



2004

**NEW SOUTH WALES
YEAR BOOK**



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2004

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

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REGIONAL DIRECTOR

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Front: Waratah. Photograph courtesy of Les Edwards.

Back: Eucalyptus against sandstone. Photograph courtesy of Les Edwards.

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Preface

This is the 84th edition of the New South Wales (NSW) Year Book. It provides a comprehensive statistical overview of the prevailing economic and social conditions in NSW in 2003. Information presented in previous editions has been updated making use of the most recent and relevant data available. Results from a number of new collections are also incorporated.

Data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) first Land Management and Salinity Survey are presented in *Chapter 3, Environment*. This chapter also contains new data from the 2002 State Supplementary Survey on domestic water use, and data on household waste management from the annual survey of the Environmental Behaviour and Practices of Households. Additional data from this survey, on motor vehicle ownership, are presented in *Chapter 11, Transport*, while data on household energy consumption, use of greenpower, and household appliances and heating are in *Chapter 14, Mining and energy*.

Chapter 17, Service Industries, includes new data on accounting practices; attendance at selected cultural venues and events; consultant engineering services; employment placement and contract staff services; legal practices; market research services; and property and business services.

Updated data on the use of information technology by households and business are presented in *Chapter 12, Communication and information technology*.

In 2002 the ABS conducted a new multi-topic General Social Survey exploring many aspects of life important to human wellbeing; initial results from this survey on a range of themes are presented in *Chapter 5, Social conditions*.

The statistics contained in this edition of the Year Book were the most recent available at the time of its preparation. Each chapter contains a bibliography listing referenced documents. In some cases, the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, and the web sites of other organisations, can also provide access to more recent and more detailed statistics.

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. I extend my thanks and appreciation to those NSW Government, Australian Government and other organisations which have kindly supplied material for inclusion in this 2004 edition of the NSW Year Book, and to the ABS staff involved in its preparation.

The ABS is continually reviewing the format, content and accessibility of its publications and welcomes readers' suggestions about the Year Book. I encourage you to write to me with any comments that you may have.

John Struik
Regional Director

Acknowledgments

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

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

Audit Bureau of Circulations
Australia Post
Australian Broadcasting Authority
Australian Broadcasting Corporation
Australian Subscription Television and Radio Association
Australian Transport Safety Bureau
Bureau of Meteorology
Bureau of Rural Sciences
Bureau of Tourism Research
Circulations Audit Board
Civil Aviation Safety Authority
Coal Services Pty Limited
Dairy Australia
Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts
Department of Education, Science and Training
Department of Family and Community Services
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Health Insurance Commission
National Centre for Vocational Education Research
Newcastle Port Corporation
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
NSW Central Cancer Registry
NSW Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care
NSW Department of Community Services
NSW Department of Corrective Services
NSW Department of Housing
NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources
NSW Department of Mineral Resources
NSW Health
NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW Police
NSW Roads and Traffic Authority
NSW State Electoral Office
NSW Technical and Further Education Commission
Parliament of New South Wales
Port Kembla Port Corporation
Private Health Insurance Administrative Council

Special Broadcasting Service Corporation
State Rail Authority
State Transit Authority
Sydney Ports Corporation
Waterways Authority of NSW
WorkCover Authority of NSW

General information

Symbols and abbreviations

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

'000	thousand
\$	dollars (Australian, unless otherwise stated)
\$/oz	Australian dollars per ounce
°C	degrees Celsius
%	percentage
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
..	not applicable
^	relative standard error greater than 10% but less than 25%
*	relative standard error between 25%–50% and should be used with caution
**	relative standard error greater than 50% and considered too unreliable for general use
4WD	four wheel drive
ABA	Australian Broadcasting Authority
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AC	Companion in the Order of Australia
AHO	Aboriginal Housing Office
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIF	Australian Imperial Force
AM	amplitude modulation
ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASVS	Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule
ATSB	Australian Transport Safety Bureau
b	billion
BHP	Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd
BMI	Body Mass Index
BSB	broadcasting services bands
cat.	catalogue
CBD	central business district
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CPI	consumer price index
CSHA	Commonwealth State Housing Agreement
DADHC	Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DITR	Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources
DoCS	Department of Community Services
DSP	Disability Support Pension
ERP	Estimated Resident Population

excl.	excludes/excluding
FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
FM	frequency modulation
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GIO	Government Insurance Office
GSP	gross state product
GSS	General Social Survey
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GWh	gigawatt hour
ha	hectare
HACC	Home and Community Care
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRT	Hormone Replacement Therapy
HSC	Higher School Certificate
ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption
ICD-10	International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision
IHO	Indigenous Housing Organisation
incl.	includes/including
ISP	Internet Service Provider
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
KWh	kilowatt hour
L	litre
LGA	Local Government Area
m	million
m ³	cubic metres
MB	megabyte
mfg	manufacturing
MJ	megajoule
ML	million litres
mm	millimetre
mrt	million revenue tonnes
MSR	Major Statistical Region
MW	megawatt
n.a.	not available
NCSS	National Classification of Community Services
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.f.d.	not further defined
no.	number
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
n.y.a.	not yet available
OTEN	Open Training and Education Network
oz	ounce
p	preliminary (figure or series subject to revision)
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
PJ	petajoule
Prov.	Province
qtr	quarter
RAN	Royal Australian Navy
RTA	Roads and Traffic Authority

SAR	Special Administrative Region
SBS	Special Broadcasting Service
SD	Statistical Division
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SR	Statistical Region
SRA	State Rail Authority
SRS	Statistical Region Sector
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
STA	State Transit Authority
TAB	Totalizator Agency Board
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TJ	terajoule
tonnes/ha	tonnes per hectare
TV	television
VET	vocational education and training
VFACTS	the standard retail report of the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian states and territories and Australia:

NSW	New South Wales
Vic.	Victoria
Qld	Queensland
WA	Western Australia
SA	South Australia
Tas.	Tasmania
NT	Northern Territory
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the months of the year:

Jan	January
Feb	February
Mar	March
Apr	April
May	May
Jun	June
Jul	July
Aug	August
Sep	September
Oct	October
Nov	November
Dec	December

Reference periods

Yearly periods shown as 2002–03 refer to the year ended 30 June 2003; those shown as 2003 refer to the year ended 31 December 2003 unless otherwise indicated.

Accuracy

Statistics in this publication may be subject to two main sources of error. These are:

- sampling errors, which occur because a sample, rather than the whole population, is surveyed. In this publication, where estimates are known to have high relative standard errors these have been annotated by $\hat{\quad}$, *, or ** — the level of relative standard error associated with each of these symbols is explained under Symbols and abbreviations. It is important for users to check that the estimates are sufficiently reliable for their particular purpose.
- non-sampling errors, which can arise from collecting, recording and processing the data. The ABS takes every effort to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum in its collections by careful design and testing of questionnaires, and by using efficient operating procedures and systems to compile statistics.

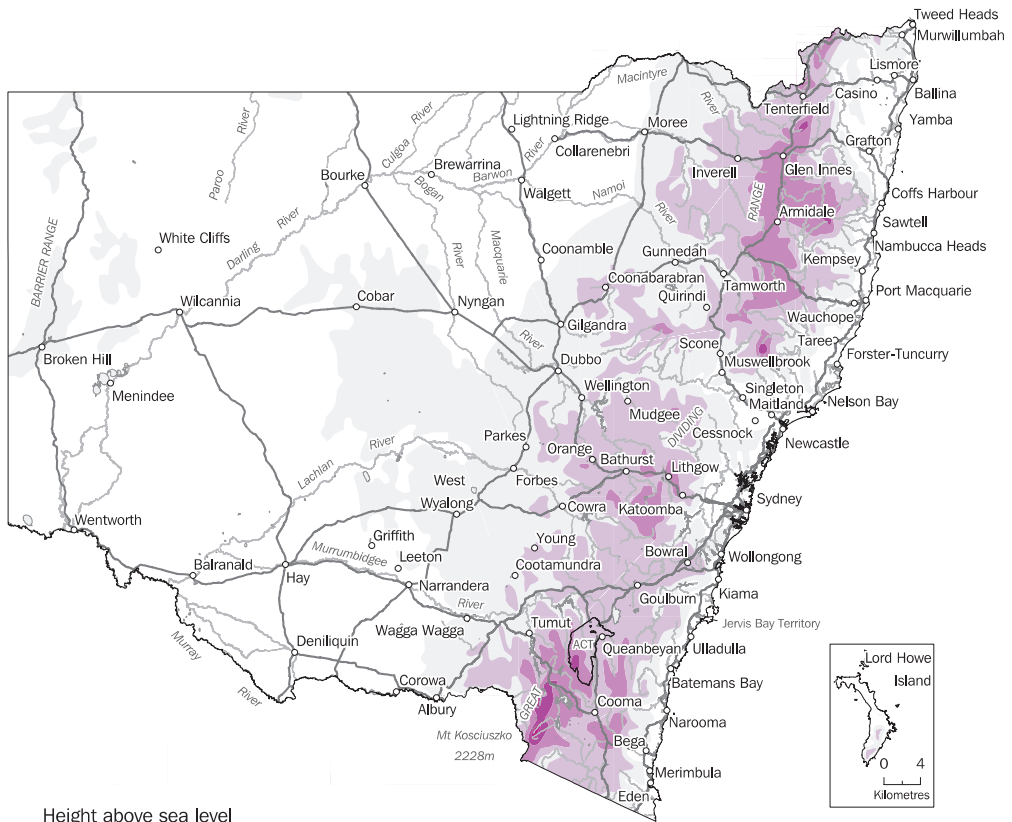
In addition where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

For more detail on sampling and non-sampling errors associated with particular data readers are encouraged to refer to the publications listed in the bibliography section of each chapter of this Year Book.

Coverage

Tables and graphs relate to NSW unless otherwise indicated.

NEW SOUTH WALES



Height above sea level
(metres)

- > 2000
- 1,500 – 2,000
- 1,000 – 1,500
- 500 – 1,000
- 200 – 500
- 0 – 200

0 200
Kilometres

Aboriginal settlement

The precise date of the first human occupation of New South Wales (NSW) is not known — estimates range from 30,000 to 60,000 years ago. Aboriginal peoples are thought to have crossed to Australia from South-East Asia as far back as 120,000 years ago. Remains of a camp site found at Lake Mungo in the far west of the state have been dated as 32,000 years old. The pre-European contact Aboriginal population in NSW may have exceeded 40,000 people. The Aboriginal peoples were hunter gatherers and, although they did not use agricultural techniques, used fire as a form of land management to promote new vegetation. The Aboriginal peoples generally formed into groups, each with their own language and traditions. Each language group or clan was responsible for the management of certain areas of land. Groups had contact with each other for trade, initiations, marriages and other ceremonies.

1770: Captain Cook

During 1770, Captain James Cook charted the east coast of Australia, landing at Botany Bay on 28 April. Cook formally claimed the eastern part of Australia for Great Britain on 22 August on Possession Island, just off the north coast of Cape York Peninsula, naming the region 'New South Wales'.

1788: European settlement

Captain Arthur Phillip, commanding the First Fleet, sailed into Botany Bay on 18 January 1788. The fleet then moved to Sydney Cove where the British flag was raised on 26 January. Of the 1,035 persons that disembarked, 850 were convicts. The colony was formally proclaimed on 7 February. The First Fleet's objective was to set up a penal colony to replace those lost in the American War of Independence. Subsequent fleets arrived in 1790 and 1791. The first free settlers arrived in 1793 on the *Bellona*.

1790s: Coal discovered

During the 1790s coal was discovered in the Hunter and Illawarra regions and the first merino sheep were imported into NSW. Tasmania was found to be an island by George Bass.

1807: First wool exported

Port Phillip Bay was explored by Lieutenant Murray. Matthew Flinders, who circumnavigated Australia in 1802–03, recommended the name 'Australia' be used rather than 'New Holland'. The first export of wool occurred in 1807 when Captain Macarthur sent 245 pounds of wool to England.

1809: Macquarie arrives

In 1808, Macarthur and Lieutenant Colonel Johnston overthrew Governor Bligh in the 'Rum Rebellion'. Both were court martialled in London in 1809 for this act and Lachlan Macquarie assumed the position of Governor. Macquarie's term was one of civic stability, establishment of new settlements and the erection of public buildings. With the convict architect Francis Greenway, Macquarie was responsible for a number of buildings, some of which still stand in Macquarie Street in Sydney. Among the buildings erected were the first Post Office (1810), Sydney Hospital (1816) and Hyde Park Barracks (1817).

1813: Crossing of the Blue Mountains

In 1812 the Governor's Court and the Supreme Court were established. In 1813, Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains which had been a barrier to inland exploration and settlement. A road over the mountains was built by 1815. The first bank — the Bank of New South Wales (subsequently Westpac Banking Corporation) — opened in 1817. Macquarie returned to England in 1821.

1823: Legislative Council appointed

In 1823 a Legislative Council of five leading citizens was appointed to advise the Governor. In 1824 NSW was proclaimed a crown colony, the first Act of Parliament — the *Currency Act* — was passed, and the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction was established. In 1825 Tasmania became a separate colony. In 1828 the Legislative Council, appointed by the Governor, was expanded to 15 and the first full census of NSW, known as the muster, was held. There were 36,598 non-Aboriginal persons counted in 1828; Aboriginal peoples were not officially included in census counts until 1971. The *Imperial Act* was passed which made all the laws and statutes in force in England applicable to NSW. In 1830 beef was shipped to England and horses to India.

1831: First steamship arrives

In 1831 the first steamer, the *Sophia Jane*, arrived in Sydney and the *Sydney Herald* was first published. The paper became the *Sydney Morning Herald* in 1842. Assisted passage began in 1832. South Australia became a separate colony in 1836.

1838: Myall Creek massacre

The Myall Creek massacre occurred in 1838 when 28 men, women and children were murdered by stockmen. After a first trial found the stockmen not guilty, a second trial found seven of them guilty and they were hanged. This was the first case in which Europeans were tried and punished for the murder of Aboriginal peoples. Paul Strzelecki found gold near Hartley and climbed Mount Kosciuszko in 1839.

1843: First elections

The Sydney Municipal Corporation was established in 1842. In 1843 the first 24 elected representatives of the Legislative Council took their place in a chamber of 36, the rest being appointed by the Governor. In 1844 exports exceeded imports in volume. The transportation of convicts to NSW ceased after a long campaign by the settlers of NSW. In 1848, the *Marion* was the last ship to transport convicts to NSW.

1851: Gold rush

Edward Hargreaves found payable gold near Bathurst in February 1851. The gold rush was on. Over the next decade the population increased at a rate never attained again. By August that year there were over 10,000 people on NSW diggings. Gold was declared Crown property. Victoria became an independent colony. In 1852, revenue from gold was allocated to the Colonial Legislatures and the University of Sydney was formally opened.

1855: Responsible government

In 1855 the British Government approved a draft Constitution establishing the two chambers of NSW Parliament that exist today, and NSW was granted responsible government. The first railway opened between Sydney and Parramatta. The Royal Sydney Mint was established and the first Australian gun-boat, the *Spitfire*, was launched. The first year of elective parliament and responsible Ministry occurred in 1856. The first Intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and NSW was played.

1858: Secret ballot

In 1858 the parliament granted universal male suffrage (excluding Indigenous men) and the secret ballot. Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide were connected by telegraph. Queensland became a separate colony in 1859. In 1860 the Kiandra gold rush started and troops were sent to New Zealand to fight in the Maori wars. Anti-Chinese riots at Lambing Flat and Back Creek, in which many Chinese were murdered, moved the government to restrict Chinese immigration.

1862: State aid to religion abolished

State aid to religion was abolished in 1862 and the railway was extended from Parramatta to Penrith. The NSW Police Service was established. In the following year the Northern Territory was separated from NSW and annexed to South Australia. In 1868 an Irishman, James O'Farrell, attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh — he was subsequently hanged. The Sydney Trades and Labour Council was formed in 1871. The telegraphic cable to England was completed in 1872 and a telegraphic cable joining NSW and New Zealand was laid in 1876. In 1878 the discovery of artesian water near Bourke allowed settlement away from river fronts.

1879: Royal National Park

In 1879 the first steam tramway started operations in Sydney, and the Royal National Park, Australia's first national park and the world's second, was created. In the same year, the first Intercolonial Trade Union congress was held in Sydney and the first consignment of frozen meat was shipped to England aboard the *Strathleven*.

1883: Silver discovered

In 1880 aid was abolished to denominational schools and it was decreed that all state schools must be secular. The first telephones were installed in Sydney in that year, and women were admitted to Sydney University the following year. The *Trade Unions Act* gave workers the right to form unions in 1881. In 1882 the first cricket test in NSW was played between Australia and England. In 1883 silver was found at Broken Hill and the Broken Hill Proprietary Company (BHP) was incorporated two years later. A railway bridge was built across the Murray thereby linking Sydney and Melbourne by rail. The NSW Aborigines Protection Board was established. A military contingent was sent to Sudan in 1885. An industrial depression occurred in 1886, and there was large scale unemployment by 1887. Opals were discovered at Lightning Ridge.

1888: Centenary of NSW

Centenary celebrations were held in 1888 to commemorate the arrival of the First Fleet. Centennial Park in Sydney was given to the people of NSW as a gift from the Government. A weekly mail service to England began and the railways of NSW and Queensland were joined. Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, committed NSW to federation and in October of 1889 gave the famous Tenterfield oration urging a national parliament elected by the people rather than a council of colonies. The great strike of 1890 saw miners, waterside workers, draymen and shearers defeated but in the next year 35 Labor members were returned to the Legislative Assembly. Many Building Societies failed and the move to federation quickened. The Sheffield Shield cricket competition between NSW, Victoria and South Australia began in 1892.

1893: One man — one vote

By 1893 the financial crisis deepened and 13 of the 25 trading banks closed their doors. A new *Electoral Act* was passed giving 'one man one vote'. In the same year the Country Party was formed. Income tax began in 1895.

1898: First wheat exported

In 1898 the first surplus of wheat was exported and a referendum on the *Federation Constitution Bill* was defeated. In 1899, soldiers were sent overseas again, this time to the Boer War in South Africa. A second referendum was passed that year and the colonies agreed to federate. Queen Victoria gave assent to the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill* on 9 July 1900.

1901: Federation

On 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed by the Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, at Centennial Park in Sydney. The first federal elections were held in March and Parliament was opened by the Duke of York and Cornwall (later King George V) in May. Edmund Barton became the first Prime Minister. The Commonwealth became responsible for defence, post and telecommunications, and customs and excise. Interstate free trade was established and old age pensions were introduced in NSW.

1902: Vote for women

In 1902 the vote was given to women in NSW and in 1903 the High Court of Australia was established. Ada Emily Evans was the first woman to graduate in law from the University of Sydney in the same year, although she was not permitted to practice. Daylight bathing was allowed.

1906: Free public schools

In 1906 Public school fees were abolished, Central Railway Station opened, the Bondi Surf Club started and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme was approved. In 1907, Sydney and Melbourne were connected by telephone and Rugby League commenced in the same year, breaking away from Rugby Union over a disagreement about payment to injured players.

1908: Federal capital site chosen

In 1908 Jack Johnson became the first black person to win the world heavyweight boxing title when he defeated Tommy Burns in Sydney, the only time the championship was decided in Australia. The Yass-Canberra district was chosen as the site of the federal capital and the *Minimum Wage Act* was passed. The Pacific Fleet from the United States of America (the Great White Fleet) visited Sydney. The Fisher Library was opened at Sydney University in 1909 and a general coal strike occurred in NSW. In 1910 the first Labor Government in NSW was formed.

1911: First Australian census

In 1911 the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was ceded to the Commonwealth by NSW. The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) was established and the *Warrago*, the first cruiser to be built locally, was launched from Cockatoo Island. Work commenced on the transcontinental railway. The first Commonwealth census was conducted.

1914: First World War

In 1913 the Australian fleet arrived in Sydney. It included the battle cruiser *Australia* and the cruisers *Sydney* and *Melbourne*. The federal capital was named Canberra. The first double dissolution of Federal Parliament occurred and the First World War, the Great War, started in August 1914. Enlistment of the first Australian Imperial Force (AIF) began almost immediately. The RAN was placed under British control. On the way to Europe the cruiser *Sydney* sank the German cruiser *Emden* off the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The first AIF servicemen left in November for Egypt. Jervis Bay was ceded to the Commonwealth in 1915. In April the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) soldiers landed at Gallipoli in Turkey. The iron and steel works were opened in Newcastle by BHP.

- 1916: Six o'clock closing** The six o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in 1916. Workmen's compensation was extended to all workers. A federal referendum for compulsory military service was defeated that year, as was the second in 1917. Daylight saving was started and abandoned that year.
- 1920: Compulsory school attendance** Multiple electorates and proportional representation were used in the state election in 1920. Compulsory school attendance was introduced in the same year. The 44-hour week was introduced in NSW in 1921.
- 1922: State bank established** In 1922 the *Sydney Harbour Bridge Bill* was passed, as was the establishment of the Rural Bank (subsequently the State Bank of NSW). The working week reverted to 48 hours that year. The first radio station in Australia — 2SB (now 702 ABC) started in Sydney in 1923.
- 1926: Electrification of railways** In 1926 the first section of the underground railway opened in Sydney and the electrification of the suburban railway lines began. The 44-hour week was reintroduced in NSW. The widow's pension and compulsory workers' compensation were instituted in NSW. A system of single seats and preferential voting was introduced for state elections.
- 1929: Compulsory voting** Compulsory voting was introduced for state elections in 1929 and a Royal Commission on the coal industry commenced following the death of a miner at Rothbury in a clash between unionists and the police. The State Lottery started in 1931.
- 1932: Government dismissed** The Sydney Harbour Bridge was opened in 1932. The Governor, Sir Philip Game, dismissed the NSW Premier, J. T. (Jack) Lang, that year and the NSW Industrial Court was constituted. Sydney and Brisbane were connected by a standard gauge rail link on the completion of the Clarence River Bridge. In 1935 the Commonwealth Court's basic wage was adopted for state awards and the Cooperative Home Building Societies were sponsored by the State Government. The Empire Games (now Commonwealth Games) were held in Sydney in 1938.
- 1939: Second World War** The Second World War broke out in 1939 and military conscription for home defence was introduced. Sliced bread was introduced in Sydney. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted 44 hours as the standard week. In 1941 HMAS *Sydney* was sunk by the German raider *Kormoron* off Western Australia with the loss of all hands.
- 1942: Uniform income tax** In 1942 Singapore fell and 15,000 Australian troops were taken prisoner. Darwin was bombed and three Japanese midget submarines entered Sydney Harbour, sinking the barracks ship *Kuttabul*. The Commonwealth Uniform Income Tax replaced state income and entertainment taxes. The Commonwealth introduced the widow's pension.
- 1945: War ends** The war ended in 1945 and Australia was an original signatory to the United Nations Charter. Non-Labor party factions united and formed the Liberal Party of Australia. The NSW Liberal Executive was appointed in 1945. The yacht *Rani* won the first Sydney to Hobart race. In 1946, the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for social services after a referendum.

1947: 40-hour week

The 40-hour week was introduced in NSW in 1947 and voting became compulsory in local government elections. In 1948, after a Commonwealth referendum was rejected, the states assumed control of rents, prices and land sales. The first Holden car rolled off the assembly line.

1949: Snowy Mountains Scheme

There was a general strike in the coal fields in 1949 and gas and electricity were rationed. The strike was broken when troops were brought in to operate the mines. The second university, the NSW University of Technology now the University of NSW — was incorporated by the State Government and the Snowy Mountains Irrigation scheme commenced. Australian troops were again deployed overseas, to Malaya and Korea, in 1950.

1954: First visit by monarch

In 1954, Elizabeth II became the first reigning monarch to visit Australia. Following a referendum in 1955, ten o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in NSW. The first power was generated by the Snowy Mountains Scheme and the death penalty was abolished in NSW.

1956: TV starts

Television commenced broadcasting in 1956 and land tax was reintroduced in NSW. The Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system was reorganised, establishing a court to handle legal decisions and a commission to settle disputes and determine awards. In 1957 Joern Utzon won a world-wide competition to design the Sydney Opera House. Australia's only nuclear reactor started at Lucas Heights in 1958. A year later Jack Brabham (now Sir Jack) became the first Australian to win the world Formula One motor driving championship.

1961: Divorce law

In 1961 a referendum to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated and a uniform divorce law for Australia came into operation. A standard gauge railway connecting Sydney and Melbourne opened in 1962 as did the Cahill Expressway, Sydney's first freeway. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were given the right to vote in Commonwealth elections. In 1963 uniform marriage laws were introduced.

1964: TAB established

The Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) was established to allow off-course betting on racing. Dawn Fraser of Balmain won the 100 metre freestyle gold medal at the Tokyo Olympic Games. It was her third Olympic gold medal in this event. Macquarie University, Sydney's third, opened.

1966: Decimal Currency

Decimal currency was introduced on 14 February 1966. Provisional driving licences were introduced in NSW in 1966 and legislation was passed to allow the screening of films on Sundays. Married women were allowed to remain working in the Commonwealth Public Service. A referendum in 1967 gave the Commonwealth Government the power to legislate on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

1971: Legal age eighteen

In 1971 the State Government lowered the minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18 years. The control of payroll tax was transferred to the states from the Commonwealth. Daylight saving was introduced and the census included Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples for the first time. A standard gauge rail line opened linking Sydney and Perth in 1972. The staged implementation of equal pay for women was introduced. In 1973 the voting age for federal elections was reduced to 18 years, tertiary education fees were abolished and the Sydney Opera House was opened.

1975: Order of Australia

The first NSW Ombudsman was appointed in 1975 and the Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation based on the quarterly consumer price index (CPI). The Order of Australia was awarded for the first time. A state referendum on daylight saving was carried in 1976.

1977: Hilton Hotel bombing

In 1977, Australia's worst train accident occurred at Granville during the morning peak period killing 83 people. A bomb exploded outside the Hilton Hotel in Sydney during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM), killing three people. This was Australia's first experience of political terrorism. In 1978, a referendum was held in NSW to provide for the election of members of the Legislative Council by popular vote — 73% voted in favour.

1979: 37½-hour week

State workers were granted a 37½-hour week in 1979 and the Eastern Suburbs railway commenced operation — more than 100 years after it was first mooted. Sunday trading for hotels commenced. Public funding of state parliamentary elections was introduced in 1981 and the Arbitration Commission abandoned wage indexation.

1982: Random Breath Testing

Random breath testing of drivers commenced in 1982. BHP started to cut its workforce in Newcastle and Wollongong.

1984: Four year term

The Legislative Assembly was elected for a maximum term of four years. *Advance Australia Fair* became the official National Anthem and green and gold were proclaimed as Australia's national colours. Homosexuality was decriminalised in NSW.

1986: Australia Acts

In 1986 the proclamation of the *Australia Acts* ended the powers of the British Parliament and judicial system over the states. Neville Wran resigned as State Premier after ten years — the longest serving Premier in the state's history.

1988: Bicentenary

Australia celebrated its bicentenary of European settlement in 1988. In 1989 the NSW Government formed the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and passed the *Freedom of Information Bill*. In the latter part of the year, Newcastle was devastated by an earthquake claiming 12 lives.

1990: National Maritime Museum opens

In early 1990 an estimated one-third of the state was flooded in a two week period. The National Maritime Museum at Darling Harbour was opened.

1991: Adoption Information Act

Pemulwuy Koori College, the first Aboriginal high school, opened in February. The *Adoption Information Act* came into effect in April. The legislation provided access to records for adopted children and their parents. On 23 October 1991 the first general strike since 1929 was held to protest against Industrial Relations legislation introduced by the NSW Government. The Museum of Contemporary Art was opened at Circular Quay. There were eight people killed by a gunman in a suburban shopping complex in Strathfield, Sydney. Laws were introduced later in the year to curb access to military assault rifles.

1992: Sydney Harbour Tunnel opens

In March, the first female Chief Judge, Mahla Pearlman, was appointed to the Land and Environment Court of NSW. Premier Greiner resigned in June following an ICAC inquiry. The Government Insurance Office (GIO) was floated in July. The Sydney Harbour Tunnel was opened in August. In December, the first women were ordained in the Anglican Church in NSW.

1993: Olympic bid succeeds

In March it became legal to sell and serve kangaroo meat in NSW for human consumption. In September the bid to hold the year 2000 Olympics in Sydney was successful. In November police were investigating the largest serial killing on record in NSW, known as the 'backpacker murders', following the discovery of human remains in forests near Sydney. During the same month, NSW became the first state to pass legislation banning vilification of homosexuals.

1994: Bush fires

During January, fire storms ravaged NSW. In ten days 600,000 hectares of bush were burnt out, 185 homes were destroyed, four lives were lost and over 12,000 people went through evacuation centres. In November a third runway for Sydney's Kingsford-Smith Airport was opened and the State Bank of NSW was sold. The drought in NSW continued to worsen with 98% of the state drought-declared by December. A Royal Commission was established to investigate corruption in the NSW Police Service.

1995: Sydney casino

The drought continued throughout 1995. Sydney's first legal casino opened on 13 September at Darling Harbour. With a main span of 345 metres, the Glebe Island Bridge (now the Anzac Bridge) was opened in December.

1996: New rail links

Work on a new southern rail line commenced to link the airport to the metropolitan train system. Construction of the main Olympic stadium commenced at Homebush. A number of severe storms hit parts of NSW. Both Armidale and Singleton suffered hail damage, while a flood claimed one life in Coffs Harbour. As a result of a massacre at Port Arthur in Tasmania, bans on possession of semiautomatic weapons were introduced.

1997: Thredbo landslide

A landslide at Thredbo destroyed two ski lodges and buried 19 people. Miraculously, one survivor was recovered by the rescue team. There were more than 185 bushfires burning across NSW in December and four volunteer fire fighters were killed. Trams returned to Sydney after a 36 year absence, with the opening of a light rail service between Central Station and Wentworth Park. The permanent home of the Sydney casino, Star City, was opened.

1998: Royal Easter Show moves

In April, the Royal Easter Show was held for the first time at the new showgrounds at Homebush Bay after moving from the traditional site at Moore Park. A torrential downpour and flash flood in the Wollongong area caused widespread damage to homes. Sydney residents were issued two separate warnings to boil their water following reports of the discovery of micro-organism contamination in the water supply in August and September. The Sydney to Hobart yacht race was marred by tragedy when heavy storms struck the fleet off the NSW coast — six sailors were killed and more than half the field withdrew from the race.

1999: Glenbrook train crash

Sydney was struck by a hailstorm in April, an event ranked by insurers as Australia's worst natural disaster. Large hailstones, some the size of cricket balls, and torrential rain caused severe damage to more than 20,000 homes in Sydney's eastern suburbs. A rail collision in December at Glenbrook in the Blue Mountains resulted in 7 people being killed and another 50 being taken to hospital.

2000: The Olympics

In May, up to 250,000 people walked across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to support reconciliation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Sydney hosted the Olympic Games from 15 September to 1 October, and the Paralympic Games in November. In late November the worst floods in a century destroyed wheat, cereal and cotton crops in northern and north-western NSW. Dr Marie Bashir was announced as the next Governor of NSW in December — the first woman to be appointed to a vice-regal position in NSW.

2001: Centenary of Federation

Celebrations of the Centenary of Federation were held throughout the year. In February Sir Donald Bradman, one of Australia's greatest sportsman, who was born in Cootamundra, died in Adelaide at the age of 92. In June, Phong Canh Ngo was found guilty of the murder of State MP John Newman, the first political assassination in Australia's history. Bushfires erupted across the state on Christmas Day.

2002: Drought and bushfires strike NSW

Bushfires continued through January, eventually destroying 331 houses and structures and burning 753,000 hectares of bush. Sir Roden Cutler died in February. He was the longest serving Governor of NSW (1966–1981). In October a terrorist bomb exploded in Bali, killing 88 Australians. In November, 99% of NSW was drought-declared and the remaining 1% was declared drought affected, making it the worst drought since the Great Drought of 1895 to 1903. In December bushfires again raged in many parts of the state, including suburbs of Sydney, destroying 43 houses and killing one person.

2003: The drought continues

Drought conditions persisted in early 2003, and in January 100% of the state was declared drought affected. Also in January, bushfires that had started in the Snowy Mountains National Park destroyed approximately 550 homes and buildings in Canberra, including the historic Mt Stromlo Observatory. Four people died in these fires. A train derailment near Waterfall, on the southern outskirts of Sydney, killed seven people. Construction commenced on the Cross City Tunnel, running east-west under the Sydney CBD. In February, a large number of people rallied in Sydney to protest against the upcoming war in Iraq — thousands more marched in other NSW cities and towns. Sydney's Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras celebrated its 25th anniversary. The Labor Party won its fourth consecutive term of government at the state election in March. In May much of coastal NSW — and the Sydney area in particular — received sustained heavy rainfalls, but there was not much rain inland and water shortages and restrictions continued. In July, it was revealed that a major discovery of Aboriginal rock paintings — pristinely preserved and up to 4,000 years old — had been made in Wollemi National Park, north-west of Sydney. Construction of the western link in Sydney's orbital motorway network (the Westlink M7) commenced. Country musician Slim Dusty, who was born in Kempsey in 1927, died in September and was given a State funeral. He was the first Australian to have an international hit record and the first singer in the world to have his voice beamed to earth from space. Due to continuing drought conditions, mandatory water restrictions were introduced in October. Rugby world cup matches were held in various cities around Australia in October and November, with the final between England (20) and Australia (17) played at Olympic Park in Sydney. The real estate boom continued across the state. In response to growth in the Australian and world economies, interest rates were increased twice towards the end of the year. By year end large areas of the state remained in drought or were considered marginal.

The history of Government in New South Wales

While Aboriginal tribal councils had existed for millennia in New South Wales (NSW), government as we now know it began in Australia when NSW became a British colony on 26 January 1788. The Governor, Captain Arthur Phillip, was responsible for keeping law and order and was entitled to grant land, raise armed forces for defence, discipline convicts and military personnel, and issue regulations and orders. As the colony grew, he was entitled to raise taxes through customs duties.

Law courts were established when the colony was founded but, for the first 35 years, the Governors held absolute authority within the colony. While the Governor was legally answerable to the British Parliament, England was 20,000 kilometres and eight months away by sea and, by the time a complaint was heard and decided, nearly two years could pass. A growing number of colonists were dissatisfied with such control being vested in the office of Governor and urged the British Parliament to allow the colony to establish a legislature.

In 1823, the British Parliament passed an Act, usually called the *New South Wales Act*, which set out the structure of the courts and the role of judges. It also included a provision for:

His Majesty to constitute and appoint a Council, to consist of such Persons resident in the said Colony, not exceeding Seven and not less than Five, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint...

The members of this first Council were the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Principal Surgeon and the Surveyor-General.

The five councillors were appointed to advise the Governor but they had no real law-making power. Only the Governor could initiate a bill. The proposed laws were then discussed in private with the councillors, but the Governor could override the Council if the Governor thought the need of the colony required it. The first Legislative Council met on 25 August 1824.

In 1825, the number of Legislative Councillors was increased to seven. Also in 1825, Tasmania was separated from NSW. In 1828, all the laws in force in England at that time officially became the laws of NSW, wherever appropriate.

In 1829, Legislative Council numbers were again increased, to 15. By now the power of the Council was rivalling the power of the Governor. At this time there were 36,598 people in NSW, over half of whom were convicts still serving their sentences.

The colonists had followed the path of political reform in England very closely and were keen for similar political reform in the colony. They sought to elect their own representatives to the Legislative Council. After a great deal of lobbying, the British Parliament passed an Act in 1842 which allowed for 36 members of the Council; 12 were to be appointed by the Governor and 24 were to be elected by men who qualified by owning sufficient property. This was the first representative legislature in Australia.

The Governor still had more power than the Council because, if the Council passed a law with which he disagreed, he could dissolve the Council and refer the bill to the British Parliament. Governors were also financially independent because they controlled the money raised from the sale of Crown land.

In 1850, the British Parliament passed the *Australian Colonies Government Act*. Under this Act, Victoria was formally separated from NSW in 1851. The Act also allowed the colonies to prepare constitutions for approval by the British Parliament. William Charles Wentworth chaired two Select Committees which prepared the NSW Constitution Bill, which passed through the British Parliament in 1855.

From 1856, under this Constitutional Statute, NSW adopted a two house system of government which continues to this day. The Legislative Assembly (Lower House), where the government is formed, was made up of 54 elected members and the Legislative Council (Upper House) was made up of no fewer than 21 members nominated by the Governor.

The Legislative Assembly was not fully representative because there were still property qualifications for voters. However, in 1858, an *Electoral Reform Act* gave the right to vote — and to vote in secret — to almost every adult male in NSW. This placed NSW among the world leaders in the introduction of parliamentary democracy. Women were granted the right to vote in 1902. Aboriginal Australians in NSW were not officially prevented from voting. However, their exclusion from being counted or included by the Federal Constitution, the *1902 Commonwealth Franchise Act*, together with welfare and protection acts, residential requirements and prevailing attitudes effectively denied them the vote. In 1962, all Aboriginal Australians gained the right to vote in all states.

Since 1856, the role of the Legislative Council has remained unchanged as an Upper House of review and a check on the Lower House. The form of the Legislative Council has occasionally been modified throughout its history, particularly in 1978 when the government of Neville Wran introduced a democratic franchise and the Upper House became a fully elected arm of the NSW legislature.

Responsible government changed the role of the Sovereign but did not replace it. Legally, the British Parliament kept its overall authority, but it no longer intervened in the affairs of New South Wales.

Constitution

The Constitution of NSW is drawn from several diverse sources: certain Imperial Statutes, an element of inherited English law, certain Commonwealth and State Statutes, a large number of legal decisions and a large amount of English and local convention.

For practical purposes, the Parliament of NSW may legislate for the peace, welfare and good government of the state in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Governor

Professor Marie Bashir AC, the first woman to be appointed Governor of New South Wales, took up her office on 1 March 2001.

As the Queen's representative the Governor has all the powers and functions of Her Majesty in respect to the state, with the exception of the power to appoint, or terminate the appointment of, the Governor. Advice on the appointment and termination of the appointment of the Governor is tendered to Her Majesty by the Premier.

In addition to exercising Her Majesty's powers and functions in respect to the state, the Governor is titular head of the Government of NSW and performs the formal and ceremonial functions that attach to the Crown.

The Governor's more important duties are:

- to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings
- to appoint the Premier and other ministers of the Crown for the state from among members of the Executive Council
- to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Legislature
- to assent to Bills passed by the Legislature
- to remove and suspend Officers of the State
- to exercise the Queen's prerogative of mercy.

Executive government

Executive government in NSW is based on the British system, known as Cabinet government. The essential condition is that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the Head of State — the Governor — should perform governmental acts on the advice of the ministers. The Government is formed from members of the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the Lower House of Parliament (the Legislative Assembly). The Premier is the leader of the majority party or parties. The Ministry chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the state and should resign if it ceases to command the confidence of the House.

The Executive Council

All important actions of state are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council (the Executive Council). Invariably, members of the Executive Council are members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly.

The Governor usually presides at the meetings of the Executive Council. In the absence of the Governor, the Vice-President of the Council or the next most senior member presides. The quorum is two. At Executive Council meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued and regulations are approved.

The Ministry or Cabinet

While the formal executive power is vested in the Governor, in practice the whole policy of a Ministry is determined by the ministers meeting, without the Governor, with the Premier as chairperson. This group of ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Ministry consists of those members of parliament chosen to administer departments of the state and to perform other executive functions. Most ministers come from the Legislative Assembly. The Constitution limits the number of ministers to 20. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration. It continues in office only as long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry.

2.1 MINISTRIES OF NSW SINCE 1975

Number of Ministry	Name of Premier and party	From	To
68	Lewis (Liberal/Country Party)	3 Jan 1975	17 Dec 1975
69	Lewis (Liberal/Country Party)	17 Dec 1975	23 Jan 1976
70	Willis (Liberal/Country Party)	23 Jan 1976	14 May 1976
71	Wran (Labor)	14 May 1976	19 Oct 1978
72	Wran (Labor)	19 Oct 1978	29 Feb 1980
73	Wran (Labor)	29 Feb 1980	2 Oct 1981
74	Wran (Labor)	2 Oct 1981	1 Feb 1983
75	Wran (Labor)	1 Feb 1983	10 Feb 1984
76	Wran (Labor)	10 Feb 1984	5 Apr 1984
77	Wran (Labor)	5 Apr 1984	6 Feb 1986
78	Wran (Labor)	6 Feb 1986	4 Jul 1986
79	Unsworth (Labor)	4 Jul 1986	25 Mar 1988
80	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	25 Mar 1988	6 Jun 1991
81	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	6 Jun 1991	24 Jun 1992
82	Fahey (Liberal/National Party)	24 Jun 1992	3 Jul 1992
83	Fahey (Liberal/National Party)	3 Jul 1992	26 May 1993
84	Fahey (Liberal/National Party)	26 May 1993	4 Apr 1995
85	Carr (Labor)	4 Apr 1995	1 Dec 1997
86	Carr (Labor)	1 Dec 1997	8 Apr 1999
87	Carr (Labor)	8 Apr 1999	29 Apr 2003
88	Carr (Labor)	29 Apr 2003	In office

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

The Legislature

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament — the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House).

All Bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly; any other Bill may originate in either House.

Each member must take an oath or affirmation of allegiance and must declare his or her pecuniary or other interests. Disclosures are open to public inspection.

Both Houses must meet at least once a year. The *Constitution (Fixed Term Parliaments) Amendment Act 1993* fixed the term of parliament to four years and specified that:

A Legislative Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved [by the Governor], expire on the Friday before the first Saturday in March in the fourth calendar year after the calendar year in which the return of the writs for choosing that Assembly occurred.

The party system has become a dominant feature of parliamentary government in NSW. Most members of parliament belong to one of the three main parties — the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party of Australia or the Nationals.

2.2 PARLIAMENTS OF NSW SINCE 1971

Number of Parliament	Return of writs	Date of opening	Date of dissolution	Duration	
				Years	Months
43	16 Mar 1971	16 Mar 1971	19 Oct 1973	2	7
44	7 Dec 1973	4 Dec 1973	2 Apr 1976	2	4
45	21 May 1976	25 May 1976	12 Sep 1978	2	4
46	3 Nov 1978	7 Nov 1978	28 Aug 1981	2	10
47	23 Oct 1981	28 Oct 1981	5 Mar 1984	2	4
48	30 Apr 1984	1 May 1984	22 Feb 1988	3	10
49	22 Apr 1988	27 Apr 1988	3 May 1991	3	0
50	28 Jun 1991	2 Jul 1991	3 Mar 1995	3	8
51	28 Apr 1995	2 May 1995	5 Mar 1999	3	10
52	30 Apr 1999	11 May 1999	28 Feb 2003	3	10
53	29 Apr 2003	29 Apr 2003	In office	—	—

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

The Legislative Council

The Legislative Council has 42 members, each elected for two terms of the Legislative Assembly. The term of office of 21 members expires at each general election, at which time 21 members are elected.

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees who are chosen by and from the members of the Council.

2.3 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Party affiliation	Year of election(a)				
	1988	1991	1995	1999	2003
A Better Future for Our Children	—	—	1	1	—
Australian Democrats	2	2	(b)2	1	1
Australian Labor Party	21	18	(c)17	16	18
Christian Democratic Party(d)	3	2	2	2	2
Liberal Party of Australia	12	13	(e)12	9	9
The Nationals	7	7	6	4	4
Shooters' Party	—	—	1	1	1
The Greens	—	—	1	2	3
Independents	—	—	—	2	—
Other	—	—	—	4	(f)4
Total	45	42	42	42	42

(a) Does not include the result of by-elections. (b) Member resigned from Australian Democrats on 12 March 1996 and became an Independent Member. (c) Member resigned from Australian Labor Party on 7 November 1997 and became an Independent Member. (d) Formerly the 'Call to Australia Group'. (e) Member resigned from Liberal Party of Australia on 29 June 1998 and became an Independent Member. (f) One member from each of the following parties: Reform the Legal System, One Nation, Outdoor Recreation, Unity.

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

The Legislative Assembly

There are 93 members of the Legislative Assembly — one member per electorate — who are elected on a system of universal suffrage. The term of office is for a maximum of four years.

A Speaker presides over the House and the election for the position is the first business of the House after an election. The Speaker presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each parliament. The Chairman presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee and acts as Deputy Speaker.

2.4 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MEMBERSHIP

Party affiliation	Year of election(a)				
	1988	1991	1995	1999	2003
Australian Labor Party	43	46	50	55	55
Independents	7	4	3	5	6
Liberal Party of Australia	39	32	29	20	20
The Nationals	20	17	17	13	12
Total	109	99	99	93	93

(a) Does not include results of by-elections.

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

Franchise

The elections of both Houses are conducted by secret ballot. Only Australian citizens resident in NSW who are 18 years of age or over are eligible to enrol to vote. British subjects who are not Australian citizens, but were on the roll on 26 January 1984 retain the right to vote. Enrolment and voting are compulsory.

Optional preferential voting

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected by the optional preferential method of voting. Using this method, a voter is only required to record a vote for one candidate, but is permitted to record a vote for as many more candidates as desired, indicating the preferred order. When the votes are counted, the candidate with an absolute majority of first preference votes is elected. If there is no such candidate, then the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated and the votes cast for that candidate are transferred, according to the second preferences, to the other candidates. This is repeated until a candidate has an absolute majority. That candidate is then declared elected.

The optional preferential proportional representation method is used in the Legislative Council with the whole state as a single electorate. A voter is required to vote for ten candidates but may indicate preferences beyond ten.

Polling day

At general elections, polling is held on the same day for all electorates. Polling day is invariably a Saturday. The polls are open from 8.00 am to 6.00 pm.

Local government authorities

An area established for local government purposes is known as a council. At 1 September 2003 there were 172 local councils in NSW.

Each local government area is governed by an elected council. Each council has an elected Mayor (Lord Mayor in Sydney, Newcastle, Parramatta and Wollongong) and a General Manager appointed by the council.

**Local
Government Act**

The *Local Government Act 1993* came into effect on 1 July 1993 and replaced the *Local Government Act 1919*. The new Act abolished the separate funds which had been established to record transactions for general functions and trading activities of councils, and replaced them with one fund. Another significant change was the requirement for councils to value their infrastructure, such as roads and recreation amenities, and to bring these assets into the councils' balance sheets.

With the introduction of the new Act, the elected representatives of councils are known as councillors and all leaders of councils are called mayors.

**Local
government
functions**

Local government councils in NSW provide a wide range of services. The most important of these are the general services of administration, health, community amenities, recreation and culture, roads and debt servicing throughout the area controlled by the council. Councils also provide a range of trading activities, mainly in country areas of NSW. These trading activities include water supply, sewerage services, gas services and abattoir facilities.

Local government's principal functions are to provide local services such as garbage collection, recycling, roads, bridges and footpaths, parks and libraries, child care and senior citizens centres and many other services of benefit to the local population.

County councils are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of councils. County councils' responsibilities can include the supply of water, flood control and eradication of noxious weeds and pests.

Much of the text for the section entitled 'The history of Government in New South Wales' is courtesy of the Parliament of New South Wales.

Physical features

New South Wales (NSW) extends from 28° to 37.5° south, and from 141° to 153.6° east.

Natural features divide NSW into four main zones extending from east to west: the coastal districts, the tablelands, the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range and the western plains.

The coastal districts are undulating, well watered and fertile. The coastline features numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries, and marine and estuarine lakes.

The tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaus, which form the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude higher than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly less than the northern although the Kosciuszko Plateau, which is the most elevated part of the state, rises to 2,228 metres at Mt Kosciuszko (Australia's highest peak).

To the west, the tablelands give way to the western slopes and then the western plains. The western slopes take in undulating, mostly fertile country, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers and have adequate and regular rainfall.

The western plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of NSW. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils but rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is high. The plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but the rivers water a limited area as they are few in number and their natural flow is irregular.

Lord Howe Island

Under state legislation, Lord Howe Island is part of NSW. Its coordinates are 31.5° south and 159° east. The island is situated 702 kilometres (km) north-east of Sydney and about 580 km east of Port Macquarie. The climate of the island is temperate and rainfall abundant. Due to the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares (ha) are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of *Howea (kentangia)* palm seed. The Lord Howe Island group is included on the World Heritage List.

Water resources

Rainfall

Annual rainfall varies greatly over the state. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rainfall, ranging from an average of about 800 millimetres (mm) in the south to about 1,500 mm in the north. Rainfall is heavier east of the Great Dividing Range and decreases markedly towards the north-west of the state. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 200 mm. About 35% of the state receives less than 350 mm of rain per year.

Across most of NSW, annual rainfall varies from year-to-year by about 20%–35% of the average. This variation from the average is lower in the south-eastern region and higher in the north-western region of the state. Protracted periods of dry weather in one region or another are not uncommon. However, drought across the whole state — such as occurred in 2002 — is rare.

