The festival runs for approximately one month from mid-September to mid-October each year, and the floral displays are in Commonwealth Park.

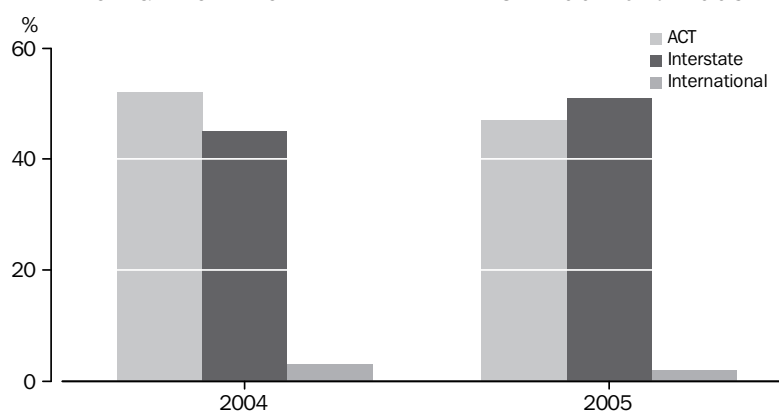
Data was collected by the Australian Capital Tourism Corporation through spectator surveys at the event.

In 2005 the festival ran from 17 September to 16 October, the theme was Rock 'n' roll in bloom, and the 12 showcase gardens displays comprised 1.47 million blooms. The displays covered over four hectares.

The community's involvement increased from previous years with over 220 people donating their time and services to the event. This equated to over 5,400 hours. A record 55 community groups performed at this year's Floriade.

Total attendance for Floriade 2005 was 356,676 people, a 5% increase from total visitors in 2004. Forty-seven percent of these were from the ACT, 51% were interstate visitors and 2% were international visitors to the region. Overall there was a 27% increase in interstate and international attendees compared to last year's event. Of the interstate visitors 62% stayed overnight and 38% visited Floriade on a day trip.

13.5 ORIGIN OF FLORIADE ATTENDEES—2004 and 2005



Source: Australian Capital Tourism Corporation, *Floriade, 2005, Event Report*.

For the thirty day event, the ACT Government estimated that Floriade visitors spent approximately \$20.6m in the ACT. Accommodation (47%) and meals/food and drink (21%) were the highest areas of expenditure for visitors.

FLORIADE *continued***13.6** FLORIADE 2005, Estimated Expenditure by Visitors

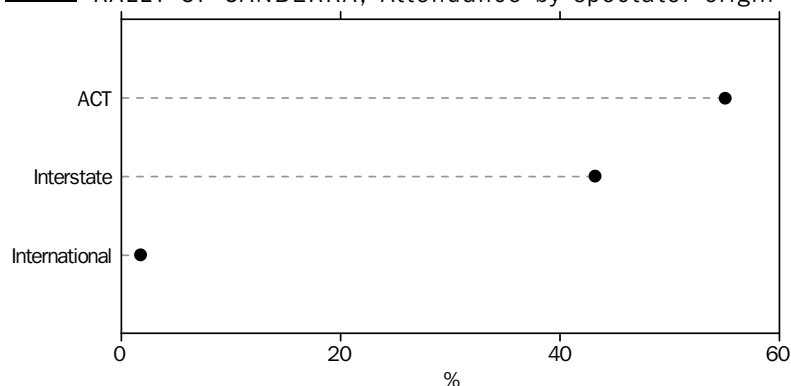
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	(\$000)	%
Accommodation	9 666	47
Meals/food and drinks	4 235	21
Transport within the ACT	1 411	7
Plants/garden equipment/merchandise	1 134	5
Other expenses	4 104	20
Total expenditure by visitors	20 550	100

Source: Australian Capital Tourism Corporation, *Floriade, 2005 Event Report*.

RALLY OF CANBERRA

The 2005 Rally of Canberra was the opening round of the FIA Asia Pacific Rally Championship, and was held on 23 and 24 April 2005. The event attracted 48 teams, comprising 10 international, 30 interstate and 8 ACT based teams. The rally was conducted over various closed public forest roads in and around Canberra.

Data was collected through spectator surveys and ticket sales for the event by the Australian Capital Tourism Corporation.

13.7 RALLY OF CANBERRA, Attendance by spectator origin—2005

Source: Australian Capital Tourism Corporation, *2005 Rally of Canberra, Economic Impact Assessment and Event Evaluation, May 2005*.

Of the 2,187 interstate visitors, 67% stayed one night or more in the ACT, while 33% were day-trippers. Of all attendees to the rally 73% were male and 27% female, with 31% of spectators in the 20–29 year age bracket. Twenty nine per cent were in the 30–39 year age bracket, while 19% were 40–49 years.

The ACT Government estimated that visitors who attended the rally spent \$964,000 in the ACT. This figure included competitors, support staff and media. The length of stay varied depending on purpose of stay. Interstate spectators and the media averaged a two night stay, while competitors and support staff averaged a six night stay.

Accommodation (40%) and meals/food and drinks (25%) were the highest areas of expenditure for visitors staying in the ACT one night or more.

RALLY OF CANBERRA

*continued***13.8** RALLY OF CANBERRA 2005, Estimated expenditure by visitors

	<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Expenditure</i>
	(\$)	%
Accommodation	70 101	40
Meals/food and drinks	43 310	25
Tickets for event	21 554	12
Transport within the ACT	19 576	11
Rally merchandise	9 525	5
Other expenses	12 756	7
Total expenditure by overnight visitors	176 882	100

Source: Australian Capital Tourism Corporation, 2005 Rally of Canberra, Economic Impact Assessment and Event Evaluation, May 2005.

Day trippers spent an estimated \$12,680 in the ACT. The majority of this expenditure related to meal/food and drinks at the event (31%) and tickets for the event (30%).

SUMMERNATS

The Summernats festival is a four day car show and exhibition event held in January of each year in the ACT. Data were collected through spectator surveys and ticket sales for the event by Street Machine Services.