In the 18 months from 1 April 2002 to 30 September 2003 large areas of NSW experienced serious to severe deficiencies in rainfall.

Evaporation

The rate of evaporation is important in NSW because, in most of the inland districts, water for stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Measurements of evaporation have been made at a number of stations by monitoring loss from exposed water. The total annual loss by evaporation in western NSW is over 2,400 mm. In the far north-western corner of the state, for which no actual records are available, the total loss from evaporation is estimated to be around 3,000 mm per year.

3.1 AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL(a)

Rainfall district	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
COASTAL (mm)													
North Coast													
Upper	162	187	189	139	135	107	84	56	53	84	101	131	1 428
Lower	169	188	204	148	124	113	76	60	58	89	108	136	1 473
Manning	133	150	164	135	120	122	77	66	68	90	95	107	1 327
Hunter	96	93	95	80	75	81	58	51	54	65	67	83	898
Metropolitan													
East	108	108	128	115	111	118	88	72	61	79	83	83	1 154
West	95	94	90	77	68	66	48	46	44	60	76	73	837
Illawarra	100	108	117	103	103	110	72	67	66	84	84	87	1 101
South Coast	85	91	96	86	83	87	57	53	60	77	80	79	934
TABLELANDS (mm)													
Northern Tablelands													
Eastern	142	142	129	74	66	53	48	33	40	69	85	118	999
Western	107	90	64	41	49	50	55	47	52	76	82	97	810
Central Tablelands													
North	72	62	54	45	47	47	50	48	47	58	61	62	653
South	94	89	80	70	67	72	66	66	61	76	75	82	898
Southern Tablelands													
Goulburn-Monaro	63	54	56	50	54	54	50	51	51	65	61	61	670
Snowy Mountains	67	58	66	62	73	74	72	79	79	91	78	70	869
WESTERN SLOPES (mm)													
North-west Slopes													
North	85	79	55	38	46	42	48	38	40	61	70	79	681
South	83	67	48	39	45	46	49	44	44	62	65	74	666
Central Western Slopes													
North	79	67	54	43	45	46	48	43	43	54	56	62	640
South	59	52	50	44	48	49	49	49	43	56	52	52	603
South-west Slopes													
North	51	41	46	47	52	53	56	56	49	59	48	49	607
South	55	46	56	60	73	80	88	90	75	83	61	59	826
WESTERN PLAINS (mm)													
North-west Plains													
East	77	65	50	36	44	40	44	34	34	49	59	62	594
West	73	62	45	33	38	34	38	27	29	43	48	52	522
Central Western Plains													
Northern	56	49	41	35	40	36	36	30	30	41	41	43	478
Southern	47	42	40	37	40	38	37	37	32	44	41	44	479
Riverina													
East	35	32	35	36	44	44	43	45	41	48	34	35	472
West	29	27	30	27	35	32	31	32	30	37	27	28	365
WESTERN (mm)													
Far North-west	28	28	22	15	20	16	17	13	14	22	16	23	234
Lower Darling	23	22	19	17	24	20	21	19	22	27	20	21	255
Upper Darling	44	41	35	25	30	25	26	19	19	29	29	35	357
South-west Plains	31	30	30	23	31	29	28	28	27	35	27	29	348

(a) Averaged over the total operating period of each weather station.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

3.2 AVERAGE EVAPORATION, RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS FOR SELECTED METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS, NSW and ACT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
AVERAGE EVAPORATION (mm)													
Alstonville	177	141	133	108	84	75	87	109	138	158	165	186	1 571
Canberra	251	203	171	108	68	48	53	78	111	158	192	251	1 680
Cobar	350	288	251	159	99	66	71	105	156	223	282	350	2 411
Glen Innes	167	136	133	93	62	48	53	74	105	136	150	174	1 351
Griffith	270	235	186	111	65	42	50	74	108	164	219	276	1 790
Mildura	326	277	229	138	81	54	62	90	132	198	255	313	2 155
Moree	291	235	220	147	96	69	71	99	144	211	258	301	2 119
Sydney Airport	220	184	164	123	90	75	84	115	141	177	195	229	1 790
Wagga Wagga	307	257	211	117	62	36	37	59	84	146	210	295	1 826
Wellington	267	218	192	126	78	51	53	74	102	155	204	267	1 790
AVERAGE RAINFALL (mm)													
Alstonville	173	240	276	196	195	154	96	74	54	106	131	157	1 823
Canberra	62	54	53	50	48	40	42	47	53	66	65	53	630
Cobar	49	43	37	29	36	24	31	30	25	38	36	38	415
Glen Innes	107	93	71	41	51	53	58	49	55	78	87	108	846
Griffith	30	28	34	33	38	37	33	40	33	41	29	31	405
Mildura	22	22	19	19	27	23	27	28	29	32	25	22	294
Moree	77	69	47	37	46	27	46	37	32	45	57	67	582
Sydney Airport	100	111	122	106	101	122	70	81	62	73	82	75	1 103
Wagga Wagga	42	38	43	44	55	50	56	53	52	61	44	46	585
Wellington	66	59	52	44	49	40	48	49	45	64	57	51	626
MEAN NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS (no.)													
Alstonville	14.9	17.0	17.9	15.3	15.5	11.9	9.5	8.8	8.3	11.7	13.5	13.4	157.9
Canberra	7.7	6.5	7.2	7.4	8.4	9.1	9.9	11.1	10.2	10.5	9.9	7.9	105.4
Cobar	6.2	4.5	4.9	4.5	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	71.2
Glen Innes	11.2	10.3	8.8	7.3	7.9	8.6	9.0	7.8	7.3	9.2	10.0	11.1	107.8
Griffith	4.0	3.6	4.4	5.7	7.9	9.8	11.0	10.2	7.5	6.9	5.0	4.7	80.5
Mildura	3.7	3.2	3.5	4.4	7.0	7.8	9.4	9.3	7.6	7.3	5.6	4.3	73.5
Moree	8.2	6.3	5.1	4.6	6.1	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	7.3	7.3	8.3	77.9
Sydney Airport	11.4	11.3	12.4	10.9	11.3	11.1	9.3	9.5	9.5	10.7	11.3	10.6	130.0
Wagga Wagga	5.4	5.1	5.4	6.9	9.8	11.4	13.8	13.6	11.1	10.1	7.6	6.2	106.3
Wellington	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.2	7.5	8.4	9.2	8.5	7.8	8.4	7.1	6.7	87.0

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Surface water

The tablelands divide the rivers of NSW into two distinct groups — coastal rivers and inland rivers. The coastal rivers are mostly short, independent, fast flowing streams. These carry more than two-thirds of the state's total surface water resources although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface.

The inland rivers belong to the Murray–Darling system and are for the most part long, slow and meandering. They flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by evaporation and seepage from the river channels, irrigation, stock and domestic usage, and town water supplies. The most significant inland river is the Murray, which is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands.

The flows of rivers in NSW vary greatly, from very large volumes of water during floods to scarcely flowing during protracted droughts. Because of this variability, dams, weirs and other forms of storage have been constructed on major rivers to regulate water flow. These storage works also provide some degree of flood mitigation.

Groundwater

Groundwater represents the single largest source of water in NSW.

Groundwater storage, quality, quantity, rate of flow and replenishment are most affected by geology. In NSW the highest yielding sources of groundwater are unconsolidated sediments (such as the alluvial infills of river valleys in the Murray–Darling Basin and coastal sand beds) and porous rocks. Porous rocks occur in five major sedimentary basins under more than half the state. These are the Great Artesian Basin, Murray Geological Basin, Sydney Basin, Gunnedah Basin and the Clarence–Morton Basin.

Climate

NSW is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild although very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, has sunshine on an average of 342 days per year and the range of its average temperature between the hottest and coldest months is less than 11 °C. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine and the temperature range is greater.

Much of NSW beyond the coastal belt is subject to frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the state, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. There is snow on the ground on the peaks of the southern tablelands for most of the year.

The seasons in NSW are generally defined as: spring during September, October and November; summer during December, January and February; autumn during March, April and May; and winter during June, July and August.

Winds

The weather in NSW is determined by anticyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anticyclones pass almost continually across, or to the south of, the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes originating from, the Equator. This movement causes sudden changes in the weather: heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the Equator.

NSW is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances, often called east coast lows. Intense lows may result from an inland depression or may reach the state from the north-east tropics or from the southern low pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia.

In the summer months the prevailing winds on the coast are east to north-easterly. Intensified by sea breezes, their effects are felt as far inland as the highlands. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. Southerly winds cause a rapid fall in the temperature and are sometimes accompanied by thunderstorms. West of the Great Dividing Range summer winds are influenced by various atmospheric systems and wind direction is therefore more variable.

During winter the prevailing winds are westerly. In the southern areas of the state the wind direction is almost due west, while in the north the winds tend south-westerly. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

Temperature

NSW may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain. The northern parts of the state are generally warmer than the south. The difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south is about 4 °C on the coast and plains and 6 °C on the tablelands and slopes.

From east to west average mean annual temperatures vary little, except where altitude varies. Usually the summers are hotter and the winters are colder in the interior than on the coast. For example, during the year the average temperature in Sydney ranges from a maximum of 22 °C to a minimum of 13 °C. By comparison, in Mildura, which is located on the same latitude in the western interior, the average temperatures range from 24 °C to 10 °C. Similar variations are found in the north.

3.3 MEAN TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY FOR SELECTED METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS, NSW and ACT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)													
Alstonville	27.1	26.4	25.8	23.9	21.2	18.8	18.5	19.9	22.2	23.9	25.3	26.7	23.3
Canberra	27.7	27.0	24.4	19.8	15.4	12.1	11.2	12.9	16.0	19.2	22.4	26.0	19.5
Cobar	33.6	33.2	29.9	24.9	19.9	16.4	15.6	17.7	21.6	25.7	29.1	32.4	25.0
Glen Innes	25.1	24.4	23.1	19.8	16.2	12.9	12.3	13.8	16.7	19.7	22.0	24.4	19.3
Griffith	31.5	31.3	28.1	22.9	18.4	14.8	14.3	16.2	19.6	23.2	27.0	30.1	23.1
Mildura	32.0	31.5	28.2	23.4	18.9	15.9	15.3	17.1	20.2	23.7	27.2	30.0	23.6
Moree	33.3	32.6	30.8	26.7	22.0	18.5	17.4	19.3	22.9	26.9	30.2	32.6	26.1
Sydney Airport	26.2	26.3	25.2	22.8	19.9	17.5	16.9	18.1	20.2	22.3	23.9	25.6	22.1
Wagga Wagga	31.3	30.8	27.5	22.3	17.1	13.7	12.5	14.3	17.4	21.1	25.3	29.2	21.9
Wellington	31.0	30.1	27.4	23.0	18.4	14.7	14.0	15.6	18.8	22.6	26.2	29.9	22.6
MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)													
Alstonville	19.4	19.2	18.2	15.8	13.4	10.7	9.7	10.5	12.5	14.7	16.4	18.2	14.9
Canberra	13.0	12.9	10.7	6.6	3.1	0.9	-0.2	0.9	3.1	6.0	8.6	11.2	6.4
Cobar	20.2	20.0	17.0	12.7	9.1	6.1	5.0	6.2	8.9	12.5	15.6	18.6	12.7
Glen Innes	13.4	13.2	11.5	7.9	5.0	1.8	0.8	1.3	4.1	7.1	9.8	12.1	7.4
Griffith	16.2	16.4	13.6	9.4	6.4	4.0	2.9	4.0	6.0	9.1	11.9	14.7	9.5
Mildura	16.6	16.4	13.8	10.1	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.3	7.3	9.8	12.3	14.7	10.3
Moree	20.0	19.7	17.0	12.8	9.0	5.5	4.1	5.3	8.2	12.6	15.7	18.5	12.4
Sydney Airport	18.6	18.9	17.3	14.0	10.8	8.4	6.9	7.9	10.1	13.0	15.1	17.3	13.2
Wagga Wagga	16.1	16.3	13.4	9.1	6.0	3.6	2.6	3.6	5.2	7.8	10.5	13.7	9.0
Wellington	17.5	17.4	15.0	10.9	7.6	4.5	3.5	4.2	6.6	9.9	12.6	15.9	10.5
MEAN 9.00 AM RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
Alstonville	78.4	81.7	80.3	77.9	77.1	72.8	68.1	66.4	63.4	66.8	72.8	74.5	73.8
Canberra	62.1	67.3	69.5	74.8	82.2	84.9	84.5	78.3	72.1	65.2	62.1	59.0	71.8
Cobar	45.6	49.8	51.7	56.7	71.4	79.3	76.3	67.6	55.5	47.9	44.8	40.9	57.4
Glen Innes	75.3	78.6	75.0	73.9	79.8	81.1	78.6	72.5	65.7	65.7	71.6	70.5	73.9
Griffith	48.6	53.6	56.8	66.2	76.5	83.1	81.6	74.6	64.1	56.8	50.1	47.4	62.9
Mildura	52.5	56.6	61.0	69.7	82.5	88.2	86.5	79.7	68.9	58.4	54.2	50.9	67.5
Moree	59.4	62.3	58.6	60.2	71.2	77.9	76.5	69.9	60.3	54.8	52.9	55.4	63.2
Sydney Airport	69.8	72.8	72.9	71.7	74.2	75.1	71.6	66.4	62.3	61.4	63.3	66.1	69.0
Wagga Wagga	52.2	57.0	60.9	70.7	82.8	87.9	88.3	83.3	76.9	67.7	59.5	51.9	70.0
Wellington	53.9	60.6	61.1	65.7	77.6	83.5	83.0	76.9	69.0	61.5	56.4	52.2	67.2
MEAN 3.00 PM RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
Alstonville	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canberra	36.7	39.9	41.8	46.5	55.0	60.4	58.2	52.8	49.6	47.3	42.0	36.4	47.0
Cobar	28.1	29.5	32.1	35.9	46.3	51.1	48.3	41.2	34.1	30.6	27.6	24.2	35.8
Glen Innes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Griffith	31.7	34.5	37.4	42.1	53.5	58.4	56.3	50.0	45.5	41.3	33.1	29.8	43.0
Mildura	28.0	31.0	34.2	40.9	51.4	57.0	55.1	47.8	41.5	35.5	30.8	28.0	40.2
Moree	36.3	38.6	36.2	36.8	44.7	48.2	47.3	42.6	36.6	33.5	31.0	31.7	38.6
Sydney Airport	61.6	62.8	61.8	58.9	58.0	57.9	52.6	49.7	51.0	53.8	56.5	58.5	56.9
Wagga Wagga	29.8	33.2	36.5	44.1	57.3	64.8	65.8	59.5	54.0	47.6	37.5	30.5	46.8
Wellington	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Time standard

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for NSW. This is 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. The only exceptions are Lord Howe Island, whose standard time is 30 minutes ahead of NSW, and the Broken Hill district in the far west of the state, which has adopted the South Australian standard time of 30 minutes behind NSW.

NSW has summer time daylight saving of one hour which normally operates from the last Sunday in October to the last Sunday in March of the following year. Summer time daylight saving also operates on Lord Howe Island, which therefore remains half an hour ahead of NSW at all times, as well as in South Australia, meaning that Broken Hill remains half an hour behind NSW at all times.

Land use

The total land area of NSW is approximately 80.2 million ha — slightly over 10% of Australia's total area. The coastline extends for 2,137 km.

Although land use in NSW is dominated by agriculture, only 8% of the state is under crops, and a further 8% under sown pastures. The remaining agricultural areas are either large areas of rough grazing in native or naturalised pasture, or small area hobby farms. Urban areas cover around 4% of the state.

According to the 2001 National Forest Inventory, NSW has approximately 27 million ha of forested land — being 16% of Australia's total forest area and covering 33% of NSW's land area.

The principal non-agricultural land uses are National Parks and Wildlife Service Estate Areas, which cover around 7% of the area of the state. These Estate Areas increased in area by 10% from 2001 to 2003. State-managed forests (timber reserves) cover almost 4% of the state.

3.4 NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ESTATE AREAS

	30 June 2001		30 June 2002		30 June 2003	
	Area in ha		Area in ha		Area in ha	
	no.	'000	no.	'000	no.	'000
Nature reserves	359	794.8	363	798.0	376	830.7
National parks	161	4 442.2	162	4 470.0	169	4 804.3
State recreation (conservation) areas	22	126.4	22	127.5	68	240.7
Historic sites	13	2.6	13	2.6	15	3.1
Aboriginal areas	11	11.6	11	11.6	11	11.6
Regional parks	9	4.9	9	5.1	10	5.2
Karst (limestone cave) conservation areas	4	4.4	4	4.4	4	4.4
Total	579	5 387.0	584	5 419.3	653	5 899.9

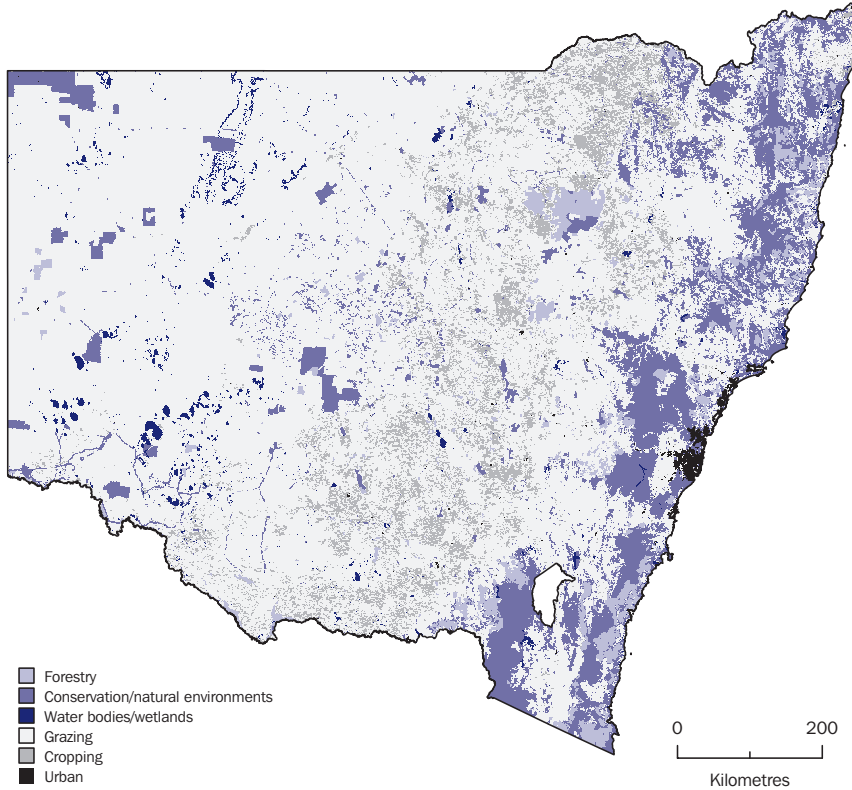
Source: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Nearly half of the land in the coastal and tablelands regions is used for non-agricultural purposes. The more remote sections of the tablelands contain extensive areas of state forests and national parks, while the coastal region and the more accessible parts of the tableland region have significant urban and hobby farm development. Of the land which is used for agricultural purposes, considerable areas are used for intensive grazing of sheep and cattle and there are also significant pockets of specialised cropping. In addition, half the sown pastures in the state are in the coastal and tableland region.

Land use on the slopes and plains is more uniform. Here only 15% of the land is non-agricultural, mostly in dedicated parks and reserves. The agricultural lands contain three-quarters of the state's cropping area and approximately half the sown pastures and half the native pastures. The dry lands are used for extensive grazing and cereal production while the irrigated lands contain specialised cropping and intensive grazing.

In the far western plains of the state, most of the land is rough grazing or sparse woodlands used as seasonal grazing.

3.5 LAND USE



Salinity on NSW farms

In May 2002 the ABS conducted a Land Management and Salinity Survey of farm establishments.

Salinity occurs naturally in Australia, but the clearing of native vegetation and use of water for irrigated agriculture, domestic and other uses has caused the salt stored beneath the ground to surface in many areas. In NSW, 124,000 ha of land are affected by salinity. Some 7% (3,108) of all NSW/Australian Capital Territory (ACT) farms show signs of salinity — this is a lower proportion than in Western Australia (51% of farms), South Australia (22%) and Victoria (14%).

Nearly 8,000 NSW/ACT farms have implemented salinity management practices including earthworks; drains; water pumping; planting trees and shrubs; crops and pastures; fencing; grazing; and the monitoring of water and soil salinity levels.

3.6 SALINITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES — 2002(a)

	Units	Crops, pasture and fodder plants	Trees	Earthworks	Fencing	Irrigation
Farms	no.	6 098	1 946	4 439	1 223	5 039
Area	'000 ha	1 096	91	..	17	813
Length	'000 km	..	..	43	..	..

(a) Some farms and areas may be counted more than once in these figures.

Source: *Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0)*.

People and the environment

Concern about environmental problems may influence people's attitudes towards environmental issues and environmental protection programs. For example, people with environmental concerns may be more willing to recycle goods; use recycled materials; and conserve energy, water and other resources. They may also be more likely to support policies — whether local, national or international — which are aimed at protecting the environment and achieving ecologically sustainable development.

Data on the environmental behaviour and practices of households are collected annually by the ABS in a household survey — a set of changing topics rotate over a period of three years. Results of these and related surveys are presented below.

Domestic water use

As a result of an extended drought the NSW government introduced compulsory water restrictions in October 2003.

One year earlier in October 2002, the ABS had surveyed domestic water use in NSW. At that time 95% of households in NSW were connected to a mains water supply — 98% of households in Sydney, and 89% of households in the balance of NSW.

Of the households connected to mains water, 7% had an additional alternative source of water — 2% of households in Sydney and 15% in the balance of NSW — and 95% were connected to the sewerage system (up from 92% in 1987).

3.7 WATER AND SEWERAGE, By area of residence

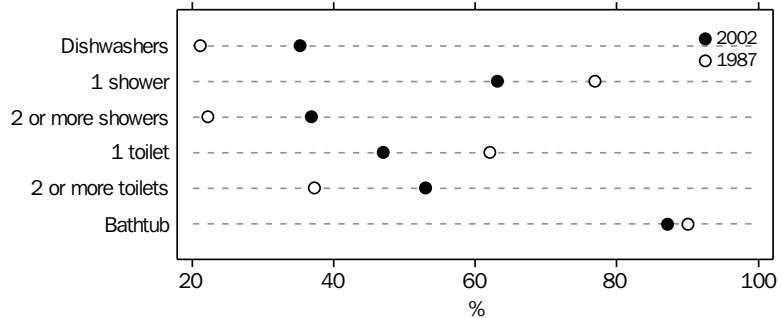
	Sydney		Balance of NSW		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Source of water						
Connected to mains	1 508.9	98.3	856.8	88.7	2 365.7	94.6
Not connected to mains	25.5	1.7	108.7	11.3	134.2	5.4
Alternative sources of water(a)						
Rainwater tank	19.7	1.3	83.9	9.8	103.6	4.4
Other	12.6	0.8	45.0	5.3	57.6	2.4
Sewerage type(a)						
Connected to sewer	1 463.7	97.0	794.3	92.7	2 258.0	95.4
Septic tank	42.4	2.8	60.7	7.1	103.1	4.4

(a) For households connected to mains water.

Source: *Domestic Water Use, New South Wales, October 2002 (cat. no. 4616.1)*.

Compared to 1987 there was a larger percentage of households with multiple water using devices — 37% had two or more showers (up from 22% in 1987) and 53% had two or more toilets (up from 37%).

3.8 PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED WATER USING DEVICES(a)



(a) Households connected to mains water.

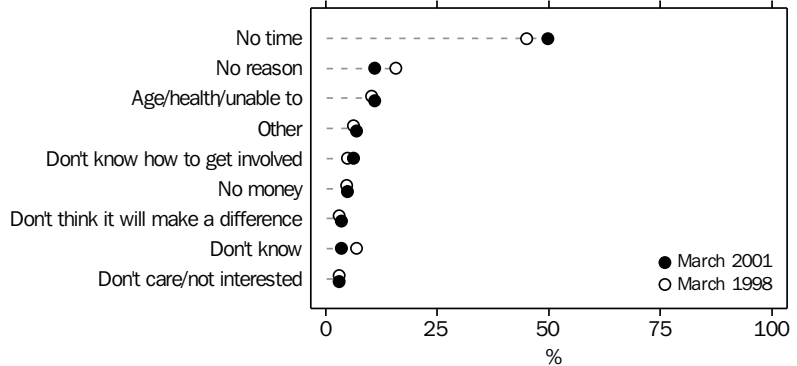
Source: *Domestic Water Use, New South Wales, October 2002* (cat. no. 4616.1); *Domestic Water Use, New South Wales, July 1987* (cat. no. 8719.1).

Concerns about environmental problems

In March 2001, 59% of people aged 18 years and over in NSW said that they were concerned about environmental problems, down from 74% in May 1992. Some 325,500 people had registered their environmental concern in the previous 12 months, with the most common methods being writing a letter (38%), signing a petition (33%) and using the telephone (26%). Nearly one-fifth of all people had donated time or money to environmental protection in the last 12 months (down from one-quarter in May 1992). However, of those who said they were concerned about the environment (2.8 million), only 181,000 (6%) were members of an environment group.

Over one-third of people were not involved in any sort of environmental action; that is, they did not register an environmental concern, were not members of an environmental group and did not donate time or money to protect the environment. Of these people, 50% said that 'no time' was the main reason for not being involved in environmental action (up from 45% in March 1998). The next most common responses were 'no reason' (11% in March 2001 compared with 16% in March 1998) and 'age/health/unable to' (11% in March 2001 compared with 10% in March 1998).

3.9 MAIN REASON FOR NON-INVOLVEMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS

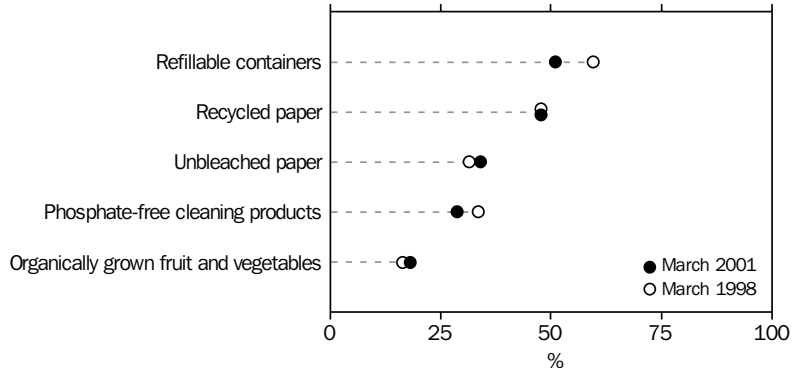


Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2001 (cat. no. 4602.0)*.

Use of environmentally friendly products

A range of environmentally friendly products are available to householders. In March 2001, 51% of NSW households used refillable containers, 48% used recycled paper, 34% used unbleached paper, 29% used phosphate-free cleaning products and 18% bought organically grown fruit and vegetables. By comparison, in March 1998, 60% of NSW households used refillable containers, 48% used recycled paper, 32% used unbleached paper, 34% used phosphate-free cleaning products and 17% bought organically grown fruit and vegetables.

3.10 HOUSEHOLD USE OF SELECTED ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRODUCTS



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

The most common reasons for not using environmentally friendly products were: more expensive (34%); not readily available (20%); not interested/too much effort (16%); always buy the same brand (16%); and inferior quality (15%).

In March 2001, there were 835,500 households in NSW that grew fruit and vegetables. Of these households, 76% fertilised their plants with manure or compost (down from 83% in March 1998), 37% used other fertilisers (up from 36%), and 15% did not use fertilisers (up from 12%). For households using other fertilisers, the most commonly used fertilisers were blood and bone (34% of households, down from 38% in March 1998), nitrogen fertiliser (26%, up from 17%), and superphosphate (11%, up from 10%).

Of the households that grew fruit and vegetables, 35% used pesticides or weedkillers, compared to 33% in March 1998.

Household waste management

Each Australian household generates about 400 kg of waste per year.

Almost all households in NSW engage in some form of recycling or re-use of waste, and the level of engagement has increased over time. This may be attributed to the success of kerbside collection programs dealing with domestic waste, garden refuse, plastic, paper, cardboard and glass.

In March 2003, 95% of households recycled waste, 80% re-used waste, and less than 4% did not recycle or re-use at all.

The most common items recycled and/or re-used were paper/cardboard (90% of households), plastic bottles (88%), glass (86%), plastic bags (84%) and old clothing or rags (81%).

3.11 RECYCLING/RE-USE OF WASTE IN HOUSEHOLDS

	March 1996	March 2000	March 2003
	%	%	%
Proportion of			
Households that recycle waste	88.5	93.6	94.5
Households that re-use waste	32.3	75.8	79.5
Households not recycling and/or re-using waste	10.1	4.1	3.7
Proportion of households that recycle/re-use items			
Paper/cardboard	78.1	87.5	90.0
Glass	74.0	82.2	85.6
Cans			
Aluminium cans	..	..	72.9
Steel cans	..	..	60.8
Total cans(a)	57.2	69.5	..
Plastic			
Plastic bottles	..	80.1	87.5
Plastic bags	..	79.6	83.9
Total plastic(b)	63.6	..	..
Motor oil	11.1	12.5	11.0
Kitchen or food waste	41.0	45.4	41.2
Garden waste	48.1	57.4	60.3
Old clothing or rags	66.2	81.1	80.7
No recycling or re-use	10.1	4.1	3.7

(a) Only total cans available in 1996 and 2000. (b) Only total plastic available in 1996.

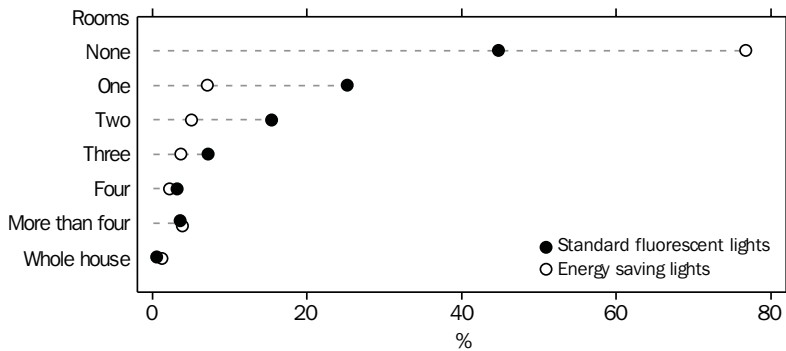
Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2003 (cat. no. 4602.0)*.

Energy conservation measures in the household

One means of conserving energy while maintaining good light quality is through the use of fluorescent lights, which can be far more energy-efficient than conventional incandescent bulbs. A compact fluorescent light that is designed to fit into a conventional light socket has become known as an energy saving light (whereas standard fluorescent lights are of the elongated, tubular variety).

In March 2002, over half of NSW dwellings (55%) had at least one room that was mainly lit by standard fluorescent lighting. However, the majority of dwellings (77%) did not have any rooms mainly lit by energy saving lights. Around one-quarter of households had one room lit mainly by standard fluorescent lighting, but only 7% had one room mainly lit by energy saving lights. Over 15% of households had two rooms lit mainly by standard fluorescent lighting, but only 5% had two rooms mainly lit by energy saving lights.

3.12 NUMBER OF ROOMS MAINLY LIT BY FLUORESCENT LIGHTING, By type — March 2002



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

Just over half (51%) of dwellings in NSW were known to be insulated and 28% were known not to be insulated — 21% of householders did not know whether their dwelling was insulated. When insulation had been installed, it was mostly to ‘achieve comfort’ (86%), followed by a desire to ‘save on the energy bill’ (8%). Of those dwellings that were not insulated, the most common reasons for not installing insulation were: ‘cost’ (21%), ‘haven’t got around to it’ (20%); ‘not interested’ (15%), ‘not needed (climate)’ (15%); and ‘dwelling construction (not possible)’ (15%).

Window treatments are another method of conserving energy in the dwelling. Nearly one-third of NSW households had some form of window treatment. The most common types were outside awnings (28%), boxed pelmets (10%) and tinted glass (8%).

Environmental expenditure

For a number of years, the ABS has collected data on expenditure on environmental protection. There are two main types of expenditure considered to have an impact on the environment: environmental protection and natural resource management. Environment protection includes all activities aimed at the prevention, reduction or elimination of pollution or any other degradation of the environment. This includes waste management, air and water pollution abatement and the protection of bio-diversity, soil resources and cultural heritage. Natural resource management includes all activities which manage natural resources and activities aimed at making more efficient use of these resources, for example water supply management and land management and development.

Local government is a significant player in managing the nation's environment and natural resources. Surveys on the expenditure and revenue collected by local government authorities that is related to environment protection and natural resource management have been conducted for each financial year since 1997–98.

In 2000–01, the largest component of total environment protection expenditure by local government in NSW was for solid waste management, at \$483m (48%) or \$73 per capita. This was followed by waste water management, at \$413m (41%) or \$62 per capita. Natural resource management was dominated by land management, at \$284m (48%) or \$43 per capita, followed by water supply management, at \$273m (46%) or \$41 per capita.

3.13 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, Environment protection and natural resource management(a) — 2000–01

	Total expenditure		Per capita expenditure
	\$m	%	\$
Environment protection			
Solid waste management	482.7	48.4	73.0
Waste water management	412.7	41.4	62.4
Biodiversity and conservation	56.3	5.6	8.5
Soil resources	4.8	0.5	0.7
Cultural heritage	17.7	1.8	2.7
Other	23.2	2.3	3.5
Total	997.2	100.0	150.9
Natural resource management			
Water supply management	273.0	46.0	41.3
Land management	284	47.9	43.0
Other	36.0	6.1	5.4
Total	593.0	100.0	89.7

(a) Includes current expenses and capital expenditure.

Source: *Environmental Expenditure, Local Government, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 4611.0).

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The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

Population General

The Census of Population and Housing is the most accurate and comprehensive source of information about the population of New South Wales (NSW). Since 1911, censuses have been conducted regularly under the authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* — every five years from 1961 — with the most recent on 7 August 2001.

Census data on population also provide the basis for the annual estimation of resident population for each state, territory and Local Government Area (LGA). These population estimates are used primarily for the distribution of government funds, electoral purposes and for planning and administrative requirements. Population estimates in the year of a census are calculated by: adjusting the census counts of residents to compensate for undercount (i.e. people missed in the census); adding back the number of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas on census night; and since the census is not usually held on 30 June, a final adjustment brings the estimated population figure to 30 June using births, deaths and migration data. Population estimates exclude overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months (short-term overseas visitors).

In the 5-yearly period between censuses, Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at the state/territory and Australian levels is updated using births, deaths and migration data. At local levels migration data is unavailable so instead ERPs are updated using a mathematical model which describes the relationship between population growth and changes in various indicators such as dwelling approvals and Medicare enrolments — adjustments are also made to take into account the expert local knowledge of councils.

In the 'Population estimates' section of this chapter: data for 1997 to 2000 are final and are based on 1996 census data, with adjustments using 2001 census data; data for 2001, which are also final, are based on 2001 census data; and data for 2002 are preliminary and are based on the 2001 census.

Population estimates

Estimated resident population

The ERP of NSW at 30 June 2002 was 6,640,400. The population of NSW passed the one million mark in 1887. It reached two million in 1919, three million in 1947, four million in 1962, five million in 1977 and six million in 1993.

Although the state comprises only 10% of the total area of Australia, over one-third (34%) of Australian residents live in NSW. The population density in NSW (8 persons per square kilometres (km^2)) is the third highest in the country, after the ACT (137 persons per km^2) and Victoria (21 persons per km^2).

4.1 AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, POPULATION DENSITY, By state and territory — 30 June 2002

	Area(a)		Estimated resident population(b)	Population density
	km ²	%		
New South Wales	801 352	10.4	6 640.4	8.3
Victoria	227 590	3.0	4 872.5	21.4
Queensland	1 734 190	22.5	3 707.2	2.1
South Australia	985 324	12.8	1 520.2	1.5
Western Australia	2 532 422	32.9	1 927.3	0.8
Tasmania	67 914	0.9	472.7	7.0
Northern Territory	1 352 212	17.6	198.0	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	2 349	—	321.8	137.0
<i>Australia(c)</i>	<i>7 703 580</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>19 662.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>

(a) Source: ASGC Digital Boundaries, Australia (cat. no. 1259.0.30.002). (b) Figures are based on 2001 census results. (c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

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

Population growth

The population of NSW increased by 58,900 persons in the year to 30 June 2002. This represented an annual increase of 0.9%, slightly lower than the increase for Australia (1.2%), and lower than Queensland (2.3%), Western Australia (1.2%) and Victoria (1.1%). The growth in population comprised a natural increase of 38,900 persons, a net overseas migration gain of 44,400 persons and a net interstate migration loss of 24,400 persons.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By state and territory — At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION ('000)						
New South Wales	6 277.0	6 339.1	6 411.4	6 486.2	6 575.2	6 634.1
Victoria	4 597.2	4 637.8	4 686.4	4 741.3	4 804.7	4 857.2
Queensland	3 394.7	3 447.7	3 501.4	3 561.5	3 628.9	3 711.0
South Australia	1 481.4	1 489.6	1 497.8	1 505.0	1 511.7	1 518.7
Western Australia	1 795.0	1 822.7	1 849.7	1 874.5	1 901.2	1 924.6
Tasmania	473.6	472.0	471.4	471.4	471.8	472.6
Northern Territory	186.9	189.9	192.7	195.6	197.8	198.7
Australian Capital Territory	309.0	309.9	312.3	315.2	319.3	321.5
<i>Australia(a)</i>	<i>18 517.6</i>	<i>18 711.3</i>	<i>18 925.9</i>	<i>19 153.4</i>	<i>19 413.2</i>	<i>19 641.0</i>
PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (%)						
New South Wales	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8
Victoria	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7
Queensland	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.9
South Australia	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7
Western Australia	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Tasmania	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
<i>Australia(a)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (cat. no. 3201.0).

Regional population distribution

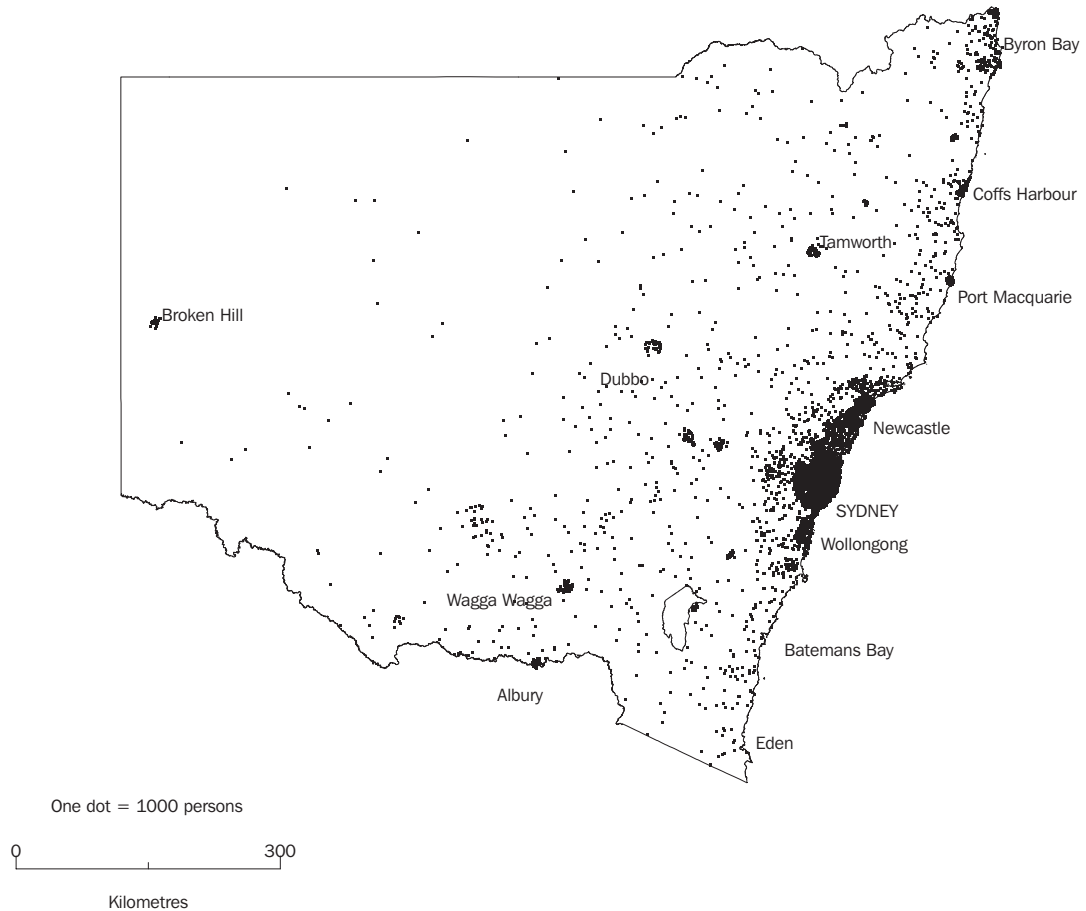
Most of the state's population was located in the coastal Statistical Divisions (SDs) of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Mid-North Coast and Richmond-Tweed. Together, these SDs held 85% of the state's population in only 11% of its area. The three major coastal centres of Sydney SD, Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Wollongong SSD accounted for almost three-quarters (74%) of the population of NSW, but comprised only 2% of its area.

4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By statistical area — At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002p
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Sydney SD	3 928.7	3 969.6	4 020.0	4 069.1	4 128.3	4 170.9
Hunter SD						
Newcastle SSD	469.3	474.5	479.7	486.0	492.5	497.5
Hunter SD Balance SSD	93.3	94.1	94.4	95.2	96.4	97.6
Total	562.7	568.6	574.1	581.3	589.0	595.0
Illawarra SD						
Wollongong SSD	258.4	260.5	263.1	266.2	269.6	272.1
Nowra-Bomaderry SSD	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.9
Illawarra SD Balance SSD	90.5	92.4	94.9	97.8	100.2	102.1
Total	378.1	382.3	387.6	393.8	400.0	405.0
Richmond-Tweed SD	204.2	207.4	210.3	213.5	216.3	219.0
Mid-North Coast SD	266.0	269.8	273.3	276.8	280.6	284.5
Northern SD	178.6	178.7	179.0	179.4	180.4	180.4
North Western SD	117.9	118.2	118.8	119.2	119.6	119.6
Central West SD	173.3	174.1	175.1	175.9	177.7	178.6
South Eastern SD	181.4	183.4	185.9	189.0	193.1	195.9
Murrumbidgee SD	149.6	149.9	150.4	151.3	152.5	153.0
Murray SD	111.4	111.9	112.0	112.3	113.4	114.1
Far West SD	25.1	25.0	24.8	24.5	24.4	24.2
New South Wales	6 277.0	6 339.1	6 411.4	6 486.2	6 575.2	6 640.4

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

4.4 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION — August 2001



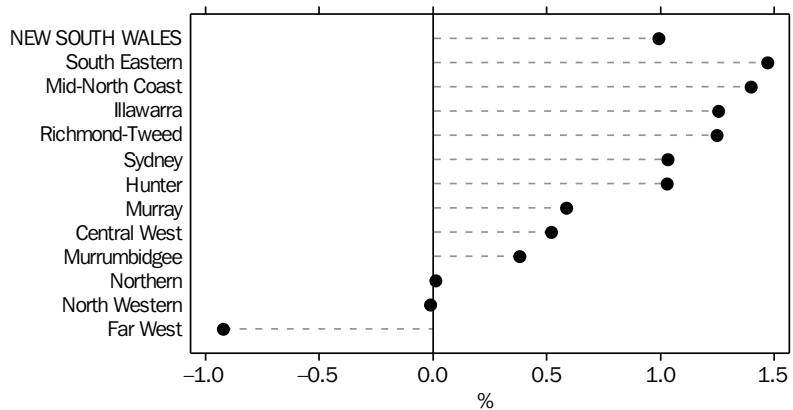
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Regional population growth

During the year to 30 June 2002, Sydney's population increase of 1% was predominantly due to overseas migration. However the growth in the other regions of the state was generally caused by an intrastate drift from Sydney to less populated coastal retreats, or from rural areas into more populated urban cities or towns.

Outside of Sydney SD, the fastest growing areas were situated on the coast of NSW. In the year to 30 June 2002, the north coast SDs of Mid-North Coast, Richmond-Tweed and Hunter experienced population increases of 1%. In the south-east of the state, South Eastern SD and Illawarra SD both grew by 1%. Far West SD was the only SD to experience a decline in population (down 1%).

4.5 POPULATION CHANGE, By Statistical Division — Year ended 30 June 2002



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

There were five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in NSW that had population increases of over 4% in the year to 30 June 2002. They were: Sydney (C) - Inner (14%); Newcastle (C) - Inner (9%); Blacktown (C) - North (6%); Camden (A) (5%); and Sydney (C) - Remainder (5%).

The SLAs with the greatest declines in population were: Barraba (A), Bingara (A), Coonabarabran (A), Central Darling (A), and Lord Howe Island (all down by 1%).

Estimates of population by age and sex

The census is a direct source of data about the characteristics of the whole population. However, estimates of the age distribution of the resident population are made as at 30 June each year at national, state and sub-state levels. Care should be taken when comparing intercensal estimates with adjusted census year population counts because of the different ways in which they are obtained. Comparisons of age proportions over time would, however, be expected to show similar trends on either basis.

In NSW at June 2002, the number of males slightly exceeded females from birth to the 20–24 year age group and in the 35–39 year age group. The number of males also exceeded females from the 50–54 to 60–64 year age groups. From age 65–69 years females consistently outnumbered males.

NSW has an ageing population. In NSW, the number of persons aged 65 years or over is projected to triple, from 875,000 in June 2002 to between 2.2 and 2.7 million in 2051. The proportion of persons aged 65 years or over is expected to grow from 13% of the NSW population in 2002 to between 27% and 29% by 2051. These proportions are similar to Australia as a whole.

4.6 POPULATION(a), By age group and sex — 30 June 2002

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	
	'000	'000	'000	%
0-4	221.7	210.0	431.7	6.5
5-9	231.3	219.5	450.9	6.8
10-14	233.8	222.4	456.1	6.9
15-19	230.1	219.0	449.1	6.8
20-24	224.2	215.5	439.7	6.6
25-29	234.4	235.2	469.6	7.1
30-34	251.1	254.8	505.9	7.6
35-39	249.8	248.7	498.5	7.5
40-44	254.5	255.3	509.8	7.7
45-49	229.9	230.3	460.2	6.9
50-54	217.4	215.4	432.8	6.5
55-59	185.9	180.5	366.3	5.5
60-64	145.0	143.2	288.2	4.3
65-69	119.5	123.6	243.1	3.7
70-74	106.9	117.9	224.8	3.4
75-79	81.9	104.3	186.2	2.8
80-84	48.6	75.4	124.0	1.9
85 and over	29.8	67.2	97.0	1.5
Total	3 295.9	3 338.2	6 634.1	100.0

(a) Figures are based on 2001 census results.

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2003* (cat. no. 3201.0).

Population census

Population growth

The NSW population was estimated at 6,371,745 at the 2001 census, representing a 5.5% increase over the 1996 census estimate of 6,038,696. The population of Sydney SD increased to 3,997,321 (up 7% or about 256,000 people) and now comprises 63% of the NSW population (up from 62%). Between 1996 and 2001, the population in the remainder of the state increased to 2,374,424 (up 3% or about 77,000 people). The sex ratio of the NSW population at the 2001 census was 98 males to 100 females.

The LGAs with the biggest annual average percentage increases in population between 1996 and 2001 were Sydney (14%), Camden (7%), Liverpool (5%), Mulwaree (4%) and Baulkham Hills (3%). Other LGAs in NSW with large annual average percentage increases in population included Yarrowlumla (3%), Queanbeyan (3%), Concord (3%), Wyong (2%) and Tweed (2%).

Many LGAs — mostly outside the Sydney metropolitan area — experienced a population decline between 1996 and 2001. The biggest annual average percentage declines occurred in Bombala (-3%), Urana (-2%), Conargo (-2%), Narrandera (-2%) and Cobar (-2%).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

Between 1996 and 2001, the number of people who reported being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) origin increased by 18%, from 101,485 to 119,865. This represented an increase from 1.7% to 1.9% of the total population of NSW. While most of this increase is due to Indigenous people having higher fertility rates than non-Indigenous people, some of the increase may also be attributable to people's increased willingness to declare their Indigenous origin.

The age distribution of Indigenous people is significantly different from that of the total NSW population. In 2001, 40% of the Indigenous population was aged under 15 years, compared with 20% of the non-Indigenous population. Only 2.8% of Indigenous people were aged 65 years and over, compared with 13% of the non-Indigenous NSW population.