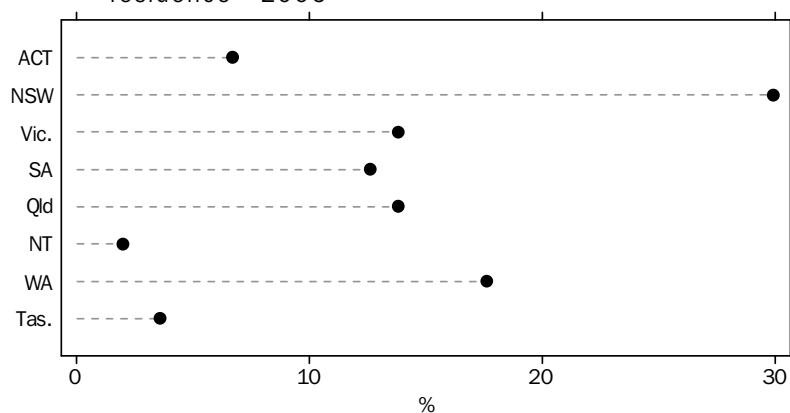
The first event was held at Exhibition Park in Canberra in 1988, with approximately 47,000 spectators and over 900 vehicle entrants. Attendance at the event has fluctuated over the last seven years. In 2006, the festival attracted almost 98,000 spectators and 1,500 entrants.

13.9 SUMMERNATS ATTENDANCE IN THE ACT

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Spectators	112 486	113 527	93 702	107 471	116 056	118 921	97 798
Entrants	1 700	1 700	1 400	1 430	1 589	1 483	1 473

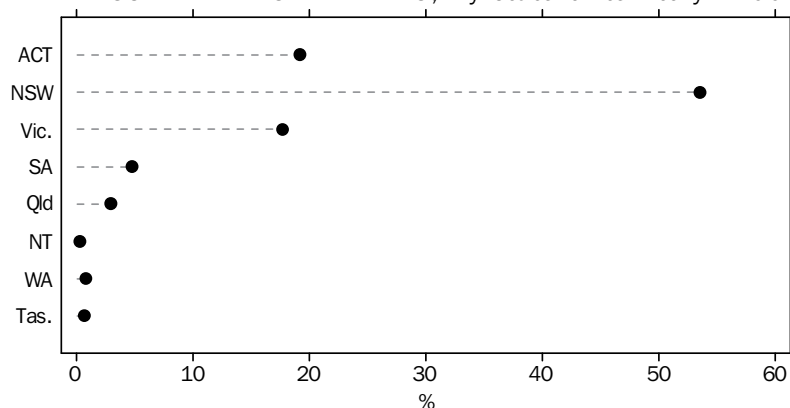
Source: Summernats Car Festival Office, 2006, Data available on request.

The highest proportion of interstate spectators to the festival in 2006 were New South Wales (NSW) residents, making up 30% of total spectators. This was followed by Western Australia (18%), Victoria and Queensland (14% respectively).

SUMMERNATS *continued***13.10** SUMMERNATS SPECTATORS, By state or territory of residence—2006

Source: Summernats Car Festival Office, 2006, Data available on request.

The highest proportion of total entrants in 2006 were from NSW (54%). This was followed by the ACT (19%), and Victoria (18%).

13.11 SUMMERNATS ENTRANTS, By state or territory—2006

Source: Summernats Car Festival Office, 2006, Data available on request.

According to the organisers, approximately half of all visitors to Summernats stayed in Canberra for three to four days. Of those visitors, each was estimated to have spent, on average, \$280 on accommodation, food, entertainment and travel per day. It was estimated by the event organisers that Summernats' patrons spent between \$10m and \$12m in total while staying in the ACT.

Summernats incorporates a trade show within the festival, which had approximately 256 commercial exhibitors in 2006. The majority of items sold by exhibitors were car parts, clothing and apparel, collectibles, food, event merchandise and vehicle stickers.

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Summernats Car Festival Office, 2006, Data available on request.

CHAPTER **14** TRANSPORT



ROADS AND LICENCES

Roads

Management of the planning, creation, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and replacement of roads and road related infrastructure within the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is the responsibility of Roads ACT, a section of the Department of Urban Services. From 1 July 2006, the Department of Urban Services became the Department of Territory and Municipal Services.

In March 2004, there were 2,645 km of roads in the ACT, 15 km more than in May 2003. The majority of roads are classed as municipal roads, with 71% (1880 km) in this category.

14.1 CATEGORIES OF ROAD, ACT—March 2004(a)

	Aggregate road length	Aggregate lane length	Aggregate road surface area
Road types	km	km	m ²
National highways	20	75	276 875
Territorial roads	745	2 000	7 331 200
Municipal roads	1 880	3 800	13 292 500
Total	2 645	5 875	20 900 575

(a) Data after March 2004 will be available when the new Integrated Asset Management System (IAMS) has been implemented by Roads ACT.

Source: Roads ACT, Department of Urban Services, 2006.

Roundabouts and traffic signals

In March 2006, there were 232 roundabouts in the ACT, and 226 traffic signals. The majority of these signals were at road intersections (199 or 88%) and the remainder were at mid-block pedestrian crossings (26 or 12%). There was also one part-time traffic signal installed at the Drakeford Drive/Athllon Drive roundabout during 2005–06 to relieve peak afternoon congestion.

Gungahlin Drive Extension

Construction is currently underway on the first section (Package A) of the Gungahlin Drive Extension from the Barton Highway to Aranda. Valued at \$59 million, it is the largest road works contract yet awarded in the ACT and is expected to be completed mid-2007.

When all construction packages are complete, the Gungahlin Drive Extension will be a nine kilometre arterial road linking the Barton Highway to the Tuggeranong Parkway at Glenloch Interchange. It will include five bridges and five underpass structures.

Licences

As at 2 January 2006, there were 282,363 current and active licences in the ACT, and 5,868 suspended licences. The majority of active licences (237,301 or 84%) were classified as 'full' licences. A further 18,155 (6%) were 'provisional' licences, 14,220 (5%) were 'national heavy vehicle' licences and 11,499 (4%) were classified as 'learner' licences. 'Probationary' and 'restricted' licences accounted for 1,188 (less than 1%) of total current licences.

Of the 11,499 Learner licences, the majority (9,165 or 80%) were for cars and the remainder were for motorcycle licences (2,334 or 20%).

*Licences continued***14.2** ACT LICENCE DISTRIBUTION

	2005	2006
	no.	no.
Learner licences	11 856	11 499
Provisional licences	17 686	18 155
Full licences	232 927	237 301
National heavy vehicle licences	14 364	14 220
Probationary licences	1 158	1 041
Restricted licences	192	147
Total	278 183	282 363

Source: Rego.act computer report, dated 2 January 2005 and 2 January 2006, Road Transport, ACT Department of Urban Services.

TRANSPORT FINANCE

Motor vehicle tax

Motor vehicle taxes cover the taxes levied on the operation of motor vehicles whether paid for by households or corporations. Taxes on third party insurance are excluded.

ACT Government taxation revenue from motor vehicle taxes increased by 2% between 2003–04 and 2004–05 to \$85m. In comparison, total motor vehicle taxation revenue across all levels of government in Australia increased by 6% over the same period to \$5,415m.

In the ACT, stamp duty on vehicle registration represented 28% of total motor vehicle taxation revenue in 2004–05, down from 29% in 2003–04. Nationally, 35% of total motor vehicle taxation revenue was from stamp duty on vehicle registration in 2004–05.

14.3 MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES

	ACT			AUSTRALIA		
	Stamp duty on vehicle registration	Other	Total	Stamp duty on vehicle registration	Other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2002–03	24	54	78	1 695	2 990	4 685
2003–04	24	59	83	1 886	3 240	5 126
2004–05	24	61	85	1 918	3 497	5 415

Source: Data available on request, Taxation Revenue; and *Taxation Revenue, 2004–05* (cat. no. 5506.0).

Government transport expenses

ACT Government operating expenses on Transport and communications totalled \$161m in 2004–05, \$149m of which was spent on road transport.

Nationally, across all levels of government (Commonwealth, State/Territory, Local and Multi-jurisdictional), operating expenses on road transport totalled \$9,976m in 2004–05 out of a total operating expenditure on Transport and communications of \$16,572m.

Government transport
expenses *continued*

14.4 GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING EXPENSES ON TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

	ACT			AUSTRALIA (a)		
	2002-02	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Road transport	146	155	149	9 423	9 352	9 976
Water transport	—	—	—	407	359	413
Rail transport	—	—	—	3 154	4 318	3 532
Air transport	—	—	—	124	186	150
Communications and other transport	7	5	12	1 893	2 104	2 502
Total	153	161	161	15 001	16 319	16 572

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Across all levels of government (i.e. Commonwealth, State/Territory, Local and Multi-jurisdictional).

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2004-05* (cat. no. 5512.0), Time Series Spreadsheets.

Estimated road
construction expenditure

Road authorities of each state and territory are required to provide the National Road Transport Commission with road construction estimates each year. This data helps to identify the share of bridge and road costs that are attributed to heavy vehicles. It is also used in the application of the annual adjustment procedure for heavy vehicle registration charges.

The total estimated expenditure on road construction and maintenance in the ACT decreased between 2003-04 and 2004-05 by almost one third (down 32% or \$28m). Of the ACT total expenditure for 2004-05 (\$60m), 42% was on pavement improvements (\$25m). Expenditure on pavement improvements in 2004-05 was around half (51%) that in 2003-04 (\$49m).

A further \$10m was expended on servicing and operating costs in 2004-05. This was a similar amount to that expended in 2003-04, however the proportion of total expenditure for this category increased from 11% to 17% between the periods.

Nationally, the total estimated expenditure on road construction and maintenance for 2004-05 was \$5,809m. This was a 6% increase (\$325m) from the 2003-04 estimated expenditure of \$5,484m.

*Estimated road
construction expenditure
continued*

14.5 ESTIMATED ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

Expenditure category	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Servicing and operating	19	528	10	601	10	670
Road pavement and shoulder construction						
Routine maintenance	3	353	1	375	1	372
Periodic surface maintenance	3	242	3	281	3	268
Bridge maintenance/rehabilitation	2	148	2	139	1	156
Road rehabilitation	7	414	3	447	3	436
Low-cost safety/traffic	8	294	5	253	7	329
Asset extension/improvements						
Pavement improvements	54	964	49	741	25	799
Bridge improvements	3	232	9	266	2	365
Land acquisition, earthworks, other extensions/improvements	—	1 181	—	1 451	—	1 460
Other miscellaneous activities						
Corporate services	5	213	4	216	4	237
Enforcement of heavy vehicle regulations	—	82	—	95	1	102
Vehicle registration(a)	1	274	3	301	3	307
Driver licensing	1	189	—	176	—	177
Loan servicing	—	160	—	144	—	130
Total	106	5 273	88	5 484	60	5 809

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Figure includes combined total of expenditure on vehicle registration & driver licensing.

Source: National Transport Commission, Annual Reports, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Buses

The Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network (ACTION) is the main provider of passenger transport in the ACT. The ACTION Authority was established as a statutory authority on 1 January 2002, and provides:

- passenger bus network and school services, with a range of express and route services to and from all suburbs
- a special needs transport service – a door-to-door service for disadvantaged people in the community
- charter bus services.

For the 2004–05 financial year, ACTION employed 700 full-time equivalent staff, operating:

- a bus fleet of 391 buses (373 passenger buses and 18 special needs buses), including 82 disability accessible buses
- depots and workshops (located in Tuggeranong and Belconnen)
- four bus interchanges (located at Belconnen, Tuggeranong, Civic and Woden)
- ACTION Authority's head office at Tuggeranong.

*Buses continued***14.6** ACTION BUS SERVICE, Selected statistics—ACT

Operating statistics		2003–04	2004–05	Change 2003–04 to 2004–05
Passenger boardings	'000	16 305	16 240	–65
Bus kilometres	'000	22 988	23 339	351
Buses in fleet	no.	388	391	3
Employees	no.	677	700	23

Source: ACT Department of Urban Services, *ACTION Authority Annual Report 2004–05*.

Total passenger boardings for ACTION buses decreased by 65,000 between 2003–04 and 2004–05. Bus kilometres travelled increased by 2% in 2004–05 to 23.3 million km, from 23.0 million km in 2003–04.

Taxis

Taxi dispatch services in the ACT are provided by Canberra Cabs (with a fleet of 191 taxis) and Elite Taxis (Canberra) (with a fleet of 44 taxis). Almost all of these taxis are independently owned and operated, and compete for hirings throughout the ACT. Canberra Cabs also provides 18 wheelchair accessible taxis.

A cross border arrangement for the provision of taxi services exists between the ACT and NSW Governments. This arrangement enables Canberra and Queanbeyan taxis to operate freely within the region. Queanbeyan has a fleet of 16 taxis.

Coach and rail services

The numbers of rail and coach passengers into and out of Canberra increased between 2004 and 2005.

For rail passengers in 2005, a total of 50,334 passengers boarded trains leaving Canberra, which was an increase of 6% from 2004 (47,642). A total of 52,438 passengers arrived by rail into Canberra during 2005, which was also a 6% increase on the figure for 2004 (49,679).

For coach passengers in 2005, there were 21,725 passengers who travelled out of Canberra and 21,719 passengers who arrived in Canberra. These numbers represented respective increases of 5% and 6% compared with arrivals and departures for 2004.