4.7 INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS, By age group(a) — 7 August 2001

Age group (years)	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	no.	%	no.	%
0–4	15 860	13.2	380 740	6.5
5–14	32 210	26.9	820 716	13.9
15–24	21 126	17.6	788 524	13.4
25–44	32 452	27.1	1 772 759	30.0
45–64	14 864	12.4	1 371 796	23.2
65 and over	3 353	2.8	766 760	13.0
Total	119 865	100.0	5 901 295	100.0

(a) Excludes overseas visitors and people who did not state whether they were Indigenous or non-Indigenous.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Overseas arrivals and departures

Data from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia, together with information available to the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, serve as the source for statistics on overseas arrivals and departures.

Scope of the data

The statistics for overseas arrivals and departures for NSW cover those overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in, and departing from, all ports in Australia, whose state of intended residence or stay was NSW (for people arriving) or who regarded themselves as having lived or spent most time in NSW (for people departing). Upon arrival or departure, the length of stay, as stated by the traveller, is classified into the following categories:

- *permanent movement* covers people arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad
- *long-term movement* covers people whose intended stay in Australia or overseas was 12 months or more (but not permanent)
- *short-term movement* covers people whose intended stay in Australia or overseas was less than 12 months.

Overseas migration

During the year ended 30 June 2003, there were 147,300 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose state of residence/stay was recorded as NSW, and 91,500 permanent and long-term departures. These figures compared to 144,400 and 93,100 respectively for the year ended 30 June 2002.

4.8 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, By type of movement(a)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
ARRIVALS			
Permanent	46 745	35 301	36 431
Long-term			
Australian residents	39 311	35 105	37 592
Overseas visitors	69 445	74 035	73 322
Short-term(b)			
Australian residents	1 439 692	1 349 590	1 335 545
Overseas visitors	2 152 425	1 930 591	1 852 780
Total arrivals	3 747 618	3 424 622	3 335 670
DEPARTURES			
Permanent	20 552	20 728	21 199
Long-term			
Australian residents	34 332	33 020	30 426
Overseas visitors	41 998	39 353	39 914
Short-term(b)			
Australian residents	1 442 803	1 345 100	1 313 874
Overseas visitors	2 268 908	2 053 561	1 946 548
Total departures	3 808 593	3 491 762	3 351 961

(a) All figures are stated intentions only, not necessarily actual behaviour. (b) Figures for short-term movement are based on sampling and are subject to sampling error.

Source: *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0); ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*.

Country of birth of arrivals

During the year ended June 2003, 36,400 permanent settlers arrived in NSW, compared to 35,300 during the year ended June 2002. Asian-born settlers contributed 44% of the permanent arrivals in both years. A large proportion of the Asian-born settlers were born in China (27% in 2001-02 and 26% in 2002-03). In 2002-03, 10% of arriving permanent settlers were born in New Zealand and 9% were born in the United Kingdom. In 2001-02, the proportions were 14% for New Zealand and 7% for the United Kingdom.

4.9 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), By country of birth

	2001–02		2002–03	
	Permanent(b)	Long-term(b)	Permanent(b)	Long-term(b)
Afghanistan	290	10	443	21
Bangladesh	306	674	302	1 163
Canada	206	1 209	226	1 128
China	4 214	10 832	4 221	11 561
Croatia	306	10	119	13
Fiji	1 014	428	1 022	385
Former Republic of Yugoslavia(c)	682	103	525	88
Germany	250	1 765	263	1 797
Hong Kong	495	3 452	496	3 338
India	2 388	2 347	2 759	2 695
Indonesia	1 623	3 140	1 300	2 968
Iran	371	177	411	215
Iraq	739	25	1 449	144
Ireland	235	1 835	320	1 761
Korea, Republic of (South)	490	4 122	581	4 317
Lebanon	802	225	1 136	227
Malaysia	403	1 707	503	1 737
New Zealand	5 103	2 459	3 810	2 247
Pakistan	495	240	444	230
Philippines	1 312	771	1 490	686
Samoa	405	118	238	92
Singapore	301	1 553	307	1 395
South Africa	1 912	1 367	1 454	1 248
Sri Lanka	713	334	618	363
Sudan	277	7	771	8
Taiwan	680	841	364	773
Thailand	468	1 979	434	2 084
United Kingdom(d)	2 577	10 624	3 443	10 379
United States of America	418	3 328	523	2 952
Viet Nam	714	978	928	938

(a) Excludes Australian residents returning. (b) Based on stated intention at time of arrival. (c) Consists of the former Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Montenegro. (d) Includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excludes Republic of Ireland and Ireland Undefined.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*.

Country of residence of arrivals

Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers consider themselves to be living in the longer-term, or where they last lived. In 2002–03, the most common countries of residence of permanent arrivals were New Zealand (14%), China (11%) and the United Kingdom (9%). These countries were also the most common countries of residence of permanent arrivals in 2001–02, representing 22%, 10% and 6% of arrivals respectively. Among long-term arrivals, the most common countries of residence in 2002–03 were China (15%), the United Kingdom (13%) and Japan (9%). In 2001–02, the most common countries were also China (13%), the United Kingdom (13%) and Japan (9%).

Country of destination of emigrants

Among NSW residents departing permanently in 2002–03, the most popular countries of destination were New Zealand (21%), the United Kingdom (14%), the United States of America (12%), Hong Kong (11%) and China (6%). In 2001–02, the most popular countries of destination were the same, attracting 19%, 14%, 12%, 11% and 7% of permanent departures respectively.

Among NSW long-term departures in 2002–03, the most popular countries of destination were the United Kingdom (33%), United States of America (11%), Hong Kong (8%), Singapore (5%) and New Zealand (4%). These countries were also the most popular long-term destinations in 2001–02, attracting 33%, 12%, 9%, 5% and 4% respectively of the long-term departures.

4.10 OVERSEAS DEPARTURES(a), By country of destination

	2001–02		2002–03	
	Permanent(b)	Long-term(b)	Permanent(b)	Long-term(b)
Austria	270	77	66	51
Canada	426	877	450	988
China	1 381	977	1 308	1 005
Fiji	89	219	107	255
France	178	340	219	311
Germany	221	410	201	335
Greece	120	319	145	313
Hong Kong	2 240	2 813	2 312	2 416
Indonesia	353	416	358	410
Ireland	239	597	238	528
Italy	122	222	158	214
Japan	426	1 045	402	991
Korea, Republic of (South)	264	333	259	387
Lebanon	172	223	160	186
Malaysia	158	490	171	346
Netherlands	144	268	111	258
New Zealand	3 979	1 359	4 423	1 250
Papua New Guinea	99	383	120	280
Philippines	124	267	129	240
Portugal	64	48	55	67
Singapore	1 345	1 613	1 222	1 480
Spain	92	140	86	146
Sweden	83	93	66	124
Switzerland	182	271	179	211
Taiwan	302	236	292	209
Thailand	283	398	311	378
United Arab Emirates	174	282	204	269
United Kingdom(c)	2 986	10 830	3 044	10 119
United States of America	2 407	3 834	2 474	3 288
Viet Nam	304	255	298	256

(a) Excludes long-term visitors departing Australia. (b) Based on stated intention at time of departure. (c) Includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excludes Republic of Ireland and Ireland Undefined.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*.

Births

Compilation of birth statistics

Statistics on births in NSW are compiled from information provided by the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Statistics in this chapter are compiled for the calendar year in which a birth was registered. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the state of usual residence of the mother, which is not necessarily the state of the occurrence or registration of the birth. Statistics in this section refer only to live births.

Births

In 2002, there were 86,245 births registered throughout Australia to mothers whose usual residence was in NSW. A further 338 births were registered in NSW to mothers whose usual residence was overseas, giving a state total of 86,583 births. The crude birth rate of NSW has fallen steadily since 1971, reaching 13.0 births per 1,000 population in 2002. This was about half the rate recorded at the beginning of the 20th century. There were 105 males born for every 100 females in 2002. During the 20th century, the sex ratio (males per 100 females) at birth fluctuated between 104 and 107, with an average of 105.

The total fertility rate is defined as the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if at each year of her reproductive life she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the current year. In 2002, the total fertility rate was 1.796 births per woman, which was significantly lower than the rate of 3.373 recorded in 1961.

Replacement level fertility is the number of babies a female would need to have over her reproductive lifetime to replace herself and her partner. Given the current mortality of females up to age 49, replacement fertility is estimated at 2.1 babies per female.

The female gross reproduction rate, which was 0.876 in 2002, is a similar measure to the total fertility rate however it measures only female births. The female net reproduction rate, which was 0.866 in 2002, takes account of mortality rates, and is a measure of the average number of female children born to a woman who are likely to survive to the age at which their mother gave birth to them.

4.11 BIRTHS

	Units	1992	1999	2000	2001	2002
Births						
Males	no.	47 710	44 438	44 705	43 529	44 369
Females	no.	44 875	42 346	42 047	41 049	42 214
Persons	no.	92 585	86 784	86 752	84 578	86 583
Sex ratio(a)	ratio	106	105	106	106	105
Crude birth rate(b)	rate	15.5	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.0
Total fertility rate(c)	rate	1.974	1.826	1.819	1.766	1.796
Female gross reproduction rate(d)	rate	0.957	0.891	0.881	0.857	0.876
Female net reproduction rate(e)	rate	0.941	0.878	0.869	0.845	0.866

(a) Males per 100 females. (b) Births per 1,000 population. (c) The number of children a woman could expect to have in her lifetime if she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the current year. (d) The average number of daughters born to a woman if the age-and-sex-specific fertility rates of the current year were to continue at the same level. (e) The average number of daughters born to a woman who will survive to the age at which their mother gave birth to them, if fertility and mortality rates of the current year were to continue at the same level.

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

Multiple births

There were 1,379 sets of twins and 26 sets of triplets born to NSW mothers in 2002. In the last 10 years there has been an average of 27 sets of triplets born each year, with a peak of 35 sets born in 1997. Only three sets of quadruplets were born in the first half of the 20th century, but since 1950 there have been 29 sets of quadruplets born and six cases of higher order multiple births.

Age of women having children

Women in NSW are now having children at a later age, with the peak age group for fertility in 2002 being 30–34 years (113 births per 1,000 women). Since 1992, age-specific fertility rates have decreased among women aged 29 years and under, and increased among women aged 30 years and over. The proportion of women aged 40 years and over who gave birth, although still small, has more than doubled since 1992 from 1.6% to 3.3%. The proportion of births to teenage mothers decreased from 5.3% in 1992 to 4.2% in 2002.

4.12 BIRTHS AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, By age group of mother

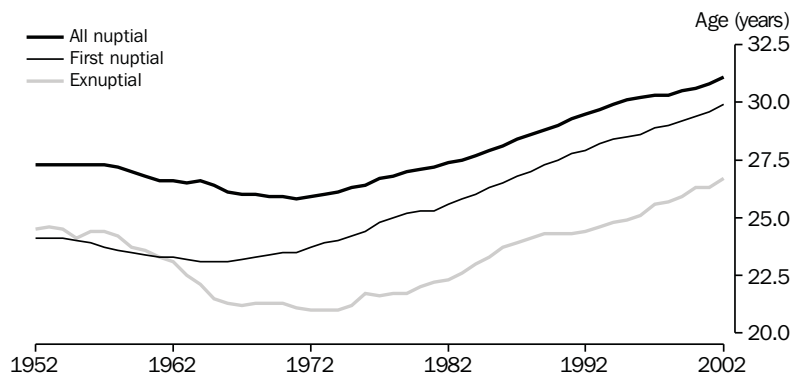
Age group (years)	Births		Age specific fertility rate(a)	
	1992	2002	1992	2002
	no.	no.	rate	rate
15–19(b)	4 879	3 643	22.8	16.4
20–24	18 516	12 625	79.8	57.7
25–29	31 707	25 164	136.2	106.7
30–34	26 545	28 749	107.7	112.9
35–39	9 422	13 505	41.3	54.4
40–44	1 450	2 733	6.7	10.7
45–49(c)	54	104	0.3	0.5
Not stated	12	60	..	..
Total	92 585	86 583	(d)1.974	(d)1.796

(a) Births per 1,000 female population in each age group. (b) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years. (c) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over. (d) Total Fertility Rate — The number of children a woman could expect to have in her lifetime if she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the current year.

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0); ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

The median age of all mothers who gave birth in 2002 was 30.3 years, compared with 28.7 years in 1992. In 2002, mothers of nuptial births (i.e. married mothers) had a higher median age (31.1 years) than mothers of exnuptial births (26.7 years).

4.13 MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER, By nuptiality



Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Nuptial first births

In 1906, 64% of all nuptial first births occurred during the first year of marriage, with only 7% occurring after three or more years of marriage. The trend has altered dramatically since then, with 17% of nuptial first births in 2002 occurring during the first year of marriage, 41% occurring after three or more years of marriage and 20% occurring after five or more years of marriage.

Size of families

Over the years there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. In 2002, the average number of children already born to married mothers who gave birth was 1.9 children, compared with 2.5 children in 1959. Only 6.4% of the children born in 2002 were the fourth or later child of the marriage, compared with 21% in 1959, and 40% in 1906.

4.14 NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS(a), By age group of mother and number of previous children — 2002

Age group (years)	Number of married mothers by number of previous children					Married mothers	Average number of children
	0	1	2	3	4 and over		
Under 20	330	57	3	—	—	390	1.2
20–24	3 415	1 754	435	77	20	5 701	1.5
25–29	9 664	6 396	2 149	494	163	18 866	1.7
30–34	8 956	9 154	3 874	1 141	454	23 579	1.9
35–39	3 229	3 937	2 238	741	447	10 592	2.2
40 and over	646	681	369	196	167	2 059	2.4
Total married mothers(b)	26 251	21 989	9 072	2 649	1 252	61 213	1.9
Percentage of the total married mothers	42.9	35.9	14.8	4.3	2.0	100.0	..

(a) A confinement is a pregnancy which results in at least one live birth. (b) Includes age of mother not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Children born outside marriage

In 2002, 28% of births in NSW were exnuptial. For the three decades to 1960, the proportion of exnuptial births was fairly steady at between 4% and 5%. Since then, however, the proportion of exnuptial births has increased sharply, reaching 13% in 1981 and 22% in 1991.

The proportion of exnuptial births where paternity was acknowledged has continued to increase each year, from 56% in 1976 to 87% in 2002.

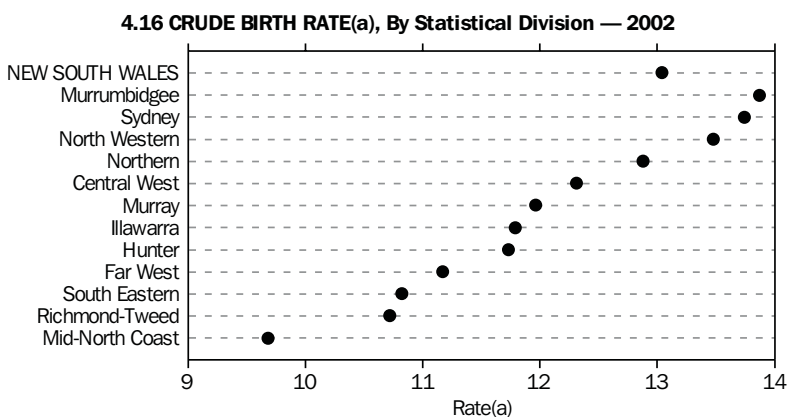
4.15 BIRTHS, By nuptiality

	Units	2000	2001	2002
Nuptial	no.	63 797	61 131	62 321
Exnuptial				
All exnuptial	no.	22 955	23 447	24 262
Exnuptial as a proportion of total births	%	26.5	27.7	28.0
Paternity acknowledged	no.	20 070	20 449	21 227
Paternity acknowledged as a proportion of all exnuptial	%	87.4	87.2	87.5
Total	no.	86 752	84 578	86 583

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0); ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Regional births

In 2002, the crude birth rates in the SDs of Murrumbidgee, Sydney and North Western (13.9, 13.7 and 13.5 respectively) were higher than the rate for all of NSW (13.0). In the remaining SDs, the crude birth rates were lower than the rate for all of NSW. The number of births in an area is affected by the age structure of that area; if a higher proportion of women are in their peak child-bearing years, this is likely to result in a higher number of births.



(a) Births per 1,000 population.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

The proportion of exnuptial births to all births in 2002 was substantially lower in Sydney SD (23%) than in the balance of NSW (33%). The highest proportions of exnuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (54%), Mid-North Coast SD (46%) and Richmond-Tweed SD (46%).

4.17 BIRTHS, By area of usual residence and nuptiality — 2002

Area of usual residence Statistical Division	Births			Exnuptial births as a proportion of total births %
	Nuptial no.	Exnuptial no.	Total no.	
Sydney	44 221	13 077	57 298	22.8
Hunter	4 383	2 596	6 979	37.2
Illawarra	3 268	1 507	4 775	31.6
Richmond-Tweed	1 268	1 080	2 348	46.0
Mid-North Coast	1 476	1 277	2 753	46.4
Northern	1 402	922	2 324	39.7
North Western	919	693	1 612	43.0
Central West	1 396	802	2 198	36.5
South Eastern	1 294	825	2 119	38.9
Murrumbidgee	1 398	724	2 122	34.1
Murray	862	502	1 364	36.8
Far West	125	145	270	53.7
Overseas(a)(b)	309	112	421	26.6
New South Wales	62 321	24 262	86 583	28.0

(a) Births registered in NSW where usual residence of mother was overseas. (b) Includes births that occurred in offshore and migratory areas and where mother's usual residence not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Deaths

Compilation of death statistics

Statistics on deaths in NSW are compiled for the calendar year in which a death was registered. Death statistics are presented on the basis of the state of usual residence of the deceased, which may not necessarily be the state of occurrence or registration of the death.

Crude death rate

There were 46,384 deaths of NSW residents registered in 2002, giving a crude death rate of 7.0 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude death rate has shown a steady decline from a level of 11.7 in 1901, with the most noticeable decline taking place between 1971 and the present time. Changes in the level of the crude death rate over time are affected not only by the level of mortality, but also by changes in the age and sex distribution of the population.

4.18 DEATHS

	Units	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Deaths						
Males	no.	23 520	23 782	23 445	23 192	23 953
Females	no.	21 221	21 433	21 964	21 360	22 431
Persons	no.	44 741	45 215	45 409	44 552	46 384
Crude death rate(a)						
Males	rate	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.3
Females	rate	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.7
Persons	rate	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0
Infant deaths(b)						
Males	no.	205	281	260	251	214
Females	no.	166	223	187	198	183
Persons	no.	371	504	447	449	397
Infant mortality rate(c)						
	rate	4.3	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.6
Median age at death						
Males	years	74.5	74.8	75.3	75.6	76.2
Females	years	80.9	81.3	81.9	81.8	82.2

(a) Per 1,000 population. (b) Deaths of children aged less than one year. (c) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

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

Age-sex-specific death rates

In comparing death rates, the age and sex distribution of the population are the most important factors to consider. In 2002, death rates were lowest in the 5–14 year age group for males and in the 1–14 year age group for females (less than 1 death per 1,000 population). Deaths increased gradually with advancing age to around 161 deaths per 1,000 males aged 85 years and over and 131 deaths per 1,000 females aged 85 years and over. Male death rates remain consistently higher than female death rates. In comparison with levels prior to the 1950s, the current level of mortality is much lower due to significant improvements in the standard of living and the eradication of preventable diseases. Since the 1950s, death rates have continued to decline at a much slower pace.

4.19 DEATHS, By age and sex

Age at death (years)	Number				Rate(a)			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002
MALES								
Under 1	281	260	251	214	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.8
1-4	52	54	43	55	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
5-9	31	29	35	31	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
10-14	32	44	32	36	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
15-19	168	161	139	128	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
20-24	262	232	200	199	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
25-29	344	282	232	225	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
30-34	338	296	285	286	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
35-39	381	379	320	335	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
40-44	437	483	413	446	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8
45-49	561	562	582	649	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8
50-54	837	802	804	821	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8
55-59	1 099	1 062	1 120	1 088	6.9	6.4	6.4	5.9
60-64	1 491	1 506	1 498	1 462	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.1
65-69	2 294	2 101	2 022	2 002	19.6	18.1	17.3	16.8
70-74	3 474	3 241	3 165	3 096	33.4	30.8	29.6	29.1
75-79	4 002	3 980	3 957	3 980	53.1	51.1	49.3	48.6
80-84	3 506	3 613	3 636	4 028	87.5	85.4	79.8	82.5
85 and over	4 186	4 350	4 452	4 862	169.4	164.6	158.8	161.0
Total(b)	23 782	23 445	23 192	23 953	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.3
FEMALES								
Under 1	223	187	198	183	5.3	4.4	4.8	4.3
1-4	45	49	41	25	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
5-9	24	22	17	26	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	22	24	24	19	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	78	56	62	58	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
20-24	90	84	71	52	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
25-29	89	86	71	74	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
30-34	120	128	100	114	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
35-39	175	166	164	155	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
40-44	245	236	259	237	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
45-49	384	341	292	320	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4
50-54	443	502	507	529	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
55-59	591	642	620	706	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.9
60-64	905	819	830	903	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.3
65-69	1 221	1 224	1 202	1 226	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.9
70-74	2 123	2 049	1 958	1 927	17.9	17.3	16.5	16.4
75-79	3 033	3 027	2 929	2 957	30.3	29.5	28.2	28.4
80-84	3 773	3 814	3 770	4 025	57.3	56.0	52.2	53.3
85 and over	7 847	8 508	8 245	8 893	134.6	138.3	128.4	131.2
Total(b)	21 433	21 964	21 360	22 431	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.7

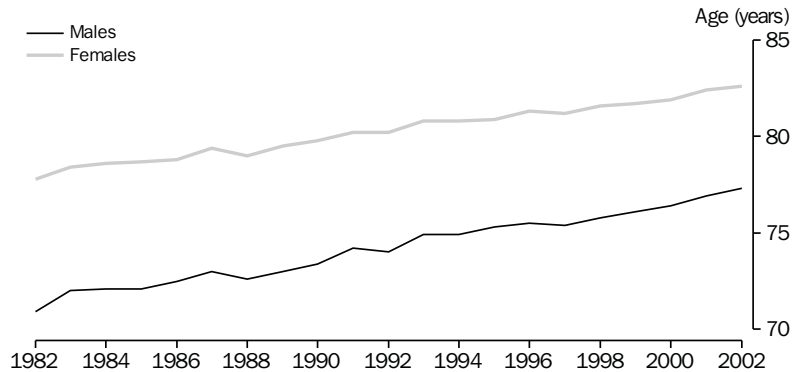
(a) Per 1,000 population for each age group; per 1,000 live births for age under 1 year. (b) Includes age not stated.

Source: ABS data available upon request, Vitals Collection.

Life expectancy

According to the 2003 Population Reference Bureau world population data sheet, global life expectancy at birth in 2000-02 was estimated to be 67 years (males and females combined). The 2002 life expectancy at birth for NSW males (77.3 years) and females (82.6 years) are among the highest in the world. The life expectancy at birth of NSW residents 20 years ago was 70.9 years for males and 77.8 years for females.

4.20 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



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

4.21 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, By sex

Year of birth	Males		Females	
	NSW	Aust.	NSW	Aust.
1881–90	48.3	47.2	51.4	50.9
1891–1900	51.8	51.1	55.1	54.8
1901–10	55.9	55.2	59.0	58.8
1971	68.0	68.3	74.4	74.8
1976	69.0	69.4	76.2	76.4
1982	70.9	71.2	77.8	78.2
1987	73.0	73.1	79.4	79.5
1992	74.0	74.5	80.2	80.4
1997	75.4	75.6	81.2	81.3
2002	77.3	77.4	82.6	82.6

Source: Australian Demographic Trends 1997 (cat. no. 3102.0); Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

Infant deaths

In 2002, there were 397 deaths of infants (children aged less than one year) and the infant death rate was 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate has shown a remarkable improvement since 1901 when it exceeded 100 deaths per 1,000 live births. It fell below 50 in 1930, below 30 in 1947, below 20 in 1963 and below 10 in 1983. The sex ratio at birth in 2002 was 105 males per 100 females. However, the sex ratio of infant deaths was 117 males per 100 females.

Regional deaths

In 2002 the crude death rate in Sydney SD was 6.3 deaths per 1,000 population. This was less than the crude death rate for the balance of NSW (8.1). The highest crude death rates occurred in Far West SD (10.1) and Mid-North Coast SD (9.1). The infant death rate for Sydney SD (4.0 deaths per 1,000 live births) was lower than that of the balance of NSW (5.8). Infant deaths rates were highest in South Eastern SD (8.0) and North Western SD (7.4).

4.22 TOTAL DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS, By Statistical Division — 2002

Statistical Division	Total deaths				Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons		no.	rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	rate(a)		
Sydney	13 062	13 068	26 130	6.3	227	4.0
Hunter	2 542	2 295	4 837	8.1	46	6.6
Illawarra	1 652	1 424	3 076	7.6	18	3.8
Richmond-Tweed	982	861	1 843	8.4	9	3.8
Mid-North Coast	1 393	1 189	2 582	9.1	14	5.1
Northern	778	687	1 465	8.1	17	7.3
North Western	497	395	892	7.5	12	7.4
Central West	778	649	1 427	8.0	13	5.9
South Eastern	870	719	1 589	8.1	17	8.0
Murrumbidgee	593	532	1 125	7.4	14	6.6
Murray	529	421	950	8.3	7	5.1
Far West	126	117	243	10.1	–	..
Overseas(c)	91	48	139	..	–	..
Undefined NSW and no fixed place of abode	60	26	86	..	–	..
New South Wales	23 953	22 431	46 384	7.0	397(d)	4.6

(a) Per 1,000 population. (b) Per 1,000 live births. (c) Deaths registered in NSW where usual residence of deceased was overseas. (d) Figures may not add to total due to the confidentialisation of data.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Seasonal variations in deaths

Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 2002, 30% of deaths occurred during winter, 25% during spring, 24% during autumn and 22% during summer. The highest daily average (157 deaths) occurred in the month of July, while the lowest (109) occurred in February. Since 1961, the highest daily average was 168 deaths (recorded in July 1970), while the lowest was 83 (recorded in March 1962).

Marriages and divorces

Marriage rate

There were 36,321 marriages registered in NSW in 2002. The crude marriage rate was 5.5 marriages per 1,000 population, the lowest rate on record. Prior to 2002, the lowest rates of marriage had been recorded in 2001 (when it was also 5.5), 1996 and 1997 (both 5.8) and in 1931 during the Great Depression (6.0). The highest crude marriage rate of 12.2 occurred in 1942 during the Second World War.

4.23 MARRIAGES

	Units	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Marriages registered	no.	39 136	41 016	39 323	36 109	36 321
Crude marriage rate(a)	rate	6.2	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.5
Marriages performed by						
Ministers of religion						
Number	no.	21 119	21 463	20 048	18 193	17 711
Proportion	%	54.0	52.3	51.0	50.4	48.8
Civil celebrants						
State registered officers						
Number	no.	3 104	3 143	2 985	2 366	2 633
Proportion	%	7.9	7.7	7.6	6.6	7.2
Other civil celebrants						
Number	no.	14 913	16 410	16 290	15 550	15 977
Proportion	%	38.1	40.0	41.4	43.1	44.0
Median age at marriage						
Bridegroom	years	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.3	30.7
Bride	years	27.5	27.7	28.0	28.3	28.6

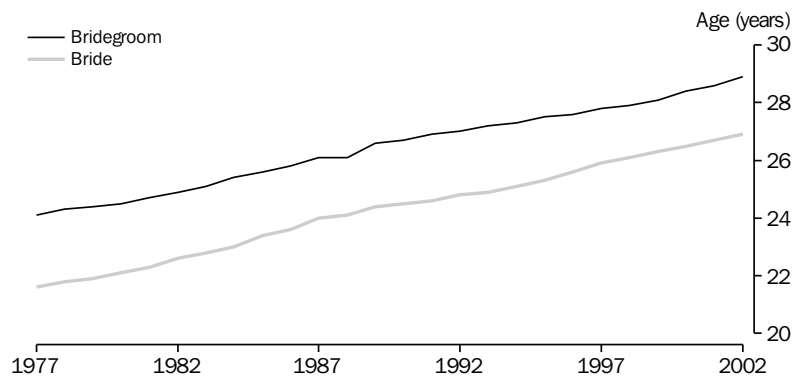
(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia (cat. no. 3310.0)*.

Median age at first marriage

In NSW the age of people who are marrying for the first time is increasing. The median ages at first marriage for brides and bridegrooms in 2002 were 26.9 years and 28.9 years respectively, the highest ages ever recorded. These ages have been rising steadily since the mid-1970s, when the lowest median ages for brides and grooms were recorded. Throughout this period the median age of bridegrooms has consistently been about two years higher than that of brides.

4.24 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE



Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia (cat. no. 3310.0)*.

Previous marital status

During 2002, 68% of marriages registered in NSW were between brides and bridegrooms who had never previously been married. Marriages where one partner had been previously widowed or divorced accounted for 18% of NSW marriages while the remaining 14% involved couples in which both partners had been previously widowed or divorced.

Age at marriage

Among people who had never previously been married, the most common age group at marriage in 2002 was 25–29 years for both brides (38%) and bridegrooms (39%). Divorcees who were remarrying were most likely to be aged 35–44 years for brides and 35–59 years for bridegrooms (all 37%). Female widowers who were remarrying were most likely to be aged 45–59 years (40%), while male widowers were most likely to be aged 60 years and over (57%).

Just over 20 years before, the pattern was slightly different, with women and men who had never previously been married most likely to marry between the ages of 20–24 years (56% and 51% respectively). In 1980, women remarrying after divorce were most likely to be aged 25–29 years (24%), while women remarrying after being widowed were still most likely to be aged between 45–59 years (47%).

4.25 MARRIAGES, By age and marital status at marriage — 2002

Age group (years)	Brides				Bridegrooms			
	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Under 20	1 156	—	—	1 158	228	—	—	228
20–24	8 346	—	—	8 452	5 178	20	—	5 198
25–29	10 793	720	16	11 529	10 941	321	3	11 265
30–34	5 355	1 621	48	7 024	7 107	1 145	12	8 264
35–44	2 234	2 694	123	5 051	3 786	2 895	54	6 735
45–59	315	1 984	299	2 598	569	2 869	198	3 636
60 and over	21	225	263	509	52	590	353	995
Total	28 220	7 348	753	36 321	27 861	7 840	620	36 321

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0); ABS data available on request, *Vitals Collection*.

Divorce rate

The 2002 divorce data were not available in time for inclusion in the 2004 NSW Year Book.

There were 16,057 divorces granted in NSW in 2001. The crude divorce rate was 2.4 divorces per 1,000 resident population. By comparison, the crude divorce rate 25 years earlier was 4.5 per 1,000.

Duration of marriage

The duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date of the decree absolute (the final decree granted in divorce proceedings). In 2001, the median duration of marriage in NSW was 10.9 years while the median interval between marriage and final separation was 7.5 years

4.26 DIVORCES

	Units	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Divorces granted	no.	14 655	14 987	15 470	14 756	16 057
Crude divorce rate(a)	rate	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Median duration of marriage	years	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.9	10.9
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.5
Median age at divorce						
Husband	years	39.6	40.1	40.4	40.9	41.5
Wife	years	36.8	37.4	37.7	38.0	38.7

(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: *Demography, New South Wales* (cat. no. 3311.1).

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The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

Social statistics describe the social wellbeing of the men, women, and children who make up our society. Underlying the notion of social wellbeing is a range of fundamental human needs and aspirations. These have been encapsulated under areas of social concern such as families, income, health, education, employment and community. Not surprisingly, governments have identified with this range of needs and aspirations, which have become the focus of social policy and are reflected in many of the structures of government.

Families

Families form the basic unit of home life for most people, are a vital part of society and an essential part of the social environment. Although there have been some changes in family structure over the years most people are part of a family.

Family structure

In June 2003 there were 1.8 million families in New South Wales (NSW). Of these, 1.5 million (83%) were couple families and 274,700 (15%) were one parent families.

Most families without dependent children or students were couple families (829,200). There were also 81,800 one parent families that did not include dependent children or students.

5.1 FAMILY TYPE — June 2003

	'000	%
Couple families		
With dependent children(a)	580.3	31.8
With dependent students only(b)	104.6	5.7
Without dependent children(c)	829.2	45.4
Total	1 514.1	83.0
One parent families		
With dependent children(a)	161.4	8.8
With dependent students only(b)	31.6	1.7
Without dependent children(c)	81.8	4.5
Total	274.7	15.1
Other families	36.2	2.0
All families	1 825.0	100.0

(a) Includes children under 15 years of age and may also include dependent students.

(b) Dependent students aged 15–24 years only. (c) May include families with non-dependent children present.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, June 2003.

Families with dependants

In June 2003, families where the youngest child was aged 0–4 years accounted for 18% of couple families and 23% of one parent families. Almost 12% of all families had a youngest child aged 5–9 years, but the proportion differed between family types. In almost 18% of one parent families the youngest child was aged 5–9 years compared with 11% of couple families. One parent families also had a higher proportion of youngest children aged 10–14 years — 18% compared with 9% of couple families.

5.2 FAMILIES AND DEPENDANTS — June 2003

	Couple families		One parent families		Total(a)	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Families with dependants						
Age of youngest dependant						
0–4	279.4	18.5	62.0	22.6	341.4	18.7
5–9	164.6	10.9	48.5	17.7	213.1	11.7
10–14	136.0	9.0	50.8	18.5	186.8	10.2
Total 0–14	579.9	38.3	161.4	58.8	741.3	40.6
15–24	105.0	6.9	31.7	11.5	145.5	8.0
Total families with dependants	684.9	45.2	193.0	70.3	886.8	48.6
Families without dependants	829.2	54.8	81.7	29.7	938.2	51.4
Total	1 514.1	100.0	274.7	100.0	1 825.0	100.0

(a) Includes 'Other families'.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, June 2003.

Family projections

The ABS has produced three series of population projections for families in NSW using different assumptions about the changing living arrangements of the population. Census data provide information about people's living arrangements and the trends observed provide the basis for these projections. Series A assumes the proportion of people in each type of arrangement will not change. Series B assumes that there will be a low rate of change, while Series C assumes that the full rate of change observed between 1986 and 1996 will continue.

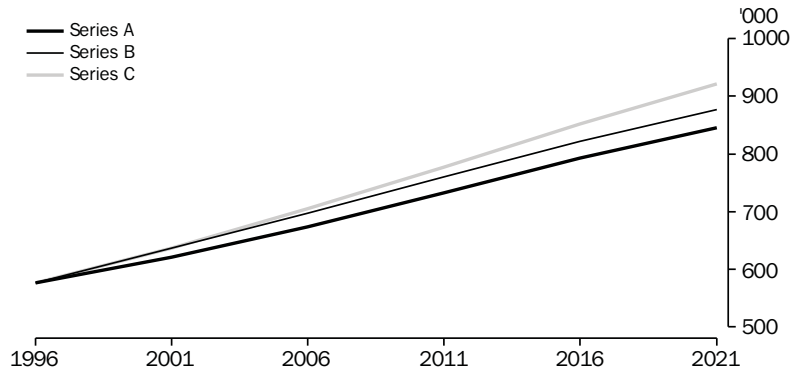
The number of families in NSW is projected to increase from 1.7 million in 1996 to between 2.1 million and 2.2 million in 2021. This is an increase of between 22% and 30% and is slightly lower than the projected national growth.

All family types are projected to increase in number between 1996 and 2021, although this will occur at different rates. Couple families without children are projected to have the highest proportional increase of all families. The number of these families is projected to increase to between 845,800 and 921,100 by 2021, an increase of between 47% and 60%. This growth is related to declining fertility among younger couples and the ageing of baby boomers as they become 'empty nesters'.

In two of the three series, couple families with children are also projected to increase but at a slower rate than those without children. By 2021 there are projected to be between 908,000 and 1.0 million couple families with children, a growth of between 7% and 20%. In Series C the number of such families is projected to decline by 14% to 727,600 in 2021.

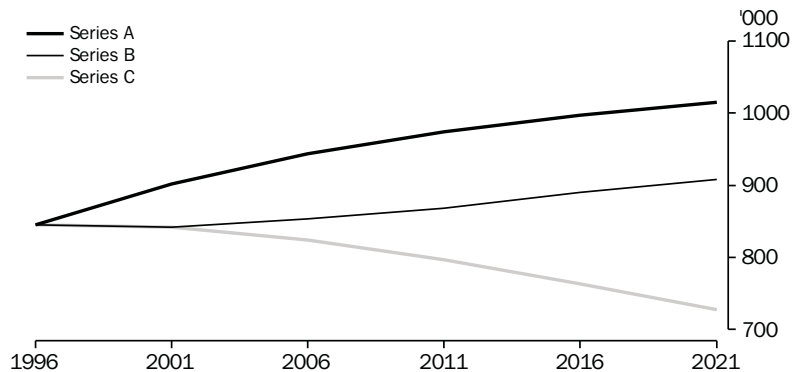
One parent families are projected to increase at a faster rate than families as a whole. The number of one parent families is expected to be between 325,400 and 409,300 by 2021, an increase of between 27% and 60%.

5.3 FAMILY PROJECTIONS, Couple families without children



Source: Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996 to 2021 (cat. no. 3236.0).

5.4 FAMILY PROJECTIONS, Couple families with children



Source: Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996 to 2021 (cat. no. 3236.0).

Child care

In the following discussion, the term 'child care' refers to arrangements other than parental care. Formal child care is regulated care away from a child's home while informal child care is non-regulated care either in a child's home or at another location. A combination of formal and informal arrangements are often used to provide for children's care needs.

In June 2002, 47% of NSW children under 12 years of age had formal and/or informal child care arrangements (487,100 children), compared with 49% in June 1999 (520,700). One parent families made greater use of child care than couple families. Just over half (52%) of children in one parent families used child care compared with 45% of children in couple families.

5.5 CHILD CARE(a), By type

	June 1999		June 2002	
	'000	%	'000	%
Formal care only	147.6	14.0	150.1	14.3
Informal care only	282.0	26.7	241.2	23.0
Formal and informal care	91.1	8.6	95.8	9.2
Neither formal nor informal care	535.6	50.7	560.1	53.5
Total children	1 056.3	100.0	1 047.2	100.0

(a) Used by children under 12 years of age.

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

Types of child care

For those children using care, more used informal care (69%) than formal care (50%).

Grandparents were major providers of informal care, particularly for younger children. Of children who used care, 39% were cared for by grandparents, as were 67% of children under one year of age who used care.

The most common types of formal child care used were long day care centres (20% of children who used care) and preschool (15%). This was followed by before and/or after school care (10%), family day care (6%) and occasional care centres (2%).

5.6 TYPE OF CHILD CARE(a) — June 2002

	Children	
	'000	%
Formal care		
Before and/or after school care	47.3	9.7
Long day care centre	95.2	19.5
Family day care	28.4	5.8
Occasional care centre	9.9	2.0
Preschool	73.5	15.1
Other formal care	*3.7	*0.8
Children who used formal care(b)	245.9	50.5
Informal care		
Grandparent	189.2	38.8
Brother/sister	27.7	5.7
Other relative	65.9	13.5
Other person	78.7	16.2
Children who used informal care(b)	337.0	69.2
Children who used formal and/or informal care(b)	487.1	100.0

(a) Used by children under 12 years of age. (b) Components do not add to total as children could use more than one type of care.

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

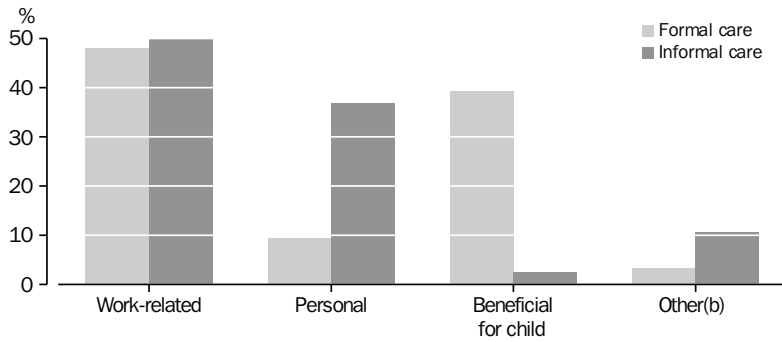
Reasons for using child care

Reasons for using formal child care varied with the type of care used. Parental work-related reasons were the main reasons for 48% of children who used formal care. These were also the main reasons for 88% of children in before and/or after school care, 60% of those in family day care and 53% of children in long day care centres.

The main reason for attendance at preschool was that it was beneficial for the child (72%).

For children in informal child care, the most common reasons for their attendance were parental work-related reasons (50% of children in informal care), and parental personal reasons (37%).

5.7 MAIN REASON FOR USING CHILD CARE(a) — June 2002



(a) Used by children under 12 years of age. (b) Includes reason unknown.

Source: ABS data available on request, Child Care Survey.

Additional demand for formal child care

For the majority of children under 12 years of age, formal care requirements were being met. Additional demand for formal child care was recorded for 6% of all children (61,400). The most common types of additional care required were before and/or after school care (19,500 children), long day care centre (12,600) and occasional care centre (12,100).

Income and household expenditure

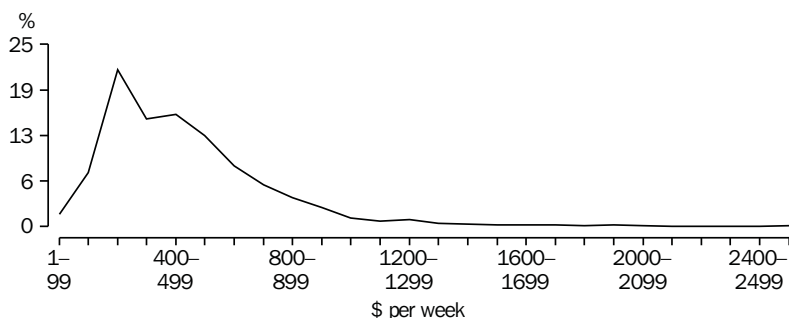
Income

A person's economic wellbeing is largely dependent on both personal economic resources and those of the family unit. Levels of income are influenced by many factors including the size of the household, whether it consists of a lone person or a family, and the life cycle stage of the individuals within it.

The following section uses equivalised disposable household income as a means of comparing households. This measure standardises income estimates taking into account household size and composition, and the economies of scale that arise from sharing of resources. For a lone person household, the equivalised income is equal to the stated household income. For other household types, the disposable income is divided by a factor related to the number and ages of people in the household — therefore it provides an indicator of the household income that would need to be received by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing as the household in question.

In NSW in 2000–01 the mean (or average) equivalised disposable weekly income of all households was \$482. However, the median income was considerably lower at \$423. These figures reflect the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a small number of households have relatively high incomes.

5.8 DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, All households — 2000–01



Note: In this graph income is presented in \$100 ranges.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 2000–01.

The mean equivalised disposable weekly income varies with the life cycle stage of the household. In 2000–01, for young couples without dependent children it was \$756 as these types of households typically have an average of around 1.8 people earning an income. For couples, whose eldest child was aged under 5 years, the mean equivalised disposable weekly income was \$466, and for one parent families \$340 (reflecting the lower number of earners and a higher number of persons in the household).

Older couples without dependent children, and persons who lived alone, averaged much lower equivalised disposable weekly incomes as they have lower numbers of earners — \$266 for persons aged 65 years and over who lived on their own; \$467 for couples where the reference person was aged between 55 and 64 years; and \$293 for those where the reference person was aged 65 years and over.

As people progress through different life cycle stages their principal source of income often changes. In 2000–01 most younger couples and singles, with or without dependants, received their income from wages and salaries. However, for just over 70% of older couples (with the reference person aged 65 years and over), and for nearly 80% of persons aged 65 years and over who lived on their own, the main source of income was from government pensions and allowances.

5.9 INCOME FOR SELECTED LIFE CYCLE GROUPS — 2000–01

	Lone person aged under 35	Couple with dependent children, eldest child under 5	Couple only		Lone person aged 65 and over
			Reference person aged under 35	Reference person aged 65 and over	
Equivalised disposable weekly household income (\$)					
Mean income	525	466	756	293	266
Median income	533	439	696	254	213
Principal source of household income (%)					
Wages and salaries	83.3	79.7	94.8	*3.3	**1.9
Own unincorporated business income	**1.8	*8.4	**2.8	**1.6	*2.3
Government pensions and allowances	**7.4	*10.2	**2.4	71.2	78.9
Superannuation	—	—	—	14.3	*9.1
Other income	*7.6	**1.7	—	*9.5	7.8

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 2000–01.

Superannuation

Government pensions are the main source of income for most older persons, but this may become more difficult to sustain as the number of retired persons increases. The ability of persons to provide financially for their retirement, particularly through superannuation, has remained a prominent issue.

Data from the superannuation component of the ABS Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation conducted between April and June 2000 divided persons aged 15–69 years into two broad groups:

- the not retired or ‘pre-retired’ population (2.8 million) — those who were employed or who intended to become employed in the future
- the retired population (1.0 million) — those who were no longer employed and did not intend to become employed in the future.

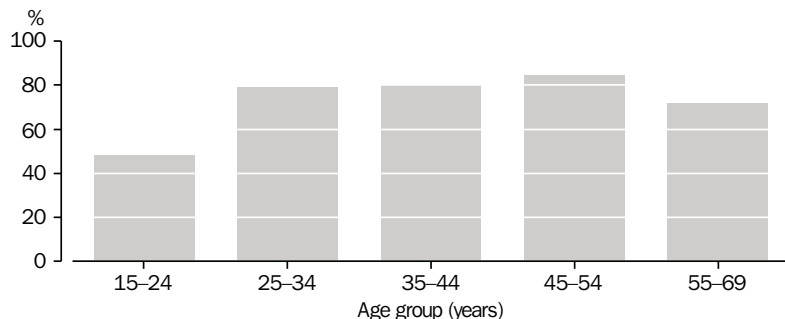
Excluded from these groups is a small number of persons (56,000) who had never been employed and did not intend to be employed in the future.

Pre-retired

In 2000, 73% of the pre-retired population in NSW aged 15–69 years had some form of superannuation and 27% had no superannuation. The proportion of persons with superannuation varied with age from 48% of those aged 15–24 years, to over 80% for those age groups with a relatively high rate of labour force participation (25–54 year olds), and 72% for persons aged 55–69 years.

Lower coverage among young people is explained in part by the fact that many may be in job categories exempt from the Superannuation Guarantee. For example, they may be aged less than 18 years and work only a few hours per week.

5.10 SUPERANNUATION COVERAGE(a), By age — 2000



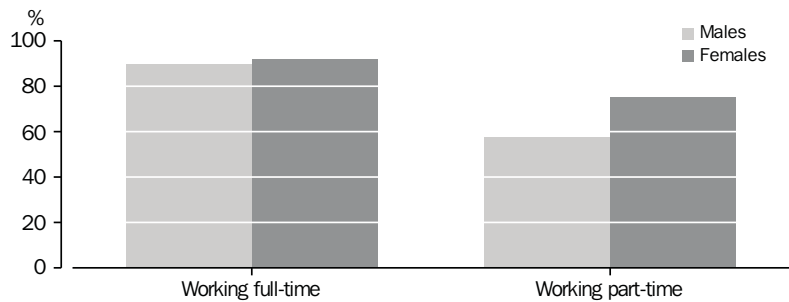
(a) Persons aged 15–69 years who are pre-retirement.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, April to June 2000.

There were 76% of men in the pre-retired population that had superannuation, compared with 69% of women.

About 90% of persons who worked full-time (35 hours per week or more) had superannuation. Similar proportions of men (90%) and women (92%) had coverage. Among those who worked part-time — three-quarters of whom were women — superannuation coverage was 71%, (75% of women and 58% of men).

5.11 SUPERANNUATION COVERAGE(a), By employment status(b) — 2000



(a) Persons aged 15–69 years who are pre-retirement. (b) Full-time work is 35 hours or more per week and part-time is less than 35 hours per week.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, April to June 2000.

In 2000, just over one-quarter (26%) of jobholders were making personal contributions to superannuation. The majority (74%) were not making personal contributions — this figure included jobholders whose employer made contributions on their behalf and those who did not have superannuation.

Jobholders in the public sector were more likely to be making personal contributions to superannuation (58% compared with only 19% of those in the private sector). This reflects the compulsory personal contributions applicable to some public sector superannuation schemes.

The main reason that jobholders were not making personal contributions were: 'cost/cannot afford to' (35%) and 'have not bothered/never thought about it/not interested' (17%).

Retired

There were 38% of retired persons aged 15–69 years that had received a lump sum and/or income from superannuation. For men the proportion was 54% and for women it was 29%.

Household expenditure

Household expenditure provides a measure of command over goods and services and, in addition to income, can provide an indication of economic status. In 1998–99 NSW households spent an average of \$740 per week on goods and services, the highest of all states and territories. This was a 19% increase from \$624 in 1993–94.