14.7 COACH AND RAIL PASSENGERS

	2003	2004	2005	Change 2004–05
	no.	no.	no.	% change
Origin Canberra				
Rail passengers	62 127	47 642	50 334	6
Coach passengers	22 986	20 699	21 725	5
Destination Canberra				
Rail passengers	64 032	49 679	52 438	6
Coach passengers	22 904	20 401	21 719	6

Source: CountryLink, State Rail NSW, Data available on request.

Domestic and regional aircraft travel

Airline services into and out of the ACT are classified as either 'domestic' or 'regional' services. The domestic airlines are those performing Regular Public Transport (RPT) services primarily between capital cities and major tourist centres within Australia. The regional airlines are those performing RPT services primarily to regional centres within Australia.

The number of fare-paying (revenue) passengers for both domestic and regional travel (i.e. total traffic) increased by 8% from 2003–04 to 2004–05. The number of domestic revenue passengers through Canberra International Airport increased by 9% (161,836 passengers). There was a 2% increase in the number of regional revenue passengers (11,451).

14.8 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, Revenue passengers—ACT

	DOMESTIC			REGIONAL			TOTAL TRAFFIC		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
1999–2000(a)	729 694	732 796	1 462 490	254 649	252 082	506 731	984 343	984 878	1 969 221
2000–01	640 915	648 030	1 288 945	410 396	407 878	818 274	1 051 311	1 055 908	2 107 219
2001–02	478 545	483 775	962 320	441 134	437 848	878 982	919 679	921 623	1 841 302
2002–03	659 527	653 615	1 313 142	301 034	302 175	603 209	960 561	955 790	1 916 351
2003–04	900 367	892 305	1 792 672	251 648	259 102	510 750	1 152 015	1 151 407	2 303 422
2004–05	981 742	972 766	1 954 508	255 671	266 530	522 201	1 237 413	1 239 296	2 476 709

(a) Regional airline data include estimates.

Source: Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics, Aviation Statistics, *Airport Traffic Data*, 1994–95 to 2004–05.

Total passenger aircraft movements in and out of Canberra International Airport decreased by 4% between 2003–04 and 2004–05. Regional aircraft movements also decreased by 7% over the same period. Domestic aircraft movements decreased by 2%.

14.9 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES, Aircraft movements—ACT

	DOMESTIC			REGIONAL			TOTAL TRAFFIC		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999–2000(a)	9 822	9 829	19 651	10 692	10 682	21 374	20 514	20 511	41 025
2000–01	8 378	8 376	16 754	17 484	17 629	35 113	25 862	26 005	51 867
2001–02	5 455	5 446	10 901	14 403	14 412	28 815	19 858	19 858	39 716
2002–03	7 668	7 665	15 333	10 344	10 309	20 653	18 012	17 974	35 986
2003–04	9 522	9 516	19 038	9 676	9 651	19 327	19 198	19 167	38 365
2004–05	9 491	9 477	18 968	8 940	8 938	17 878	18 431	18 415	36 846

(a) Regional airline data include estimates.

Source: Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics, Aviation Statistics, *Airport Traffic Data*, 1994–95 to 2004–05.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Registered motor vehicles

According to the 2005 ABS Motor Vehicle Census, there were 219,552 motor vehicles registered in the ACT as at 31 March 2005, representing 2% of the 13.9 million registered motor vehicles Australia wide. Passenger vehicles made up 86% (188,641) of all registered motor vehicles in the ACT in 2005. Light commercial vehicles made up 9%

*Registered motor vehicles
continued*

(19,472) and motorcycles made up 3% (7,385). These proportions have remained stable over recent years.

14.10 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES—ACT

	2003	2004	2005
	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicles	183 719	185 603	188 641
Light commercial vehicles	18 498	18 876	19 472
Campervans	529	507	505
Truck			
Rigid (with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less)	607	629	609
Rigid (with greater than GVM 4.5 tonnes)	1 738	1 729	1 687
Articulated	250	236	238
Non-freight carrying	84	101	92
Buses	957	916	923
Motorcycles	7 014	7 092	7 385
Total	213 396	215 689	219 552

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, March 2004 and March 2005* (cat. no. 9309.0).

The estimated average age of motor vehicles in the ACT at 31 March 2005 was 9.6 years, younger than the average of 10.2 years for motor vehicles in Australia as a whole. When compared with the other states and territories, the estimated average age of ACT motor vehicles was the third youngest, after New South Wales and the Northern Territory (both 9.3 years).

New motor vehicle sales

A total of 14,739 new vehicles were sold in the ACT in 2004–05. This represented a decrease (down 115 vehicles) on the number of new vehicles sold in 2003–04 (14,854). Nationally, new motor vehicle sales increased by 4% over the same period. The majority (70%) of new vehicles sold in the ACT in 2004–05 were passenger vehicles. Total new vehicle sales in the ACT accounted for 2% of new vehicle sales nationally.

14.11 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

	ACT			AUSTRALIA		
	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles
Financial years	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999–2000	11 781	3 053	14 834	509 448	233 146	742 594
2000–01	11 503	3 108	14 611	571 045	237 640	808 685
2001–02	10 260	3 453	13 713	537 610	266 961	804 571
2002–03	10 420	4 040	14 460	560 203	300 343	860 546
2003–04	10 490	4 364	14 854	594 414	345 710	940 124
2004–05	10 340	4 399	14 739	604 027	377 764	981 791

Source: *New Motor Vehicles Sales, April 2006* (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001).

Motor vehicle use

In the 12 months ended 31 October 2004, vehicles registered in the ACT for road use travelled a total of 3.2 billion km. Passenger vehicles accounted for 85% of the total kilometres travelled and light commercial vehicles accounted for 10%.

Motor vehicle use
continued

For the same period in the ACT, the total distance travelled for business purposes (680 million km) was just over one fifth (21%) of the total distance travelled by ACT registered vehicles. Passenger vehicles and motor cycles travelled an estimated 353 million km for business purposes, which was 13% of the total distance travelled by those vehicle types (2,787 million km). By comparison, the total distance travelled by trucks, buses and light commercial vehicles for business purposes (327 million km) was 73% of the total distance travelled by those types of vehicles in 2004 (448 million km).

The average distance travelled for business purposes in the 12 months ended 31 October 2004 was 9,700 km, which was 63% of the average distance travelled by ACT registered motor vehicles that year (15,400 km)

14.12 MOTOR VEHICLE USE, Type of vehicle—ACT—2004

	Total business km travelled	Total km travelled	Average business km travelled(a)	Average km travelled(a)
<i>Vehicle type</i>	million	million	'000	'000
Passenger vehicles	^ 350	2 762	^ 6.6	15.2
Motorcycles	**3	^ 25	**3.7	^ 4.0
Light commercial vehicles	^ 205	323	15.9	18.2
Rigid trucks	62	64	29.3	29.2
Articulated trucks	27	27	115.4	112.5
Non-freight carrying trucks	^ 2	^ 2	^ 22.2	^ 22.4
Buses	31	32	39.8	38.9
Total	680	3 234	9.7	15.4

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Average distance travelled for registered vehicles which were used. Excludes registered vehicles that did not travel during the reference period.

Source: *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, 12 months ended 31 Oct 2004* (cat. no. 9208.0).

ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

Traffic infringement
notices

In 2004–05, the Australian Federal Police issued a total of 20,840 notices to drivers in the ACT. This included 16,433 traffic infringement notices, 3,471 official cautions and 936 parking notices. Compared with 2003–04, this represented a decline of 16% for traffic infringement notices and a decline of 10% in official cautions.

Speed and red light
cameras

According to the *ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2004–05*, the ACT had four mobile speed cameras, and nine fixed red-light/speed cameras in operation. A total of 36,882 infringement notices were issued from these cameras (12,176 from mobile speed cameras and 24,706 from fixed cameras). Of the 24,706 infringements issued from fixed cameras, 23,136 (94%) were for speeding infringements, 1,351 (5%) were for red light infringements and 163 (1%) were proceeding through red arrow infringements.

Random breath tests

The ACT Police use both random breath testing and targeted breath testing, whereby police target specific locations and times of day. The number of random breath tests conducted in the ACT in decreased by 3% between 2003–04 and 2004–05 (from 48,332 to 46,898). Of the tests conducted in 2004–05, 1,117 (2%) resulted in positive readings. This

*Random breath tests
continued*

represented an 16% decrease in the number of positive readings compared with 2003–04 (1,326).

14.13 RANDOM BREATH TESTS, ACT

		2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
Tests conducted	no.	75 176	76 675	48 332	46 898
Positive tests					
Number	no.	473	1 141	1 326	1 117
Proportion of all tests conducted	%	0.6	1.5	2.7	2.4

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2004–05.

Traffic accidents

In the ACT during 2004–05, there were 10,881 motor vehicle collisions reported to the police, a 6% reduction from 2003–04. However, the number of persons injured in traffic collisions increased by 52% from 753 in 2003–04 to 1143 in 2004–05. There were 16 fatalities in the ACT caused by motor vehicle collisions in 2004–05, compared with nine fatalities in 2003–04.

14.14 TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, ACT

	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	Change from 2003–04 to 2004–05
	no.	no.	no.	%
Collisions	11 723	11 530	10 881	–6
Injuries	852	753	1 143	52
Fatalities	13	9	16	78

Source: ACT Policing, Annual Report, 2004–05.

Types of collisions

According to the *2004 Road Traffic Crashes in the ACT* report by the ACT Department of Urban Services, there were 7,275 on-road motor vehicle crashes in the ACT during 2004, a 12% decrease from the number reported in 2003 (8,288 crashes). The most frequent accident type in 2004 was 'rear end collision', accounting for 46% (3,376) of all crashes. The second most frequent accident type was 'right angle collision', accounting for 15% (1,120) of all crashes.

In terms of severity, there were 390 casualty crashes (381 injury crashes and nine fatal crashes) in the ACT in 2004. The majority of casualty crashes (224) occurred at intersections, with 121 of these at 'T intersections' and 76 at 'cross intersections'. Of the 381 injury crashes, 'right angle collisions' had the highest proportion (28%, or 105 injury crashes).

In the ACT in 2004, more motor vehicle crashes occurred on week days than on weekends. The highest proportion of crashes occurred on a Friday (18% or 1,309 crashes), which was followed by Thursday (17%, or 1,234). The lowest proportion of crashes occurred on a Sunday (8%, or 616).

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CHAPTER **15**

**THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL
REGION**



GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Australian Capital Region (ACR) comprises the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), the South Eastern Statistical Division (SD) and Tumut Shire (A) Statistical Local Area (SLA) of New South Wales (NSW).

SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. These bodies are the Local Government Councils and the geographical areas which they administer are known as Local Government Areas (LGAs).

According to the 2005 edition of the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0), the South Eastern SD includes the following LGAs – LGA names followed by (C) refer to Cities, while those followed by (A) refer to other Areas: Bega Valley (A), Bombala (A), Boorowa (A), Cooma-Monaro (A), Eurobodalla (A), Goulburn Mulwaree (A), Harden (A), Palerang (A), Queanbeyan (C), Snowy River (A), Upper Lachlan (A), Yass Valley (A) and Young (A).

The Canberra-Queanbeyan SD is an important urban planning area of the ACR. In the 2005 ASGC, this SD includes the ACT and NSW SLAs of Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A, Palerang (A) – Pt A, Queanbeyan (C) and Yass Valley (A) – Pt A.

LGA changes from 2004 ASGC

The 2005 edition of the ASGC detailed one change to the geographical boundaries of LGAs within the ACR. In this change, parts of Tumut Shire (A) and Upper Lachlan (A) were added to Yass Valley (A).

Between the 2004 and 2005 editions of the ASGC, several LGAs were also renamed:

- Goulburn Mulwaree (A) was renamed from Greater Argyle (A);
- Palerang (A) was renamed from Eastern Capital City Regional (A);
- Queanbeyan (C) was renamed from Greater Queanbeyan (C); and
- Tumut Shire (A) was renamed from Tumut (A).

Area and population density

As at 30 June 2005, the ACR covered a total area of 58,588.4 km², with a population density of 9.2 people per km².

The total area for the Canberra-Queanbeyan SD was 4332.3 km², with a population density of 85.8 persons per km². The Canberra-Queanbeyan SD comprised 7% of the total area of the ACR.

Of all SLAs within the ACR, Upper Lachlan (A) covered the largest area at 7,101.9 km² (12% of the total ACR). This was followed by Bega Valley (A) (6,279.6 km², or 11% of the ACR) and Snowy River (A) (6,029.7 km², or 10% of the ACR). Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn had the smallest area with 55.4 km².

Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn was the most densely populated SLA within the ACR, with 383.7 people per km². Queanbeyan (C) followed with 215.6 people per km². Bombala (A) and Palerang (A) – Pt B were the least densely populated SLAs within the ACR, with 0.6 and 0.9 people per km², respectively.