The largest category of expenditure was food and non-alcoholic beverages with an average weekly expenditure of \$133 or 18% of total expenditure on goods and services. This was followed by transport (\$123 or 17%), housing (\$112 or 15%), and recreation (\$92 or 12%).

While average weekly expenditure between 1993–94 and 1998–99 rose by 19%, increases varied between categories. Large increases were reported for household services and operation (34%), miscellaneous goods and services (32%), transport (31%) and personal care (30%). The only decrease recorded was for clothing and footwear, down 2%.

5.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, By expenditure group

Broad expenditure group	1998–99					
	Sydney		NSW		Change from 1993–94 to 1998–99	
	\$	%	\$	%	NSW	%
Alcoholic beverages	22.10	2.7	21.56	2.9		20.8
Clothing and footwear	38.89	4.8	34.59	4.7		-2.0
Current housing costs (selected dwellings)	130.56	16.2	111.94	15.1		17.3
Domestic fuel and power	16.95	2.1	16.76	2.3		8.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	143.97	17.8	133.07	18.0		12.6
Household furnishings and equipment	49.84	6.2	45.86	6.2		8.5
Household services and operation	46.91	5.8	44.01	5.9		34.1
Medical care and health expenses	37.42	4.6	33.81	4.6		18.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	64.39	8.0	58.89	8.0		31.7
Personal care	16.48	2.0	14.70	2.0		29.5
Recreation	100.64	12.5	91.58	12.4		17.0
Tobacco products	9.85	1.2	10.51	1.4		12.0
Transport	128.70	16.0	123.03	16.6		30.6
Total	806.68	100.0	740.30	100.0		18.7

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Expenditure Survey, 1998–99.

Household type

Households balance their expenditure on different items according to their income and family composition. Expenditure on current housing costs varied from 21% of weekly expenditure for both one parent households with dependent children and lone person households, to 8% of income for couples with non-dependent children only. Food and non-alcoholic beverages accounted for 16% of average weekly expenditure by lone person households and nearly 20% for households that included non-dependent children.

5.13 WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, By selected household type — 1998–99

Broad expenditure group	Couple only	Couple with dependent children only	Couple with dependent and non-dependent children only	Couple with non-dependent children only	One parent households with dependent children	Lone person households
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcoholic beverages	3.2	2.1	4.1	3.8	1.6	2.7
Clothing and footwear	4.0	5.2	6.4	5.5	3.9	3.6
Current housing costs (selected dwellings)	14.2	15.4	9.0	7.8	21.1	20.9
Domestic fuel and power	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	17.8	18.2	19.9	19.7	19.4	16.2
Household furnishings and equipment	7.7	6.2	5.3	5.2	3.5	6.6
Household services and operation	5.3	6.6	6.2	5.3	8.0	6.6
Medical care and health expenses	5.6	4.3	4.2	5.4	3.2	4.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	7.2	8.2	9.5	7.2	7.3	7.3
Personal care	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.8
Recreation	13.0	11.6	13.7	13.8	8.9	12.4
Tobacco products	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.4
Transport	16.4	17.3	15.7	19.2	15.4	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Expenditure Survey, 1998–99.

Income support

The Australian income support system provides financial assistance to a variety of groups, including families, job seekers, the aged, persons with a disability, carers, mature age persons, students and Indigenous Australians. Over 4 million individuals are direct beneficiaries of the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) income support payments at any one time, and in June 2003 1.8 million families, with more than 3.5 million children, were receiving fortnightly family payments through the Family Tax Benefit.

Most allowance types are adjusted once or twice a year in line with movements in the consumer price index (CPI) to maintain purchasing power. Pension payments are adjusted in line with the CPI and to ensure the single pension rate does not fall below 25% of male total average weekly earnings. Many income support payments are subject to income, assets and activity tests, to ensure benefits are targeted to those in greatest need.

Since September 1997, Centrelink has delivered most income support payments on behalf of FaCS. The Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs delivers the Service Pension to eligible veterans and their families.

Income security for the retired comes from the Age Pension and Wife Pension. Persons with disabilities, the sick and their carers are supported by the Disability Support Pension, Sickness Allowance, Mobility Allowance, Disability Support Wife Pension and Carer Allowance. The major income support payments available to unemployed persons and students include Austudy, Newstart Allowance, Mature Age Allowance, Partner Allowance and the Youth Allowance. Families with children are assisted by the Family Allowance, Double Orphan Pension, Child Care Benefit and the Parenting Payment. There are also a range of financial assistance programs for families with dependent children administered as direct cash payments or concessions through the tax system.

Provision is made for special circumstances with a range of payments including the Widow Allowance, Special Benefits and supplementary payments such as Rent Assistance, Remote Area Allowance, Pharmaceutical Allowance and Telephone Allowance.

5.14 SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT PAYMENT RECIPIENTS(a)

	June 2001	June 2002	June 2003
Payments for the retired			
Age Pension	595 969	601 382	611 513
Widow B Pension	1 728	1 310	650
Wife pension (age)	8 122	7 541	6 457
Payments for people with a disability and the sick			
Carer Allowance(b)	76 983	89 398	98 613
Carer Payment	20 112	23 679	26 910
Disability Support Pension	207 047	217 069	219 820
Wife Pension (DSP)	16 797	14 445	12 253
Mobility Allowance	10 906	11 903	12 768
Sickness Allowance	3 250	2 733	2 408
Payments for the unemployed			
Mature age allowance	12 313	12 774	13 050
Newstart Allowance			
Short-term	77 884	69 631	63 458
Long-term	97 379	99 257	98 130
Partner Allowance	29 622	32 968	33 297
Widow Allowance	11 701	13 239	14 041
Youth Allowance(c)			
Short-term	13 267	13 080	12 544
Long-term	12 242	12 955	13 301
Payments for families with children			
Child Care Benefit	209 592	217 571	224 820
Double Orphan Pension			
Customers	393	364	352
Children	520	497	472
Family Tax Benefit(d)			
Part A			
Customers	573 867	571 592	568 169
Children	1 111 813	1 107 505	1 100 134
Part B			
Customers	380 450	388 005	389 597
Children	727 427	748 647	751 159
Parenting Payment (Single)	135 467	138 670	140 941
Parenting Payment (Partnered)	64 822	61 994	59 875
Other payments			
Special benefit	6 010	6 464	6 245

(a) All data is consistent with new methodology introduced in July 2002. (b) Excludes Health Care Card only customers. (c) Youth Allowance customers whose student status is other than 'full-time students'. (d) Customers receiving fortnightly payments through Centrelink.

Source: Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services.

Other benefits and concessions

Eligible age pensioners are provided with a range of non-cash benefits, concessions and goods and services by Australian, state and local government.

Concession cards are issued to persons who receive a means tested income support payment and to others who qualify for an income tested card. These cards are the Pensioner Concession Card, the Health Care Card and the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card. The prime purpose of these cards is to provide assistance with the cost of prescription medicine.

The NSW Government also provides card holders with a range of concessions on commonly used services. Many local councils offer concession card holders a reduction in household rates. Some private organisations also provide concessions on various goods and services to holders of Commonwealth concession cards.

The NSW Seniors Card is issued by the NSW Government to anyone aged over 60 years who works less than 20 hours per week in paid employment and is a permanent resident of the state. This card entitles the holder to various concessions on transport costs and also to obtain discounts on a range of goods and services at participating businesses.

Veterans' Affairs

The Repatriation Commission provides veterans and their dependants with a range of benefits, including service pensions and disability pensions, to compensate for the effects of war or defence service. The Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs provides administrative support to the Repatriation Commission in providing these benefits.

In NSW at 28 June 2003, there were: 84,392 service pensions payable to veterans and their wives or widows; 52,797 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans; and 54,428 disability pensions payable to dependants of deceased and incapacitated veterans.

5.15 PENSIONS PAID TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS — 28 June 2003

	no.
Service pension	
Veteran	46 890
Partner/Widow	37 502
Total	84 392
Disability pension	52 797
Dependants	
Of deceased veterans	
War widow(er)s	40 141
Orphans	96
Other	117
Of incapacitated veterans	
Partners/Widows	13 871
Children	120
Other	83
Total dependants	54 428

Source: Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Services in the community

A wide variety of services for special groups in the community or for the community as a whole are provided by state and local governments, welfare agencies and other organisations. These special groups include children, the aged and the disabled.

Child care services

The Department of Community Services (DoCS) assists in the provision of a range of child care services for the children of NSW. Much of this assistance is provided through funding allocations to community organisations and local governments that provide child care services and vacation care services for children aged 5–12 years. In 2001–02 DoCS recurrent expenditure on children's services was \$89.3m, an increase of 5% from 2000–01.

5.16 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE ON CHILDREN'S SERVICES

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Long day care	12.8	12.7	13.0
Preschool	62.3	62.1	65.3
Vacation care	2.3	2.3	2.4
Occasional care	4.2	4.0	4.2
Early childhood services	4.1	4.2	4.5
Total	85.7	85.4	89.3

Source: Department of Community Services.

Child protection

DoCS funds, or provides, a range of programs designed to assist families and persons who are vulnerable, due to age or circumstances, to optimise their ability to function well and independently. The purpose of the child protection program is to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children and young people, as well as to provide support to families.

A report of suspected child abuse and neglect occurs when a person contacts DoCS to report a belief that either a child has been, or is in danger of being, abused or is in need of care. All such reports are assessed, and may require further assessment or investigation.

In 2001–02 the following reports involving children aged 0–17 years were made to the DoCS:

- 25,635 reports where there was a belief of harm and/or injury to a child
- 29,727 reports where there was a belief of a child being at risk of harm and/or injury
- 52,553 reports involving adult/carer issues affecting care of a child
- 19,383 reports involving family issues
- 12,124 reports where assessment determined that there was abuse or neglect.

A total of 9,663 children and young people were involved in those reports where assessment determined abuse or neglect.

Substitute care

The Substitute Care Program assists and supports children and young people aged 0–17 years in a variety of care arrangements. DoCS ensures the provision of a range of direct and indirect services including foster care placements, group homes, intensive residential care and adoption. Support services, such as family and individual counselling, are also important in the overall provision of substitute care services.

5.17 SUBSTITUTE CARE PROGRAM(a)

Children aged 0–17 years in	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Residential care	258	271	242	256	207
Foster care	2 499	2 509	2 676	2 946	2 949
Extended family placements	2 668	3 478	3 966	4 303	4 495
Other placements	1 238	1 499	1 633	1 646	1 622
Total	6 663	7 757	8 517	9 151	9 273

(a) Count taken on 30 June each year.

Source: Department of Community Services.

Home and Community Care Program

The Home and Community Care Program (HACC) is a joint program of the Australian, state and territory governments which assists frail older persons, younger persons with disabilities and their carers. It offers a range of basic maintenance and support services to enable people to live independently in the community and thereby prevent premature or inappropriate admission to institutional care.

In NSW, the Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care (DADHC) is responsible for the overall administration and management of the HACC Program. However, responsibility for the management and administration of particular HACC service types is shared by DADHC, the Department of Health, and the Department of Transport.

These departments also provide HACC funds to local government and non government community based organisations to provide centre based day care, home modification and maintenance services, meals on wheels, centre based meals, other food services, allied health services (e.g. physiotherapy and podiatry), community transport and linen services.

In 2002–03, the most common services provided were domestic assistance (45,800 persons assisted), transport (42,328 persons), and meals at home or at centres (37,800 persons).

5.18 HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE PROGRAM, By service type(a) — 2002–03

	Persons assisted
Allied health care received at home and centre	11 849
Assessment	42 709
Case management	9 660
Case planning, review and coordination	30 015
Centre based day care	12 968
Counselling/information/advocacy	11 195
Domestic assistance	45 812
Formal linen service	468
Home maintenance	13 352
Home modification	11 157
Meals at home and centre	37 823
Nursing care received at home and centre	32 332
Other food services	1 401
Personal care	14 763
Respite care	5 206
Social support	18 711
Transport	42 328

(a) Clients may have received more than one broad service type during the collection period, therefore totals of all service types is not representative of total client count.

Source: Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care.

Community service providers

A survey of employing businesses and other public and private sector organisations involved in providing community services was conducted by the ABS for the 1999–2000 financial year.

At the end of June 2000 there were 3,156 such organisations in NSW. The majority of these (1,952 or 62%) were not for profit organisations. There were also 1,029 (33%) for profit organisations and 176 (6%) government organisations in this sector.

The majority of for profit organisations were in the child care industry (79%). Among not for profit organisations the largest group were those involved in non-residential care services (42%), followed by child care (26%).

5.19 BUSINESSES/ORGANISATIONS WITH COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES — 1999–2000

	For profit organisations	Not for profit organisations	Total
Non-government organisations			
Community service industries			
Nursing homes	154	123	278
Child care	818	506	1 324
Accommodation for the aged	*18	158	176
Residential care services n.e.c.	*29	219	248
Non-residential care services n.e.c.	**9	813	822
Total	1 029	1 819	2 848
Other industries	—	132	132
Total	1 029	1 952	2 980
Government organisations	..	..	176
Total	..	..	3 156

Source: ABS data available on request, Community Services Survey, 1999–2000.

Expenditure on community service activities

In 1999–2000 expenditure by these organisations on direct community service activities was \$3.7b. Of this, \$1.9b (53%) was spent by not for profit organisations, just under \$966m (26%) by government organisations and \$791m (21%) by for profit organisations.

The largest direct community service expenditure in NSW was for residential care activities (\$2.2b or 59% of total expenditure), with the main component of this expenditure (\$1.4b) spent on intensive residential care (nursing homes). Personal and social support was the second largest form of expenditure accounting for a further \$605m (16%) of direct community service expenditure.

**5.20 EXPENDITURE ON DIRECT COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES —
1999–2000**

Expenditure category(a)	\$m	%
Personal and social support		
Information, advice and referral	43.3	1.2
Individual and family support	184.0	5.0
Independent and community living support	140.5	3.8
Support in the home	237.3	6.4
Total	605.1	16.3
Child care		
Centre-based day care	347.4	9.4
Other	67.9	1.8
Total	415.3	11.2
Training and employment for persons with disabilities	157.8	4.3
Financial and material assistance	56.4	1.5
Residential care		
Transitional and crisis accommodation	104.9	2.8
Intensive residential care	1 366.4	36.9
Hostel care	464.5	12.6
Residential respite care	40.9	1.1
Residential rehabilitation	*10.4	*0.3
Other residential care	211.7	5.7
Total	2 198.6	59.4
Other(b)	266.0	7.2
Total	3 699.2	100.0

(a) National Classification of Community Services (NCSS). (b) Includes: foster care placement; accommodation placement and support; statutory protection and placement; juvenile and disability corrective services; and other direct community services.

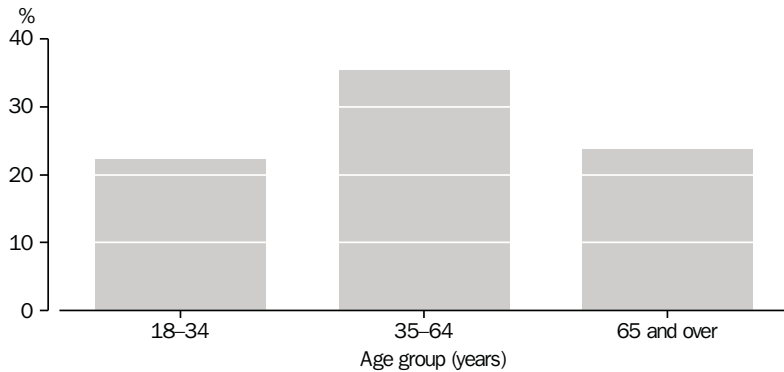
Source: ABS data available on request, Community Services Survey, 1999–2000.

Volunteering

Persons who volunteer willingly give unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills to an organisation or group. In 2000, 29% of persons aged 18 years and over in NSW (1.4 million people) undertook voluntary work. Voluntary work for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games is not included in this data.

Persons of all ages worked as volunteers. Among those aged 35–64 years the volunteer rate was 36%, compared with 24% for those aged 65 years and over, and 22% for persons aged 18–34 years. The 35–64 year age group includes many adults with school-age children and the figures above reflect the involvement of parents in their children's activities.

5.21 VOLUNTEER RATE, By age — 2000



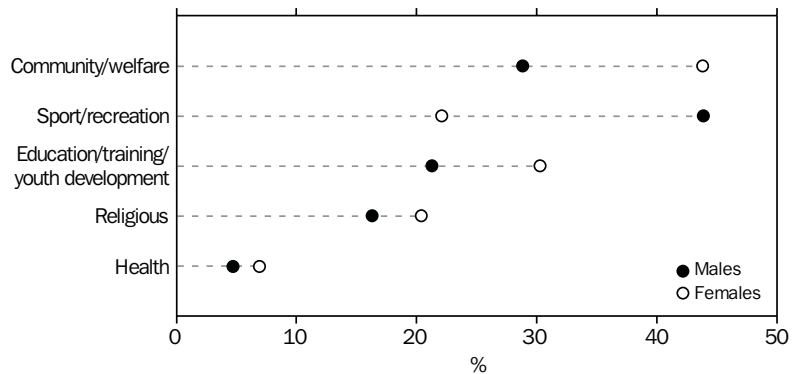
Source: Voluntary Work, State Summary Tables, Electronic Delivery, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).

Organisations

Just over two-thirds of volunteers worked for one organisation only. A further 21% worked for two organisations and 12% worked for three or more. As work for each organisation is counted as an involvement, the number of involvements is greater than the number of volunteers.

The main types of organisations in which persons were involved were community/welfare (37% of involvements), sport/recreation (32%) and education/training/youth development (26%). Men were most likely to be involved in sport/recreation organisations (44%) and women in community/welfare (44%).

5.22 VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT RATE, By type of organisation — 2000



Source: Voluntary Work, State Summary Tables, Electronic Delivery, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).

Activities

Volunteers undertake a range of different tasks — the activities most frequently reported were fundraising/sales (50% of volunteers), management/committee work/coordination (43%) and teaching/instruction/providing information (42%). The gender differences observed among some occupations for paid work were also evident in voluntary work activities. For example, female volunteers were more likely to be preparing/serving food than males (42% compared with 23%) while males were more likely to be involved in repairing/maintenance/gardening (35% compared with 10% of females) and coaching refereeing/judging (30% compared with 17%).

5.23 TYPE OF VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY UNDERTAKEN(a) — 2000

	Males	Females	All volunteers
	%	%	%
Administration/clerical/recruitment	43.5	32.6	37.6
Befriending/supportive listening/counselling	19.0	28.1	23.9
Coaching/refereeing/judging	29.7	16.7	22.7
Fundraising/sales	46.0	53.2	49.9
Management/committee work/coordination	50.5	36.2	42.8
Performing/media production	*8.2	10.3	9.3
Personal care/assistance	14.0	10.0	11.8
Preparing/serving food	23.1	42.0	33.3
Repairing/maintenance/gardening	35.0	10.2	21.6
Teaching/instruction/providing information	38.2	45.5	42.1
Transporting people/goods	29.6	26.0	27.7
Other	11.7	10.8	11.2

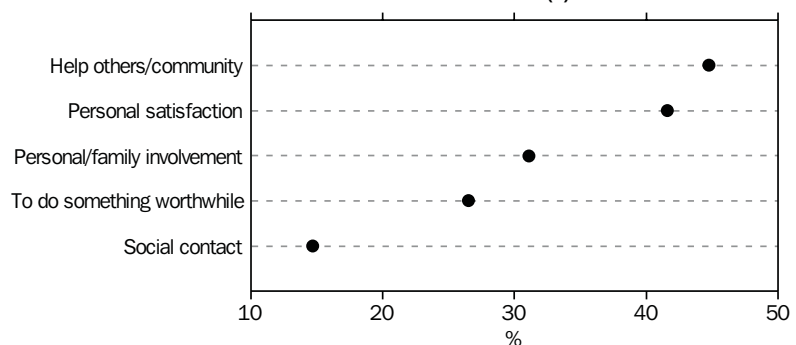
(a) Volunteers may participate in more than one activity for up to three organisations.

Source: *Voluntary Work, State Summary Tables, Electronic Delivery, 2000* (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).

Reasons for being a volunteer

Most people carry out voluntary work for more than one reason. The reason most commonly given was to ‘help others/community’ (45% of volunteers), while 31% of volunteers did so because of ‘personal/family involvement’ and 27% wanted ‘to do something worthwhile’. Volunteers also identified benefits to themselves with 42% reporting ‘personal satisfaction’. Only 15% said that ‘social contact’ was their reason for volunteering.

5.24 REASONS FOR BEING A VOLUNTEER(a) — 2000



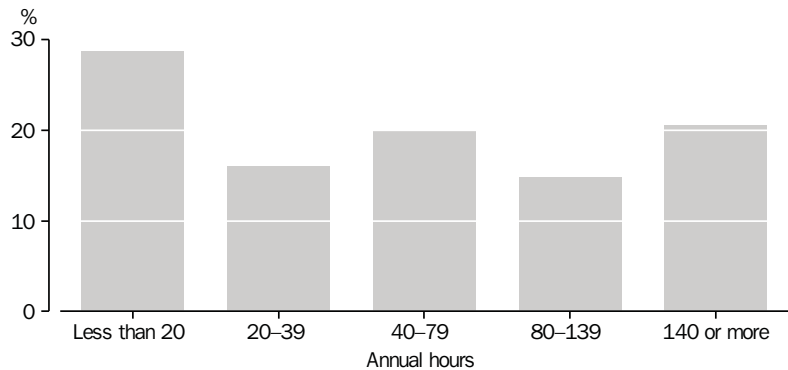
(a) The components will not add to 100% as volunteers may give more than one reason.

Source: *Voluntary Work, State Summary Tables, Electronic Delivery, 2000* (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).

Hours worked

About one in five volunteers (21%) gave 140 hours or more of their time during 2000. This equated to an average of at least two and a half hours per week. Just less than 30% of volunteers gave less than 20 hours during the year and 20% gave between 40 and 79 hours.

5.25 ANNUAL HOURS OF VOLUNTARY WORK — 2000



Source: *Voluntary Work, State Summary Tables, Electronic Delivery, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001)*.

Donations

Many volunteers not only gave their time but also made personal donations of money. In 2000, 82% of volunteers gave money. Among non-volunteers 64% donated money.

Recreation

Persons of all ages undertake a wide range of leisure and lifestyle activities.

Participation in sport and physical activities

Regular exercise is recognised as an important factor in a healthy lifestyle and people are encouraged to participate in physical activity, through government health programs and by sporting organisations. The activities that persons undertake include those organised by clubs, associations and schools, as well as other non-organised activities.

During 2002, in the 12 months prior to interview, 60% of persons aged 18 years and over in NSW participated in sport and physical activities (2.9 million persons). Men had a higher participation rate (63%) than women (57%).

The highest participation rate was for the 25–34 year age group (73%), while persons aged over 65 years had the lowest (41%). The most popular activities for men were walking for exercise (14%), golf (13%) and swimming (10%), while women were most likely to participate in walking for exercise (29%), aerobics/fitness (12%) and swimming (12%).

5.26 PARTICIPATION RATES(a), Selected sport and physical activities — 2002

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Aerobics/fitness	9.6	11.8	10.7
Basketball	2.3	*1.1	1.7
Bushwalking	2.3	2.7	2.5
Cricket (outdoor)	4.6	*0.4	2.5
Cycling	6.4	3.3	4.8
Dancing	*0.4	3.0	1.7
Fishing	5.0	*0.8	2.9
Golf	13.0	2.6	7.7
Lawn bowls	2.5	1.2	1.8
Martial arts	*1.2	1.8	1.5
Netball	*0.5	4.2	2.3
Rugby league	2.7	—	1.3
Rugby union	2.0	—	1.0
Running	7.1	2.8	5.0
Soccer (outdoor)	6.3	*1.1	3.7
Squash/racquet ball	2.4	*1.1	1.7
Surf sports	4.9	**0.2	2.5
Swimming	10.3	11.6	10.9
Tennis	8.2	7.5	7.9
Touch football	4.5	1.3	2.9
Walking for exercise	13.9	28.5	21.3
Yoga	*1.0	3.2	2.1

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4177.0).

Children's participation in cultural and leisure activities

In the 12 months prior to April 2000, 632,500 (72%) children aged 5–14 years were involved in organised sport or cultural activities outside of school hours. Some children were involved in both activities. There were 252,100 (29%) children who were not involved in these activities.

Approximately 532,600 children were involved in organised sport, a participation rate of 60%. More boys (312,500) than girls (220,100) were involved. The participation rate for boys was 69% compared with 51% for girls.

Nearly one-third of children aged 5–14 years participated in one of the selected organised cultural activities outside school hours in the 12 months prior to April 2000. The most popular activity was playing a musical instrument (19% of children), followed by dancing (12%), and singing and drama (both 4%).

5.27 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES(a) — 2000

	Number	Participation rate
	'000	%
Playing a musical instrument	167.1	18.9
Singing	38.6	4.4
Dancing	104.9	11.9
Drama	32.9	3.7
Total(b)	278.5	31.5

(a) Participation by children aged 5–14 years outside school hours during the previous 12 months.

(b) Sum of activities may not add to total because some children were involved in more than one activity.

Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2000* (cat. no. 4901.0).

Some leisure activities attracted large proportions of children. Nearly all (97%) children aged 5–14 years had watched TV or videos outside of school hours in the previous two school weeks. More than two-thirds of children (68%) had played electronic or computer games and 41% had participated in art and craft activities. Included in the selected leisure activities were two that involved physical activity — 59% of children had participated in bike riding and 30% in skateboarding or rollerblading.

5.28 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED LEISURE ACTIVITIES(a) — 2000

	Number	Participation rate
	'000	%
Skateboarding or rollerblading	263.5	29.8
Bike riding	525.4	59.4
Watching TV or videos	854.0	96.5
Playing electronic or computer games	603.2	68.2
Art and craft activities	364.2	41.2

(a) Participation by children aged 5–14 years outside school hours during the previous two school weeks.

Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2000* (cat. no. 4901.0).

Sport and recreation funding by government

In 2000–01, the ABS estimated the funding provided by Australian government to sport and recreation activities, facilities and services. It should be noted that these estimates include funding related to the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which were held in the 2000–01 financial year.

The NSW Government provided \$476.5m of funding in 2000–01. The largest share of the funding (\$338.9m or 71%) was for Participation and special events. 'Participation' refers to participation in sport and physical activity by clubs, teams or individuals. 'Special events' refers to the organisation or running of sports and physical events that involve competition across multiple sports or international competition (e.g. the Olympic and Paralympic Games). Major sport events for particular sports are included where the intention is to generate significant economic development or tourism benefits at a state or national level.

Nearly one-quarter (\$112.8m or 24%) of the funding was directed to venues, grounds and facilities, while a small proportion (\$15.2m or 3%) was used for administration and regulation.

The Olympic and Paralympic Games received \$382.3m (80%) of the NSW Government's sport and recreation funding in 2000–01. The Australian Government contributed an estimated \$71.8m in funding for the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In 2000–01, local governments in NSW provided \$364.4m of funding for sport and recreation. Almost all of this funding (\$347.8m or 95%) was spent on venues, grounds and facilities (including \$195.3m on recreation parks and waterways and \$152.5m on venues and sports grounds). Administration, policy and planning took up \$12.3m (3%) of this funding.

Persons with a disability

In the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, conducted by the ABS, persons were identified as having a disability if they had a limitation, restriction or impairment which had lasted, or was likely to last, for six months or more and which restricted everyday activity. In 1998, almost one in five persons in NSW (1.2 million or 19%) had a disability. There were slightly more males (614,900 or 20%) than females (606,500 or 19%) with a disability. The rates for disability increased with age and over half of those aged 65 years or over had a disability.

Self-care, mobility and communication were defined as core activities as they are fundamental aspects of everyday life. An estimated 79% (969,800) of persons with a disability had a restriction in one or more of these core activities.

Schooling and employment are other activities that contribute to a person's quality of life. Of those with a disability, 44% (535,500) were not able to participate fully in schooling and/or employment. This included those persons who reported a core activity restriction in addition to a schooling and/or employment restriction.

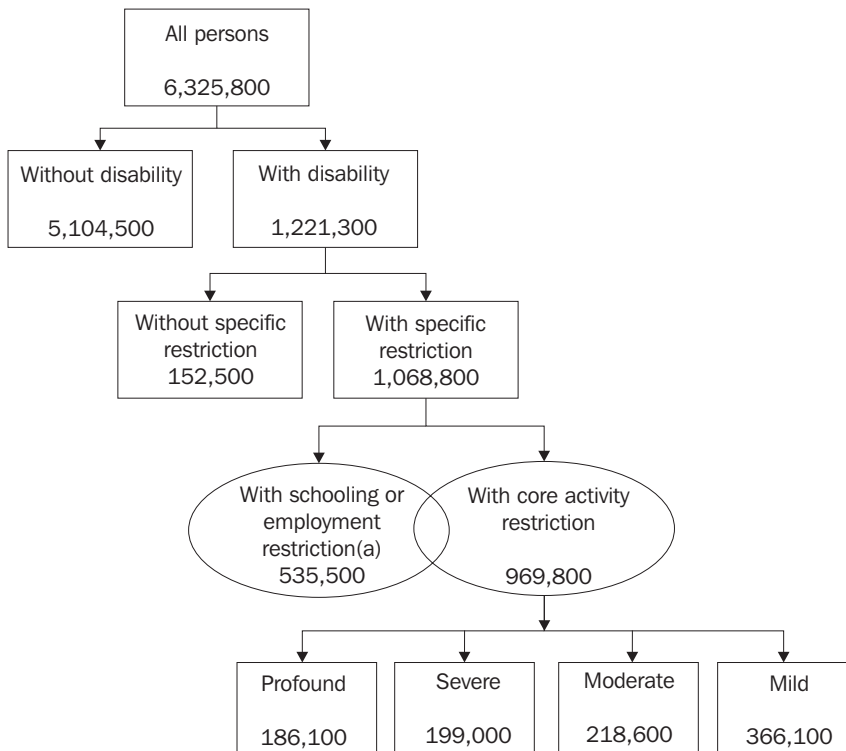
There were 152,500 persons with a disability but without a specific restriction. These persons experienced limitations in performing other activities that, while important in everyday life, are not considered fundamental. Such activities included health care, property maintenance, meal preparation and transport.

Severity

The impact of disability on everyday life is dependent upon the level of restriction associated with that disability. There were four levels of restriction determined (profound, severe, moderate and mild) — based on the level of assistance a person required to perform any of the tasks related to the core activities of self-care, mobility and communication.

In 1998, an estimated 38% (366,100) of persons in NSW with a core activity restriction had a mild level of restriction associated with their disability, 23% (218,600) had a moderate level of restriction, 21% (199,000) had a severe level of restriction, and the remaining 19% (186,100) had a severe core activity restriction.

5.29 DISABILITY POPULATION — 1998



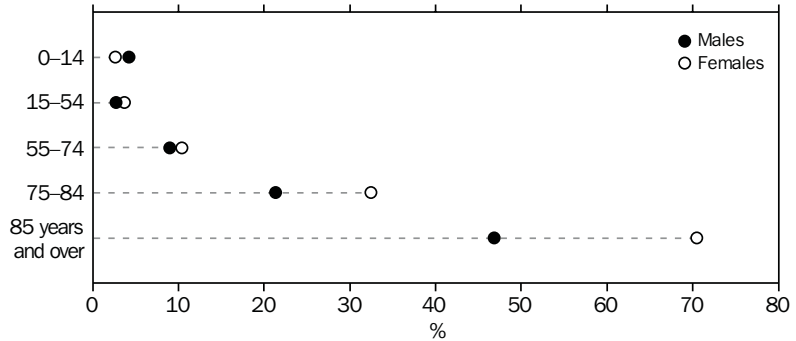
(a) Includes 436,500 persons with core activity restrictions.

Source: *Disability, New South Wales, 2001 (cat. no. 4443.1)*.

Severity of disability is age-related. In 1998, the profound/severe restriction rate declined through childhood to early adulthood, then gradually increased up to the age of 75 years, after which it rose sharply.

Men were more likely to experience mild levels of restriction (40%) than women (35%), but less likely to have a profound core activity restriction (15% compared with 23%). Among those aged 75 years and over, women had higher rates of profound/severe restriction than men. In particular, for those aged 85 years and over, women had a profound/severe disability rate of 71% compared with 47% for men. The number of women in this age group (55,300) was also double that of men (23,300).

5.30 PROFOUND/SEVERE CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION RATE(a), By age — 1998

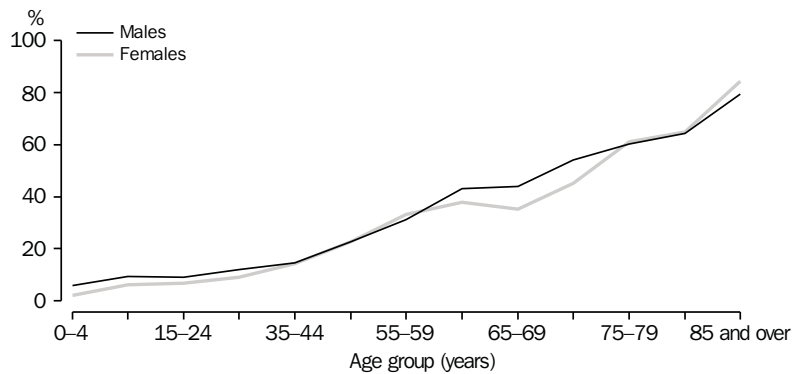


(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.
 Source: *Disability, New South Wales, 2001 (cat. no. 4443.1)*.

Age and sex

In 1998, an estimated 614,900 (20%) men and 606,500 (19%) women had a disability. The rate of disability for males and females increased markedly with age. For males the disability rate rose from 6% for children aged 0-4 years to 80% for those aged 85 years and over. The rates for females ranged from 2% to 84%.

5.31 DISABILITY RATES, By age — 1998



Source: *Disability, New South Wales, 2001 (cat. no. 4443.1)*.

Almost one-third (32%) of those with a profound/severe restriction were aged 75 years or older, but this age group only accounted for 5% of the general population. The most common cause (25%) reported in this group for the main condition which led to a disability was that it just came on/duo to older age.

5.32 DISABILITY STATUS — 1998

Age group (years)	Disability status							
	Profound/severe core activity(a) restriction	Moderate core activity(a) restriction	Mild core activity(a) restriction	Schooling or employment restriction(b)	All with specific restrictions(c)	All with disability(d)	No disability	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0–4	10.1	n.p.	—	..	11.6	17.4	420.8	438.2
5–14	35.2	*4.1	12.9	53.0	62.0	69.4	810.2	879.7
15–24	17.0	*6.9	19.7	45.2	56.3	70.7	811.4	882.1
25–34	21.6	14.9	33.9	69.9	84.6	101.8	866.3	968.2
35–44	31.0	23.9	38.7	102.3	121.3	140.7	835.2	976.0
45–54	47.4	47.4	46.6	134.1	162.5	187.2	635.3	822.5
55–59	24.8	18.6	36.3	71.9	89.0	95.9	202.1	298.0
60–64	22.8	23.2	38.8	59.2	89.0	103.6	152.5	256.1
65–69	22.3	20.4	38.2	..	81.0	95.5	145.8	241.3
70–74	28.4	24.4	39.4	..	92.2	107.3	110.4	217.7
75–79	41.9	22.8	28.1	..	92.8	100.4	64.6	165.0
80–84	32.7	*6.0	24.0	..	62.7	66.1	36.3	102.5
85 and over	49.9	*4.4	*9.4	..	63.8	65.2	13.4	78.6
Total	385.1	218.6	366.1	535.5	1 068.8	1 221.3	5 104.5	6 325.8

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care. (b) Includes those who also have a core activity restriction. (c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (d) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction.

Source: *Disability, New South Wales, 2001 (cat. no. 4443.1)*.

Main condition

Physical conditions were the most common cause of disability (85%) in NSW with mental and behavioural disorders accounting for the remainder (15%). Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, which included arthritis, were the most common cause of a physical disability (40%).

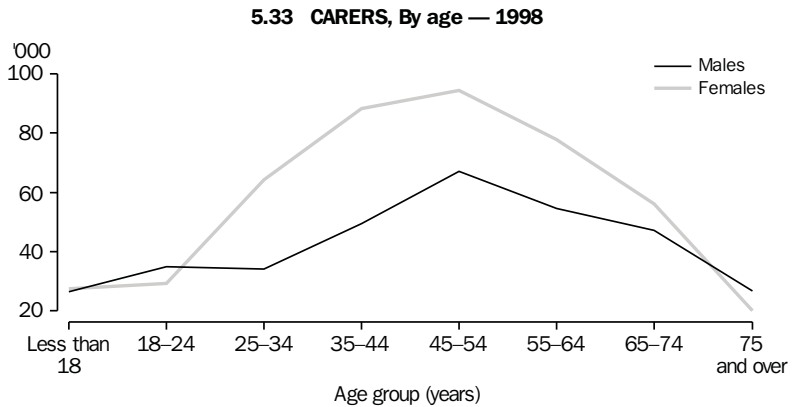
Overseas born

Persons born overseas in non-English speaking countries had a disability rate of 18% compared with 24% for those born in mainly English speaking countries. This partially reflects the older age structure of early post World War II migrants who were largely from the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Caring in the community

The majority of assistance provided for persons with a disability is through informal sources such as family and friends. In 1998, 87% of persons with a disability living in households received assistance from informal sources.

An estimated 798,300, or about one in eight persons in NSW, were performing a caring role and of these 162,200, one in five, were primary carers. A primary carer is one who provides most of the informal assistance to a person with a disability. Women accounted for 57% of all carers and 73% of primary carers — half of primary carers provided assistance for 20 hours or more per week.



Source: *Disability, New South Wales, 2001 (cat. no. 4443.1).*

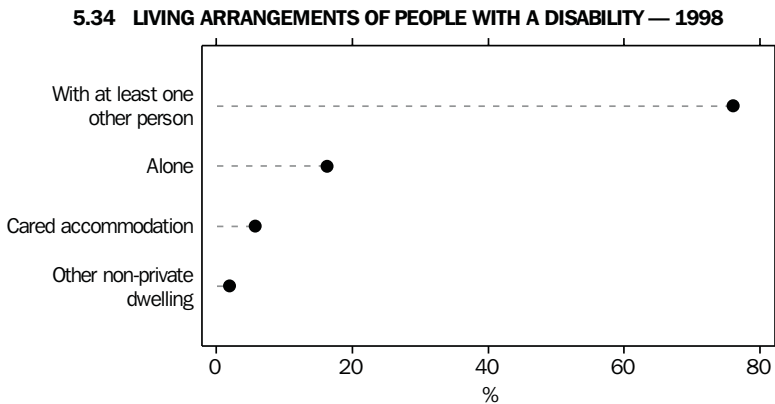
Carers, like the persons they care for, can also have disabilities. About four in ten primary carers and three in ten other carers had a disability. Profound or severe core activity restrictions were reported by 12% (19,800) of primary carers and 7% (42,500) of other carers.

Primary carers who resided with their main recipient of care were predominantly partners (52%) or parents (24%). Primary carers who did not reside with the main recipient of care were usually sons or daughters of that person (64%) or other relatives and friends (31%).

The most commonly reported reasons for taking on the caring role were family responsibility (48%), the belief that they could provide better care (48%) and/or an emotional obligation to provide care (40%).

Living arrangements

In 1998 most persons with a disability lived in private dwellings with others. There were 76% that lived in a private dwelling with at least one other person and 16% lived alone. A further 6% lived in cared accommodation and 2% lived in other non-private dwellings.



Source: *Disability, New South Wales, 2001 (cat. no. 4443.1).*

Persons with a mental or behavioural disorder were more likely to be renting accommodation (28%) or boarding (13%) than persons with a physical disorder. They were less likely to own their own home (19%) compared with persons with a physical disorder (50%).

Persons with a disability are often able to maintain their independence and remain in their own home if they receive assistance with tasks, modify their home or move to a residence better suited to their needs.

Over one-third of persons (402,800) living in households needed assistance with property maintenance and one-quarter (284,400) needed assistance with housework.

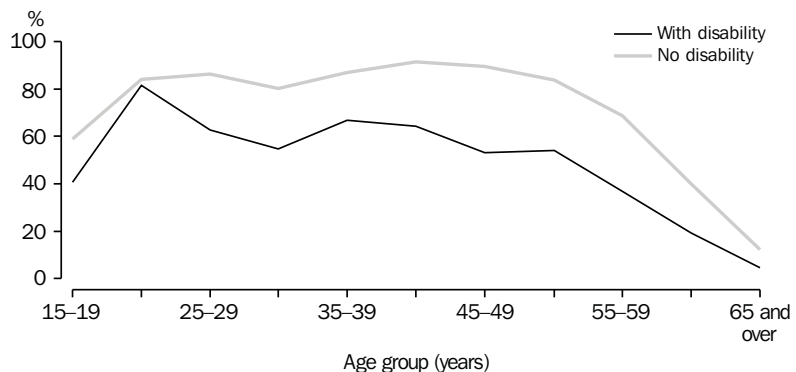
In 1998, an estimated 103,600 persons with a disability (9%) had moved house at least once because of their disability. Almost one-quarter (24,200) of those who had moved had done so more than once. Some 105,800 persons with a disability had made modifications to their house because of their conditions. The most common modifications were the installation of hand grab rails (60,300), toilet, bath or laundry modifications (46,000) and ramp installations (18,600).

Employment

Participation in the work force is, for most persons, the key to financial independence, although government pensions and benefits are available to persons with a disability who are unable to work.

In 1998, persons of working age (15–64 years) with a disability had a lower rate of labour force participation (50%) than those without a disability (80%). Some 313,700 persons of working age with a disability were employed. Almost 28% of persons with a disability were unable to work.

5.35 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, By disability status — 1998

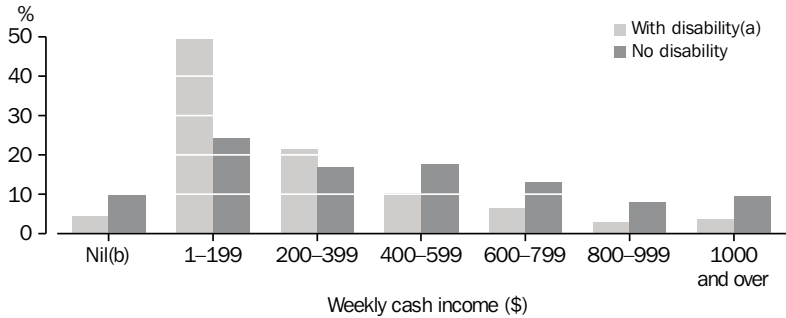


Source: *Disability, New South Wales, 2001 (cat. no. 4443.1)*.

Income

Persons with a disability have a greater tendency than those without a disability to be on low incomes and to be more reliant on government pensions and benefits. In part this reflects the older age structure of persons with a disability, but it is also a product of lower employment levels. The median gross weekly income of persons with a disability (\$190) was less than half that of persons without a disability (\$390). More than half (58%) of the persons with a disability were reliant on a government pension or benefit as their main source of income.

5.36 TOTAL WEEKLY CASH INCOME, By disability status — 1998



(a) Persons with a disability, aged 15 years and over, living in households only. Excludes refusal and don't know. (b) Includes negative income, no income or no source.

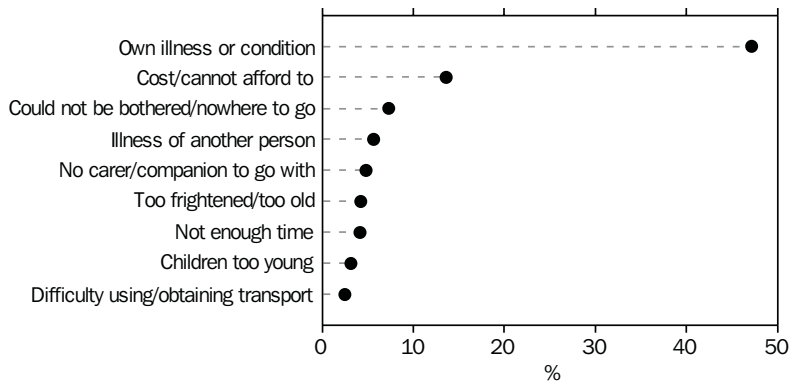
Source: *Disability, New South Wales, 2001 (cat. no. 4443.1)*.

Activities and lifestyle

Social and community participation are an important part of people's lives. However, for persons with a disability, the nature of their impairments and a lack of appropriate facilities can limit their level of community participation.

In 1998, two-thirds of persons with a disability aged five years and over, living in households, were able to go out as often as they would like. Of the remainder, 33% reported that they did not go out as often as they would like and 1% reported that they did not go out at all. Nearly half (47%) of the persons with a disability who did not go out as often as they liked indicated their own illness or condition as the main reason. Other common reasons included high cost (14%) and lack of desire or having nowhere to go (7%).

5.37 MAIN REASON DOES NOT GO OUT AS OFTEN AS WOULD LIKE(a) — 1998



(a) Persons with a disability, aged five years and over, living in households only.

Source: *Disability, New South Wales, 2001 (cat. no. 4443.1)*.

Over three-quarters of persons with a physical disability had undertaken domestic travel in a 12 month period. The main reasons given for domestic travel were for pleasure/holiday (48%) and for visiting friends and relatives (31%). Around 11% of persons with a physical disability had undertaken overseas travel in the same 12 month period.

When travelling 70% (of those surveyed) required assistance from an attendant, carer or family member with tasks of daily living.

Mobility and transport

The ability to move about is an important part of daily life and independence. In 1998, 806,900 (or 71% of) persons with a disability aged five years and over had a mobility core activity restriction. There were 150,800 persons who used one or more mobility aids. These were primarily used for moving around places away from home (130,700) or for moving around an individual's residence (101,100).

Around 285,700 (25%) persons with a disability needed transport assistance, just over half of whom always needed assistance. One-third (371,000) of all persons with a disability in NSW had some form of difficulty using public transport.

In 1998, 84% of men and 61% of women aged 17 years and over with a disability, held a driver's licence.

Social circumstances

Social attachment

Relationships and networks are at the core of our society and essential to individual wellbeing. People are linked together with family and friends, and in wider communities characterised by shared interests, sympathies or living circumstances. In 2002 the ABS conducted a new multi-topic survey — the General Social Survey (GSS) — that ranged across many aspects of life.

In 2002, 95% of NSW respondents had contact with family or friends living outside of the household in the last week; 92% felt that they could ask for small favours from persons living outside of the household; and 33% had undertaken voluntary work in the previous 12 months. During the same period 2.5% of respondents (or their partners) provided support to a child aged 0–14 years living outside of the household and 6% provided support to a child aged 15–24 years living outside of the household. There were 28% of respondents (or their partners) that had provided support to other relatives living outside the household.

Feelings of safety

The feelings people have of safety, or lack of safety, when alone at home often relate to their perceptions of crime levels in their vicinity; previous experience as a victim of assault or household break-in; relationships with people living nearby; sense of their own strength and capacity to be in control; and their trust in their local community.

In 2002, 83% of NSW respondents to the GSS reported that they felt very safe/safe at home alone after dark, whereas 7% felt very unsafe/unsafe. Almost one in ten (9%) reported that they had been the victim of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months and 11% reported they had been the victim of an actual or attempted break-in during the same period.

Personal and financial stressors

Personal stressors are events or conditions that may adversely impact upon an individual's life or the collective lives of families. A stressor may impact upon an individual through direct experience, such as the individual suffering from a serious illness or being unable to find a job, or indirectly through a family member's illness or inability to find a job, or by divorce or separation of parents. The 2002 GSS collected information on several types of personal stressors that people considered had been a problem to themselves, their family and close friends in the last 12 months.

In 2002, 56% of NSW respondents reported at least one personal stressor in the last 12 months. There were 84% of respondents that considered themselves to be in good, very good or excellent health.

Financial stress indicators, when used with income data, can provide insights into the economic wellbeing of various groups in the Australian community. Some of the financial stress questions asked in the GSS required objective answers, but the interpretation of the responses as indicators of financial stress is subjective. The reporting of financial stress does not necessarily imply that a household has low income. Even some high income households reported financial stressors.

There were 13% of NSW respondents that reported they were unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important, 18% had at least one cash flow problem in the last 12 months, 18% took at least one dissaving action in the last 12 months, while 3.4% experienced all of the above financial stressors.

The 2002 GSS also collected information on selected assets and consumer debt — 64% of NSW respondents reported over \$1,000 in cash or deposits in financial institutions, 10% owned an incorporated business, 40% owned shares, stocks and bonds, 21% an investment property, while 25% reported none of these investments. Although 55% reported that they had no consumer debt, 17% reported debt of less than \$5,000, 9% between \$5,000 and \$9,999, 14% between \$10,000 and \$49,999 and 2.1% debt of \$50,000 and over.

Social diversity

The Census of Population and Housing conducted on 7 August 2001 counted 6,371,745 persons (including 60,577 overseas visitors) in NSW, an increase of 5.5% or 333,049 persons since the 1996 census (6,038,696 persons). Of those counted in Australia on Census night, 6,326,579 persons were usual residents of NSW. All of the following quoted figures and tables exclude overseas visitors unless otherwise stated.