Area and population
density continued

15.1 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION, Area and population density —
30 June 2005

	Estimated resident population(a)	Area	Population density
<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	no.	km ²	persons per km ²
Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District			
Australian Capital Territory	325 161	2 349	138.4
Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A	318	303	1.1
Palerang (A) – Pt A	8 255	1 362	6.1
Queanbeyan (C)	37 169	172	215.6
Yass Valley (A) – Pt A	913	146	6.3
Total	371 816	4 332	85.8
Bega Valley (A)	32 431	6 280	5.2
Bombala (A)	2 534	3 944	0.6
Boorowa (A)	2 495	2 579	1.0
Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt B	9 474	4 926	1.9
Eurobodalla (A)	36 389	3 422	10.6
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn	21 274	55	383.7
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	5 838	3 165	1.8
Harden (A)	3 773	1 869	2.0
Palerang (A) – Pt B	3 215	3 772	0.9
Snowy River (A)	7 293	6 030	1.2
Tumut Shire (A)	11 347	4 566	2.5
Upper Lachlan (A)	7 328	7 102	1.0
Yass Valley (A) – Pt B	12 023	3 853	3.1
Young (A)	12 035	2 694	4.5
Total Australian Capital Region	539 265	58 588	9.2

(a) Preliminary figures.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, Electronic Delivery, June 2005* (cat. no. 3218.0.55.001).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION

As at 30 June 2005, the estimated resident population of the ACR was 539,300 people. This represented an increase of 0.7% (3,600 people) over the 2004 population (535,700 people), and a 4.6% increase from the 2000 population (515,500 people).

Within the ACR, 69% of the population (371,800 people) lived within the Canberra-Queanbeyan SD.

Between 2000 and 2005, the average annual growth rate for the total ACR population was 0.9%. The Canberra-Queanbeyan SD population also experienced an annual average growth rate of 0.9%. Between 2004 and 2005 the ACR population increased by 0.7% while the population of the Canberra-Queanbeyan SD increased by 0.6%.

Between 2000 and 2005, the populations of Bombala (A) and Harden (A) both declined, dropping by an annual average of 1.3% and 0.5%, respectively.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION *continued***15.2** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Australian Capital Region

Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		
	2000	2004	2005(a)	2000 to 2005(a)(b)	2004 to 2005(a)	%
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District						
Australian Capital Territory	315 215	324 119	325 161	0.6	1 042	0.3
Cooma-Monaro (A)						
– Pt A	272	314	318	3.2	4	1.3
Palerang (A) – Pt A	7 507	8 138	8 255	1.9	117	1.4
Queanbeyan (C)	32 244	36 274	37 169	2.9	895	2.5
Yass Valley (A) – Pt A	891	923	913	0.5	–10	–1.1
<i>Total</i>	356 129	369 768	371 816	0.9	2 048	0.6
Bega Valley (A)	30 131	31 905	32 431	1.5	526	1.6
Bombala (A)	2 702	2 541	2 534	–1.3	–7	–0.3
Boorowa (A)	2 450	2 472	2 495	0.4	23	0.9
Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt B	9 413	9 444	9 474	0.1	30	0.3
Eurobodalla (A)	33 191	35 846	36 389	1.9	543	1.5
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn	21 269	21 258	21 274	—	16	0.1
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Bal	5 192	5 716	5 838	2.4	122	2.1
Harden (A)	3 869	3 765	3 773	–0.5	8	0.2
Palerang (A) – Pt B	3 019	3 169	3 215	1.3	46	1.5
Snowy River (A)	6 955	7 311	7 293	1.0	–18	–0.2
Tumut Shire (A)	11 319	11 364	11 347	—	–17	–0.1
Upper Lachlan (A)	7 167	7 321	7 328	0.4	7	0.1
Yass Valley (A) – Pt B	10 876	11 895	12 023	2.0	128	1.1
Young (A)	11 842	11 938	12 035	0.3	97	0.8
Total Australian Capital Region	515 524	535 713	539 265	0.9	3 552	0.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimates for 30 June 2005 are preliminary.

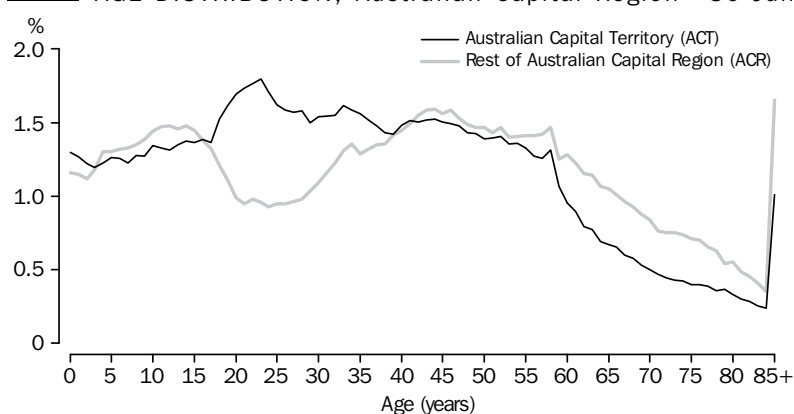
(b) Average annual growth rate.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, Electronic Delivery, June 2005* (cat. no. 3218.0.55.001).

DEMOGRAPHICS

Age structure

There are a number of differences between the age distribution of the ACT and that of the rest of the ACR. The ACT has proportionately fewer people aged less than 15 years or over 55 years, but proportionately more people aged between 16 and 37 years when compared with the rest of the ACR. The largest differences between the ACT population and the rest of the ACR exist for young adults aged 19–30 years. This is associated with tertiary students studying within the ACT, as well as other young adults coming to the ACT to take up employment opportunities.

*Age structure continued***15.3** AGE DISTRIBUTION, Australian Capital Region—30 June 2005

Source: ABS data available on request, *Regional Population Unit*.

Following on from differences in age structures, the population of the ACT is, on average, younger than that of the rest of the ACR. As at 30 June 2005, the median age for the ACT was 34.5 years, compared with 40.8 years for the rest of the ACR.