Birthplace

The ethnic composition of the NSW population is extremely diverse — the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Australian Government. Of the NSW population counted in 2001, 71% (4,450,772 persons) were Australian born and 23% (1,474,987) stated that they had been born overseas. The largest overseas born group comprised persons born in the United Kingdom (275,130 persons), followed by New Zealand (105,708), China (85,363) and Viet Nam (63,019). Sydney SD had a higher proportion of persons born overseas (31%) than the rest of NSW (10%).

5.38 BIRTHPLACE — 7 August 2001

	Sydney SD								NSW
	Persons				Persons				Persons
	Males		Females		Males		Females		
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	
Born in Australia	1 201 347	1 253 077	2 454 424	62.2	2 189 373	2 261 399	4 450 772	70.5	
Born overseas									
Canada	3 319	3 563	6 882	0.2	4 386	4 851	9 237	0.1	
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Prov.)(a)	38 137	43 892	82 029	2.1	39 803	45 560	85 363	1.4	
Croatia	8 021	7 679	15 700	0.4	9 536	8 898	18 434	0.3	
Egypt	8 378	8 128	16 506	0.4	8 848	8 477	17 325	0.3	
Fiji	11 996	13 372	25 368	0.6	12 776	14 307	27 083	0.4	
France	2 662	2 515	5 177	0.1	3 310	3 121	6 431	0.1	
Germany	9 557	10 154	19 711	0.5	15 238	16 339	31 577	0.5	
Greece	16 866	16 822	33 688	0.9	18 588	18 294	36 882	0.6	
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(a)	17 217	18 822	36 039	0.9	17 981	19 562	37 543	0.6	
India	18 651	15 852	34 503	0.9	20 467	17 420	37 887	0.6	
Indonesia	9 302	10 417	19 719	0.5	9 911	11 100	21 011	0.3	
Ireland	7 663	6 911	14 574	0.4	9 336	8 338	17 674	0.3	
Italy	25 730	23 170	48 900	1.2	32 277	28 380	60 657	1.0	
Korea, Republic of (South)	12 618	14 310	26 928	0.7	13 064	14 880	27 944	0.4	
Lebanon	27 024	24 984	52 008	1.3	27 713	25 512	53 225	0.8	
Macedonia, FYROM(b)	6 397	6 052	12 449	0.3	9 808	9 249	19 057	0.3	
Malaysia	8 788	10 208	18 996	0.5	9 728	11 337	21 065	0.3	
Malta	8 311	7 813	16 124	0.4	9 541	8 832	18 373	0.3	
Netherlands	6 205	5 498	11 703	0.3	10 669	9 618	20 287	0.3	
New Zealand	41 512	40 451	81 963	2.1	53 390	52 318	105 708	1.7	
Philippines	19 293	27 797	47 090	1.2	20 307	31 934	52 241	0.8	
Poland	6 323	7 292	13 615	0.3	7 961	8 901	16 862	0.3	
Singapore	3 496	4 159	7 655	0.2	3 850	4 610	8 460	0.1	
South Africa	12 357	12 833	25 190	0.6	14 002	14 586	28 588	0.5	
Sri Lanka	7 929	7 815	15 744	0.4	8 505	8 387	16 892	0.3	
Turkey	5 600	5 375	10 975	0.3	6 238	5 901	12 139	0.2	
United Kingdom(c)	95 225	88 766	183 991	4.7	140 297	134 833	275 130	4.4	
United States of America	7 419	7 322	14 741	0.4	9 668	9 563	19 231	0.3	
Viet Nam	29 594	31 829	61 423	1.6	30 440	32 579	63 019	1.0	
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	8 136	7 799	15 935	0.4	10 211	9 505	19 716	0.3	
Born elsewhere overseas(d)	127 907	130 254	258 161	6.5	144 043	145 903	289 946	4.6	
Total	611 633	621 854	1 233 487	31.2	731 892	743 095	1 474 987	23.4	
Not stated	131 214	128 890	260 104	6.6	195 454	189 955	385 409	6.1	
Total	1 944 194	2 003 821	3 948 015	100.0	3 116 719	3 194 449	6 311 168	100.0	

(a) SAR is an abbreviation of 'Special Administrative Region'. SARs comprise 'Hong Kong (SAR of China)' and 'Macau (SAR of China)'. (b) FYROM is an abbreviation of 'Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia'. (c) Includes 'England', 'Scotland', 'Wales', 'Northern Ireland', 'Channel Islands', 'Isle of Man', and 'United Kingdom, n.f.d.'. (d) Includes 'Inadequately described', 'At sea' and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Language spoken at home

In 2001, 19% (nearly 1.2 million) of persons in NSW spoke a language other than English at home — almost 1.1 million of these persons were in Sydney. The languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in NSW were Arabic (including Lebanese), Cantonese, Italian, Greek and Vietnamese.

5.39 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(a) — 7 August 2001

	Sydney SD		NSW	
	no.	%	no.	%
Speaks English only	2 625 386	66.5	4 777 493	75.7
Speaks other language				
Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	142 453	3.6	145 620	2.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	307	—	897	—
Chinese languages				
Cantonese	116 341	2.9	120 752	1.9
Mandarin	63 739	1.6	65 841	1.0
Other	14 523	0.4	15 074	0.2
Total	194 603	4.9	201 667	3.2
Croatian	22 915	0.6	26 006	0.4
French	12 337	0.3	14 380	0.2
German	14 650	0.4	22 154	0.4
Greek	83 915	2.1	90 180	1.4
Hindi	27 284	0.7	28 160	0.4
Hungarian	7 518	0.2	8 695	0.1
Indonesian	17 175	0.4	18 065	0.3
Italian	79 612	2.0	96 790	1.5
Japanese	10 060	0.3	11 105	0.2
Khmer	8 113	0.2	8 231	0.1
Korean	29 497	0.7	30 094	0.5
Macedonian	19 980	0.5	30 658	0.5
Maltese	14 778	0.4	16 251	0.3
Netherlandic	6 323	0.2	9 683	0.2
Persian	11 810	0.3	12 273	0.2
Polish	14 065	0.4	17 045	0.3
Portuguese	11 212	0.3	13 082	0.2
Russian	13 034	0.3	13 830	0.2
Samoan	10 227	0.3	10 974	0.2
Serbian	17 627	0.4	20 510	0.3
Sinhalese	4 982	0.1	5 376	0.1
South Slavic n.f.d.	3 738	0.1	4 666	0.1
Spanish	44 615	1.1	49 315	0.8
Tagalog (Filipino)	40 123	1.0	42 849	0.7
Tamil	11 612	0.3	12 087	0.2
Turkish	17 377	0.4	19 139	0.3
Vietnamese	65 998	1.7	67 870	1.1
Other(b)	131 918	3.3	148 552	2.4
Total	1 089 858	27.6	1 196 204	19.0
Not stated	232 771	5.9	337 471	5.3
Total	3 948 015	100.0	6 311 168	100.0

(a) People who spoke a language other than English at home may also speak English at home.

(b) Includes 'Inadequately described' and 'Non-verbal so described'.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Proficiency in spoken English

Of the 849,083 persons in NSW who were born overseas and who spoke a language other than English at home, 649,488 (76%) stated that they spoke English 'very well' or 'well' while 189,810 (22%) stated that they spoke English 'not well' or 'not at all'.

Religion

Of the 6,311,168 persons in NSW, the majority were Christian (71% or 4,507,115 persons). The largest Christian sub-groups identified were Catholic (29% of all persons), Anglican (24%) and Uniting Church (5%). The non-Christian religions with the largest numbers of followers were Buddhism (147,725), Islam (140,907), Hinduism (51,422) and Judaism (34,345). There were 12% that stated they had no religion (including the responses Agnosticism, Atheism, Humanism and Rationalism), while 9% did not respond to the question on religious affiliation.

Compared to NSW, Sydney SD had a lower proportion of persons identifying as Christians and higher proportions of persons identifying as practising Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, Judaism and 'Other religions'.

5.40 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION — 7 August 2001

	Sydney SD		NSW	
	no.	%	no.	%
Buddhism	135 971	3.4	147 725	2.3
Christianity				
Anglican	794 018	20.1	1 500 071	23.8
Baptist	61 275	1.6	96 926	1.5
Brethren	3 727	0.1	5 721	0.1
Catholic	1 182 123	29.9	1 822 142	28.9
Churches of Christ	6 681	0.2	10 907	0.2
Jehovah's Witnesses	12 501	0.3	23 144	0.4
Latter Day Saints	12 059	0.3	16 221	0.3
Lutheran	19 228	0.5	36 198	0.6
Oriental Christian	24 678	0.6	25 082	0.4
Orthodox	174 117	4.4	201 018	3.2
Presbyterian and Reformed	116 914	3.0	236 719	3.8
Salvation Army	9 436	0.2	22 680	0.4
Seventh-day Adventist	10 899	0.3	21 580	0.3
Uniting Church	155 381	3.9	334 936	5.3
Pentecostal	36 389	0.9	57 006	0.9
Other Protestant	11 213	0.3	14 996	0.2
Other Christian(a)	50 040	1.3	81 768	1.3
Total	2 680 679	67.9	4 507 115	71.4
Hinduism	48 462	1.2	51 422	0.8
Islam	134 366	3.4	140 907	2.2
Judaism	32 941	0.8	34 345	0.5
Other Religions				
Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions	187	—	512	—
Other Religious Groups	22 455	0.6	30 911	0.5
Total	22 642	0.6	31 423	0.5
No religion(b)	469 449	11.9	737 999	11.7
Inadequately described(c)	61 913	1.6	95 732	1.5
Not stated	361 592	9.2	564 500	8.9
Total	3 948 015	100.0	6 311 168	100.0

(a) Includes 'Christian, n.f.d.'. (b) Includes 'No religion n.f.d.', 'Agnosticism', 'Atheism', 'Humanism' and 'Rationalism'. (c) Includes 'Religious belief, n.f.d.'.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Marital status

Of the 4,997,818 persons aged 15 years and over in NSW in 2001 — 52% were married (53% of men and 51% of women); 31% had never married (35% of men and 28% of women); 7% were divorced (6% of men and 8% of women); 6% were widowed (3% of men and 10% of women) and 3% were separated (3% of men and 4% of women). The significantly fewer widowed men (64,065) than women (258,594), reflects the different life expectancy of men and women.

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Sport and Recreation Funding by Government, Australia, cat. no. 4147.0

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30am and 5.00pm (EST).

6

Education and training

Overview

In New South Wales (NSW) it is compulsory for children to attend school between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Most children start primary school at five years of age and stay to complete secondary school at 17 or 18 years of age. Preschool education is available for children aged up to five years.

Many people also undertake post-school or tertiary education, with the majority being young people aged 15–24 years. Many attend full-time and are dependent on their families for direct or indirect support (e.g. accommodation at home). Others work while studying part-time.

Formal tertiary education is provided at Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges, universities and other institutions, while non-formal (adult or continuing) education courses are offered by many government and private agencies in the state. Evening colleges offer courses designed to meet a wide range of adult learning needs. There are also a variety of private training institutions in NSW.

Primary and secondary school education

Primary and secondary education is provided in government and non-government schools. The NSW Department of Education and Training has responsibility for government schools, where education is secular. Most non-government schools are run by religious organisations. The NSW Board of Studies has responsibility for the curriculum from Kindergarten to Year 12, the examination of student achievement for the School Certificate (at the end of Year 10) and the Higher School Certificate (HSC) (at the end of Year 12).

Primary education commences at around five years of age and extends for seven years from Kindergarten to Year 6. Children may enrol in Kindergarten at the beginning of the school year provided that they turn five on or before 31 July that year. In primary schools children develop literacy, numeracy, physical and social skills and study six key learning areas in each year: English, mathematics, science and technology, human society and its environment, creative and practical arts and personal development, health and physical education.

From primary school, students proceed to secondary school where they undertake courses of study in eight key learning areas. English, mathematics, science, human society and its environment, personal development, health and physical education are studied across Years 7 to 10. Design and technology, visual arts, music and a language other than English must be studied before the end of Year 10. Schools also offer a range of elective courses in these learning areas.

To qualify for the HSC students must study at least 12 units in Year 11 and at least 10 units in their HSC year. In both years students must select a pattern of study which includes at least two units of English and at least four different subjects.

6.1 SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

	Aug 2000	Aug 2001	Aug 2002
SCHOOLS			
Government	2 192	2 185	2 191
Non-government	901	906	904
Total	3 093	3 091	3 095
TEACHERS(a)			
Government schools			
Males	16 448	16 342	16 186
Females	33 554	33 728	33 898
Persons	50 002	50 070	50 084
Non-government schools			
Males	7 526	7 793	8 072
Females	14 911	15 523	16 157
Persons	22 437	23 316	24 228
All schools			
Males	23 973	24 135	24 258
Females	48 465	49 251	50 055
Persons	72 438	73 386	74 313
FULL-TIME STUDENTS			
Government schools			
Males	386 952	385 723	385 524
Females	372 671	369 523	368 176
Persons	759 623	755 246	753 700
Non-government schools			
Males	168 938	173 412	176 967
Females	165 755	170 511	174 114
Persons	334 693	343 923	351 081
All schools			
Males	555 890	559 135	562 491
Females	538 426	540 034	542 290
Persons	1 094 316	1 099 169	1 104 781

(a) Full-time equivalent.

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

Students

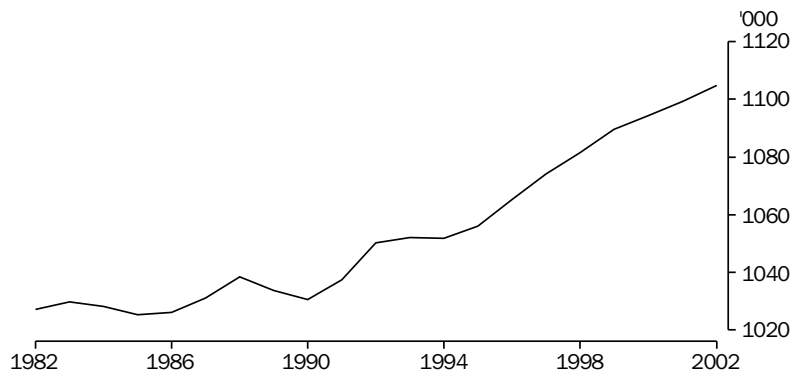
There were 1,104,800 full-time school students in NSW in 2002, a slight increase over the number in 2001. Boys outnumbered girls in each year from Kindergarten to Year 10 and in total. However, girls outnumbered boys in Years 11 and 12.

Around 68% of students attended government schools. Of the students enrolled in non-government schools, the highest proportion (67%), were enrolled in Catholic schools. Between 2001 and 2002, enrolments in non-government schools rose by 2% to 351,100 while government school enrolments decreased slightly to 753,700. The proportion of students enrolled in non-government schools has been rising for two decades.

6.2 FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS — 2002

Year of education	Government schools		Non-government schools		Total students
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Primary					
Kindergarten	32 513	30 391	13 053	12 724	88 681
Year 1	32 272	30 532	12 996	12 693	88 493
Year 2	33 043	31 031	12 704	12 625	89 403
Year 3	32 492	30 849	12 755	12 649	88 745
Year 4	32 593	31 057	12 967	12 395	89 012
Year 5	32 125	30 686	12 989	12 382	88 182
Year 6	32 373	30 809	13 243	12 800	89 225
Ungraded	4 467	2 249	650	305	7 671
<i>Total primary</i>	<i>231 878</i>	<i>217 604</i>	<i>91 357</i>	<i>88 573</i>	<i>629 412</i>
Secondary					
Year 7	28 164	26 882	16 468	15 976	87 490
Year 8	27 639	26 305	15 851	15 562	85 357
Year 9	27 420	26 528	14 942	14 888	83 778
Year 10	26 852	25 918	14 802	14 358	81 930
Year 11	21 005	22 315	12 193	12 692	68 205
Year 12	17 055	19 230	10 925	11 875	59 085
Ungraded	5 511	3 394	429	190	9 524
<i>Total secondary</i>	<i>153 646</i>	<i>150 572</i>	<i>85 610</i>	<i>85 541</i>	<i>475 369</i>
Total students	385 524	368 176	176 967	174 114	1 104 781

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

6.3 FULL-TIME STUDENTS

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

Schools

There were 3,095 schools in NSW in 2002. There were six more government schools and two less non-government schools than in 2001.

6.4 SCHOOLS



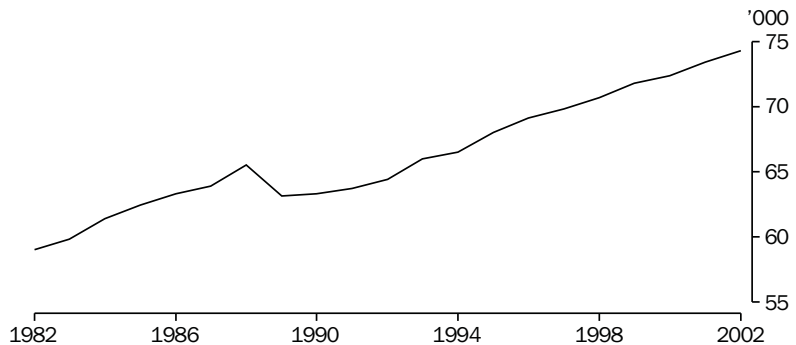
Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

Teachers

Between 2001 and 2002 the number of teachers (full-time equivalent) rose slightly to 74,313. Just over two-thirds of all school teachers were female, however, the proportion of female teachers was higher in primary school (80%) than secondary schools (55%). The government sector had 67% of all teachers.

In NSW in 2002, there was a ratio of 15 students per teacher. The teacher/student ratio varied slightly between government and non-government schools with non-government independent schools having a lower ratio (12) than government (15) or Catholic schools (16). Primary schools had a higher ratio of students per teacher (18) than secondary schools (12). The calculation of these ratios excludes emergency and casual relief teaching staff, but includes principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administration. Therefore these ratios should not be used as a measure of class size.

6.5 TEACHERS(a)



(a) Full-time equivalent.

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

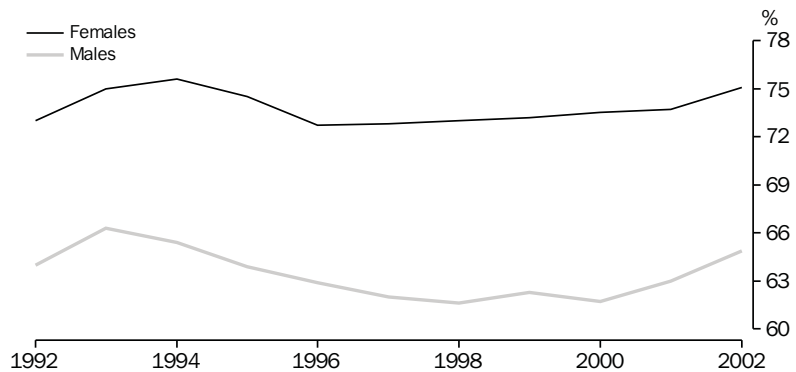
Apparent retention rates

The apparent retention rate of NSW secondary school students from Year 7 to Year 12 (i.e. the proportion of Year 7 students remaining through to Year 12) was 70%. The retention rate is designated as ‘apparent’ because a number of factors are not taken into account when calculating the retention rate. These include students repeating a year of education, and immigration or inter-state movement of students. Part-time students are also excluded from the calculation.

Non-government schools (82%) had a higher Year 7 to Year 12 apparent retention rate than government schools (64%). As in previous years, the Year 7 to Year 12 apparent retention rate for female students (75%) was higher than the rate for male students (65%).

The apparent retention rate of NSW secondary school students from Year 10 to Year 12 was 72% — 5% lower than the corresponding rate for Australia.

6.6 APPARENT RETENTION RATE, From Year 7 to Year 12



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

Higher School Certificate

The Higher School Certificate (HSC) is an internationally recognised credential that is the principal means of gaining entry to university. It also provides a strong foundation for vocational education and training and for obtaining employment.

In NSW in 2003, 65,311 students were enrolled as HSC candidates (figures refer to candidature at 1 September 2003). There were 33,955 female students (52% of the total) and 31,356 male students. These students were enrolled in 146 Board Developed Courses, across 83 subject areas, including seven industry-accredited Vocational Education and Training (VET) frameworks.

The subjects with the largest candidatures were English (62,110) (the only compulsory HSC subject), Mathematics (54,628), Business Studies (16,379), Biology (12,428) and Studies of Religion (11,072).

Biology, Community and Family Studies, Drama, Food Technology, Hospitality Operations, Society and Culture and Visual Arts were some of the courses which were more popular with female students. Industrial Technology, Information Processes and Technology, Information Technology, Physics and Software Design and Development were some of the courses more popular with male students.

Students sitting for the HSC have the option of undertaking industry-accredited VET courses in their program of study. More than 18,000 students (one in four candidates) enrolled in one or more of the seven VET industry framework courses. The most popular course was Hospitality (7,580 students), followed by Information Technology (5,358) and Business Services (2,885). More than 80% of students undertaking an industry framework course elected to sit the optional written examination which allows the course to be used in the calculation of their Universities Admission Index.

Technical and Further Education

The NSW Technical and Further Education (TAFE) Commission, known as TAFE NSW, is the largest provider of vocational education and training in Australia. TAFE NSW offers a wide range of nationally recognised courses through 12 institutes which include the Open Training and Education Network (OTEN) — TAFE's distance education services. The 12 institutes span 135 campuses throughout NSW.

In 2002, the number of courses offered by TAFE NSW increased significantly to 2,208 (up from 2,052 in 2001). These courses provide: specialised training in defined job skills; training to supplement current skills; and training to allow people to gain an opportunity to start a new vocation. Customised training programs are also delivered to clients in business, industry and government through TAFE PLUS, the commercial arm of TAFE NSW. A small number of courses, known as TAFE Options, cater for leisure and hobbies or for personal enrichment.

Enrolments

In 2002, TAFE recorded 526,083 enrolments in NSW, an increase of 21,587 enrolments (4%) between 2001 and 2002. Some 103 million training hours were delivered in TAFE NSW during 2002, an increase of 3.2 million (3%) over 2001.

Between 2001 and 2002, the main area of enrolment growth was in the Construction and Transport Division (23%) with a corresponding growth in training hours of 4%. The main area of growth in training hours was in the Community Services, Health, Tourism and Hospitality Division (7%) which had less than half of one percent growth in enrolments over the same period. The most significant decrease in enrolments occurred in the Primary Industry and Natural Resources Division (8%).

Enrolments in distance education through OTEN increased by 6% to 34,033 in 2002, while training hours in the Network increased by nearly 3%.

From 2001 to 2002, there was also a 4% increase in enrolments in Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) Certificate I–IV and equivalent level courses. These levels include courses for trainees and apprentices.

Enrolments increased in all age groups between 2001 and 2002, except in the 25–29 year age group which decreased by less than half of one per cent. While the largest proportion of enrolments in 2002 (25%) was among those aged 15–19 years, the greatest increase in enrolments occurred in the older age groups.

The proportion of females making up total enrolments in 2002 remained at the 2001 level of 47%. Female enrolments were more than half of all enrolments at the OTEN (56%) and the Illawarra Institutes (51%). Training hours for females have remained stable at just over half of all TAFE training hours.

The proportion of non-English speaking background students enrolled at TAFE institutes in 2002 was 18%. Although this is around 5% higher than the proportion reported for 2001, the two figures cannot be directly compared due to a change in the language question asked on the TAFE enrolment form.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students accounted for 4% of 2002 enrolments and the numbers of enrolments for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students increased by 9% — from 17,285 to 18,904 — between 2001 and 2002.

Students with disabilities accounted for 7% of 2002 enrolments, and their enrolments increased by 27% since 2001.

In 2002, 34,064 enrolments (7%) were students who had completed a university degree prior to starting their TAFE NSW course. Over one-third (35%) of students who enrolled in 2002 had completed Year 12 or equivalent.

6.7 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION, Enrolments by division

	2000(a)	2001	2002
Access	91 664	101 456	108 410
Business and Public Administration	102 864	109 361	108 323
Community Services, Health, Tourism and Hospitality	81 923	92 008	92 130
Construction and Transport	51 897	56 979	70 121
Information Technology, Arts and Media	49 354	56 546	56 637
Manufacturing and Engineering	35 948	35 123	37 464
Primary Industry and Natural Resources	23 747	31 538	29 130
Selected Study Program(b)	—	—	1 556
TAFE PLUS (Category 3)/TAFE Options(c)	23 511	21 485	22 312
Total	460 908	504 496	526 083

(a) Excludes Olympic training. (b) Allows students to undertake individual modules according to their specific needs. (c) Customised training for industry and individuals.

Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter, 2000–2002.

6.8 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION, Enrolments by qualification category

	2000(a)	2001	2002
Diplomas	41 434	43 392	46 364
AQF Certificate IV and equivalent	43 928	52 677	57 194
AQF Certificate III and equivalent	100 869	106 598	108 699
AQF Certificate II and equivalent	63 722	63 661	63 232
AQF Certificate I and equivalent	19 692	24 796	29 115
Statement of Attainment	116 174	125 667	118 637
Accredited Short Course	23 041	38 824	51 511
TAFE Statement	21 307	17 611	15 837
College Statement	6 410	9 261	12 366
TAFE PLUS Statement	24 331	22 009	23 128
Total	460 908	504 496	526 083

(a) Excludes Olympic training.

Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter, 2000–2002.

Universities and higher education

There are ten universities and three other institutions offering higher education courses in NSW. Demand for places in universities is high and quotas are placed on new enrolments by most faculties. Students undertaking courses must have successfully completed the Higher School Certificate examination or, in the case of mature age entry, demonstrated a high probability of successfully completing the course.

Students

In 2002, there were 289,886 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW, an increase of 18,230 (7%) over 2001. The University of NSW and the University of Sydney both had the highest enrolments with 15% each of total NSW enrolments (42,333 and 42,305 students respectively) followed by Charles Sturt University (39,776 or 14%) and the University of Western Sydney (35,361 or 12%).

Women comprised 54% of higher education students in 2002, slightly lower than the proportion for 2001. Of the 13 institutions, 10 had a majority of female enrolments.

In 2002, there were 58,211 overseas students in higher education (excluding those from New Zealand), representing 20% of all students. This was a significant increase (73%) on the 33,621 overseas students recorded in 2001. There were slightly more male overseas students (52%) than females. The University of NSW had the largest number of overseas student enrolments in 2002 (10,330), representing 24% of its total student population. However, the University of Wollongong had the highest proportion of overseas students (35% of its total student population).

There were 2,338 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in higher education in NSW. Nearly 60% of these students were female. Charles Sturt University had the largest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander student enrolments (414 or 18% of all Indigenous higher education students).

Type of enrolment

There are three modes of attendance for students enrolled in higher education courses: internal (76% of all students), external or 'distance' (20%) and multi-modal (3%). Over 70% of all internal students attended full-time while 82% of all external students attended part-time. The majority of students at the University of New England (77%) and Charles Sturt University (73%) were external.

Almost two-thirds (65%) of all students were enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 2002. A further 27% were enrolled in postgraduate degrees.

6.9 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By institution and broad level of course — 2002

	Postgraduate degree(a)	Other postgraduate	Bachelor	Other undergraduate(b)	Other(c)	Total
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	45	63	—	—	—	108
Avondale College	102	39	676	31	24	872
Charles Sturt University	6 108	2 858	21 222	5 014	4 574	39 776
Macquarie University	7 071	2 031	16 235	181	1 721	27 239
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	16	154	3	—	173
Southern Cross University	1 584	694	8 899	654	130	11 961
The University of New England	2 453	1 969	13 185	365	230	18 202
The University of New South Wales	11 913	4 138	24 541	24	1 717	42 333
The University of Newcastle	3 131	1 254	16 565	—	2 552	23 502
The University of Sydney	8 742	2 028	29 782	452	1 301	42 305
University of Technology, Sydney	7 128	3 704	18 211	6	241	29 290
University of Western Sydney	5 020	1 817	27 358	139	1 027	35 361
University of Wollongong	4 845	755	12 305	8	851	18 764
Total	58 142	21 366	189 133	6 877	14 368	289 886

(a) Includes Master's degrees by coursework or research and Doctorate degrees by coursework or research. (b) Includes associate degree and other undergraduate. (c) Includes enabling courses (bridging or supplementary programmes for disadvantaged non-overseas students) and non-award courses.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, Students 2002: Selected Higher Education Statistics.

Field of education

In 2001, a new standard classification was introduced for the collection of statistics on higher education. The Australian Standard Classification of Education includes a new Field of Education category to replace the Field of Study category for university courses. Data from the 2001 collection were the first to be coded to the new classification.

In NSW in 2002, the largest number of enrolments, by broad field of education, were in Management and Commerce (27% of total enrolments) and Society and Culture (24%). The next most popular fields were Health (10%) and Education (9%).

6.10 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By field of education — 2002

	no.	%
Natural and Physical Sciences	19 693	6.8
Information Technology	20 467	7.1
Engineering and Related Technologies	18 697	6.4
Architecture and Building	6 209	2.1
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	6 087	2.1
Health	29 663	10.2
Education	26 420	9.1
Management and Commerce	78 094	26.9
Society and Culture	69 922	24.1
Creative Arts	17 407	6.0
Non-award Courses and other	10 570	3.6
Total(a)	289 886	..

(a) The data takes into account the coding of combined courses to two fields of study. As a consequence, the total may not equal the sum of the parts.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, Students 2002: Selected Higher Education Statistics.

Other aspects of education

Participation in education

In May each year the ABS conducts the Survey of Education and Work. The survey collects information on educational attainment and current participation in education. Just under 58% of the estimated 900,200 young people aged 15–24 years in NSW were attending an educational institution in May 2002. Some 32% of 15–24 year olds were attending a tertiary institution. Specifically, 20% were completing higher education, 10% were attending TAFE and 2% were attending business colleges, industry skill centres and other educational institutions. The school participation rate for 15 year olds was 97%.

Educational attainment

In May 2002, 50% of people aged between 15–64 years in NSW held a non-school qualification. Of these, 14% held an AQF Certificate III or IV, 14% held a Bachelor degree, and 6% held an AQF Certificate I or II.

Just over half of all males aged 15–64 years held a non-school qualification compared to 48% of females. The differences between males and females were most evident for AQF Certificates III and IV, held by 22% of males compared to 7% of females, and AQF Certificates I and II, held by 9% of females compared to 4% of males.

6.11 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(a) — May 2002

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
With non-school qualifications			
Postgraduate degree	3.6	2.5	3.1
Graduate diploma and graduate certificate	1.8	2.6	2.2
Bachelor degree	13.0	14.4	13.7
Advanced diploma and diploma	6.5	8.8	7.7
AQF Certificate III and IV	21.8	7.1	14.5
AQF Certificate I and II	3.6	9.3	6.5
Certificate not further defined	1.0	1.9	1.4
Level not determined	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total	52.0	47.5	49.8
Without non-school qualifications	48.0	52.5	50.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 15–64 years.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Survey of Education and Work*.

Transition from education to work

In 2001, the ABS conducted the Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology. The results of this survey indicated that 44% of people in NSW, aged 15–64 years, had completed Year 12; compared to 42% Australia-wide. Only people in the Australian Capital Territory had a higher rate of Year 12 completion (62%).

Over one-third (34%) of people in NSW aged 15–64 years had completed a work-related training course in the 12 months prior to the survey. This was the lowest proportion among all states and territories. The highest rates of training course completion were found in the Northern Territory (47%) and the Australian Capital Territory (45%).

Over one-quarter (26%) of NSW people, aged 15–64 years, said that they intended to study for a qualification in the next three years; this was just above the national figure (25%).

The May 2002 Survey of Education and Work found that, of the 134,600 persons aged 15–64 years who had left full-time education in NSW in the 16 months preceding the survey; 72% were employed, 17% were unemployed and the remaining 11% were not in the labour force.

Training

In the statistics that follow, training relates to work-based instruction which is designed to develop job-related skills and increased competence.

At 31 December 2002, there were 109,810 people in NSW participating in vocational training. Of all apprentices and trainees in NSW, 29% were aged 19 years or under, compared with 26% in the previous year. A further 27% were aged 20–24 years, compared with 32% in the previous year. Approximately two-thirds (66%) of training participants were male.

6.12 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES — 31 December 2002

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
19 and under			
16 and under	2 260	1 660	3 920
17	4 330	2 130	6 460
18	6 550	3 000	9 550
19	8 370	3 640	12 010
Total	21 510	10 430	31 940
20–24	22 020	8 030	30 050
25–39	17 110	9 350	26 460
40–64	12 200	9 010	21 210
65 and over	120	30	150
Total	72 960	36 850	109 810

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Apprenticeships and traineeships

Apprenticeships and traineeships have existed in Australia since the early part of the 19th century. A traineeship is a system of employment and training that involves an agreement between the employer and trainee to undertake training and employment for a specific period of time. An apprenticeship involves a contract between an apprentice and an employer and includes on- and off-the-job technical training. Traineeships and apprenticeships are governed by legislative, industrial and administrative arrangements.

The administration of apprenticeships and traineeships in NSW is detailed in the *Apprenticeship and Traineeship Act 2001*. This Act came into effect on 1 January 2002, replacing the *Industrial Commercial Training Act 1989*, and is administered by the NSW Department of Education and Training. The roles of the Commissioner for Vocational Training and the NSW Vocational Training Tribunal are defined in this Act, which also provides for the recognition of trade and traineeship vocations. The Act outlines the roles and responsibilities of employers, apprentices and trainees.

At 31 December 2002, 36% of apprentices and trainees were in the broad occupational group 'Trades and related workers', a decrease from 39% at 31 December 2001. A further 31% were in the 'Elementary and intermediate clerical, sales and service workers' group, 16% were in the 'Intermediate production and transport workers' group and 7% were in the 'Labourers and related workers' group.

6.13 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES — 31 December 2002

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and administrators	1 900	2 380	4 280
Professionals	130	130	260
Associate professionals	1 410	1 470	2 880
Trades and related workers			
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	3 720	40	3 760
Automotive tradespersons	7 240	80	7 320
Electrical and electronic tradespersons	5 010	60	5 060
Construction tradespersons	9 620	90	9 710
Food tradespersons	4 050	1 560	5 610
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	1 750	190	1 940
Hairdressers	310	3 190	3 500
Other	2 060	290	2 350
Tradespersons and related workers n.f.d.	280	70	350
Total(a)	34 040	5 570	39 600
Advanced clerical and service workers	700	2 370	3 070
Intermediate clerical sales and service workers	10 540	19 520	30 060
Intermediate production and transport workers	15 590	1 900	17 490
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	2 940	1 280	4 220
Labourers and related workers	5 720	2 250	7 970
Total(a)	72 960	36 860	109 810

(a) Components may not add to Total due to rounding.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

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Non-ABS

Department of Education and Training, TAFE NSW, *Statistics Newsletter, 2000–2002*

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Australia

ABS

Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), cat. no. 1272.0

Education and Training Experience, Australia, cat. no. 6278.0

Schools, Australia, cat. no. 4221.0

Education and Work, Australia, cat. no. 6227.0

Non-ABS

Department of Education, Science and Training, *Students 2002: Selected Higher Education Statistics*

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

Hhealth statistics provide information about the state of 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 wellbeing, 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 care Administration

Health services in New South Wales (NSW) are provided by Australian, state and local government authorities, private individuals, companies and voluntary organisations. NSW Health is the state agency responsible for coordinating the services offered by all of these bodies. Services provided by NSW Health are delivered by nine urban Area Health Services and eight rural Area Health Services.

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 illness. These services include: home nursing; health education; care for special groups; screening; counselling; dental health; immunisation; blood transfusion services; forensic medicine; diagnostic and analytical laboratories; ambulance transport; and treatment for people living in remote locations.

Management of public hospitals and community health services is undertaken by NSW Health. Private hospitals and nursing homes must be licensed and meet prescribed standards for their operation.

Health professionals are required under statutory authority to register annually with the board established for each profession.

7.1 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, By occupation

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Chiropractors	893	923	1 011	1 078	1 233
Chiropractors/Osteopaths(a)	218	226	223	216	n.a.
Dental technicians	607	629	654	666	692
Dental prosthetists	395	390	387	405	409
Dentists(b)	3 923	3 975	4 051	4 112	4 153
Enrolled nurses	16 311	16 136	15 987	16 076	16 200
Medical practitioners(b)	23 853	24 401	24 991	25 307	25 281
Optical dispensers	1 332	1 351	1 337	1 358	1 381
Optometrists	1 336	1 372	1 440	1 502	1 535
Osteopaths	208	208	230	242	443
Pharmacists(b)	6 847	6 977	7 031	7 134	7 233
Physiotherapists	5 327	5 495	5 654	5 789	5 992
Podiatrists	655	658	693	720	724
Psychologists	6 086	6 266	6 689	7 156	7 655
Registered nurses	75 205	76 162	76 190	77 694	79 244
Total	143 196	145 169	146 568	149 455	152 175

(a) From 2002–03 chiropractors and osteopaths are shown separately. (b) The Registration Boards for these professions are independent statutory bodies.

Source: NSW Health, Annual Report.

Private medical practitioners

In 2002 the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) surveyed private medical practitioners — those medical practitioners that spent at least half their working hours on private patient activities in an average working week.

The ratio of private medical practitioners in NSW, compared to the whole of Australia, is 34% of general practitioners and 35% of specialists.

7.2 PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS — 2002

	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	%
General practitioners	4 490	1 987	6 477	34.3
Specialists	3 203	467	3 670	34.9

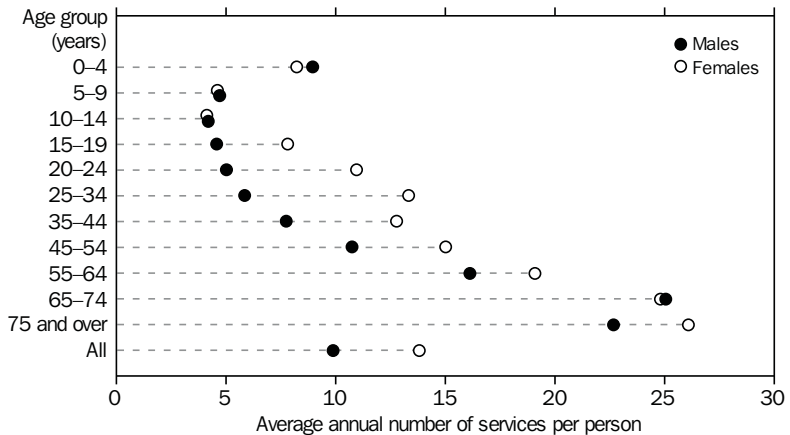
Source: Private Medical Practitioners, Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 8689.0).

Medicare

The Australian Government is responsible for the operation of the national health insurance scheme, called Medicare. The scheme provides free access to public hospitals for all Australian residents and benefits to help meet the cost of a range of medical services.

In 2002–03, Medicare provided some 79 million services in NSW, or an average of 10 Medicare services for men and 14 for women. These averages were unchanged from the previous year. The number of services generally increased with age, with males using fewer services than females. The average number of services used by people aged 75 years and over was 23 for men and 26 for women.

7.3 MEDICARE, Average annual number(a) of services per Australian resident — 2002–03



(a) Of services processed.

Source: Health Insurance Commission, Annual Report 2002–03.

Private health insurance

Optional private health insurance is available from private health insurance organisations to reimburse all or part of the cost of hospital and/or ancillary services. Families and individuals who pay for private health insurance are eligible for a 30% rebate from the Australian Government on the cost of this insurance. The Lifetime Health Cover initiative also rewards people who take out private hospital insurance early in life and maintain their membership.

These policies have contributed to an increase in the membership of private insurance organisations according to statistics published by the Private Health Insurance Administration Council. From a high of 51% in 1987, membership fell to a low of 31% in 1998, and has since climbed again to 45% in September 2003. In NSW, 687,000 individuals and 778,000 families were members of private hospital insurance schemes at September 2003.

Health concession cards

Health concession cards provide free or reduced rate medical and related services to recipients of Australian Government pensions or benefits. The Australian Seniors' Health Card gives older Australians access to concessions on prescription medicines through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). A safety net scheme also assists people who have to spend a large amount on medicines. Once a Concessional Safety Net Threshold (\$192.40 per calendar year from 1 January 2003) is exceeded, PBS medicines are free for the rest of the calendar year.

Hospitalisation

For overnight acute admissions the average length of stay in NSW public hospitals in 2002–03 was 5.5 days. Same day admissions (i.e. no overnight stay) made up 42% of admissions in 2002–03.

Over the past five years there has been a gradual decline in the number of public hospital beds available.

7.4 PUBLIC HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE(a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
General hospitals(b)	17 187	17 226	16 098	16 001	16 882
Nursing home units	1 806	1 682	1 580	1 497	1 381
Community and other units	2 229	2 346	2 042	2 016	1 884
Total	21 222	21 254	19 720	19 513	20 147

(a) Based on average available beds over the year. (b) From 1 July 2002 cots and bassinets were included. There are an estimated 1,000 cots and bassinets.

Source: NSW Health, Annual Report 2002-03.

In 2001-02 there were 180 private hospitals in NSW, including 93 free-standing day hospitals (i.e. hospitals providing investigation and treatment as same day only facilities). These same day facilities provide a variety of services including general surgery (10 facilities); specialist endoscopy (22); ophthalmic (24); plastic/cosmetic surgery (10); and treatment of fertility, sleep disorder and other conditions (27).

Acute and psychiatric hospitals provided 1.8 million patient days of treatment in 2001-02, with an average length of stay of 3.2 days.

7.5 NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Acute and psychiatric	89	87	86	87	87
Free-standing day	84	83	83	89	93

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia, 2001-02 (cat. no. 4390.0).

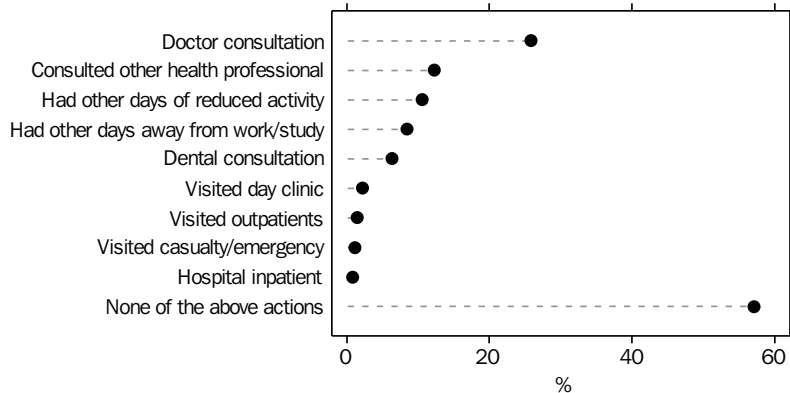
Actions taken for health

The 2001 National Health Survey (NHS), conducted by the ABS, recorded information about actions people had taken for their health in the two weeks prior to interview. The survey estimated that over one-quarter of the NSW population had consulted a general practitioner or specialist in the previous two weeks, around 12% of persons had consulted other health professionals, and 6% had visited a dentist. Approximately 3% of persons used a hospital service (inpatient, outpatient or emergency) and 2% visited a day clinic.

In 2001, females were more likely to consult health professionals than males. In the two weeks prior to interview, 29% of females had consulted a doctor compared to 22% of males. Approximately 15% of females had consulted other health professionals (such as chiroprapist/podiatriist and naturopaths) and 8% had consulted a dentist, compared to 10% and 5% respectively for males.

Almost 9% of males reported days away from work or study due to own illness or injury, compared to 8% of females. Over 11% of females reported days of reduced activity, compared to 10% of males.

7.6 ACTIONS TAKEN FOR HEALTH(a) — 2001



(a) Actions taken in the two weeks prior to interview. Persons may have reported more than one type of action and therefore components may not add to totals.

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

Immunisation

The Health Insurance Commission collects immunisation data through the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (the Immunisation Register). From January 1996, the Immunisation Register began recording details of Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule (ASVS) vaccinations given to children under the age of seven who live in Australia.

Immunisation is recommended for all children in Australia as a protection against childhood diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles, mumps, rubella, Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib), meningococcal C and hepatitis B, which can cause serious complications and sometimes death.

As of January 2002, the Immunisation Register began recording details of the administration to children of vaccines which are not included in the ASVS. The non-ASVS vaccines provide protection against diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumococcal, hepatitis A, influenza, Japanese encephalitis and varicella-zoster (chicken pox).

At June 2003, there were 614,867 children in NSW on the Immunisation Register — 91% of children aged 12 months to less than 15 months were fully immunised, while for children aged 24 months to less than 27 months the figure was 88%. Of the 9.1 million valid vaccinations administered and recorded on the Immunisation Register since its inception, 82% were provided by Medical General Practitioners, and Community Health Centres and Councils administered 7% each.

Women's health services

In line with the National Women's Health Policy, the NSW Government has developed a network of health services to meet the needs of women. There are a number of specialist women's centres located throughout metropolitan and rural NSW. There are also a number of women's health programs delivered by Area Health Services. Community based health services also provide a range of programs including support for mothers, families and babies and advice on health matters for older women. Women's health centres provide a range of clinical, counselling, health promotion and education programs for women. These programs include medical services, counselling services, healthy eating programs, antenatal classes, domestic violence groups and telephone information and referral.

Breast and cervical cancer screening

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and is responsible for most female cancer deaths. Data from the NSW Central Cancer Registry shows that of the 13,762 new cases of cancer in women in 2001 (an increase from 13,212 in 2000), 29% or 4,031 were breast cancer. The crude breast cancer incidence rate was 122.8 per 100,000 females, with women having a one in ten chance of developing breast cancer by the age of 75 years. In 2001 there were 252 new cases of cervical cancer, with a crude incidence rate of 7.7 per 100,000 females.

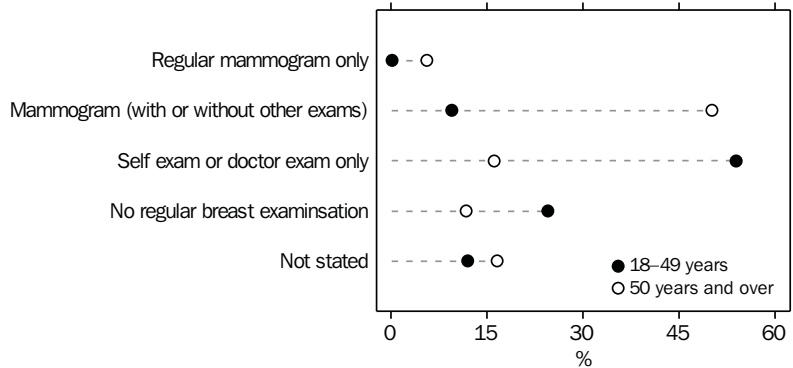
Regular screening allows for early detection of these diseases. In the 2001 National Health Survey, information was obtained from women aged 18 years and over about actions taken in relation to screening procedures such as breast examinations and pap smear testing. Information on the use of Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT) and hysterectomy status was also obtained.

In NSW, 20% of women aged 18 years and over reported that they did not have regular breast examinations of any type, 25% reported they had regular mammograms with or without other examinations, and 39% had breast examinations by a doctor or undertook self-examinations.

Almost one-quarter (24%) of women aged 18–49 years reported that they did not have regular breast examinations of any type, compared to almost one-eighth (12%) of women aged 50 years and over.

The type of examinations varied by age, with women aged 50 years and over more commonly having mammograms (50%), either with or without other examinations. Examinations by a doctor or self-examinations were more common among younger women aged 18–49 years (54%).

7.7 REGULAR BREAST EXAMINATIONS, By age group — 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

In 2001, 51% of women aged 18 years and over in NSW reported having regular pap smear tests for the detection of cervical cancer, while 12% of women had never had a pap smear test.

In 2001, 10% of women were currently using HRT. Of these women, 61% were in the 40–59 year age group and 36% were in the 60 years and over age group. More than half (58%) of women using HRT had been doing so for five years or more.

About 13% of women aged 18 years and over had a hysterectomy. Of these women, 45% had undergone the procedure before 40 years of age.