Age structure continued

15.4 AGE STRUCTURE AND MEDIAN AGE, Australian Capital Region(a)—30 June

	PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP			Median age years
			65 years and over	
	0–14 years	15–64 years		
	%	%	%	
.....				
	ACT			
2000	20.8	70.9	8.3	33.1
2001	20.5	71.0	8.6	33.3
2002	20.2	71.0	8.8	33.6
2003	19.8	71.1	9.0	33.9
2004	19.5	71.2	9.3	34.2
2005	19.2	71.2	9.6	34.5
.....				
	REST OF ACR			
2000	21.6	63.9	14.5	38.5
2001	21.3	63.9	14.7	38.9
2002	21.0	64.0	15.0	39.4
2003	20.6	64.2	15.2	39.8
2004	20.3	64.2	15.5	40.4
2005	19.9	64.3	15.8	40.8
.....				
	TOTAL			
2000	21.1	68.2	10.7	35.1
2001	20.8	68.2	11.0	35.4
2002	20.5	68.3	11.2	35.8
2003	20.1	68.4	11.5	36.1
2004	19.8	68.4	11.8	36.5
2005	19.5	68.4	12.1	36.8

(a) Based on the 2005 edition of the *Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).
Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Population Unit.

Births

In 2004, there were 6,600 births registered to people living in the ACR, which was 10% less than the number of births registered in 1994 (7,300 births).

Of the 6,600 births, 64% (4,200 births) were to mothers usually resident in the ACT. The second highest proportion was 9% (586 births) to mothers usually resident in Greater Queanbeyan (C). The Canberra-Queanbeyan sub-region accounted for 74% (4,900) of all births registered to ACR residents in 2004.

Of the babies born in the ACR, 52% (3,400) were boys and 48% (3,200) were girls.

Mothers aged 30–34 years registered the highest proportion of births in 2004, accounting for 35% of all births to people living in the ACR. Mothers aged 25–29 years registered the next highest proportion, accounting for 26% of births, followed by mothers aged 35–39 years at 19%.

Deaths

There were 3,100 deaths of residents of the ACR registered in 2004. Of these, 1,400 deaths (46%) were of people usually resident in the ACT. Eurobodalla (A) had the second highest number of deaths (370 deaths, or 12%), followed by Bega Valley (A) (250 deaths, or 8%).

The number of male deaths in the ACR was 1,700 (53% of total deaths) for 2004, compared with 1,500 female deaths (47%).

Natural increase

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in 2004 for the ACR was 3,400 people.

Within the region, the ACT recorded population growth of 2,800 people due to natural increase, while Greater Queanbeyan (C) recorded a natural increase of 390 people. In Eurobodalla (A), there were more deaths registered than births, resulting in a loss of 60 people due to natural decrease in population.

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

The TFR for the ACR in 2004 was 1.70 babies per woman, below the national level of 1.77 babies per woman for the same period, and marginally higher than the ACR rate recorded in 2003 (1.69).

The highest TFR within the ACR was in Young (A) at 2.41 babies per woman. This was followed by Tumut (A) (2.22) and Eurobodalla (A) (2.05).

Total fertility rate
continued

15.5 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Australian Capital Region(a)—2004

Statistical Local Area	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total fertility rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	%
Canberra-Queanbeyan Sub-Region				
Australian Capital Territory	4 174	1 423	2 751	2
Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A	np	np	np	np
Eastern Capital Reg (A) – Pt A	89	16	73	2
Greater Queanbeyan (C)	586	199	387	2
Yass Valley (A) – Pt A	np	np	np	np
Total sub-region	4 863	1 640	3 223	2
Bega Valley (A)	258	246	12	2
Bombala (A)	31	31	—	2
Boorowa (A)	22	23	–1	2
Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt B	106	64	42	2
Eastern Capital Reg (A) – Pt B	33	29	4	2
Eurobodalla (A)	309	368	–59	2
Greater Argyle (A) – Goulburn	222	219	3	2
Greater Argyle (A) Bal	57	35	22	2
Harden (A)	41	39	2	2
Snowy River (A)	72	29	43	1
Tumut (A)	152	108	44	2
Upper Lachlan (A)	71	65	6	2
Yass Valley (A) – Pt B	157	77	80	2
Young (A)	161	136	25	2
Total Australian Capital Region	6 555	3 109	3 446	2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2004.

(b) The average total fertility rate over the three years 2002 to 2004.

Source: *Demography, New South Wales, 2004* (cat. no. 3311.1.55.001);

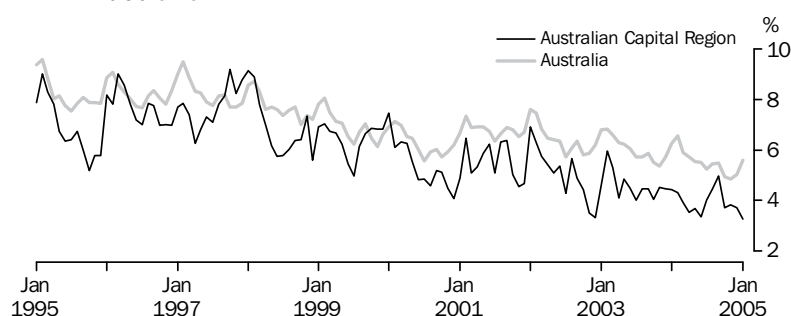
Demography, Australian Capital Territory, 2004 (cat. no. 3311.8.55.001).

LABOUR FORCE

For the purposes of labour force statistics, the Australian Capital Region (ACR) refers to the Australian Capital Territory and the South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

On an original basis, the unemployment rate for the ACR has declined since the mid-1990s. From 6.8% in 1995, the annual average unemployment rate rose to 7.7% in 1996 and 1997, before falling to 3.6% in 2005. In comparison, the annual average unemployment rate at the national level rose from 8.2% in 1995 to 8.3% in 1997, then fell to 5.1% in 2005.

LABOUR FORCE

*continued***15.6** UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Australian Capital Region(b) and Australia

(a) Original series.

(b) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery*, Apr 2006 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

On an original basis, there were an average 280,700 people in the ACR labour force in 2005. Of these, 69% (194,900) were employed full-time, 27% (75,600) were employed part-time and 4% (10,200) were unemployed.

In 2005, the annual average labour force participation rate for the ACR was 67.2%. This represented a decrease of 1.3 percentage points from 2000 (68.5%).

15.7 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), Australian Capital Region(b)—Annual averages

	Employed full-time	Employed Total	Unemployed Total	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2000	186.8	254.8	14.5	269.3	5.4	68.5
2001	182.7	252.7	14.7	267.4	5.5	66.7
2002	190.4	262.4	14.0	276.3	5.1	68.0
2003	195.9	271.4	13.1	284.6	4.6	69.2
2004	194.1	268.6	11.2	279.7	4.0	67.4
2005	194.9	270.5	10.2	280.7	3.6	67.2

(a) Original series.

(b) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery*, Apr 2006 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).*Occupation*

In February 2006, just over a quarter (25%) of all employed persons in the ACR were employed as PROFESSIONALS. In comparison, 19% of all employed persons in Australia were in professional occupations. The ACR also had slightly higher proportions of persons employed as MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS (10%, compared with 9% nationally), and ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (14%, compared with 12% nationally).

The ACR had proportionately fewer persons employed as TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS (11%, compared with 13% nationally), or as LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS (5%, compared with 9% nationally).

*Occupation continued***15.8** EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION(a)—February 2001 and February 2006

Occupation	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION (b)		AUSTRALIA	
	Feb Qtr 2001	Feb Qtr 2006	Feb Qtr 2001	Feb Qtr 2006
	%	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	8.5	10.5	7.3	8.8
Professionals	25.9	25.3	18.3	19.6
Associate professionals	12.6	13.8	11.5	12.2
Tradespersons and related	9.3	10.7	12.7	12.6
Advanced clerical and service	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	19.7	16.2	17.6	16.3
Intermediate production and	5.7	5.3	8.4	8.1
Elementary clerical, sales and	8.4	9.0	10.1	9.6
Labourers and related workers	6.2	4.9	9.7	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Original series.

(b) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2006* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).*Industry*

The ACR has the highest proportion of people employed in GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE. In February 2006, 19% of employed persons in the ACR were in this industry, compared with 4% of employed persons nationally.

Industry continued

15.9**EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By industry—February 2001 and February 2006**

Industry	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION(b)		AUSTRALIA	
	Feb Qtr 2001	Feb Qtr 2006	Feb Qtr 2001	Feb Qtr 2006
	%	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry	5.2	2.9	4.7	3.7
Mining	*0.3	*0.1	0.8	1.3
Manufacturing	5.1	3.8	12.4	10.6
Electricity, gas and	*0.8	*1.0	0.7	0.9
Construction	5.7	8.7	7.2	8.9
Wholesale trade	2.8	3.5	4.7	4.2
Retail trade	11.6	11.7	14.6	14.8
Accommodation, c	4.6	4.9	5.2	4.7
Transport and	3.6	2.5	4.7	4.6
Communication	*1.6	*1.4	2.0	1.8
Finance and	2.1	*1.7	3.7	3.7
Property and	14.1	13.8	12.2	12.1
Government	18.1	19.2	4.2	4.5
Education	8.8	8.1	6.6	7.1
Health and	8.3	9.0	9.8	10.5
Cultural and	3.2	3.4	2.5	2.6
Personal and other	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Original series.

(b) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2006* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).**WAGE AND SALARY
EARNERS**

Wage and salary earners are defined as people aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal (or main) source of income for the financial year.

For the period 2002–03, there were 222,489 wage and salary earners in the ACR. Of these, 67.7% (150,574) were from the ACT.

Of the total wage and salary earners in 2002–03, 19.6% (43,540 people) were in the total income bracket of \$52,000 to less than \$78,000. Besides wages and salaries, total income also includes any other income the wage and salary earners received over the financial year from other sources, for example, shares, investments, or government cash benefits.

For the ACR minus the ACT, the highest proportion of people were in the total income bracket of \$20,800 to less than \$31,200 with 20.7% or 14,899 people falling into this bracket.

TOURISM

The ACR comprises four tourism regions that when combined, closely align with ACR boundaries. These tourism regions are: Snowy Mountains (Bombala, Cooma-Monaro Part B, Snowy River, Tumbarumba and Tumut SLAs); South Coast (Bega Valley, Eurobodalla and Shoalhaven Part A and B SLAs); Capital Country (Boorowa, Cooma-Monaro Part A, Eastern Capital City Regional Part A and B, Greater Argyle – Goulburn and Bal, Greater Queanbeyan, Harden, Upper Lachlan, Wingecarribee, Yass Valley Part A and B, and

TOURISM *continued*

Young SLAs); and Canberra. These combined regions include the non-ACR SLAs of Shoalhaven Part A and B and Wingecarribee.

In 2005, the ACR had 281 tourist accommodation establishments, consisting of hotels, motels and serviced apartments, up 12 establishments from 2004 (269). In 2005, the South Coast had the highest number of establishments with 91, and Canberra had the lowest with 58.

Within the 281 establishments in the ACR, there were 11,916 guest rooms with a total of 36,432 bed spaces available in the year ended 2005. Despite having the lowest number of establishments, Canberra had both the highest number of guest rooms (4,910) and bed spaces (13,583) of all tourism regions in the ACR.

The room occupancy rate for the ACR in 2005 was 56%. Canberra had the highest room occupancy rate of all tourism regions in the ACR at 69%. The Snowy Mountains had the lowest rate at 41%.

The ACR had total accommodation takings of \$277.8m during 2005. Canberra had the highest proportion of these takings at 55% (\$152.3m), followed by the Snowy Mountains (18% or \$49.4m).

15.10 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Australian Capital Region(a)—2005

<i>Tourism Region (TR)</i>	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Guest Rooms</i>	<i>Bed spaces</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Guest arrival</i>	<i>Room occupancy rate</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	'000	%	\$m
South Coast (TR)	91	2 287	7 299	779	396	45.3	36.1
Snowy Mountains (TR)	67	2 586	9 506	490	278	40.6	49.4
Capital Country (TR)	65	2 133	6 044	847	418	48.7	39.9
Canberra (TR)	58	4 910	13 583	2 379	859	69.4	152.3
Total ACR	281	11 916	36 432	4 495	1 951	55.7	277.8

(a) For the purposes of these data, refers to the Australian Capital Territory and South Eastern Statistical Region of New South Wales.

Source: ABS data available on request, Transport and Tourism Data Management.

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ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
\$m	million dollars
A	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
ACR	Australian Capital Region
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACTION	Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ALP	Australian Labor Party
Aust.	Australia
AWOTE	average weekly ordinary time earnings
C	City
CPI	consumer price index
ERP	estimated resident population
FaCSIA	Australian Government Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FHOG	First Home Owner Grant
FTE	full-time equivalent
GDP	gross domestic product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GHDI	gross household disposable income
GL	gigalitre
GSP	gross state product
ha	hectare
HACC	Home and Community Care, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
HIC	Health Insurance Commission
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGA	local government area
m	metre
m ²	square metre
mm	millimetre
ML	megalitre
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly
n.i.e.	not included elsewhere
no.	number

ABBREVIATIONS

NCDC	National Capital Development Commission
NOB	net operating balance
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
REIA	Real Estate Institute of Australia
ROGS	Report on Government Services
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TFI	total factor income
TFR	total fertility rate
TR	Tourism Region
VET	vocational education and training
WA	Western Australia
°C	degrees Celsius

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