7.8 PAP SMEAR TESTING, HYSTERECTOMY STATUS AND HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY (HRT)(a) — 2001

	Age group (years)			Total '000
	18-39 '000	40-59 '000	60 and over '000	
Pap smear test				
Has regular tests	586.5	499.7	157.6	1 243.8
Only had one pap smear	72.7	17.3	26.4	116.4
Does not have regular pap tests	87.0	212.0	170.1	469.1
Has never had a pap test	167.6	21.5	103.1	292.1
Not stated	106.3	107.3	122.8	336.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 020.1</i>	<i>857.7</i>	<i>579.9</i>	<i>2 457.7</i>
Whether ever had a hysterectomy				
Has had a hysterectomy	7.7	158.7	152.1	318.6
Has not had a hysterectomy	906.1	592.6	318.3	1 817.0
Not stated	106.3	106.4	109.5	322.1
<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>1 020.1</i>	<i>857.7</i>	<i>579.9</i>	<i>2 457.7</i>
Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT)				
Time used HRT				
Less than 2 years	4.7	32.5	7.0	44.2
2 to less than 5 years	n.p.	42.1	10.7	53.4
5 or more years	n.p.	67.9	67.6	135.5
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>235.6</i>
Does not use HRT	907.9	607.4	385.6	1 900.8
Not stated	105.7	106.6	109.0	321.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 020.1</i>	<i>857.7</i>	<i>579.9</i>	<i>2 457.7</i>

(a) Women aged 18 years and over. (b) Includes women with a hysterectomy whose age was not stated. (c) Includes women for whom the period using HRT was not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

Health status

As well as actions taken for health, the 2001 National Health Survey obtained information on: the health status of Australians; use of health services and other actions people had taken for their health; and health related lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption and exercise.

Most people (82%) in NSW aged 15 years and over reported that their health was good, very good or excellent, while 14% reported their health was fair and only 5% reported poor health. Similar proportions were reported in the 1995 National Health Survey.

Long-term conditions

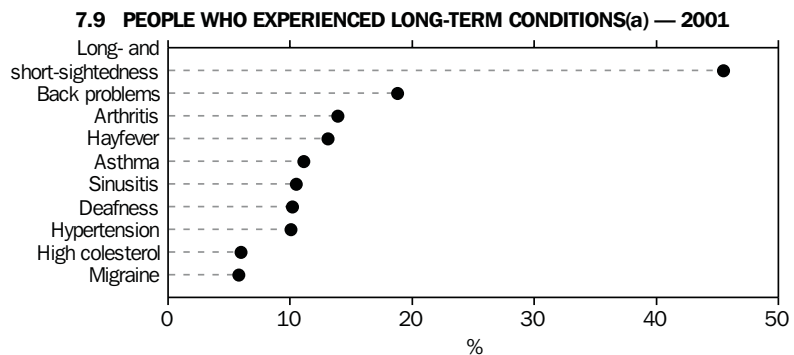
Long-term conditions are those which last, or are expected to last, for at least six months. In 2001, 76% of the NSW population experienced a long-term condition. Long- and short-sightedness were the most frequently reported conditions, affecting 46% of the population. Other frequently reported conditions included back problems (19% of the population), arthritis (14%), hayfever and allergic rhinitis (13%) and asthma (11%).

Long-sightedness affected 24%, and short-sightedness 22%, of the NSW population. Females aged 18 years and over were more likely to suffer from long-sightedness (32%), and short-sightedness (30%), than males (28% and 25% respectively).

Slightly more females aged 18 years and over (25%) experienced back problems than males (24%). Arthritis was also more common among females (22%) than males in this age group (15%).

Hayfever was reported as a long-term condition by 15% of persons aged 18 years and over and 7% of persons aged 0–17 years. For younger children, aged 0–6 years, the figure was 2%.

Of persons aged 18 years and over 10% suffered from asthma, with more females (12%) likely to suffer from the condition than males (9%). Of persons aged 0–17 years, over 14% suffered from asthma. For younger children, aged 0–6 years, the figure was 10%.



(a) Persons may have reported more than one type of condition and therefore components may not add up to totals.

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

Cardiovascular and related conditions

Hypertension (10%) was the most common cardiovascular or related condition reported in the 2001 National Health Survey. Overall, 17% of persons in NSW reported one or more such conditions. Over 8% reported other diseases of the circulatory system (such as atherosclerosis and stroke), and 2% reported heart disease.

Diabetes

In the 2001 National Health Survey, 3% of the NSW population had been diagnosed with diabetes mellitus at some time during their lives. Overall, 9% of the NSW population reported one or more endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases.

Injuries

In the 2001 National Health Survey, 11% of the NSW population (712,400) reported sustaining an injury in the four weeks prior to interview. The main causes of injuries were falls (4%), hitting something or being hit by something (2%) and bites or stings (1%). Females were more likely than males to suffer an injury by falling (40% of reported injuries for females compared with 30% for males), while males were more likely than females to be injured by hitting or being hit by something (24% compared with 13%).

Infectious diseases

Hepatitis (particularly types B and C), and chlamydia trachomatis infections are the most commonly recorded infectious diseases.

In 2002, 73 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and 389 new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were notified in NSW. Between 1998 and 2002, there has been a 58% decline in the number of AIDS notifications.

7.10 SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, Notifications by year of onset(a)(b)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
AIDS	173	112	122	77	73
Arboviral infections					
Barmah Forest virus infections	134	249	195	399	393
Ross River virus infections	583	953	749	716	182
Total(c)	780	1 218	975	1 184	657
Blood lead level(d)	874	691	990	515	524
Chlamydia trachomatis infections	..	2 467	3 496	4 494	5 649
Gonorrhoea	1 054	1 291	1 059	1 357	1 470
Hepatitis					
Hepatitis A	927	421	201	197	149
Hepatitis B	2 953	3 572	3 999	4 597	3 550
Hepatitis C	7 220	8 621	8 303	8 692	6 705
HIV infection	407	378	357	341	389
Legionnaire's disease	46	41	41	68	45
Malaria	157	173	228	153	130
Measles	119	32	36	31	8
Meningococcal disease	184	218	249	233	214
Pertussis (whooping cough)	2 309	1 414	3 683	4 436	2 009
Rubella	78	46	191	58	35
Salmonella infection	1 813	1 438	1 395	1 643	2 102
Syphilis	612	585	581	544	649
Tuberculosis	382	484	447	415	446

(a) In a calendar year. (b) All data subject to change due to late reports or changes in case classification. (c) Includes other arboviral infections not otherwise specified. (d) Greater than or equal to 15 micrograms per decilitre.

Source: NSW Health, Annual Report 2002-03.

Mental wellbeing

The 2001 National Health Survey collected information on people 18 years and over who recently used medications for mental wellbeing. Medications included any pharmaceutical medication, vitamin/mineral supplement or herbal/natural preparation used in the two weeks prior to interview. About 22% of women and 13% of men reported using medications.

Of those using medications, 52% of females and 48% of males used pharmaceutical medications. A higher proportion of females (33% of those using medications) than males (26%) reported using antidepressants. Similar proportions of females and males used vitamin/mineral supplements or herbal/natural medications.

7.11 WHETHER USED MEDICATION FOR MENTAL WELLBEING(a) — 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Used medications			
Pharmaceutical medications			
Sleeping tablets or capsules	74.3	118.4	192.7
Antidepressants/tablets or capsules for anxiety or nerves	80.5	181.1	261.6
Other medications for mental health(b)	27.6	39.8	67.4
Total(c)	146.9	285.7	432.7
Vitamin or mineral supplements	146.5	239.9	386.4
Herbal or natural medications	91.1	185.2	276.3
Total	308.7	548.3	857.0
Did not use medications	2 079.2	1 909.4	3 988.6
Total	2 388.0	2 457.7	4 845.7

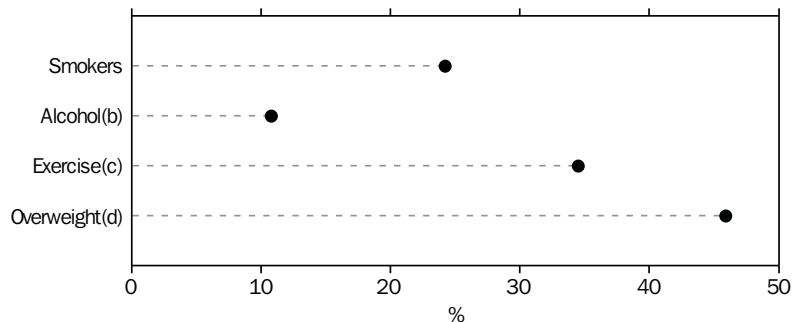
(a) Used medication for mental wellbeing in the previous two weeks. (b) This category includes tranquillisers and mood stabilisers in addition to the 'other medications for mental health' category in the national publication. (c) All medications other than those identified by respondents as vitamin or mineral supplements, herbal or natural medications.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

Health risk factors

The 2001 National Health Survey also collected information on lifestyle behaviours and other health risk factors, including smoking, alcohol consumption, Body Mass Index (BMI), and exercise.

In NSW, 24% of the adult population aged 18 years and over were current smokers, 11% consumed alcohol at risky or high risk levels, and 46% were considered overweight or obese. An estimated 35% of adults were classified as having sedentary exercise levels (including no exercise).

7.12 RISK FACTORS(a) — 2001

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over. (b) Risky and high alcohol risk. (c) Sedentary exercise level. (d) Overweight or obese BMI level.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

Smoking

In the period between 1989–90 and 2001, there was an overall decrease in the proportion of people in NSW who smoked. In 2001, 24% of the population aged 18 years and over smoked, compared with 23% in 1995 and 29% in 1989–90. More males (27%) than females (21%) were smokers in 2001, and there were also more male ex-smokers (29%) than female ex-smokers (22%). Smoking was most prevalent in young males aged 18–24 years (35%), and females aged 25–34 years (29%).

The proportion of males who never smoked increased from 39% in 1989–90 to 42% in 1995 and 44% in 2001. The proportion of females who never smoked rose from 57% in 1989–90 to 60% in 1995 and then declined to 57% in 2001. Over half (51%) of the NSW adult population reported in 2001 that they had never smoked.

Alcohol consumption

In 2001, the majority of the NSW adult population (89%) reported that, during the week prior to interview, they either did not drink alcohol or did so at a low health risk level (based on their estimated average daily consumption). This proportion was slightly lower than that reported in 1995 (92%), and slightly higher than the figure for 1989–90 (88%).

In 2001, 11% of the adult population consumed alcohol at a level considered risky or high, compared with 9% in 1995 and 12% in 1989–90. Males (13%) were more likely to consume alcohol at levels considered risky or high than were females (9%) in 2001. Males in the 45–64 year age group had the highest incidence of consuming alcohol at levels considered risky or high (17%), while the highest incidences for females were in the 18–24 and 35–44 year age groups (both 10%).

7.13 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, By sex

	1989–90			1995			2001		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol status									
Did not drink/low risk	83.9	92.1	88.1	89.2	93.6	91.5	87.0	91.4	89.2
Risky/high risk	16.1	7.9	11.9	10.8	6.4	8.5	13.0	8.6	10.8
Smoker status									
Smoker	32.3	25.3	28.8	27.1	19.8	23.4	27.1	21.2	24.1
Ex-smoker	28.2	17.3	22.7	31.4	20.5	25.9	28.5	22.3	25.3
Never smoked	39.4	57.4	48.6	41.6	59.7	50.8	44.4	56.5	50.5

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey.

Body Mass Index

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a composite measure of bodyweight in relation to height. It categorises people into four groups: underweight, normal range, overweight and obese. The following information is based on World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines. Based on self-reported height and weight, 39% of the NSW population aged 18 years and over had a BMI in the normal range and 31% were overweight. An estimated 15% of persons were in the obese range and 8% were in the underweight range.

A higher proportion of males (55%) than females (38%) were classified as overweight or obese, peaking in the 55–64 year age group for males (65%), and 65–74 year age group for females (54%). The proportion of females (12%) who were considered underweight was higher than males (3%), peaking for both females and males in the 18–24 year age group (22% and 9% respectively).

Exercise

Physical activity has been identified as an important factor in the prevention of certain illness. In 2001, 66% of persons in NSW had undertaken exercise for recreation, sport or health/fitness purposes in the two weeks prior to interview. Approximately 6% of the population aged 18 years and over had high exercise levels, with males (9%) having higher exercise levels than females (4%). High exercise levels peaked in the male 18–24 year age group (19%). Females (36%) were more likely to be classified to sedentary exercise levels (including no exercise) than males (33%).

Disabling conditions

People were identified as having a disability if they had a limitation, restriction or impairment which had lasted, or was likely to last, for six months or more and which restricted everyday activity. Disability usually exists as a consequence of disease, disorder or injury. In the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, respondents with one reported condition were defined as having that condition as their main disabling condition. Respondents with more than one condition were asked to nominate their main disabling condition, that is, the condition which caused them most problems.

In NSW, physical conditions were the most common cause of disability (85%) with mental and behavioural disorders accounting for the remainder (15%). Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, which included arthritis, were the most common cause of physical disability (40%), followed by diseases of the circulatory system (12%), and hearing disorders (9%). For those most restricted by mental and behavioural disorders, intellectual and developmental problems (including Down syndrome) were the most common cause of disability (32%), followed by psychoses and mood affecting disorders (including depression) (28%).

Of those with a mental or behavioural disorder, 51% had a profound/severe core activity restriction compared with 28% of those reporting a physical disorder as their main condition.

7.14 MAIN DISABILITY STATUS, By condition — 1998

Main condition	Profound/ severe core activity(a) restriction	Moderate core activity(a) restriction	Mild core activity(a) restriction	Schooling or employment restriction(b)	All with specific restrictions(c)	All with disability(d)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Physical conditions						
Cancer/lymphomas/leukaemias	*7.0	*4.0	*5.8	*9.8	18.9	21.6
Endocrine/nutritional/metabolic disorders	*4.8	*4.1	11.5	11.2	25.3	26.9
Diseases of the nervous system(e)	29.2	*7.8	*8.1	34.9	50.0	56.1
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	17.2	**1.5	13.7	*7.7	33.7	39.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	*9.0	*4.7	47.2	22.2	66.6	92.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	47.5	20.3	42.7	33.4	113.9	128.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	20.3	*9.5	32.0	27.4	68.4	80.6
Diseases of the digestive system	*5.5	*5.5	*6.2	*7.0	17.7	20.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue						
Arthritis and related disorders	50.2	42.1	47.2	45.1	146.2	161.7
Other	62.7	72.6	67.6	156.6	227.7	250.8
Total	112.8	114.7	114.8	201.7	373.9	412.5
Congenital/perinatal disorders(f)	*4.2	**2.2	*3.7	*6.2	10.9	12.3
Injury/poisoning/other external causes	20.4	16.4	25.6	41.0	73.3	86.3
Other physical conditions(g)	15.4	11.0	22.7	29.9	55.6	63.2
Total	293.2	201.8	333.8	432.3	908.1	1 040.7
Mental and behavioural disorders						
Psychoses/mood affective disorders(h)	32.6	*5.1	*7.2	15.2	47.8	50.2
Neurotic/stress-related/somatiform disorders	12.8	*6.2	10.4	23.6	33.8	41.9
Intellectual and developmental disorders(i)	32.2	*3.4	10.1	47.4	54.6	57.8
Other mental and behavioural disorders(j)	14.3	**2.1	*4.6	16.9	24.6	30.9
Total	91.9	16.8	32.3	103.2	160.7	180.7
Total	385.1	218.6	366.1	535.5	1 068.8	1 221.3

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care. (b) Includes those who also have a core activity restriction.

(c) Total may be less than the sum of components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (d) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction. (e) Excluding Alzheimer's disease. (f) Excluding Down syndrome. (g) Includes infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the blood forming organs, skin conditions, genitourinary diseases, symptoms and signs n.e.c. (h) Includes depression. (i) Includes Down syndrome. (j) Includes Alzheimer's disease.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, New South Wales, 1998 (cat. no. 4430.1.40.001)*.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Hospitalisation

Information on hospital separations — that is, the discharge, transfer or death of a patient — provides an indication of the rate of hospitalisation of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. In 2000–01, males and females identified as Indigenous had higher hospital separation rates compared to the non-Indigenous population. In NSW, hospital separations identified as Indigenous males were estimated to be 375 per 1,000 population compared to 262 per 1,000 population for non-Indigenous males. Hospital separation rates were 425 per 1,000 population for Indigenous females, compared to 288 per 1,000 population for non-Indigenous females.

7.15 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a) — 2000–01

	Separations identified as Indigenous		Non-Indigenous separations(b)	
	no.	rate(c)(d)	no.	rate(c)(d)
Males	15 591	375	870 255	262
Females	19 200	425	1 009 019	288

(a) Based on place of usual residence. Place of usual residence is NSW. Data are for public and private hospitals. (b) Includes separations identified as non-Indigenous and those for whom Indigenous status was not reported. (c) Per 1,000 population. Age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991. (d) The true rate of hospitalisation of Indigenous people in States and territories will be underestimated to the extent that Indigenous people are under-identified in hospital records.

Source: *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2003* (cat. no. 4704.0).

In 1999–2000, there were 12,971 hospital procedures reported for male patients identified as Indigenous and 17,833 procedures reported for female patients identified as Indigenous. The rates per 1,000 population were 433 for males and 454 for females. By contrast, the rates per 1,000 population for hospital procedures reported for non-Indigenous patients were 374 for males and 407 for females.

Operations on the urinary system (including haemodialysis) was the most commonly reported procedure for Indigenous males (25%) and females (22%). This was followed by allied health interventions (including social work, physiotherapy and speech pathology) for both males (18%) and females (17%).

7.16 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, Hospital statistics — 1999–2000

	Males	Females
	%	%
Most common principle diagnosis		
Factors influencing health(a)	24	24
Pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium	..	19
Injury/poisoning	12	6
Respiratory diseases	11	9
Digestive diseases	9	7
Mental/behavioural disorders	9	..
Genitourinary diseases	..	5
Symptoms/signs n.e.c.	6	..
Other principle diagnosis	29	30
Total	100.0	100.0
Procedures most commonly reported		
Operations on the urinary system(b)	25	22
Allied health interventions	18	17
Obstetrical procedures	..	12
Gynaecological procedures	..	11
Miscellaneous procedures	10	8
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	7	..
Dermatological and plastic procedures	5	..
Other types of procedures	35	31
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Hospitalisation for care involving dialysis, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and other reasons for contact that are not a disease or injury classified elsewhere. (b) Includes haemodialysis.

Source: *Hospital Statistics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1999–2000* (cat. no. 4711.0).

Health services

Results from the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey indicate that many discrete Indigenous communities (meaning communities inhabited predominantly by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing infrastructure managed on a community basis) do not have immediate access to health services.

In 2001, 2% of all discrete Indigenous communities in NSW had a hospital located within the community. An estimated 53% of communities were less than 10 kilometres (km) from a hospital, another 15% were 10–24 km, 17% were 25–49 km, and 13% were a distance of 50–249 km.

The distance to community health centres and chemists or dispensaries was recorded for communities with a distance of 10 km or more from the nearest hospital. Of these communities, approximately 56% had community health centres located within the community, 7% were a distance of 10–24 km, 19% were 25–49 km, and a further 19% were a distance of 50–249 km.

Of all discrete Indigenous communities with a distance of 10 km or more from a hospital, 4% had a chemist or dispensary located within the community. Almost 30% of communities were less than 10 km away from a chemist or dispensary, 19% were distance of 10–24 km, 22% were 25–49 km, and 26% were a distance of 50–249 km.

7.17 NUMBER OF DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, By distance from health services(a) — 2001

Distance	To hospital(b)		To community health communities(c)		To chemist or dispensary(c)	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Located within the community	1	1.7	15	55.6	1	3.7
Less than 10 km	32	53.3	0	0.0	8	29.6
10–24 km	9	15.0	2	7.4	5	18.5
25–49 km	10	16.7	5	18.5	6	22.2
50–99 km	5	8.3	3	11.1	5	18.5
100–249 km	3	5.0	2	7.4	2	7.4
Total(d)	60	100.0	27	100.0	27	100.0

(a) The distance of discrete Indigenous communities (communities inhabited predominantly by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing infrastructure managed on a community basis) to the nearest health services. (b) Includes all discrete Indigenous communities in NSW. (c) Includes only discrete Indigenous communities with a distance of 10 km or more from the nearest hospital. (d) Includes distance not stated.

Source: *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, 2001 (cat. no. 4710.0)*.

Maternal health

Maternity service provision is a high priority for NSW Health. Pregnancy and birth in NSW are not a major health hazard for most women, but babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women experience higher infant and perinatal mortality rates than non-Indigenous babies. NSW Health is addressing Aboriginal maternal and infant health through the development of partnerships between health services, Aboriginal Medical Services and a number of other government agencies.

Indigenous women have babies at much younger ages than non-Indigenous women. In the period 1998–2000, 21% of Indigenous mothers were aged under 20 years, compared to 4% of non-Indigenous mothers. Only 6% of Indigenous mothers were aged over 34 years, compared to 17% of non-Indigenous mothers.

Babies born to Indigenous mothers are more likely to be of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) than those born to non-Indigenous mothers (12% and 6%, respectively). Factors influencing a baby's birthweight may include: socioeconomic disadvantage; size and age of the mother; dietary intake of the mother; smoking and other risk behaviours; illness during pregnancy; and duration of pregnancy.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies experience higher infant and perinatal mortality rates than non-Indigenous babies. Data for 1998–2000 shows the perinatal mortality rate for babies of Indigenous mothers to be 15.5 per 1,000 live births, compared to 9.0 for babies of non-Indigenous mothers. However, due to uncertainties in both Indigenous births and Indigenous deaths coverage, these rates provide only a broad indication of the incidence of infant deaths.

7.18 PERINATAL MORTALITY — 1998–2000

	Fetal deaths		Neonatal deaths(a)		Perinatal deaths(b)	
	no.	rate(c)	no.	rate(d)	no.	rate(c)
Babies of Indigenous mothers	66	10.5	31	5.0	97	15.5
Babies of non-Indigenous mothers	1 657	6.5	645	2.5	2 302	9.0

(a) Based on live births only. May exclude neonatal deaths within 28 days of birth for babies transferred or readmitted to hospital and those dying at home. (b) Perinatal deaths include fetal deaths and neonatal deaths. (c) Rate per 1,000 total births. (d) Rate per 1,000 live births.

Source: *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2003* (cat. no. 4704.0).

Occupational health and safety

Work-related injuries

A survey was conducted by the ABS of people who worked at some time during the 12 months ended September 2000 and who experienced a work-related injury or illness during that period. Of the 3.3 million NSW people who worked at some time during that year, 146,900 (5%) experienced a work-related injury. Most of these people (138,000) were working at September 2000 and in the majority of cases the most recent work-related injury or illness occurred while in their current job (124,500).

Men were more likely than women to experience a work-related injury or illness (5% as compared to 3%). The rate of work-related injury ranged from 57.8 per 1,000 among working people aged 35–44 years to 28.3 per 1,000 among working people aged 65 years or over.

7.19 WORK-RELATED INJURIES(a), By age and sex — 2000

Age group (years)	Rate per 1,000 population		
	Males	Females	Persons
15–19	*31.2	*34.0	32.5
20–24	53.7	*28.4	41.8
25–34	55.4	28.9	43.5
35–44	68.6	43.6	57.8
45–54	44.0	33.5	39.4
55–59	63.2	*20.4	46.6
60–64	*41.6	*43.0	*42.1
65 and over	*32.3	**19.0	*28.3
All ages	53.9	33.6	45.0

(a) Rate per 1,000 people who worked during the 12 months ended September 2000.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Work-related Injuries Survey, September 2000*.

Over one-third of people who experienced a work-related injury were not absent from work for any days or shifts. About one-quarter were absent for 1 to 4 days and a further one-quarter were absent for more than 10 days. Men (67%) were more likely than women (52%) to be absent from work for a day or a shift.

Most people (102,200 or 70%) who experienced a work-related injury or illness received some form of financial assistance. There were 64,600 people who received financial assistance from workers' compensation, 23,000 from regular sick leave and 14,600 from Medicare.

7.20 PERSONS WITH WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS(a), Sources of financial assistance — 2000

	'000
Received financial assistance	
Workers' Compensation	64.6
Employer — regular sick leave	23.0
Employer — other payment	7.0
Medicare	14.6
Social Security/Centrelink	*2.8
Private Health Insurance	*3.6
Income Protection Insurance	*2.9
Other/Don't know	*3.8
<i>Total</i>	102.2
Did not receive any financial assistance	44.7
Total(b)	146.9

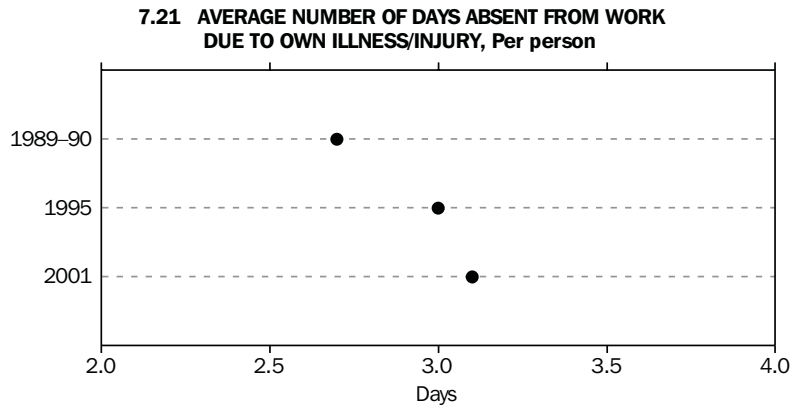
(a) Refers to the most recent work-related injury or illness. (b) Total may not equal the sum of the parts as a person could receive more than one type of financial assistance.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Work-related Injuries Survey, September 2000*.

There were 56% of people (82,400) who experienced a work-related injury and did not receive Workers' Compensation. Most of these (74,000) had not applied for Workers' Compensation. The main reason most commonly cited by both men (53%) and women (55%) for not applying for Workers' Compensation was 'minor injury only/not considered necessary'.

Absence from work

The 2001 National Health Survey found that 11% of employed persons aged 15–64 years in NSW were absent from work due to own illness or injury in the two weeks prior to interview. Work absences in NSW accounted for about 1,041 million days in 2001. The average number of days absent from work, per person, increased from 2.7 days in 1989–1990 to 3.0 days in 1995 and 3.1 days in 2001.



Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey.

WorkCover Authority of NSW

The WorkCover Authority of NSW is a self-funded government agency which operates under the *WorkCover Administration Act 1989*. The Authority's functions are to prevent work-related injury and illness and their resulting social and economic impacts, by improving health and safety in the workplace, rehabilitating injured workers and compensating injured workers and their dependants.

Workers' Compensation statistics

In 2000–01, Workers' Compensation statistics for NSW, compiled by the WorkCover Authority, recorded 53,797 employment injuries, a slight increase (1%) from the previous year. However, the incidence rate (which takes into account the total number of workers in NSW) had fallen for the sixth successive year from 28.6 per 1,000 wage and salary earners in 1994–95 to 20.3 per 1,000 in 2000–01. This decline was mainly due to a fall in permanent disability cases recorded.

Of the total employment injuries recorded in 2000–01, 74% (39,995) were workplace injuries, 17% (9,258) were occupational diseases and 8% (4,544) were non-workplace injuries such as commuting and road traffic accidents.

The industries with the highest incidence of employment injuries recorded were Mining (63.8 per 1,000 wage and salary earners) followed by Construction (42.1) and Transport and storage (36.4). The occupations with the highest incidence rate were Plant and machine operators and drivers (52.0), Labourers and related workers (49.6) and Tradespersons (35.9).

During 2000–01, 139 work-related fatalities were reported to insurers. This was 42 fewer than in the previous year. Of these fatalities, 47 resulted from workplace injuries, 59 from non-workplace injuries and 33 from occupational diseases. There were no female workplace fatalities recorded in 2000–01.

The total gross incurred cost of employment injuries in NSW was \$1,138m in 2000–01, an increase of 16% from the previous year.

7.22 EMPLOYMENT INJURIES, By industry(a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.7	39.2	32.9
Mining			
Coal mining	71.7	56.8	66.6
Total	54.6	55.0	63.8
Manufacturing (mfg)			
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	45.8	42.6	39.5
Textile, clothing and footwear mfg	23.7	23.0	20.7
Wood and paper product mfg	44.6	39.4	34.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	16.2	14.4	12.6
Chemical, petroleum and coal product mfg	27.7	27.0	29.5
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	34.5	41.0	43.6
Metal product mfg	45.5	47.0	37.7
Machinery and equipment mfg	39.5	30.9	32.4
Other mfg	31.7	27.9	33.7
Total	36.1	33.4	31.4
Electricity, gas and water	26.9	25.6	21.8
Construction			
General construction	48.8	41.9	44.0
Construction trade services	43.2	38.5	40.8
Total	45.6	39.9	42.1
Wholesale trade	16.4	18.1	21.2
Retail trade	15.6	14.1	14.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	23.4	22.7	20.0
Transport and storage	35.6	35.0	36.4
Communication services	24.4	14.6	11.6
Finance and insurance	7.5	5.9	6.5
Property and business services	13.9	11.1	9.7
Government administration and defence	23.2	25.8	21.8
Education	9.3	10.3	9.9
Health and community services	23.2	20.8	20.3
Cultural and recreation services	22.3	16.5	14.7
Personal and other services	25.0	20.7	20.1
Total	23.1	21.3	20.3

(a) Rate per 1,000 wage and salary earners.

Source: WorkCover Authority of NSW.

Injuries in the workplace

A total of 39,995 workplace injuries were reported in 2000-01, a 1% increase from the previous year. Around two-thirds (64%) of injuries were sprains and strains with back injuries representing 30% of all injuries. People aged 60-64 years had the highest incidence of injuries in the workplace (19.1 per 1,000 wage and salary earners), followed by the 50-54 year age group (18.3 per 1,000). Over one-quarter (26%) of injuries in the workplace resulted in permanent disability.

Occupational disease

In 2000-01, 9,258 cases of occupational disease were reported in NSW, representing 17% of all employment injuries, the same proportion as the previous year. Occupational deafness was the most prevalent occupational disease (44%), followed by mental disorders including stress (21%), occupational overuse syndrome (11%) and hernia (9%). Approximately 56% of occupational disease cases resulted in permanent disability and the majority of these were deafness.

7.23 SELECTED NEW CASES OF INJURY AND DISEASE REPORTED(a)

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	no.	no.	no.
Injuries in the workplace			
Fractures and dislocations	4 682	4 654	4 342
Sprains and strains			
Back	11 962	11 059	11 587
Knee	2 668	2 544	2 578
Neck and shoulder	2 400	2 362	2 619
Multiple locations	1 704	1 877	1 774
Ankle	1 681	1 678	1 653
Other	5 504	5 334	5 492
Total	25 919	24 854	25 703
Open and superficial wounds	5 239	4 870	4 608
Contusions and crushing	3 704	3 233	3 392
Burns	830	727	710
Occupational diseases			
Industrial deafness	4 741	4 382	4 095
Overuse syndrome	889	954	1 044
Mental disorders (incl. stress cases)	1 682	1 577	1 916
Hernia	852	810	826

(a) Includes the most frequently reported injuries and diseases.

Source: WorkCover Authority of NSW.

Causes of death

The four most significant causes of death in 2002 were: diseases of the circulatory system (39%); neoplasms (28%); diseases of the respiratory system (9%); and external causes of morbidity and mortality, such as transport accidents and falls (6%).

Circulatory diseases

Since the mid-1960s the death rate from circulatory system diseases in Australia has been declining. In 2002, 39% of people died from circulatory system diseases compared to 56% thirty years earlier. This decline has been attributed to increasing community awareness of lifestyle associated factors such as smoking, cholesterol levels, exercise and improved medical care.

Most deaths caused by circulatory disease were due to ischaemic heart disease (9,057 or 50%). Of these over half (54%) were caused by acute myocardial infarction (4,925). Over one-quarter of deaths (26%) caused by circulatory disease were due to cerebrovascular disease (4,718).

The proportion of deaths caused by circulatory disease generally increased with age, from 22% of people aged 45–54 years to 53% of people aged 85 years or over. Similarly, the proportion of deaths caused by ischaemic heart disease was 14% among people aged 45–54 years and 24% among those aged 85 years or over.

Cancer

Deaths from neoplasms (mainly cancer) have increased steadily with the proportion of deaths attributed to this cause rising from 17% in 1972 to 28% in 2002. In 2002, malignant neoplasms were the major cause of death among people aged 45–54 years (40%), 55–64 years (48%) and 65–74 years (41%).

The NSW Central Cancer Registry maintains a register of all cases of cancer diagnosed in NSW residents since 1972. It is managed by The Cancer Council NSW for the NSW Department of Health and operates under the authority of the *Public Health Act 1991*. According to the Registry's records there were 29,964 new cases of cancer diagnosed in 2001 (this excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers which are not included in the report). The most common cancers diagnosed in males were prostate (24%), large bowel (14%), lung (11%) and melanoma of skin (11%) while for females the most common cancers diagnosed were breast (29%), large bowel (15%), melanoma of skin (9%), and lung cancer (7%).

The majority of cancers were diagnosed in people aged 65 years or older (68% for males and 70% for females), with almost a third (30%) being diagnosed in people aged 75 years or over. There were 216 cancers (113 in boys, 103 in girls) diagnosed in NSW children aged 0–14 years with the most common cancers being leukaemia (34%) and cancers of the central nervous system (14%).

Respiratory diseases

Respiratory diseases caused the death of 2,121 males and 1,907 females in NSW in 2002. Of these deaths 2,125 (53%) were caused by chronic lower respiratory disease while a further 978 (24%) were caused by influenza and pneumonia. Deaths from respiratory disease were highest among people in the following age groups: 65–74 years (10%); 75–84 years (10%); and 85 years or over (10%).

External causes of morbidity and mortality

External causes of morbidity and mortality were the predominant cause of death in the 1–14 year, 15–24 year, 25–34 year and 35–44 year age groups (31%, 67%, 60% and 34% respectively). The majority of deaths in the 1–14 year age group were caused by accidental drowning and submersion (30%). The majority of deaths in the 15–24 year age group were caused by transport accidents (48%) and intentional self-harm (28%). In the 25–34 year and 35–44 year age groups, the majority of deaths were caused by intentional self-harm (40% and 43% respectively).

In 2002, 552 male deaths (2% of deaths) and 140 female deaths (1%) were caused by intentional self-harm. Of the total deaths caused by intentional self-harm the highest proportions were for persons aged 25–34 years (24%) and young people aged 15–24 years (19%).

In 2002, 453 male deaths and 149 female deaths were caused by transport accidents. The proportion of deaths due to transport accidents was highest among people aged 15–24 years (32%) and 25–34 years (14%).

7.24 CAUSES OF DEATH(a) — 2002

Cause of death and ICD code	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	415	322	737
Neoplasms (C00–D48)			
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)			
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	1 899	1 564	3 463
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	1 599	874	2 473
Melanoma and other malignant neoplasms of skin (C43, C44)	391	182	573
Breast (C50)	8	901	909
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	—	501	501
Prostate (C61)	983	—	983
Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	714	561	1 275
Other Malignant Neoplasms	1 469	1 021	2 490
<i>Total malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)</i>	7 063	5 604	12 667
In situ and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (D00–D48)	144	150	294
<i>Total neoplasms (C00–D48)</i>	7 207	5 754	12 961
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50–D89)	77	93	170
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)			
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	525	443	968
Other	180	227	407
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)</i>	705	670	1 375
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	469	596	1 065
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	800	875	1 675
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)			
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	4 859	4 198	9 057
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	1 868	2 850	4 718
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79)	462	456	918
Other	1 396	1 929	3 325
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)</i>	8 585	9 433	18 018
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)			
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	450	528	978
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	1 173	952	2 125
Other	498	427	925
<i>Total diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)</i>	2 121	1 907	4 028
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)			
Diseases of liver (K70–K77)	342	160	502
Other	457	589	1 046
<i>Total diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)</i>	799	749	1 548
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	54	100	154
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	118	227	345
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)			
Renal failure (N17–N19)	331	346	677
Other	146	243	389
<i>Total diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)</i>	477	589	1 066
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	123	95	218
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	100	100	200
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)			
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	453	149	602
Falls (W00–W19)	144	100	244
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	74	25	99
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	552	140	692
Assault (X85–Y09)	64	29	93
Other	486	353	839
<i>Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)</i>	1 773	796	2 569
All causes	23 953	22 431	46 384

(a) Based on the International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision (ICD-10).

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Causes of infant deaths

Infant mortality is defined as deaths of children aged less than one year. In NSW in 2002, certain conditions originating in the perinatal period caused 215 infant deaths (54%). These are conditions that originate during pregnancy or the neonatal period (first 28 days of life) even though death may occur later.

Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities were the second highest cause of infant deaths in 2002 (81 deaths or 20%). The number of deaths due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) increased from 32 in 2001 to 45 in 2002. There were 8 infant deaths due to external causes of morbidity or mortality.

7.25 CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH(a)

Cause of death and ICD code	2000	2001	2002
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	236	243	215
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	105	106	81
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)			
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (R95)	45	32	45
Other	3	5	10
Total	47	37	55
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	18	12	8
Other causes	41	51	38
Total(b)	447	449	397

(a) Based on the International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision (ICD-10). (b) Figures may not add to total due to confidentialisation of data.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Causes of child deaths

Child deaths refers to deaths among persons aged 1–4 years. In 2002, external causes of morbidity and mortality (26 deaths or 33%), rather than illness, were the leading cause of death among children in NSW. Of those deaths due to external causes, 12 were from accidental drowning and submersion and 8 were from transport accidents.

Neoplasms and congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities were the second largest causes of child mortality (9 deaths or 11% each).

7.26 CAUSES OF CHILD DEATH(a)

Cause of death and ICD code	2000	2001	2002
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	43	33	26
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	10	11	9
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	14	16	9
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	14	6	5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	3	3	5
Other causes	20	15	26
Total(b)	103	84	80

(a) Based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10). (b) Figures may not add to total due to confidentialisation of data.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Firearm deaths

Between 1998 and 2002, 516 firearm deaths were recorded in NSW. Most of these were suicides (69%), followed by homicides (22%). The total number of firearm deaths increased from 91 in 1998 to 121 in 2001, then fell to 90 in 2002. This result reflects trends in the number of firearm deaths by suicide. In 1998 there were 61 firearm deaths by suicide. This figure rose to 94 in 2001 and then fell again to 58 in 2002.

7.27 DEATHS CAUSED BY FIREARMS, By type

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Accidental	3	6	14	4	9
Suicide	61	88	56	94	58
Homicide	24	20	26	22	22
Legal Intervention	4	—	3	—	—
Undetermined	—	3	—	—	—
Total(a)	91	115	99	121	90

(a) Figures may not add to total due to confidentialisation of data.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Drug induced deaths

Between 1998 and 2002, 2,572 drug induced deaths were recorded in NSW. The total number of drug induced deaths has decreased steadily from 679 in 1998 to 320 in 2002. In 2002, over two-thirds of drug induced deaths were of males (68%). This proportion has gradually decreased from 75% in 1998.

7.28 DRUG INDUCED DEATHS, By sex

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Males	506	498	387	242	216
Females	173	174	145	127	104
Persons	679	672	532	369	320

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

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The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

The law in New South Wales

New South Wales (NSW) has independent legislative power in relation to all matters that are not specifically within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia. The two sources of law in NSW are:

- statute law, which is made by Acts of Parliament
- common law, the body of rules which is constantly developed and refined by judges in the course of deciding cases.

Both statute law and common law relate to a number of subject areas, including criminal, civil, family, industrial and environmental law.

Crime

Statistics on crime in NSW provide information on criminal incidents reported to or detected by police, criminal matters dealt with by the courts and numbers of persons imprisoned or supervised in community corrections programs.

Police

The principal objectives of policing are: to allow people to confidently undertake their lawful pursuits in safety; to bring to justice those persons responsible for committing an offence; to promote safer behaviour on roads; to support the judicial process through efficient and effective court case management and judicial processing; to provide safe custody for alleged offenders; and ensuring fair and equitable treatment of both victims and alleged offenders. NSW Police describes its mission as:

...working together with the community to establish a safer environment by reducing violence, crime and fear.

At 30 June 2003, there were 18,798 NSW Police personnel, of whom 81% were engaged in operational (non-administrative) duties.

Recorded criminal incidents

In 2002, NSW Police recorded 1,348,088 criminal incidents. Of the recorded incidents, 44% were driving offences and 30% involved some type of theft. The major categories of theft were stealing (11% of all recorded incidents), breaking and entering (8%) and motor vehicle theft (3%). Assault accounted for 5% of all recorded incidents.

8.1 SELECTED RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS

	2001		2002	
	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)
Murder(b)	104	1.6	93	1.4
Assault	69 165	1 051.9	70 663	1 064.1
Sexual assault	3 771	57.4	3 660	55.1
Robbery	13 297	202.2	10 102	152.1
Break and enter	132 449	2 014.4	111 162	1 674.0
Motor vehicle theft	53 925	820.1	41 937	631.5
Stealing	160 737	2 444.6	149 923	2 257.8
Fraud	33 328	506.9	33 947	511.2
Other theft	84 386	1 283.4	71 576	1 077.9
Arson	7 399	112.5	6 749	101.6
Malicious damage to property	96 781	1 471.9	93 041	1 401.1
Drug offences	26 792	407.5	22 019	331.6
Offensive behaviour	10 280	156.3	10 554	158.9
Driving offences	557 925	8 485.3	593 864	8 943.3

(a) Per 100,000 population. (b) For murder the data are counts of recorded victims, not of recorded incidents.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 2002*.

Victims of crime

Not all criminal offences are reported to police, and the willingness of people to report crimes to police may vary over time. ABS Crime and Safety Surveys provide a way to estimate crime victimisation rates and assess trends in crime, for crimes with an identifiable victim.

The 2002 Crime and Safety Survey estimated that 238,600 households (one-tenth of all households in NSW) were victims of household crime in the 12 months to April 2002. Of the three types of household crime surveyed, the victimisation rates were 5.0% for break-in, 3.7% for attempted break-in, and 2.1% for motor vehicle theft, in each case a reduction from the 2001 rates.

In 2002, 294,200 usual residents of NSW were victims of personal crime (robbery, assault or sexual assault), a victimisation rate of 5.7% compared to 5.1% in 2001. For specific personal crimes, the victimisation rates in 2002 were 4.8% for assault (up from 4.2% in 2001), 1.0% for robbery (the same as for 2001 and 2000) and 0.3% for sexual assault of people aged 18 years and over. The sexual assault victimisation rate of females aged 18 years and over was 0.4%.

Younger people were more likely to be victims of personal crime. The victimisation prevalence rates for robbery of people aged 15–19 years was 3.5% in 2002 while for those aged 20–24 years it was 2.6%. Over one-third (35%) of male victims of robbery were aged 15–19 years whereas only 23% were aged 35 years or more. Conversely, females aged 35–44 (21%) were more likely to be robbery victims followed by those aged 25–34 years (20%) and 45–54 years (19%).

The victimisation prevalence rates for assault were similar. People aged 20–24 years had the highest victimisation prevalence rate (8.9%) followed by those aged 15–19 years (8.1%). Again, prevalence rates decreased with age. However, higher proportions of both males and females aged 25–34 years (27% and 30% respectively) and 35–44 years (21% and 22% respectively) were victims of assault.

8.2 VICTIMS AND VICTIMISATION PREVALENCE RATES(a)

	April 2000		April 2001		April 2002(b)	
	Number '000	Victimisation rate %	Number '000	Victimisation rate %	Number '000	Victimisation rate %
Households						
Break-in	136.9	5.6	152.0	6.3	122.7	5.0
Attempted break-in	85.6	3.5	107.3	4.4	92.6	3.7
Motor vehicle theft	41.4	1.7	57.4	2.4	51.8	2.1
Total(c)	229.0	9.4	276.4	11.4	238.6	9.6
Persons						
Robbery	49.5	1.0	50.3	1.0	52.5	1.0
Assault	179.4	3.6	213.8	4.2	244.1	4.8
Sexual assault(d)	*5.2	*0.2	11.6	0.5	12.9	0.3
Total(c)	223.3	4.4	261.1	5.1	294.2	5.7

(a) Proportion of all households/persons. (b) The April 2002 Survey was a national survey and there were some differences in question wording compared to the NSW Surveys of 2000 and 2001. (c) Figures for individual offence types do not sum to totals as a household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence. (d) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years or over in 2000 and 2001. From 2002, sexual assault questions were asked of both males and females aged over 18 years.

Source: *Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1)*.

Multiple victims

Among victims of household crime, 19% of households had more than one incident of break-in in the last 12 months, while 4% had more than one incident of motor vehicle theft.

Almost one-quarter of victims of robbery experienced more than one incident in the last 12 months while over half (52%) of assault victims experienced more than one incident of assault in the last 12 months. Over one-third of victims (35%) experienced three or more incidents.

Reporting to police

Reporting of incidents to the police varied widely according to the type of offence. For household crime, the proportion of victims reporting the most recent incident to police was far greater for break-in (68%) than for attempted break-in (31%). Most victims of motor vehicle theft (96%) reported the most recent incident to the police.

In NSW in 2002, 61% of victims of robbery reported the last incident to police, while 35% of victims of assault reported the last incident.

Perceptions of crime

Almost one-quarter (23%) of all people in NSW aged 15 years and over did not think that there were any crime or public nuisance problems in their neighbourhood. The most common perceived crime or public nuisance problems were housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes (identified by 44% of people), dangerous/noisy driving (41%), vandalism/graffiti/damage to property (30%) and car theft (27%).

8.3 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD — April 2002

	Number '000	Proportion(a) %
Perceived problem(s)		
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	2 277.2	44.3
Dangerous/noisy driving	2 099.0	40.9
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	1 542.3	30.0
Car theft	1 374.4	26.8
Louts/youth gangs	1 053.5	20.5
Illegal drugs	788.6	15.4
Drunkenness	778.2	15.2
Other theft	661.1	12.9
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	492.9	9.6
Prowlers/loiterers	453.4	8.8
Other assault	287.2	5.6
Sexual assault	138.7	2.7
Other	132.9	2.6
No perceived problem	1 189.9	23.2
All persons(b)	5 135.4	. .

(a) Of all persons. (b) Figures do not sum to the total for all persons, as a person could nominate more than one problem.

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

Courts

Courts in NSW have jurisdiction in all matters brought under NSW statute laws and in matters under federal laws, where such matters have not been specifically reserved to courts of federal jurisdiction.

The NSW judicial system is organised hierarchically according to the seriousness of the matters with which it deals.

Local Court magistrates hear criminal matters which can be decided without a jury, as well as hearing applications for apprehended violence orders. A magistrate may also conduct committal proceedings to decide if there is enough evidence for a serious matter to go before the District or Supreme Court. Other matters dealt with by Local Courts are juvenile prosecutions and care matters, motor traffic prosecutions, coronial inquiries, some family law issues, and civil actions to recover amounts up to \$40,000.

Coroner's Courts investigate deaths and fires to determine their probable cause. Children's Courts deal with criminal matters involving children aged under 18 years and with children who are in need of care or protection.

The District Court handles most of the serious criminal cases that come before the courts in NSW. It has responsibility for indictable criminal offences (except murder, treason and piracy) which are normally heard by a judge and jury, but which may occasionally be heard by a judge alone. The District Court handles civil matters with a monetary value up to \$750,000 (or greater with the consent of all the parties). The court also has an unlimited jurisdiction in respect of motor vehicle accident cases.

The District Court also deals with cases under a number of Acts of Parliament such as the *Property Relationships Act* and the *Family Provision Act*. The Court's judges also hear appeals from the Local Court and preside over a range of administrative and disciplinary tribunals.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in NSW. It has unlimited civil jurisdiction and conducts criminal trials for the most serious criminal matters, such as murder. Proceedings are presided over by a Supreme Court judge. The Supreme Court alone has jurisdiction in certain matters — for example, equity and probate — and therefore some civil cases go directly to the Supreme Court, regardless of the money involved.

The Court of Appeal and Court of Criminal Appeal are special divisions of the Supreme Court which hear appeals from decisions made in the Lower Courts of NSW, and from decisions made by a single judge of the Supreme Court.

Specialist courts and tribunals also exist, such as the Land and Environment Court, the Industrial Relations Commission, the Compensation Court, the Victims Compensation Tribunal and the Fair Trading Tribunal.

There are means of resolving disputes out of court in NSW. For example, Community Justice Centres provide mediators to assist private citizens to resolve disputes.

Criminal court statistics

In the Local Courts in 2002, the most frequent criminal charges dealt with were road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (31% of all charges), followed by theft and related offences and acts intended to cause injury (both 13%). Of the people charged, 87% were found guilty (either by the court or by plea). The most frequent penalty was a fine (50%). In 2002, there were 7,097 people sentenced to prison (7% of those found guilty).

8.4 PEOPLE FOR WHOM CRIMINAL CHARGES WERE FINALISED, By outcome — 2002

	Local Court	District Court	Supreme Court
Proceeded to defended hearing or trial			
All charges dismissed or acquitted	5 566	272	19
Guilty of at least one charge	11 235	321	40
Other(a)	897	31	—
Convicted ex parte(b)	28 048	—	—
All charges dismissed without hearing	9 691	293	5
Sentenced after guilty plea	72 785	2 505	30
All charges otherwise disposed of	2 333	144	4
Total	130 555	3 566	98

(a) Includes people who were acquitted of one or more charges at a trial or defended hearing but pleaded guilty to at least one other charge. (b) Includes cases where the accused either i) pleaded guilty and was convicted in his/her absence, or ii) failed to appear and was convicted by the court on the evidence presented.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 'New South Wales Criminal Court Statistics 2002'.

Correctional centres and periodic detention centres

There has been an increasing trend in the number of inmates held in NSW correctional centres in recent years. The number of remand inmates increased rapidly between the beginning of 1997 and mid-2001 and again between June 2002 and June 2003. The number of sentenced inmates increased between June 1998 and June 1999 and continues to increase, but at a reduced rate.

Since the *Fines Act of 1996* commenced in January 1998, the only fine defaulters received into NSW correctional centres have been those sentenced for federal or interstate offences. This reduced the number of fine defaulters received each year from around 4,500 in 1996–97 to less than 50 in 2002–03, resulting in a reduction in the number of fine defaulters held in correctional centres from over 100 in early 1997 to generally less than five at any one time since then.

The number of detainees held in periodic detention centres (where detainees are sentenced to attend the detention centre on two consecutive days each week) decreased between June 1997 and June 2003. This was due in part to a decrease in the number of persons being sentenced to periodic detention and also due to legislative amendments allowing more effective treatment of detainees who consistently failed to attend.

8.5 POPULATION IN CORRECTIONAL AND PERIODIC DETENTION CENTRES

	Correctional centres(a)		Periodic detention centres
	Inmates on remand	Sentenced inmates	Detainees
29 June 1997	940	5 458	1 622
28 June 1998	1 036	5 430	1 396
27 June 1999	1 296	5 962	1 257
25 June 2000	1 521	5 822	1 247
24 June 2001	1 616	6 157	1 074
30 June 2002	1 653	6 229	890
29 June 2003	1 859	6 252	811

(a) Includes persons held in Transitional Centres and, from 30 June 2002 onwards, includes persons held in 24 hour Court Complexes managed by the NSW Department of Corrective Services.

Source: NSW Department of Corrective Services.

The data presented in table 8.6 are taken from the ABS publication *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0). These data give the average daily number of people in custody over a given time period. In this regard, they differ from the Department of Corrective Services data, presented in table 8.5, which measure the population of correctional centres on a certain date.

In 2002, the average daily number of males in custody was 7,207, while the figure for females was 497. For the total population, the rate of prison custody in 2002 was 287 per 100,000 population for males and 19 per 100,000 for females.

For Indigenous persons, the average rate of prison custody at the first day of each month was 3,762 per 100,000 population for males and 395 per 100,000 for females.

Over half (55%) of the average daily number of persons in custody were held in secure custody. On average, approximately one-fifth (22%) of all persons in prison custody on the first day of the month were yet to be sentenced.

8.6 PERSONS IN CUSTODY — 2002

	Secure prison custody	Open prison custody	Total prison custody
Males			
Average daily number	3 939	3 268	7 207
Rate per 100,000 population	158.2	129.1	287.3
Females			
Average daily number	268	230	497
Rate per 100,000 population	10.5	8.7	19.2
Persons			
Average daily number	4 207	3 498	7 705
Rate per 100,000 population	83.1	67.8	150.9

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, June Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 4512.0).

Community corrections

The role of the Probation and Parole Service in NSW is twofold; to supervise offenders in the community and to provide advice to sentencing and releasing authorities.

In 2002–03 there were 17,267 offenders being supervised in the community in NSW. The majority of these offenders (14,157) were subject to supervision orders (on parole or with supervised good behaviour bonds), 4,413 offenders were subject to reparation (community service or fine default) orders and 229 offenders were subject to restricted movement (home detention) orders.

In 2002–03, more than 32,000 reports were prepared by the Probation and Parole Service in response to requests from the courts and other sentencing and releasing authorities: 27,649 pre-sentence reports; 3,614 pre-release (parole) reports; and 795 post-sentence (home detention) reports. This activity constituted a major part of the work undertaken by the Service.

This chapter was prepared with the assistance of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Police and the NSW Department of Corrective Services.

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NSW

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Non-ABS *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 2002*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Recorded Crime — Victims, Australia, cat. no. 4510.0

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

Labour

Labour statistics are important economic indicators that describe the labour market and the conditions under which people participate in that market. Changes in these indicators provide an insight into the performance of the economy and the effects of economic policy on the people of New South Wales (NSW).

Labour statistics also provide a picture of people's involvement in the labour market, identify their characteristics and describe some of the arrangements under which they work.

The labour force

The labour force comprises people aged 15 years and over who are either employed or looking for work. People are considered to be employed if they have worked in the previous week for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, or for one hour or more without pay in a family business.

In May 2003, an estimated 3.4 million people were in the labour force in NSW. Of these, 3.2 million were employed and 202,100 were unemployed. In addition, there were an estimated 2.0 million people aged 15 years and over who were not in the labour force.

9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a): Original

	Units	May 1998	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003
MALES						
Labour force						
Employed	'000	1 616.3	1 719.5	1 713.1	1 736.3	1 750.9
Unemployed	'000	132.1	98.2	107.8	114.6	115.5
Total	'000	1 748.4	1 817.7	1 820.9	1 850.9	1 866.4
Not in labour force	'000	705.9	713.5	739.3	743.0	758.4
Unemployment rate	%	7.6	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.2
Participation rate	%	71.2	71.8	71.1	71.4	71.1
FEMALES						
Labour force						
Employed	'000	1 224.1	1 324.9	1 344.7	1 346.6	1 401.2
Unemployed	'000	93.7	83.7	79.1	81.7	86.7
Total	'000	1 317.8	1 408.7	1 423.8	1 428.3	1 487.9
Not in labour force	'000	1 225.5	1 202.5	1 210.4	1 235.6	1 207.2
Unemployment rate	%	7.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8
Participation rate	%	51.8	53.9	54.1	53.6	55.2
PERSONS						
Labour force						
Employed	'000	2 840.4	3 044.4	3 057.7	3 082.9	3 152.1
Unemployed	'000	225.8	181.9	186.9	196.3	202.1
Total	'000	3 066.2	3 226.3	3 244.7	3 279.3	3 354.2
Not in labour force	'000	1 931.4	1 916.0	1 949.7	1 978.5	1 965.6
Unemployment rate	%	7.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.0
Participation rate	%	61.4	62.7	62.5	62.4	63.1

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group of people is the number of people in the labour force, expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over for the same group. This rate provides the basis for monitoring changes in the size and composition of the labour force.

In May 2003 the overall participation rate was 63.1% (71.1% for males and 55.2% for females). Over the last five years the participation rate for males has remained almost constant whereas for females it has increased by 3.4 percentage points.

Participation rates vary significantly with age. In May 2003 most age groups had participation rates of just over 80%. Participation rates were lower for those aged 15–19 years (55.4%), those aged 55–64 years (51.9%) and those aged 65 years and over (6.2%). While participation rates have remained almost constant for most age groups over the past five years, for people aged 55–64 years the rate has increased by 5.9 percentage points, and for those aged 45–54 years it has increased by 4.6 percentage points.

9.2 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a): Original

Age group (years)	May 1998	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003
	%	%	%	%
15–19	54.6	56.3	52.5	55.4
20–24	80.5	83.6	79.1	80.8
25–34	79.8	82.5	80.0	81.5
35–44	79.2	81.0	81.1	81.0
45–54	76.1	76.5	79.7	80.7
55–64	46.0	46.4	50.8	51.9
65 and over	6.4	6.1	6.9	6.2
Total	61.4	62.5	62.4	63.1

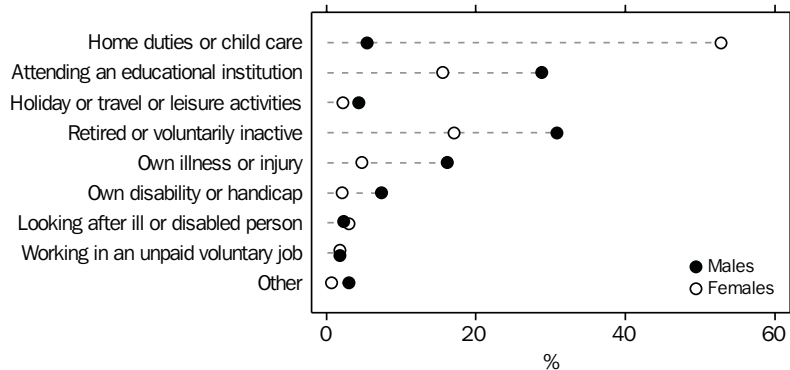
(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

People not in the labour force

People are described as not being in the labour force if they are neither employed nor unemployed. A survey was carried out of people aged 15–69 years who were not in the labour force in September 2002. The main activities undertaken by people who were not in the labour force varied. The main activities most commonly reported in NSW by males were 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (31%), 'attending an educational institution' (29%) and 'own illness or injury' (16%). For females, the most commonly reported main activities were 'home duties or child care' (53%), 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (17%) and 'attending an educational institution' (16%).

9.3 MAIN ACTIVITY WHEN NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE — September 2002



Source: ABS data available on request, Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, September 2002.

The category 'people not in the labour force' includes many people who do not wish to be part of the labour force, but also includes those who want a job, but do not meet the criteria to be counted as unemployed (e.g. someone who wanted a job but did not look for work during the reference week or were not available for work in the reference week). This latter group comprises part of the potential labour supply and are described as being marginally attached to the labour force. In NSW in September 2002 there were an estimated 265,100 people aged 15–69 years who were marginally attached to the labour force, most of whom (69%) were female.

Discouraged jobseekers are people with a marginal attachment to the labour force who, when surveyed, wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks, but were not actively looking for work. The reasons people gave included that they:

- were considered to be too young or too old by employers
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience
- had difficulties with language or ethnic background
- could find no jobs in their locality or line of work
- found that no jobs were available at all.

In September 2002 there were 22,600 discouraged job seekers in NSW. These discouraged job seekers represented 9% of those with marginal attachment to the labour force. Almost 70% of discouraged jobseekers were female.

There were also a large number of people (221,800) with marginal attachment to the labour force who were not classified as discouraged jobseekers. These were people who wanted work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but who, for mainly personal and family reasons, were not actively looking for work.

9.4 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a) — September 2002

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
With marginal attachment to the labour force			
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work			
Were available to start work within four weeks			12.9
Were not available to start work within four weeks	*3.1	*4.6	7.7
<i>Total</i>	8.3	12.2	20.6
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks			
Discouraged jobseekers	*7.0	15.7	22.6
Other	65.9	155.9	221.8
<i>Total</i>	72.9	171.5	244.5
<i>Total with marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	81.3	183.8	265.1
Without marginal attachment to the labour force			
Wanted to work but were neither looking nor available for work	46.5	78.1	124.7
Did not want to work	304.8	565.1	869.9
<i>Total without marginal attachment to the labour force(b)</i>	400.7	669.2	1 069.9
Total not in the labour force	482.0	853.0	1 335.0

(a) Aged 15–69 years. (b) Includes people who were permanently unable to work.

Source: ABS data available on request, Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, September 2002.

Unemployment

People are considered to be unemployed if they satisfy three criteria, namely that they are:

- not employed
- available to work in the reference week
- actively looking for work.

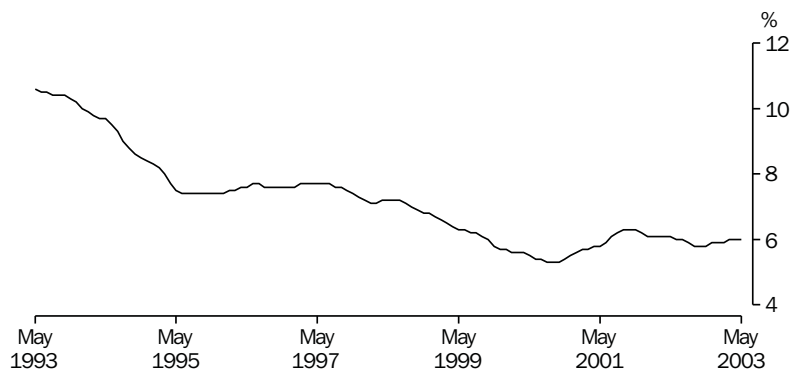
Individuals who are not working and are either not actively looking for work, or were not available to start work in the reference week, are defined as not in the labour force.

The unemployment rate is the percentage of people in the labour force who are unemployed.

There were 202,100 unemployed people in NSW in May 2003 resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.0%. Over the last five years the unemployment rate has dropped 1.4 percentage points, from 7.4% in May 1998 to 6.0% in May 2003. Almost 80% of unemployed people in May 2003 were looking for full-time work. There were 30% unemployed females looking for part-time work compared with 15% of males.

Over the ten years since May 1993 the trend series unemployment rate has decreased from a high of 10.6% in May 1993 to 6.0% in May 2003, a decrease of 4.6 percentage points.

9.5 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: Trend series



Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2003.

Age groups

Unemployment rates vary between age groups and tend to decrease with age. In May 2003 the unemployment rate for teenagers (aged 15–19 years) was 14.9% which has decreased 5.6 percentage points from the rate in May 1998.

9.6 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a): Original

Age group (years)	Unemployed persons			Unemployment rate		
	May 1998	May 2002	May 2003	May 1998	May 2002	May 2003
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15-19	48.7	41.7	37.2	20.5	17.7	14.9
20-24	37.6	32.3	35.3	10.6	8.9	9.3
25-34	51.0	45.9	51.9	6.7	5.8	6.4
35-44	46.7	36.2	36.7	6.1	4.5	4.6
45-54	26.3	25.1	29.2	4.2	3.6	4.0
55-64	14.8	14.8	11.6	5.8	4.6	3.3
65 and over	*0.7	*0.4	*0.4	*1.3	*0.6	*0.7
Total	225.8	196.3	202.1	7.4	6.0	6.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

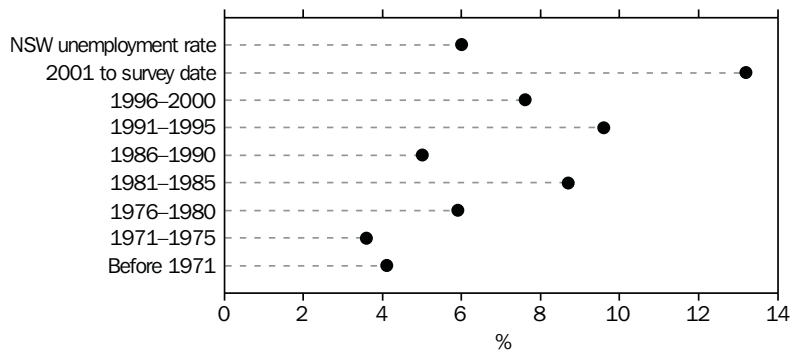
Over the 10 years since May 1993 the trend series unemployment rate has decreased from a high of 10.6% to 6.0% in May 2003, a decrease of 4.6 percentage points.

Country of birth

In May 2003, the unemployment rate of NSW people born overseas in English speaking countries (5.7%) was similar to that for those born in Australia (5.8%). The rate was higher (7.1%) among those born in countries where English was not the main language spoken.

There is a relationship between the length of time overseas born people have lived in Australia and their unemployment rate, with the unemployment rate of migrants generally reducing with their term of residency. The most recent arrivals recorded the highest rate. Overseas born people in NSW who arrived in Australia in 2001 (or more recently) had an unemployment rate of 13.2% in May 2003, compared to the NSW rate of 6.0%.

9.7 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF OVERSEAS BORN PEOPLE, By period of arrival — May 2003



Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2003.

Duration of unemployment

For people unemployed in NSW in May 2003, the average duration of unemployment was 60 weeks for males and 52 weeks for females. Just over one-fifth (21%) of people were unemployed for less than four weeks. The average duration of unemployment varied across age groups and ranged from 18 weeks for people aged 15–19 years to 101 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long-term unemployed. In NSW in May 2003, 28% of unemployed people fell into this category. Of the long-term unemployed 60% have been unemployed for 104 weeks or more.

9.8 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT — May 2003

	Males	Females	Persons	
	'000	'000	'000	%
Less than 52 weeks				
Less than 4 weeks	22.1	21.1	43.2	21.4
4 and less than 13 weeks	20.4	16.2	36.6	18.1
13 and less than 26 weeks	28.3	17.5	45.8	22.7
26 and less than 52 weeks	12.1	8.4	20.5	10.1
Total less than 52 weeks	82.9	63.2	146.2	72.3
52 weeks or more				
52 and less than 104 weeks	11.8	10.5	22.2	11.0
104 weeks or more	20.8	13.0	33.8	16.7
Total 52 weeks or more	32.5	23.5	56.0	27.7
Total unemployed	115.5	86.7	202.1	100.0

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2003.

Reason for unemployment

Of the 202,100 unemployed people in NSW in May 2003, 36% lost their last job. A further 30% were former workers, 17% were job leavers and 17% had never worked. Males (42%) were more likely to be job losers than females (27%), while females were more likely to be former workers (35%) than males (26%). There were similar proportions of males and females (16% and 19% respectively), who were job leavers or who had never worked.

Regional unemployment

The survey which provides labour force estimates for NSW also provides estimates for Statistical Regions (SRs) within NSW. These estimates count people in the region where they live rather than where they work.

In May 2003 the unemployment rate for the Sydney Major Statistical Region (MSR) was 5.6%, compared with 6.8% for the Balance of New South Wales MSR.

Within Sydney, the unemployment rates ranged from 10.2% in Canterbury-Bankstown SR to 3.3% in the Lower Northern Sydney SR.

Outside Sydney, the lowest unemployment rate was 6.0% in the Murray-Murrumbidgee SR while the highest was 9.5% in the Wollongong Statistical Region Sector (SRS).

9.9 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a)(b): Original — May 2003

Region	Employed '000	Unemployed '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
Sydney (MSR)				
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney (SRs)	246.7	13.3	5.1	66.6
Inner Sydney (SR)	159.6	9.6	5.7	68.0
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	113.4	4.5	3.8	65.1
St George-Sutherland (SR)	237.3	8.7	3.5	64.4
Canterbury-Bankstown (SR)	136.7	15.5	10.2	55.4
Fairfield-Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney (SRs)	281.6	23.8	7.8	64.4
Fairfield-Liverpool (SR)	167.3	13.2	7.3	61.6
Central Western Sydney (SR)	132.4	8.1	5.7	60.1
Outer Western Sydney (SR) and Blacktown	285.9	21.9	7.1	68.0
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	168.7	5.7	3.3	70.1
Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai (SR) and Baulkham Hills	235.2	8.9	3.7	69.5
Northern Beaches (SR)	128.2	4.6	3.5	72.3
Gosford-Wyong (SR)	129.1	10.0	7.2	57.6
All Sydney (MSR)	2 095.2	125.0	5.6	65.0
Balance of New South Wales (MSR)				
Hunter (SR)	264.3	19.8	7.0	58.0
Newcastle (SRS)	222.8	16.9	7.0	58.7
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs)	259.8	21.2	7.6	60.6
Illawarra (SR)	158.3	15.5	8.9	56.3
Wollongong (SRS)	99.6	10.4	9.5	54.4
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast (SRs)	184.2	13.3	6.7	54.3
Northern, Far West-North Western and Central West (SRs)	215.9	14.3	6.2	61.5
Murray-Murrumbidgee (SR)	132.7	8.5	6.0	66.2
All Balance of New South Wales (MSR)	1 056.8	77.1	6.8	59.5
New South Wales	3 152.1	202.1	6.0	63.1

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over. NOTE: Regional estimates other than those above are not sufficiently reliable for publication and should not be derived by subtraction. (b) While the Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national and state/territory level, it also delivers estimates for a number of regions within states. Since estimates for regions are components of corresponding estimates at the state level — and are thus based on a considerably smaller sample size — they are subject to higher relative standard error.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2003.

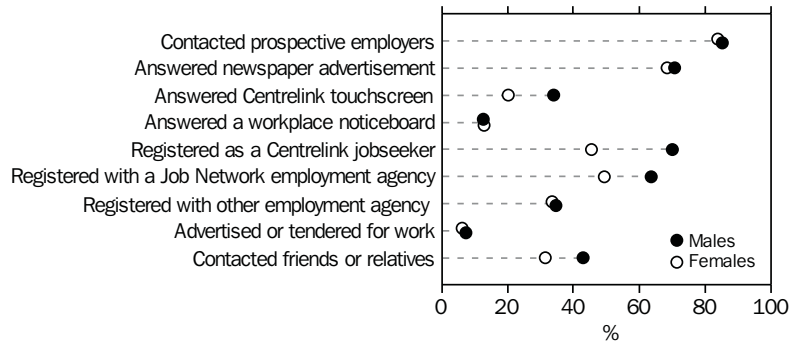
Job search experience

In July 2002 the job search experience of unemployed people was surveyed. While 4% of unemployed people in NSW had no difficulties in finding work, some 16% of unemployed people stated that the main difficulty in finding work was that there were too many applicants for the available jobs. A further 13% said they were considered to be too young or too old by employers, 12% found no vacancies in their line of work and 10% had insufficient work experience.

There were a number of active steps taken by unemployed people to find work. Most unemployed people (85%) contacted prospective employers, 70% answered a newspaper advertisement for a job, 60% registered with Centrelink and 58% registered with a Job Network employment agency.

There were some differences in the active steps taken to find work by men and women. While 70% of unemployed men registered with Centrelink and 64% of men registered with a Job Network employment agency, less than half of unemployed women registered with Centrelink (45%) or a Job Network employment agency (49%). Just over one-third of men answered a Centrelink touchscreen advertisement for a job, compared to 20% of women. In addition, 43% of men contacted friends or relatives compared to 31% of women.

9.10 ACTIVE STEPS TAKEN TO FIND WORK(a) — July 2002



(a) Persons may appear in more than one category.

Source: ABS data available on request, Job Search Experience Survey, July 2002.

Job vacancies

Job vacancy statistics are compiled from quarterly surveys of employers. A job vacancy is defined as a vacant position that is available for immediate filling and for which recruitment action has taken place.

In the May 2003 quarterly survey there were 38,200 job vacancies in NSW, an increase of 23% on the same quarter of 2002. In the same period, the number of vacancies increased by one-third in the private sector and decreased by 21% in the public sector. Private sector vacancies represented 88% of the total.

9.11 JOB VACANCIES

	Units	May 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003
Sector						
Private	'000	36.3	40.2	26.2	25.3	33.6
Public	'000	3.8	4.7	4.4	*5.8	4.6
Total vacancies	'000	40.1	44.9	30.6	31.1	38.2
Job vacancy rate(a)	%	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4

(a) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0).

Employment

People are considered to be employed if they worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, or for one hour or more without pay in a family business, during the week prior to the Labour Force Survey. Also included are persons, who had a job but, for a variety of reasons (e.g. paid or unpaid leave), did not work during the survey reference week.

In May 2003 there were an estimated 3.2 million employed people in NSW. Between May 1998 and May 2003 the number of people in employment increased by 311,700 or 11%.

There were 1.8 million employed males and 1.4 million employed females in May 2003. Males represented 56% of the total employed population.

Between May 1998 and May 2003 the number of employed people increased in all age groups, particularly for older workers. Numbers employed in the age groups 45–54 years and 55–64 years rose by 89,800 (15%) and 93,500 (39%) respectively. The employment of persons aged 15–19 years increased by 13%.

9.12 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a): Original

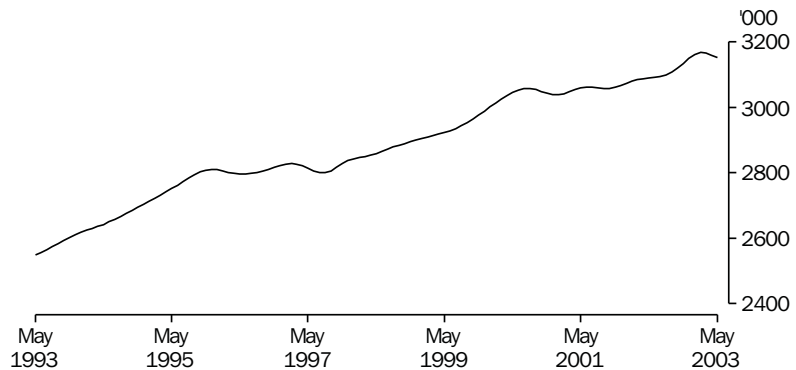
	May 1998	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	'000
15–19	188.6	211.3	194.1	212.6
20–24	318.6	340.4	331.4	344.4
25–34	714.9	766.5	741.2	753.3
35–44	724.9	768.7	767.6	762.3
45–54	602.0	648.1	680.3	691.8
55–64	240.7	272.7	310.1	334.2
65 and over	50.7	50.0	58.4	53.5
Total	2 840.4	3 057.7	3 082.9	3 152.1

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

The trend estimate of the number of employed persons in NSW rose from 2,549,300 in May 1993 to 3,152,200 in May 2003, an increase of 24%.

9.13 EMPLOYED PERSONS: Trend series



Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2003.

Part-time employment

Part-time employees are defined as those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the week before the Labor Force Survey. Just over one-quarter (28%) of all people employed in NSW in May 2003 were part-time workers. About 44% of employed females were employed part-time compared to 15% of males.

There has been a significant increase in part-time work by both males and females over the last 20 years. Part-time work has increased from 17% of total employment in May 1983 when 7% of males and 33% of females worked part-time. This increased to 10% and 39% for males and females respectively in May 1993 and by May 1998 the proportions of males and females in part-time work had increased to 11% and 42% respectively.

The age groups with the highest proportion of part-time workers occur at both ends of the working life. Almost two-thirds of people aged 15–19 years in NSW in May 2003 worked part-time (64%), followed by 47% of those aged 65 years and over and 40% of those aged 60–64 years. While more females than males worked part-time, there were higher proportions of males than females aged 15–19 years, 20–24 years and aged 60–64 years who worked part-time.

9.14 FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKERS — May 2003

Age group (years)	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
15–19	47.1	29.1	76.2	58.4	78.0	136.4
20–24	134.7	102.4	237.1	49.1	58.3	107.3
25–34	384.1	212.7	596.8	36.4	120.0	156.5
35–44	394.6	179.8	574.4	26.8	161.1	187.9
45–54	346.4	179.4	525.8	33.0	133.0	166.0
55–59	119.8	50.1	169.9	16.6	41.8	58.3
60–64	43.7	19.6	63.3	20.1	22.6	42.7
65 and over	23.3	4.8	28.1	16.9	8.4	25.3
Total	1 493.6	778.0	2 271.6	257.3	623.2	880.5

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2003.

The monthly Labour Force Survey asks those who work part-time whether they would prefer to work more hours. In NSW in May 2003 just under three-quarters (74%) of people who worked part-time in the reference week said that they preferred not to work more hours. More females (78%) than males (66%) preferred not to work more hours.

Hours worked

In May 2003, just under one-third of people in NSW (31%) worked over 40 hours in the reference week. Nearly one-fifth (18%) worked 50 hours or more and 8% worked 60 hours or more.

Just over two-fifths (42%) of NSW males worked over 40 hours in the reference week while 26% worked 50 hours or more and 12% worked 60 hours or more. In contrast, only 18% of females worked over 40 hours.

9.15 HOURS WORKED — May 2003

Hours worked	Males	Females	Persons	
	'000	'000	'000	%
0	87.7	68.7	156.4	5.0
1–15	130.3	257.5	387.8	12.3
16–29	133.1	276.6	409.7	13.0
30–34	96.9	128.7	225.6	7.2
35–39	255.7	217.9	473.6	15.0
40	311.2	199.6	510.8	16.2
41–44	88.2	47.3	135.5	4.3
45–49	190.2	80.1	270.3	8.6
50–59	254.2	77.9	332.0	10.5
60 or more	203.5	46.9	250.4	7.9
Total	1 750.9	1 401.2	3 152.1	100.0

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2003.

Underemployed workers

Among people counted as employed there were some who did not work as many hours as they would have liked. These people are considered to be underemployed and consist of two groups: part-time workers who wanted to work, and who were available to start working more hours, and full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (on short time, insufficient work or being stood down).

In September 2002 there were about 3.1 million people employed in NSW. An estimated 192,100 people (6% of those employed) were underemployed. Of these, the majority (91%) usually worked part-time and wanted, and were available, to start working more hours. This group was then divided into those who were looking and available to start work (48% of all underemployed) and those not looking but available to start work (43% of all underemployed). Just under 10% of the underemployed usually work full-time but worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons.

Labour underutilisation

The number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate are widely used as measures of the available labour resources which are not being utilised in the economy. However labour can also be considered to be underutilised for persons with marginal attachment to the labour force and people who are underemployed. Three additional measures of labour underutilisation have been developed which, together with the unemployment rate, provide a broad view of existing and potential labour market resources and the extent to which they are being utilised.

The long-term unemployment rate is composed of people who are long-term unemployed (more than 52 weeks unemployed) expressed as a proportion of the labour force. In NSW in September 2002 the long-term unemployment rate was 1.5% (1.6% for males and 1.3% for females).

The labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, expressed as a proportion of the labour force. The rate for NSW in September 2002 was 11.7% (10.4% for males and 13.5% for females).

The extended labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus a subset of persons marginally attached to the labour force, expressed as a proportion of the labour force augmented by the marginally attached workers. The rate for NSW in September 2002 was 12.7% (11.0% for males and 14.9% for females).

Forms of employment

In the Forms of Employment Survey, November 2001, questions were asked about employment arrangements in the main job of all employed persons, except contributing family workers and persons working for payment in kind only. Employees were divided into groups according to their leave entitlements and whether they reported being employed as casuals.

In NSW in 2001, 59% of employees reported that they had paid leave entitlements while just under one-fifth (19%) identified themselves as casual workers. One-quarter of females identified themselves as casual workers compared with 14% of males.

Owner managers are those who reported working for an employer for wages or salary and who reported that they undertook the work as part of their own business, as well as those who did not work for a wage or salary but who worked for their own business. Owner managers were classified according to whether they were working in an incorporated or an unincorporated business.

Nearly one-quarter of males were owner managers compared with 13% of females.

9.16 SELECTED EMPLOYMENT TYPES(a) — November 2001

	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Employees with paid leave entitlements	990.0	58.9	789.3	58.9	1 779.3	58.9
Self-identified casuals	243.5	19.2	336.1	19.2	579.6	19.2
Employees without leave entitlements who did not identify as casuals	42.6	2.6	34.5	2.6	77.1	2.6
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	173.4	7.8	62.2	7.8	235.6	7.8
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	241.2	11.6	108.8	11.6	350.0	11.6
Total	1 690.7	100.0	1 330.8	100.0	3 021.5	100.0

(a) Excluding contributing family workers and employees who worked for payment in kind only in their main job.

Source: ABS data available on request, Forms of Employment Survey, November 2001.

Industry and occupation

In NSW in May 2003, Retail trade was the largest industry in terms of employment, accounting for 15% of all employed people. Other large employing industries in May 2003 were Property and business services (13%), Manufacturing (11%) and Health and community services (10%). Since May 1998, employment in Electricity, gas and water supply, and Government administration and defence, has increased by one-third while Property and business services, Retail trade and Transport and storage have also experienced increases in employment (up by 22%, 21% and 21% respectively). Conversely, between 1998 and 2003, employment in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry declined by 22% and employment in the Mining industry fell by 21%.

High proportions of persons in part-time employment were concentrated in the industries of Retail trade (26% of all people employed part-time), Health and community services (15%) and Property and business services (11%). Industries with large proportions of full-time employees were Manufacturing and Property and business services (both with 13% of all full-time workers), Retail trade (11%) and Construction (9%).

In May 2003 the industries which employed the largest numbers of females were Retail trade (18% of employed females) and Health and community services (17%). The Manufacturing industry was the largest employer of males (14%) followed by the industries of Retail trade and Property and business services (both 13%) and Construction (12%).

The Manufacturing industry had the highest proportion of males employed full-time (15%) followed by the Construction industry (13%). The Health and community services industry had the largest proportion of females employed full-time (17%) followed by the Property and business services industry (14%). The Retail trade industry had both the highest proportion of males and females employed part-time (28% and 25% respectively).

In NSW in May 2003 the major occupation groups containing the largest number of employees were Professionals (19%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (18%). These two occupation groups also accounted for half of all employed females. Among males, 20% were employed as Tradespersons and related workers, 18% as Professionals and 13% as Associate professionals.

Occupations where there were high proportions of part-time workers were Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (62%), Advanced clerical and service workers (44%), Labourers and related workers (42%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (39%).

9.17 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a) — May 2003

Occupation	Males		Females		Persons		Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Managers and administrators	168.5	11.7	44.0	13.3	212.5	25.1	237.5
Professionals	277.7	32.9	199.8	100.9	477.5	133.8	611.3
Associate professionals	210.7	14.3	111.3	43.0	322.0	57.2	379.2
Tradespersons and related workers	326.5	26.6	24.3	13.1	350.8	39.7	390.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	12.3	2.9	58.5	52.3	70.8	55.2	126.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	129.0	33.7	216.1	185.9	345.1	219.6	564.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	196.1	33.2	21.0	12.6	217.2	45.7	262.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	55.4	47.0	61.6	140.0	117.0	187.0	304.0
Labourers and related workers	117.4	55.0	41.4	62.0	158.8	117.1	275.9
Total	1 493.6	257.3	778.0	623.2	2 271.6	880.5	3 152.1

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2003.

Job mobility

The February 2002 Labour Mobility Survey revealed that just under one-quarter (24%) of employed people in NSW had been in their current job for at least 10 years. Just over one-fifth (22%) had been in their current job for less than one year.

A greater proportion of females than males had been in their jobs for shorter periods, with 62% of females being in their current job for less than five years compared with 58% of males.

Younger people were more likely to change jobs than older people. The most mobile group were those aged 20–24 years with 22% changing jobs in the 12 months to February 2002. The next most mobile groups were those aged 25–34 and 15–19 years with 19% and 17% respectively changing jobs.

Career experience

In November 2002 there were 2.6 million employees in the NSW labour force. Around 2.0 million employees, or 79% of the total, had worked with their current employer for one year or more in their main job — including 585,900 for 10 years or more. The other 548,900 people had worked with their employer for less than one year, 57% of them for less than six months.

Information on changes in work in the last 12 months were collected from those employees who had worked with their current employer for one year or more in their main job. No change in work was reported for 44% of employees. The most commonly reported changes were: 'more responsibility' (reported by 39% of these employees) and 'new, different, extra responsibilities' (37%). Female employees were more likely to have experienced 'new, different or extra duties' (40%) or a 'change in hours' (24%) than males (35% and 15% respectively). Male employees were more likely to have had 'no changes in their work' (47%) than female employees (41%).

Employees with leave entitlements were more likely to have 'new, different or extra duties' (42%) or 'more responsibility' (44%) than employees without leave entitlements (20% and 21% respectively). Female employees with leave entitlements were slightly more likely to have 'new, different or extra duties' or 'more responsibility' (46% each) than males with leave entitlements (39% and 42% respectively). Females without leave entitlements (53%) were more likely to have 'no change in work' than those with leave entitlements (37%) and to have had a 'change in hours' (29%). Two-thirds of male employees without leave entitlements experienced 'no change in work'.

9.18 CHANGES IN WORK EXPERIENCE(a) — November 2002

	With leave entitlements			Without leave entitlements			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Promoted(b)	64.6	59.9	124.5	*2.2	*4.0	*6.2	66.8	64.0	130.7
Transferred(b)	53.5	44.3	97.8	n.p.	*4.2	*5.9	55.3	48.4	103.7
Change in hours	137.0	163.5	300.5	33.6	59.8	93.4	170.6	223.3	393.8
Changed locations	93.0	58.4	151.5	*6.4	13.6	19.9	99.4	72.0	171.4
New, different, extra duties	366.4	320.8	687.2	29.9	46.0	76.0	396.3	366.8	763.1
More responsibility	369.5	325.5	722.0	30.1	50.3	80.4	426.6	375.8	802.4
Had no change in work	406.3	262.7	669.0	118.8	111.1	229.9	525.1	373.8	898.9
Total(c)	943.7	704.9	1 648.6	178.5	208.5	386.9	1 122.1	913.4	2 035.5

(a) Employees who have worked for their current employer for one year or more in their main job. (b) Excludes owner managers of incorporated enterprises who were not asked whether they had been promoted or transferred. (c) Columns do not sum to totals as a person could have more than one change in the 12-month period.

Source: ABS data available on request, Career Experience Survey, November 2002.

While more female (9%) than male (2%) employees, who were with their current employer for six months or more, either had a break from work, or were currently away from work, there were differences according to whether or not the employees had children. Almost one-third (31%) of female employees, who either had a break from work or were currently away from work, had a child or children aged under 12 years of age. By contrast, there were similar proportions of male employees who had a break from work both with (2%) and without (2%) young children and female employees who had a break from work without young children (3%).

Trade union membership

In August 2002, 24% of NSW employees stated that they were members of a trade union in their main job. Male employees (25%) were more likely to have been trade union members than female employees (22%). Full-time employees (26%) were more likely than part-time employees (18%) to be trade union members.

The Mining industry had the highest proportion of all employees as trade union members (59%) followed by Electricity, gas and water supply (58%), Education (51%) and Government administration and defence industries (42%). The lowest proportions of union membership were found in Wholesale trade and Property and business services (both 7%).

The rate of trade union membership in the public sector (54%) was much higher than that in the private sector (17%). It was also higher among those employees with entitlements to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (29%) than among employees without such leave entitlements (9%).

Industrial disputes

Statistics on industrial disputation relate to disputes which involved a work stoppage where the total time lost was 10 working days or more. Also included is time lost by employees who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppage occurred but who were not themselves parties to the dispute.

In the 12 months ended December 2002, 234 disputes occurred in NSW involving 48,000 employees and 73,400 working days lost, a decrease of 91,700 from December 2001. Across all industries, the majority of disputes were caused by managerial policy (69%). Managerial policy includes enterprise bargaining, and hence includes issues such as wage increases where they are part of enterprise bargaining.

The industries that recorded the largest decreases in the number of working days lost were the Education and Health and community services industries (down 8,600 to 100 days) and the Metal product and Machinery and equipment manufacturing industries (down 47,500 to 12,600 days). Increases in working days lost were recorded in the Transport and storage and Communication services industries (up 5,900 to 13,400 days) and Other industries (up 5,000 to 16,700 days). Other industries (industries excluding Mining, Manufacturing, Construction, Transport and storage, Communication services, Education and Health and community services) accounted for the highest number of working days lost (23%) in the 12 months ended December 2002, followed by the Construction industry (22%).

Three industry groups recorded an increase in the number of employees involved in disputes in the 12 months ended December 2002. The Mining industry recorded an increase of 60%, Other industries recorded an increase of 27% and Transport and storage and Communication services industries recorded an increase of 17%. Conversely, the Education and Health and community services industries recorded the largest decrease in the number of employees involved in disputes (99%) followed by Metal product and Machinery and equipment manufacturing industries (78%), Other manufacturing industries (70%) and the Construction industry (50%).

In NSW in the 12 months ended December 2002, the number of working days lost per thousand employees for all industries was 27, which is 35 less than the same time last year. There were 255 working days lost per thousand employees in the Coal mining industry followed by the Construction industry with 103 working days lost per thousand employees.

9.19 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a)

	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Working days lost	'000	188.5	316.5	166.8	165.1	73.4
Total employees involved	'000	144.3	211.4	150.8	117.7	48.0
Number of disputes	no.	218	272	268	249	234

(a) Industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten working days, which is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0); ABS data available on request, *Industrial Disputes*.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross earnings of employees before tax. They are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of employment. Changes in the averages may be affected by changes in the level of earnings or in the composition of the labour force. An increase in the number of part-time employees will generally lower the average.

Average weekly total earnings in NSW in May 2003 were \$928.70 for males and \$607.70 for females. The female average was almost two-thirds of the male figure, but some of this difference can be attributed to the fact that there was a larger proportion of females working part-time. A comparison of full-time adult total earnings revealed that average female earnings were almost 80% of male earnings.

9.20 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES(a): Trend

	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003
	\$	\$	\$
MALES			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	931.40	970.40	1 036.30
Total earnings	982.80	1 024.40	1 096.00
All males total earnings	841.30	867.70	928.70
FEMALES			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	765.30	805.90	855.50
Total earnings	778.90	819.10	868.90
All females total earnings	558.80	570.30	607.70
PERSONS			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	869.90	909.40	967.70
Total earnings	907.20	948.20	1 010.70
All persons total earnings	706.90	723.30	772.70

(a) Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households employing staff and the defence forces.

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

Employment benefits

In addition to wages and salaries, a large majority of wage and salary earners receive a range of standard benefits. These comprise superannuation, holiday leave, sick leave and long service leave.

The August 2002 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey indicated that 92% of NSW employees received at least one kind of standard employment benefit in their main job. Nine out of ten employees had superannuation, 73% had sick leave and 72% had holiday leave, while 65% had long service leave. Almost one-quarter (24%) had access to maternity/paternity leave.

Access to benefits was much higher for full-time employees than part-time employees. While 98% of full-time workers received at least one benefit only 78% of people working part-time did so. In the public sector 98% of all employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 91% of employees in the private sector.

There were similar proportions for all types of benefits for men and women except access to maternity/paternity leave where 32% of women had access to maternity leave compared to 18% of men who had access to paternity leave.

Wage cost index

The wage cost index is an integrated set of quarterly indexes measuring changes in wage and salary costs for employee jobs. The index is unaffected by changes in the quality and quantity of work performed. The index was introduced as a new statistical series commencing with the December quarter 1997 (with a base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0). The index can be used in the analysis of monetary, fiscal and wage policies.

In the 12 months to the June quarter 2003, the NSW wage cost index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) increased by 3.9%. Public sector total hourly rates of pay increased by 5.3% while private sector rates increased by 3.4%.

The June 2003 quarter total hourly rates of pay of the Education industry in NSW increased by 7.3% from that of the corresponding period of the previous year, followed by Health and community services industry with a 4.6% increase and Construction with a 4.1% increase.

Professionals' total hourly rates of pay increased 4.8% in the same period followed by Tradespersons and related workers with a 4.0% increase.

9.21 WAGE COST INDEX(a)(b)

Selected industries	2002		2003	Percentage change	
	June qtr	March qtr	June qtr	March qtr 2003 to June qtr 2003	June qtr 2002 to June qtr 2003
Mining	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Manufacturing	115.5	118.3	119.0	0.6	3.0
Construction	118.5	122.7	123.4	0.6	4.1
Retail trade	112.2	115.4	115.7	0.3	3.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	113.2	117.6	117.6	0.0	3.9
Property and business services	121.1	124.7	125.0	0.2	3.2
Government administration and defence	117.8	121.9	122.0	0.1	3.6
Education	116.3	124.5	124.8	0.2	7.3
Health and community services	117.4	122.4	122.8	0.3	4.6
Cultural and recreational services	115.6	119.3	119.5	0.2	3.4
Personal and other services	117.2	120.3	120.9	0.5	3.2

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0. (b) Excluding bonuses.

Source: ABS data available on request, Wage Cost Index.

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The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

Introduction

Economic development in New South Wales (NSW) has followed a pattern of contrast and change. Between 1788 and 1820, there was little scope for industrial or commercial enterprise. The government, as both the main producer and main consumer, established workshops to produce the basic necessities of life — flour, salt, bread, candles, leather and leather articles, blacksmiths' products, tools and domestic items.

Between 1820 and 1850, the pastoral industry led economic development in NSW and by 1850, was supplying a large proportion of the British market for imported wool. Growth in the wool industry brought great advances in the rest of the economy, with local manufacturing industries being established in response to new market opportunities. Gold and coal joined wool as the major export earners throughout the 1850s and 1860s, resulting in a rapid expansion of banking and commerce. Increased public works activity during the 1870s played an important role in encouraging expansion in manufacturing.

From 1901 to 1930 manufacturing expanded further, gaining impetus from Federation, the elimination of customs barriers between states and the First World War. With the onset of the Second World War the manufacturing sector in NSW was sufficiently developed and diversified to respond to the demand for war materials and equipment. Key industries expanded and new ones developed rapidly to produce munitions, ships, aircraft, new kinds of equipment and machinery, chemicals, textiles and so on. After the war, all sectors of the economy experienced growth. The onset of oil price rises in 1973–74 led the world into recession, and 'stagflation' (inflation coupled with slower growth) affected all sectors of the Australian economy. The modest employment growth between 1968 and 1979 was dominated by the service industries.

The Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water supply; and Construction industries are generally grouped together as goods-producing industries. All other industries (excluding Agriculture) are considered to be service-producing industries.

The 1980s and 1990s saw a decline in the relative contribution from goods producing industries, and a rise in the contribution from service industries to gross state product (GSP). The falling contribution from goods producing industries is largely the result of a decline in the manufacturing industry's share of GSP. The Mining; Manufacturing; and Electricity, gas and water supply industries have all experienced declining employment along with outsourcing of some activities, particularly support services.

Employment in industry

In August 2003 there were an estimated 3.1 million persons employed in NSW. This was an increase of 23% in the ten years from August 1993 (2.6 million persons).

The industries that made the greatest contribution to employment in August 2003 were Retail trade with 470,400 persons (15% of total employment), Property and business services with 408,900 persons (13%) and Manufacturing with 345,400 persons (11%). This compares to August 1993 when Retail trade employed 343,100 persons (13%), Property and business services employed 218,100 persons (9%) and Manufacturing employed 369,500 persons (14%).

The industries that showed the greatest percentage growth in employment between August 1993 and August 2003 were Property and business services (up 87%) and Cultural and recreation services (up 60%).

The industries that experienced the greatest percentage decline in employment between August 1993 and August 2003 were Mining (down 52% from 32,300 to 15,500 persons) and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (down 27% from 124,900 to 90,700 persons).

10.1 EMPLOYMENT BY HISTORY: Original

	August 1993		August 2003		Change in employment — August 1993 to August 2003
	Contribution to total employment		Contribution to total employment		
	'000	%	'000	%	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	124.9	4.9	90.7	2.9	-27.4
Mining	32.3	1.3	15.5	0.5	-52.0
Manufacturing	369.5	14.5	345.4	11.0	-6.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	36.3	1.4	29.7	0.9	-18.2
Construction	190.4	7.5	259.3	8.3	36.2
Wholesale trade	174.1	6.8	164.0	5.2	-5.8
Retail trade	343.1	13.5	470.4	15.0	37.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	116.8	4.6	159.0	5.1	36.1
Transport and storage	126.1	4.9	155.3	4.9	23.2
Communication services	43.4	1.7	57.1	1.8	31.6
Finance and insurance	115.0	4.5	151.3	4.8	31.6
Property and business services	218.1	8.6	408.9	13.0	87.5
Government administration and defence(a)	103.3	4.1	119.1	3.8	15.3
Education	183.1	7.2	234.2	7.5	27.9
Health and community services	231.6	9.1	293.4	9.3	26.7
Cultural and recreational services	46.7	1.8	74.9	2.4	60.4
Personal and other services	90.0	3.5	112.6	3.6	25.1
Total(b)	2 550.5	100.0	3 141.0	100.0	23.2

(a) Does not include persons in the defence forces. (b) Components may not add to total due to rounding.

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

Industry size

This section outlines the growth in the number of NSW businesses, and changes by employment size groupings. The following analysis and table exclude government enterprises and those classified to the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries.

Between 1983–84 and 2000–01 there was a 67% increase in the number of businesses (from 230,100 to 384,100). The largest growth was in the number of businesses with 1–4 employees (up by 95%), followed by those with 5–19 employees (up by 64%). The smallest growth (29%) was for business with 200 or more employees. The number of non-employing businesses increased by 54%, from 119,300 to 183,500.

Between 1998–99 and 2000–01, the number of non-employing businesses increased by 12%, while the number of employing businesses increased only slightly.

10.2 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES, By size(a)

	1983–84	1998–99	2000–01	Change 1983–84 to 2000–01	Change 1998–99 to 2000–01
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Non-employing businesses	119.3	164.1	183.5	53.8	11.8
Employing businesses					
1–4 employees	67.5	131.6	131.6	95.0	—
5–19 employees	35.1	55.5	57.5	63.8	3.6
20–99 employees	6.8	10.3	9.5	39.7	-7.8
100–199 employees	0.7	1.2	1.1	57.1	-8.3
200 or more employees	0.7	0.9	0.9	28.6	—
Total employing businesses	110.8	199.5	200.6	81.0	0.6
Total small business(b)	221.9	351.2	372.5	67.9	6.1
Total businesses	230.1	363.7	384.1	66.9	5.6

(a) Excludes government enterprises and Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. (b) Small business is defined as non-employing business and businesses employing less than 20 people.

Source: *Small Business in Australia* (cat. no. 1321.0).

Total factor income

Total factor income is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production, and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports.

Individual industry contributions to total factor income have changed in recent years, generally in keeping with the shift from goods producing industries to service providing industries. In the ten years between 1992–93 and 2002–03, the contribution to total factor income by the Property and business services industry increased from 11% to 14% and that of the Finance and insurance industry increased from 8% to 10%. By contrast, over the same period, contributions to total factor income fell from 4% to 2% for Electricity, gas and water supply, 14% to 12% for Manufacturing and 7% to 6% for Wholesale trade.

Public service provision is a significant component of categories such as Cultural and recreational services, Health and community services, and Education. The contribution to total factor income of these categories has remained fairly constant over the past decade.

The percentage contributions of Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries and Mining, in particular, can change in the short-term as they respond to international commodity prices, while the Construction sector is quite responsive to the local economy in the short-term.

The contribution of Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries to total factor income, \$3,952m (2%) in 2002–03, is significantly reduced from previous years corresponding to the severe drought conditions. By comparison in 2000–01 it was \$5,187m (3%) and in 2001–02 it was \$6,407m (3%).

10.3 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, Current prices

	1992–93		1997–98		2002–03	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 645	2.8	4 117	2.3	3 952	1.7
Mining	2 406	1.8	3 283	1.9	4 531	2.0
Manufacturing	18 395	13.9	24 185	13.8	27 156	11.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	4 917	3.7	4 417	2.5	5 140	2.2
Construction	7 238	5.5	10 700	6.1	14 453	6.2
Wholesale trade	8 683	6.6	10 281	5.9	13 540	5.9
Retail trade	7 289	5.5	9 610	5.5	12 161	5.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2 972	2.2	4 646	2.6	5 523	2.4
Transport and storage	6 905	5.2	8 981	5.1	10 832	4.7
Communication services	4 122	3.1	5 935	3.4	6 790	2.9
Finance and insurance	10 245	7.7	13 465	7.7	22 524	9.7
Property and business services	14 968	11.3	22 170	12.6	31 425	13.6
Government administration and defence	4 188	3.2	5 703	3.2	8 156	3.5
Education	5 743	4.3	7 415	4.2	9 661	4.2
Health and community services	7 461	5.6	9 409	5.4	13 727	5.9
Cultural and recreational services	2 270	1.7	3 363	1.9	4 901	2.1
Personal and other services	2 827	2.1	3 604	2.1	4 887	2.1
Ownership of dwellings	14 822	11.2	20 688	11.8	27 291	11.8
General government(a)	3 107	2.4	3 726	2.1	4 732	2.0
All industries(b)	132 203	100.0	175 698	100.0	231 382	100.0

(a) State details for general government gross operating income by industry are not available. (b) Components may not add to total due to rounding.

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

Bibliography

Australia

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0

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cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Small Business in Australia, cat. no. 1321.0

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Roads

There are 182,100 kilometres (km) of public roads in New South Wales (NSW). The NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) has full or partial responsibility for maintaining 20,600 km of these roads, including 4,701 bridges and major culverts. A further 18,500 km of regional roads are the responsibility of local government, with the RTA providing funding assistance. There are 79 km of privately operated toll roads. The remaining 142,900 km of roads are local roads for which local councils have responsibility.

The construction and maintenance of national highways is funded by the Australian Government. Since January 1994, state roads (i.e. other major highways in NSW) have been fully funded by the state government. An exception is the Pacific Highway Reconstruction Program, signed in 1995, under which the Australian Government is committed to the contribution of funds to upgrading of the Pacific Highway. The RTA contributes funding to local councils for regional roads, and local roads are funded by councils with assistance from both the State and Australian Governments.

During 2002–03, state funding sources included: motor vehicle weight taxation; a general allocation from state funds; the sale of surplus assets; and road user service charges including heavy vehicle permit fees and road tolls. Australian Government funding included road grants and the return of a proportion of revenue from registration fees levied on vehicles engaged in interstate trade and commerce.

11.1 ROADS IN NSW, By responsibility and class of road — 30 June 2003

	Length(a) km	Sealed(a) km	Unsealed(a) km
RTA			
National highways	3 105	3 105	—
State roads	14 519	14 140	379
Regional roads in Unincorporated Areas(b)	506	129	377
Unclassified roads in Unincorporated Areas(b)	2 456	24	2 432
<i>Total RTA</i>	<i>20 586</i>	<i>17 398</i>	<i>3 188</i>
Councils			
Regional roads	18 487	13 464	5 023
Local roads	142 922	59 964	82 958
<i>Total Councils</i>	<i>161 409</i>	<i>73 428</i>	<i>87 981</i>
Private sector(c)			
Toll roads	79	79	—
Total all roads	182 074	90 905	91 169

(a) Road length is defined as route (end-to-end) length plus ramps, connections, additional carriageways etc. All reported lengths include road and bridge lengths and ferry route lengths.

(b) Unincorporated Areas are not under the control of local councils. The RTA has authority for all roads in these areas (whether public or private) under the 'Roads Act 1993'. (c) To be transferred to RTA at end of contract.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.

11.2 TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ON ROAD TRANSPORT IN NSW(a)

	2000-01	2001-02
	\$m	\$m
NSW STATE GOVERNMENT TOTAL		
Operating expenses (from operating statement)		
Employee expenses	220	202
Other operating expenses	651	856
Depreciation	313	500
Current transfer expenses	246	278
Capital transfer expenses	545	74
<i>Total</i>	1 975	1 909
Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)	1 157	1 084
NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOTAL		
Operating expenses (from operating statement)		
Employee expenses	510	512
Other operating expenses	570	606
Depreciation	674	676
Current transfer expenses	—	—
Capital transfer expenses	—	—
<i>Total</i>	1 753	1 793
Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)	417	434
NSW STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOTAL(b)		
Operating expenses (from operating statement)		
Employee expenses	730	713
Other operating expenses	920	1 251
Depreciation	986	1 176
Current transfer expenses	128	153
Capital transfer expenses	534	58
<i>Total</i>	3 298	3 351
Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)	1 575	1 518
TRANSFERS BETWEEN NSW STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
Current transfers (from operating statement)	118	124
Capital transfers (from operating statement)	11	16

(a) Data at the General Government Level. (b) The sums of individual levels of government, state and local, may not agree with total figures due to transfers between levels of government.

Source: ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics, Australia.

Road transport

New sales

In recent years the total number of new motor vehicle sales (excluding motorcycles, and all unpowered vehicles) has fluctuated. The highest number of total new sales (290,200) was in 2002-03, an increase of 4% from 280,300 in 2001-02. The lowest number of total new sales in recent years (268,200) was in 1999-2000, a decrease of 7% from 287,300 in 1998-99.

11.3 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES(a): Original

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Type of vehicle	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Passenger vehicles(b)	209.2	186.3	203.1	190.7	192.1
Other vehicles(c)	78.1	82.0	81.8	89.5	98.1
Total vehicles	287.3	268.2	284.8	280.3	290.2

(a) Data are provided by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries and sourced from VFACTS.
 (b) Includes cars, station wagons and people movers but excludes all-terrain vehicles. (c) Includes all-terrain (four-wheel drive) vehicles, light commercial vehicles, all trucks and buses but excludes motorcycles, plant and equipment and all unpowered vehicles such as caravans and trailers.

Source: *Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001).

Number of vehicles

At 31 March 2003 there were 3,944,900 vehicles on the NSW register of the RTA, an increase of 3% from 31 March 2002. There were increases in the number of registered vehicles for all of the vehicle types, except articulated trucks which decreased 3%.

11.4 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)

	1998(b)	1999(b)	2001(c)	2002(c)	2003(c)
Type of vehicle	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Passenger vehicles	2 960.6	2 963.1	3 007.3	3 088.3	3 163.3
Light commercial vehicles	481.6	482.1	501.7	515.5	531.8
Trucks					
Rigid	108.5	105.9	103.3	103.1	104.9
Articulated	16.8	16.3	15.3	15.3	14.8
Non-freight carrying(d)	10.1	9.8	10.1	10.5	11.2
Buses	16.5	16.6	17.2	18.7	18.8
Motorcycles	88.5	85.6	90.7	95.6	100.0
Total	3 682.6	3 679.3	3 745.5	3 847.1	3 944.9

(a) No collection was run for 2000. (b) Data are at 31 October. (c) Data are at 31 March.
 (d) Includes campervans.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0).

Between 2002 and 2003 the number of motor vehicles per 1,000 estimated resident population in NSW increased 2% from 578 to 590. There were 473 passenger vehicles per 1,000 population at 31 March 2003, compared with 464 in the previous year.

11.5 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER PER 1,000 POPULATION(a)

Type of vehicle	1993(b)	1998(c)	2001(d)	2002(d)	2003(d)
Passenger vehicles	427	467	456	464	473
All truck types	21	20	18	18	18
Other motor vehicles(e)	69	80	80	81	83
Motorcycles	12	14	14	14	15
Total registered	529	581	568	578	590

(a) Estimated resident population. (b) Data at 30 June. (c) Data are at 31 October. (d) Data are at 31 March. (e) Includes campervans, light commercial vehicles and buses.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0).

Motor vehicle usage

For vehicles registered in NSW, the estimated total distance travelled in the 12 months ending 31 October 2002 was 61 billion km or an average of 15,800 km per vehicle. Passenger vehicles accounted for most of the total distance travelled (46 billion km), while articulated trucks and buses had the highest average km travelled per vehicle (85,800 km and 34,400 km respectively).

During 2002 it is estimated that for vehicles registered in NSW:

- 96% of all travel undertaken was within the state
- 48% of all travel was for private purposes
- freight carrying vehicles transported 464 million tonnes of goods
- the average load carried per freight carrying vehicle trip was 2,937 kilograms
- buses travelled a total of 565 million km, of which 313 million km were on route and dedicated school bus services, and 113 million km were on charter services.

11.6 DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY VEHICLES IN NSW — Twelve months ended 31 October 2002

	Average '000 km	Total million km
Type of vehicle(a)		
Passenger vehicles	14.8	46 263
motorcycles	6.3	601
Light commercial vehicles	19.2	9 638
Rigid trucks	23.2	2 406
Articulated trucks	85.8	1 268
Non-freight carrying trucks	15.5	52
Buses	34.4	565
<i>Total</i>	15.8	60 792
Purpose(b)		
Business(c)	15.2	19 058
To and from work	7.0	12 273
Private	9.6	29 461
<i>Total</i>	16.2	60 792
Area of operation(b)		
NSW		
Capital city	14.1	34 586
Provincial urban	7.7	9 489
Other areas of NSW	11.4	14 491
<i>Total within NSW</i>	15.7	58 566
Interstate	5.9	2 226
<i>Total</i>	16.2	60 792

(a) Average distance travelled includes registered vehicles that did not travel during the reference period. (b) Average distance travelled for registered vehicles which were used. (c) Includes business travel of non-freight carrying vehicles.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (cat. no. 9208.0).

Preferences of motor vehicle owners

In March 2003, the ABSs annual survey of the environmental behaviour and practices of households included questions on the habits of motor vehicle owners. The proportion of NSW households owning a motor vehicle has remained steady at 86% from March 2000 to March 2003, whilst the number of households increased from 2.1 million to 2.5 million over the same period. This compares with 89% of all Australian households owning a motor vehicle in March 2003. There were 42% of NSW households that owned one vehicle while 31% owned two vehicles and 12% owned three or more vehicles. Households in Sydney were more likely to own no vehicle (16%) compared to households in the Balance of NSW (11%).

The number of vehicles owned by households varied with the structure of households. While 44% of all NSW households owned two or more vehicles, this proportion was higher for households whose members were all aged 15 years and over (72%), and for households that contained a couple and dependent children (68%).

In 2003, the majority of motor vehicles owned by NSW households used unleaded fuel (86%), a significant increase since 1996 (59%), and a higher proportion than for Australia as a whole (83%). Use of unleaded fuel was more common among Sydney households (90%) than those in the Balance of NSW (80%). Across Australia, NSW had the second highest rate of household motor vehicles using unleaded fuel, behind the Australian Capital Territory (89%). The second and third most common fuel types used in NSW were lead replacement petrol (6%) and diesel (5%).

When households purchase a vehicle they take many factors into consideration. In March 2003, the most common factor considered by NSW households which had recently purchased a vehicle was the purchase cost (51%), followed by the size of the vehicle (38%), fuel economy and/or running costs (36%), and reliability (33%). The environmental impact of the vehicle was the factor least considered (5%).

11.7 HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING VEHICLES(a), Factors considered — March 2003

	NSW		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%
Purchase cost	250.5	51.0	793.2	50.0
Size of vehicle	188.3	38.4	594.3	37.5
Fuel economy/running costs	178.7	36.4	597.7	37.7
Reliability	163.8	33.4	498.6	31.4
Type of vehicle (e.g. car, 4WD, van)	143.8	29.3	449.9	28.4
Appearance	120.5	24.5	404.4	25.5
Manufacturer's reputation	105.0	21.4	306.4	19.3
Accessories (e.g. airconditioning, power steering)	104.2	21.2	343.8	21.7
Safety	95.2	19.4	274.6	17.3
Engine capacity/performance	86.2	17.6	250.7	15.8
Age/low kilometres	85.2	17.4	276.9	17.5
Environmental impact	24.2	4.9	55.4	3.5
Other	81.0	16.5	253.4	16.0
Total(b)	491.0	..	1 586.2	..

(a) Only includes those households that bought motor vehicle/s in the last 12 months. (b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one factor may be specified.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2003* (cat. no. 4602.0).

Drivers' and riders' licences

The numbers of drivers' and riders' licences on issue in NSW at 30 June 2003 were 4,314,639 and 400,370 respectively (including learners' licences).

Driving offences

Drivers convicted of specified major offences (such as driving with a high range concentration of blood alcohol) are, by law, disqualified automatically for specified periods, unless a court orders a longer or shorter period of disqualification. Courts may also impose a period of disqualification for certain offences which are not subject to automatic disqualification.

A system of breath analysis is in operation for persons suspected of driving, or attempting to drive, a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of blood alcohol. The prescribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.

A lower concentration of blood alcohol (0.02 grams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood) is prescribed for special categories of drivers including the following: holders of a provisional or learner's licence; drivers under 25 years of age who have held a driver's licence (not including a learner's licence) for less than three years; drivers of buses, taxis and hire cars; drivers of dangerous goods vehicles; drivers of coaches and heavy vehicles weighing over 13.9 tonnes gross vehicle mass; and supervisors of special category drivers.

Police officers are empowered to serve on-the-spot traffic infringement notices for less serious driving offences, specifying the offence and the standard fine for that offence. For these offences, people may elect to pay the fine without a court appearance.

From 1 November 2003, the legal default urban speed limit in NSW was set at 50 km/h, in line with the national 50 km/h default urban speed limit. Streets used mainly for traffic movements and access to main roads remained signposted at 60 km/h or above even if there were residential properties on the street.

11.8 CONVICTIONS AND TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT PENALTIES PAID FOR DRIVING OFFENCES

Driving offence	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Convictions involving disqualification					
Culpable driving involving death or grievous bodily harm	240	287	263	230	231
Alcohol related	20 409	21 037	26 886	19 665	23 784
Dangerous driving	1 854	2 257	2 200	2 065	2 332
Driving whilst disqualified, cancelled, suspended or refused	11 503	16 905	16 072	13 154	16 645
Exceeding speed limit	743	745	635	546	859
Negligent driving	359	285	284	238	269
Disobey traffic lights	9	8	4	13	11
Other offences(a)	2 788	5 810	5 620	6 982	16 043
<i>Total</i>	37 905	47 334	51 964	42 893	60 174
Convictions not involving disqualification(b)					
Exceeding speed limit	4 218	3 671	4 090	4 642	5 784
Negligent driving	3 290	2 987	2 244	2 408	3 327
Disobey traffic lights	1 120	1 096	665	980	1 446
Other offences(a)	29 565	32 966	33 022	39 031	46 291
<i>Total</i>	38 193	40 720	40 021	47 061	56 848
Total court convictions(b)	76 098	88 054	91 985	89 954	117 022
Paid traffic infringements					
Exceeding speed limit	352 393	313 340	440 421	445 619	387 999
Negligent driving	20 216	19 082	18 547	19 196	14 473
Disobey traffic lights	52 567	53 524	50 788	45 636	32 086
Other offences(a)	59 203	41 052	48 405	54 365	58 485
<i>Total</i>	484 379	426 998	558 161	564 816	493 043

(a) Includes failure to stop after accident. (b) In addition, these figures include those offences that are found proved but are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.

Road traffic accidents

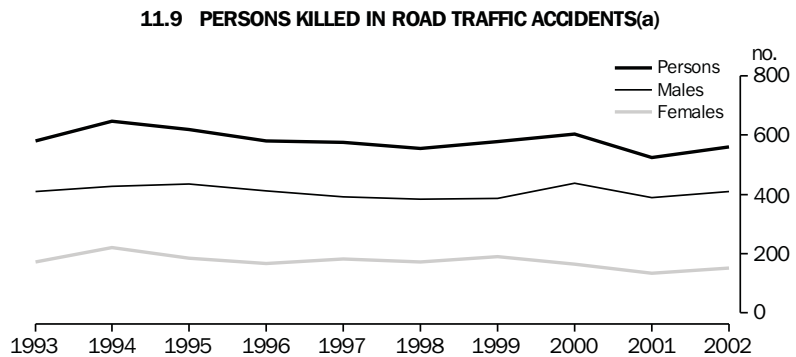
Data on road traffic accidents in NSW are collected by the NSW Police and reported by the RTA. In 2002-03, there were 490 road traffic accidents in NSW involving one or more fatalities (based on preliminary data). This represented a decrease of 4% from 2001-02. A total of 535 persons were killed on NSW roads during 2002-03, a decrease of 30 fatalities (5%) from the previous financial year, and the lowest total in a financial year since 1947-48.

In the 2002 calendar year there were 561 fatalities on NSW roads. This represented an increase of 7% from the 524 fatalities in 2001, but was the third lowest annual total since 1949.

Of these 561 fatalities in 2002, 49% were drivers, 22% were passengers in vehicles, 17% were pedestrians, 10% were motorcyclists and 2% were bicycle riders. In 2002, NSW fatalities represented one-third of total Australian fatalities (an increase from the 30% in 2001).

There were 202 fatalities on roads in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong metropolitan areas during 2002, a decrease of 6 fatalities (3%) from 2001.

Fatalities in the 17-25 year age group represented about 22% of total fatalities in 2002, although this age group only represented around 12% of the NSW population. Since 1993, males have accounted for about 70% of fatalities each year.



(a) Includes motor vehicle drivers and passengers, pedal and motorcycle riders and passengers, and pedestrians.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW, Traffic Accident Data System.

Air transport

The Australian Government and state government may exercise control over intrastate domestic aviation by their respective powers under the Constitution. Accordingly, both Commonwealth and state requirements must be satisfied before air services within NSW may be conducted. The Australian Government alone regulates interstate aviation and negotiates the provision of international air services with governments of other countries. The NSW State Government licences air services within its borders.

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority is responsible for air safety and Airservices Australia is responsible for the provision of air traffic, fire, search and rescue services.

During 2001, the airline sector of the Australian aviation industry underwent significant change with the cessation of services by Ansett and its numerous associated companies, which included a number of regional airlines. Ansett recommenced operations for a short period of time under the control of administrators, but then ceased operations permanently. Other airlines in Australia subsequently increased services to meet demand.

Aircraft

At 13 September 2003 there were 3,593 aircraft registered in NSW, representing 30% of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprised three-quarters of the total.

11.10 AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS(a) — At 13 September 2003

	NSW	Aust.
General aviation(b)		
Fixed wing	2 527	8 903
Seaplanes	29	77
Helicopters	126	597
Transport(c)		
Fixed wing	291	579
Helicopters	161	355
Gliders/motor gliders	355	1 101
Balloons/blimps	104	365
Total	3 593	11 977

(a) Includes amateur built, airships and hot air balloons, etc. (b) Includes helicopters with a maximum take-off weight less than 1,275 kg and fixed wing aircraft with a maximum take-off weight less than 5,700 kg. (c) Includes helicopters with a maximum take-off weight equal to or greater than 1,275 kg and fixed wing aircraft with a maximum take-off weight equal to or greater than 5,700 kg.

Source: Civil Aviation Safety Authority.

Airports and aerodromes

In 2002, Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport was sold to Macquarie Airports. The remaining airports in Sydney — Bankstown, Hoxton Park and Camden — are still operated by the Sydney Airport Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries, which are owned by the Australian Government.

The remainder of the licensed aerodromes in NSW are mostly owned and operated by local government authorities.

Air accidents

The Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB) is an operationally independent body within the Australian Government Department of Transport and Regional Services and is Australia's prime agency for transport safety investigations. The bureau is entirely separate from transport regulators and service providers.

In the aviation transport mode, the ATSB conducts research and aviation safety investigations.

In NSW, in 2002, there was an increase in the number of air casualty accidents, fatalities and persons seriously injured — although across Australia the numbers were considerably reduced compared to the previous two years.

11.11 CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES(a)

	NSW			Aust.		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Aircraft accidents involving casualties(b)	5	3	5	35	34	(c)20
Fatalities	1	5	8	38	40	24
Persons seriously injured	7	1	2	32	20	17

(a) Excludes gliding, ballooning, sports aviation and parachuting accidents, and also excludes all overseas accidents to Australian civil aircraft, but includes all accidents to foreign-registered aircraft that occurred in Australia. (b) Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury.

(c) Excludes 12 accidents in which minor injuries were sustained.

Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau.

Shipping

The Australian Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and between the states. It is also responsible for navigation and shipping, quarantine, and the administration and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys outside port areas.

Under state legislation all ships involved in coastal trade must be licensed. Licensees of these ships are obliged to pay crew at the current Australian wage rates. Foreign vessels must also comply with the same crew staffing and accommodation conditions which are imposed on ships registered in Australia.

Ports management

Since 1 July 1995, the Newcastle Port Corporation, the Port Kembla Port Corporation and the Sydney Ports Corporation have managed the ports of Newcastle, Port Kembla and Sydney (Botany Bay and Sydney Harbour) respectively, as commercial businesses. The ports corporations promote and facilitate trade through their port facilities and ensure that port safety functions are carried out correctly.

The Waterways Authority owns the beds of the ports in Newcastle, Sydney Harbour, Botany Bay and Port Kembla, the Goodwood Island wharf in Yamba, and additional port lands considered to be of future strategic port use. The regional ports of Eden and Yamba are on Crown land and are managed by the Waterways Authority. A new multi-purpose berth, in the Port of Eden, is near completion by the Australian Government Department of Defence. This wharf will be available for commercial use for approximately 300 days per annum.

The NSW Minister for Transport is the minister responsible for the Waterways Authority.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour has a safe entrance and gives effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth is 24.4 metres at the harbour entrance and the mean range of tides is about 1.1 metres. The foreshores extend over 240 km and afford facilities for extensive wharfage. The shipping facilities at Sydney Harbour are managed by the Sydney Ports Corporation.

Commercial shipping berths are available at Darling Harbour, White Bay/Glebe Island, Blackwattle Bay and Gore Bay. The ports are linked to road and rail networks serving Sydney, NSW and Australia. Sydney Harbour is also the leading destination for cruise shipping in the South Pacific region, with more than 90,000 travellers arriving and departing from the two passenger terminals.

Total trade for 2002–03 was 12.6 million revenue tonnes (mrt), a decrease of 2% from 2001–02. Imports totalled 11.0 mrt (an increase of 1% from 2001–02) and exports totalled 1.6 mrt (a decrease of 20%).

11.12 COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN SYDNEY HARBOUR

	Berths	
	no.	Depth metres
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.0
Darling Harbour passenger terminal	1	9.8
Darling Harbour	4	9.9–11.2
Glebe Island	4	6.6–11.9
White Bay	6	9.8–11.0
Blackwattle Bay	1	5.0
Gore Bay	2	9.7–13.8

Source: Sydney Ports Corporation.

Botany Bay

Botany Bay (Port Botany) is located 15 km from Sydney's central business district. Its facilities include the major container and petrochemical terminals for NSW. The port is managed by the Sydney Ports Corporation.

Situated on the northern foreshores of the bay are two 40 hectare container terminals, and a bulk liquids berth with tank farms, servicing the liquid chemical and petrochemical industries. On the southern foreshores are a petroleum refinery and associated berths. The facilities at Port Botany now account for approximately three-quarters of the total trade throughput in Sydney's ports.

Total trade for 2002–03 was 51.3 mrt, an increase of 15% from 2001–02. Imports (30.6 mrt) increased by 13% and exports (20.7 mrt) increased by 18% from 2001–02.

11.13 COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN BOTANY BAY

	Berths	
	no.	Depth metres
Container terminals	9	12.6–14.8
Bulk liquid berths	1	18.3
Tanker berths	3	11.3–11.6

Source: Sydney Ports Corporation.

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about 80 km south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. There are three berths in the outer harbour, including one petroleum products berth, one bulk liquids berth and one general cargo berth. The inner harbour has ten berths, including one general cargo berth, two roll-on roll-off berths, one grain berth and two coal loading berths. The port is managed by the Port Kembla Port Corporation.

Total trade for 2002–03 was 22.7 mrt, a decrease of 3% from 2001–02. Imports totalled 9.6 mrt (an increase of 8% from 2001–02) and exports totalled 13.1 mrt (a decrease of 11%).

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies at the mouth of the Hunter River, approximately 100 km by sea and (160 km by road) north of Sydney.

A variety of berths are available for the handling of both bulk and general cargoes, as well as containerised products. Major bulk cargoes include coal, grains and raw materials for the aluminium industry in the Hunter. General cargoes include timber products, steel, aluminium and containers.

General cargo and container activity is concentrated in the Basin area, whilst bulk cargo facilities are located in the Steelworks Channel and at Kooragang Island.

Trade for 2002–03 totalled 76.8 million tonnes, the majority of which was a record throughput of 71.4 million tonnes of coal. The other main exports were grains, aluminium and metal concentrates. The main imports were petroleum coke for the aluminium industry, and fertiliser for the farming areas of NSW.

Other ports of NSW

The port of Eden is situated at Twofold Bay in the far south-east corner of the state. The export of woodchips is responsible for the majority of tonnage moved through the port, but Eden is also an important fishing port. Trade for the port of Eden in 2002–03 totalled 754,300 tonnes, a decrease of 6% from the previous year. Woodchip exports (736,100 tonnes) dropped 3%. There were 23 vessel visits to the port in 2002–03, down from 32 in 2001–02.

The Australian Government is constructing a \$43m Naval Armaments Facility on the southern shore of Twofold Bay, which will be made available for commercial shipping when not required by the Australian Government Department of Defence. The wharf was opened in October 2003. The NSW Government has provided a \$5m contribution towards the development of the wharf to handle cargo vessels of up to 32,000 tonnes in size.

The port of Yamba is situated on the Clarence River in the north-east corner of the state. It serves as a timber and general cargo port, trading with Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, New Zealand and islands of the South Pacific. Total trade for the port of Yamba in 2002–03 was 10,100 tonnes, 11% below the previous year's total. There were 36 vessel visits in 2002–03, 11 fewer than in 2001–02.

Public transport

Government passenger transport services in NSW are provided by two authorities, the State Rail Authority (SRA), and the State Transit Authority (STA).

The SRA is responsible for operating NSW rail passenger services through CityRail, which provides urban passenger services, and Countrylink, which operates rural passenger services.

The STA operates publicly owned bus and ferry services in urban areas of Sydney and Newcastle. Private bus services also operate throughout NSW.

Railways

The Rail Infrastructure Corporation is a statutory state-owned corporation which owns, operates and maintains the rail tracks and related infrastructure, and administers access to the tracks by operators of passenger and freight services.

Rail passenger services are provided by the SRA through CityRail and Countrylink. CityRail operates urban and inter-urban passenger rail services in the Sydney, Newcastle, Blue Mountains, Southern Highlands and Wollongong regions, over some 2,080 km of track (both electrified and non-electrified). In 2002–03, there were approximately 273.5 million passenger journeys using CityRail. Assets include 301 stations and 1,542 carriages (1,258 suburban electrified, 240 inter-urban electric and 44 diesel rail cars).

Countrylink operates long distance passenger rail services across NSW and beyond, servicing 335 intra and inter-state destinations each week. In 2002–03, approximately 2.1 million passenger journeys were undertaken on these services.

Countrylink trains operate over 4,338 km of track, servicing 69 stations, with a fleet including 19 XPT Power Cars, 60 XPT Carriages and 23 Xplorer Cars. Each week approximately 158 rail services, supported by 542 coach services, provide a direct transport link from regional NSW to Canberra, Brisbane and Melbourne. For many parts of NSW, Countrylink coach services are the only mode of public transport between towns.

Rail freight operators also access the NSW rail track. Since the privatisation of the statutory state-owned corporation FreightCorp in 2001, all rail freight services in NSW are now privately operated.

11.14 USE OF NSW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01(a)	2001–02	2002–03
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Passenger journeys(b)	272 900	281 000	287 760	278 571	275 452

(a) Excludes Olympic and Paralympic related journeys. (b) Passenger journeys include CityRail and Countrylink services.

Source: State Rail Authority.

State government bus services

At 30 June 2003, the STA operated a fleet of 1,904 buses, including 402 compressed natural gas buses (23% of the Sydney fleet), 503 fully wheelchair accessible buses (26%) and 614 low floor design (32%). Of the Sydney bus fleet, there were 785 (or 41%) airconditioned buses. In 2002–03, the STA carried 187.6 million passengers across 80 million vehicle km along 300 routes in Sydney.

Total STA bus patronage in Sydney for 2002–03 remained steady from the previous year (2001–02) after a small decline from 2000–01, the year of the Olympic Games. This was due to the additional patronage achieved as a result of the successful bid for the operation of bus services on the new Liverpool to Parramatta Transitway in Western Sydney.

11.15 NSW GOVERNMENT BUS AND FERRY SERVICES(a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01(b)	2001-02	2002-03
PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)					
Sydney buses(c)	185 762	191 855	195 380	187 338	187 572
Sydney ferries	13 080	13 258	14 912	13 613	13 285
Newcastle bus and ferry services	12 997	12 712	12 273	11 712	11 464
Total passengers	211 839	217 825	222 565	212 633	212 321
VEHICLE KILOMETRES ('000 km)					
Sydney buses(c)	70 979	74 502	77 444	77 930	80 334
Sydney ferries	1 298	1 333	1 338	1 378	1 294
Newcastle bus and ferry services	9 685	9 614	9 868	9 141	8 381
Total kilometres	81 962	85 449	88 650	88 449	90 009

(a) Includes charter operations. (b) The 2000-01 financial year covers the 2000 Olympic Games period. (c) For 2002-03, Sydney bus patronage includes new Western Sydney bus services run on the Liverpool-Parramatta Transitway.

Source: State Transit Authority.

Harbour and river ferry services

The STA operates ferry services across the length and breadth of Sydney harbour and along the Parramatta River, as well as services between Newcastle and Stockton, on a fleet of 31 vessels. STA Sydney Harbour services undertook 13.3 million passenger journeys in 2002-03.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways.

Transport used to travel to work

On 7 August 2001, the majority of NSW people who travelled to work, and who stated their method of travel to work in the census, used only one method of travel (94%). Nearly three-quarters (1.66 million or 73%) travelled by car only, 7% (151,000) travelled by train only, 5% (115,000) walked to work and 4% (92,000) travelled by bus only. There were 5% of people (122,000) that used two methods of travel.

Of people who used only one method of travel to work, a far higher proportion used public transport for their journey in Sydney (17%) than in the Balance of NSW (2%). By contrast, a higher proportion used a car, truck, motorbike or motor scooter as their only means of travel to work in the Balance of NSW (89%) than in Sydney (77%). Of people who used only one method of travel to work, 6% of people (46,000) walked to work in the Balance of NSW, compared with 5% (69,000) in Sydney.

11.16 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK(a) — 7 August 2001

	Sydney		Balance of NSW		NSW	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
One method only						
Train	145 618	9.5	5 169	0.7	150 787	6.7
Bus	84 337	5.5	7 513	1.0	91 850	4.1
Ferry	5 410	0.4	187	0.0	5 597	0.2
Tram(b)	801	0.1	61	0.0	862	0.0
Taxi	6 638	0.4	1 585	0.2	8 223	0.4
Car						
As driver	945 671	61.7	542 310	74.2	1 487 981	65.7
As passenger	101 559	6.6	67 303	9.2	168 862	7.5
Total	1 047 230	68.3	609 613	83.4	1 656 843	73.2
Truck	29 910	2.0	24 184	3.3	54 094	2.4
Motorbike/motor scooter	7 129	0.5	7 028	1.0	14 157	0.6
Bicycle	9 223	0.6	8 507	1.2	17 730	0.8
Walked only	69 098	4.5	45 829	6.3	114 927	5.1
Other	6 826	0.4	6 681	0.9	13 507	0.6
Total one method	1 412 220	92.1	716 357	98.0	2 128 577	94.0
Two methods	108 185	7.1	13 600	1.9	121 785	5.4
Three methods	12 848	0.8	1 190	0.2	14 038	0.6
Total	1 533 253	100.0	731 147	100.0	2 264 400	100.0

(a) Table refers only to people who travelled to work on 7 August 2001 and who stated their method of travel. People who worked at home or did not attend work that day are excluded. (b) Includes light rail.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

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The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

Communications

Overview

Domestic and international communications services are provided by a mix of government and commercial operators using a range of delivery technologies, including cable, satellite, microwave and terrestrial systems.

The Constitution gives the Australian Government power over communications in Australia. As the industry regulator, the Australian Government is responsible for postal, telecommunications and broadcasting services in Australia, with three statutory authorities overseeing aspects of the planning and administration of communications. The statutory authorities are: the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA), the Australian Communications Authority (ACA) and the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC).

Sydney is an important hub in Australian and regional communications activity. The control centre for the national satellite system is located in Sydney, as are the headends for major trans-Tasman and South-East Asian coaxial and optic fibre cable links. The three national commercial television networks (Seven, Nine and Ten) are also headquartered here, as are the two government-owned national broadcasters; the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS).

Telecommunications

The Australian telecommunications industry is a significant sector of the economy in its own right and a major input to all other sectors, particularly service industries. The industry has evolved rapidly in line with global telecommunications trends in technological change, convergence of computing, broadcasting and telecommunications, and increasingly sophisticated demands of users.

Historically, Australian telecommunications services have been provided by government-owned monopoly carriers, but this has changed in recent years with the introduction of competition and the partial sale of Telstra. In November 1997, one-third of Telstra was sold through a public share offer. A further 16.6% of Telstra was floated in October 1999, leaving 50.1% in Australian Government ownership — this rose to 50.9% following a Telstra share buyback in November 2003.

The liberalisation of the telecommunications industry has also resulted in the growth of the service provider or reseller industry. These operators buy telecommunications capacity from the carriers at wholesale prices and use volume discounts to resell it at discounted rates.

As of 10 October 2003, there were 98 telecommunications carriers licensed in Australia, a slight reduction from 101 in July 2002.

Mobile telecommunications services

The number of people communicating via mobile telephone services has grown rapidly.

12.1 GROWTH IN MOBILE TELEPHONY, Australia — 30 June

	1995	2001	2003
	million	million	million
Mobile subscribers	2.2	11.2	14.3
Fixed lines	. .	10.1	10.8

Source: Australian Government Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts.

Mobile telephony uses radio technologies to connect users into the standard telephone network while they are on the move. Standard telephones are most commonly provided on fixed cable infrastructure.

In 2002, 72% of New South Wales (NSW) households had access to a mobile phone, up from 62% in 2000.

Information technology

Information technology (IT) plays an important role in the lives of many Australians. For many years computers have been essential tools in most areas of the economy and business, and they have become increasingly important in the home. As software improved and Internet use increased, home computers have become tools for communication, education, teleworking, operating home-based businesses, and enjoying cultural and recreational activities.

Personal use of computers

In the week preceding the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, 43% of persons in NSW used a computer at home. The usage was highest in the Sydney Statistical Division (SD) at 46%. At the Local Government Area (LGA) level, Ku-ring-gai in Sydney had the highest percentage use of computers at home (66%). The lowest percentage use in NSW was in Brewarrina, with 17%.

Almost two in five (38%) persons in NSW used the Internet in the week preceding the 2001 census. In Sydney SD the figure was 43%. At the LGA level, North Sydney had the highest percentage use of the Internet (70%). The lowest percentage use in NSW was in Brewarrina, with 13%.

12.2 COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET(a)(b) — 7 August 2001

Statistical Division	Persons who used a computer at home		Persons who used the Internet	
	no.	%	no.	%
Sydney	1 726 050	46.0	1 600 422	42.9
Hunter	217 187	39.9	171 113	31.7
Illawarra	151 399	41.1	122 376	33.5
Richmond-Tweed	74 898	36.7	61 708	30.4
Mid-North Coast	93 832	35.2	72 488	27.4
Northern	59 330	35.5	47 178	28.5
North Western	36 391	32.7	27 917	25.3
Central West	60 766	37.1	48 859	30.0
South Eastern	78 608	41.4	65 068	34.5
Murrumbidgee	53 179	37.4	42 645	30.2
Murray	40 990	39.2	32 021	30.9
Far West	7 085	30.9	5 633	24.8
New South Wales	2 600 257	43.1	2 298 037	38.3

(a) Excludes persons in the 'not stated' and 'overseas visitor' categories. (b) In the week preceding the census.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Access to home computers

The number of households with access to a home computer has continued to grow, but the rate of growth has slowed in recent years. In 2002, 1.5 million households (61%) in NSW had access to a home computer. That compared to just over one million households (44%) in 1998. In the Sydney SD, 67% of all households had access to a home computer in 2002 compared to 53% of households in the Balance of NSW. Outside of the Sydney SD the proportion of households with home computer access remained at 53% in 2002, not changing from 2001.

12.3 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ('000)					
Sydney SD	670	745	832	946	1 044
Balance of NSW	343	346	418	489	484
Total	1 013	1 092	1 250	1 435	1 528
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS (%)					
Sydney SD	48	52	57	63	67
Balance of NSW	38	39	47	53	53
Total	44	47	53	59	61

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

In 2002, there were increased rates of access for all family types — 'couple with dependants' households had the highest rate of access (88%) while 'single person' households had the lowest rate of 32%.

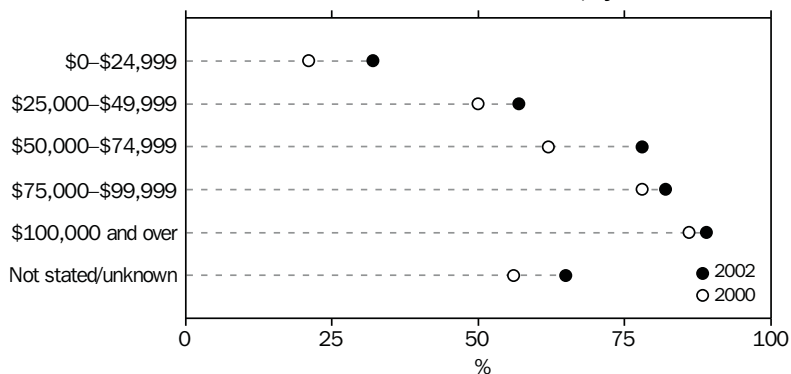
12.4 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER, By family type

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	%	%	%	%	%
Couple	34	38	43	49	57
Couple with dependants	67	69	75	82	88
Single parent	36	48	54	61	65
Single person	16	18	26	29	32
Other	53	50	55	59	66
Total	44	47	53	59	61

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

As household income increased, so did the proportion of households who had access to a home computer. In 2002, 32% of NSW households with an annual income of less than \$25,000 had access to a home computer, compared to 78% of households with an income of \$50,000–\$74,999, and 89% of households with an income of \$100,000 and over. The proportions increased across all income ranges from 2000 to 2002.

12.5 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER, By annual income



Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

In 2002, 29% of NSW households that had access to a home computer had access to more than one home computer. The proportion of households with access to more than one home computer increased with income from 15% of households with an income of less than \$25,000, to 52% of households with an income of \$100,000 and over.

Access to the Internet

In 2002, almost one half (48%) of NSW households (1,196,000) had Internet access at home, up from 33% in 2000, and 18% in 1998. The rate of growth of NSW households with home Internet access has slowed from 51% (1999–2000) and 39% (2000–01) to 10% in 2001–02. In the Sydney SD, 53% of households had Internet access, compared to 39% of households in the Balance of NSW.

12.6 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ('000)					
Sydney SD	314	392	569	758	836
Balance of NSW	92	129	216	330	360
Total	406	521	785	1 088	1 196
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS (%)					
Sydney SD	23	27	39	50	53
Balance of NSW	10	14	24	36	39
Total	18	22	33	45	48

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

In NSW, in 2002, 72% of 'couple with dependants' households had Internet access at home compared to 23% of 'single person' households.

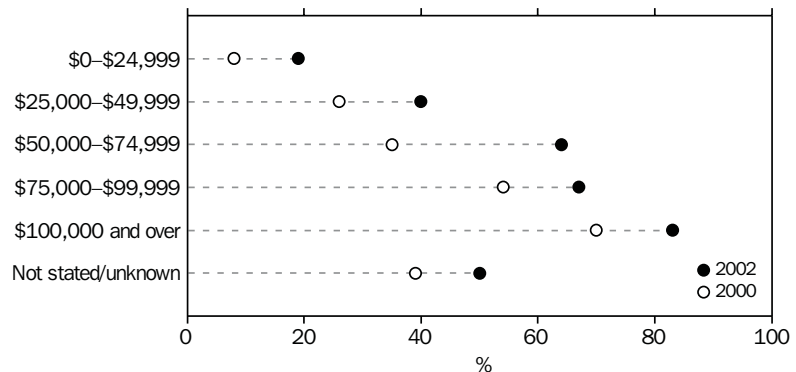
12.7 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS, By family type

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	%	%	%	%	%
Couple	16	17	26	38	46
Couple with dependants	26	36	49	63	72
Single parent	10	16	28	38	41
Single person	5	8	14	21	23
Other	26	25	41	47	52
Total	18	22	33	45	48

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

In the same way as having access to a home computer is linked to household income, households with higher incomes were also more likely to have home Internet access. In NSW in 2002, 83% of households with an annual income of \$100,000 and over had Internet access at home. This compared to 40% of households with an income of \$25,000–\$49,999, and 19% of households with an income of less than \$25,000.

12.8 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, By annual income



Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

Adults' use of computers and the Internet

During 2002, 69% of males and 66% of females in NSW used a computer. Use of a computer was most common among younger persons, with 89% of persons aged 18–24 years using a computer during 2002, compared to 70% of persons aged 45–54 years, and 19% of persons aged 65 years or over. Employed persons (81%) were more likely than unemployed persons (42%), to use a computer.

In 2002, 56% of adults used a computer at home and 43% used one at work.

12.9 PURPOSE OF COMPUTER USE AT HOME BY ADULTS(a) — 2002

Age group (years)	Personal or private purposes	Work or business related purposes	Educational or study purposes	Voluntary or community purposes
	%	%	%	%
18–24	92	24	69	7
25–34	94	59	39	9
35–44	85	61	36	15
45–54	87	61	31	16
55–64	89	45	22	18
65 or over	89	*16	*17	*12
Total	89	51	39	13

(a) More than one purpose may be nominated.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey, 2002.

During 2002, 60% of males and 55% of females in NSW accessed the Internet. Accessing the Internet was most common among younger people, with 86% of people aged 18–24 years accessing the Internet during 2002, compared to 57% of people aged 45–54 years, and 11% of people aged 65 years or over. Employed persons (72%) were more likely than unemployed persons (32%), to access the Internet.

12.10 PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE AT HOME BY ADULTS(a) — 2002

Age group (years)	Personal or private purposes	Work or business related purposes	Educational or study purposes	Voluntary or community purposes
	%	%	%	%
18–24	91	14	66	10
25–34	93	50	38	7
35–44	85	50	31	10
45–54	85	51	26	11
55–64	80	49	19	13
65 or over	89	20	10	9
Total	88	42	36	10

(a) More than one purpose may be nominated.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey, 2002.

Business use of computers and the Internet

In NSW in 2001–02, 83% of all employing businesses used computers, 71% had Internet access and 24% had a web site or home page.

The use of information technology increased as the size of the business increased. Of businesses that employed 100 or more persons: all used computers, 99% had Internet access, and 85% had a web site or home page.

Use of information technology also increased with increasing income. Almost every business with an income of \$5m or more used computers, compared to 74% of businesses with an income of less than \$100,000. Internet access increased from 60% of businesses with an income less than \$100,000 to 98% for businesses with income of \$5m or more — web presence increased over the same business income ranges from 11% to 74%.

12.11 BUSINESS USE OF SELECTED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES(a)(b) — 2001-02

	Number of businesses '000	Businesses with		
		Computers	Internet access	Web site or home page
		%	%	%
Employment size				
0-4 persons(c)	149	78	64	15
5-19 persons	70	91	80	34
20-99 persons	14	98	93	64
100 or more persons	2	100	99	85
<i>Total</i>	236	83	71	24
Total income				
Less than \$100,000	59	74	60	^ 11
\$100,000-\$999,999	134	82	69	19
\$1m-\$4.9m	31	95	88	52
\$5m or more	11	99	98	74
<i>Total</i>	236	83	71	24

(a) Proportions are of all businesses in each category. (b) For businesses whose head office was in NSW. (c) While the scope of the survey was employing businesses, it is likely that a small number of non-employers were included.

Source: ABS data available on request, Business Use of Information Technology Survey, 2001-02.

Internet activity

In the two years from the March quarter 2001 to the March quarter 2003, there was considerable growth in Internet activity in NSW. The number of subscribers increased by 38% and the volume of data downloaded also increased by 219%.

Over the same period the number of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), and points of presence, have decreased — mainly due to takeovers and mergers and rationalisation of operations.

12.12 INTERNET ACTIVITY

	Units	2001		2002		2003
		Mar qtr	Sep qtr	Mar qtr	Sep qtr	Mar qtr
ISPs(a)	no.	283	244	236	240	212
Points of presence(b)	no.	781	704	682	662	546
Access lines(b)	no.	157 253	155 291	160 100	241 541	295 563
All subscribers(b)	'000	1 284	1 446	1 441	1 583	1 770
Data downloaded(c)	million MB	337	435	676	1 132	1 074

(a) Based on state of operation not Head Office location. (b) As at the end of the reference quarter. (c) During the three months of the reference quarter.

Source: Internet Activity, Australia, March 2003 (cat. no. 8153.0).

Broadcasting

The radio and television broadcasting sectors operating in NSW include: public funded, commercial, community and subscription (pay TV) broadcasting; and open narrowcasting services. These sectors provide a wide range of information and entertainment services in English and other languages.

The federal Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts decides broadcasting policy and is responsible for the two national broadcasting organisations: the ABC and the SBS. These publicly-funded radio and television broadcasters are established by separate Commonwealth Acts, and are charged with providing services which meet national information and entertainment needs.

Responsibility for planning and licensing broadcasting services in Australia rests with the ABA. In September 2001, there were 174 radio stations (including national, commercial and community radio), and 24 television stations broadcasting in NSW.

12.13 BROADCASTING SERVICES IN NSW(a) — September 2001

Type of service	Radio				Television
	AM and FM	AM	FM	Non-BSB(b)	
National	2	3	3	—	2
Commercial	—	36	48	4	(c)22
Community(d)	—	3	75	—	—
Total	2	42	126	4	24

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Four commercial radio services are licensed to broadcast on the non-broadcasting services bands. (c) Figures include stations whose licence area covers part of NSW, as well as remote satellite services. (d) The television services are licensed as open narrowcasting services.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

National broadcasting

The ABC provides a comprehensive range of broadcasting services across Australia. In NSW, at 30 June 2003, it operated one analogue television network, one digital television network and five radio networks — Local Radio, Radio National, Classic FM, Triple J and NewsRadio. The ABC also had an Internet service, ABC Online.

In 2003, 10 digital TV broadcasting services were established, providing this new technology to the NSW Central Coast and the Illawarra region. Local Radio also launched new services at Gosford and Port Stephens.

At 30 June 2003, the ABC employed 2,041 staff in full-time equivalent positions in NSW.

12.14 ABC SERVICES — 30 June 2003

	ABC(a)	Community self-help(b)	Total
Radio services			
Local Radio	58	4	62
Radio National	51	2	53
Classic FM	19	4	23
Triple J	18	1	19
NewsRadio	3	—	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>160</i>
Television services			
Analogue TV	93	47	140
Digital TV	13	—	13
<i>Total</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>153</i>

(a) Refers to services transmitted by ABC transmitters. (b) Refers to ABC services re-transmitted by community funded transmitters.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

The SBS has specific obligations which recognise the multicultural and multilingual nature of contemporary Australian society. It provides a national multicultural television service that broadcasts programs in more than 60 languages. SBS also provides a 68 language multilingual radio service, with AM and FM stations in all metropolitan cities including Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong, as well as a national satellite network.

In NSW, SBS analogue television is broadcast on 64 transmitters (including four in the ACT). SBS also broadcasts digital television services in Sydney, Newcastle and Illawarra.

SBS radio services are broadcast on five transmitters; one AM and one FM in Sydney, one FM in Canberra, and AM in both Newcastle and Wollongong.

Regional communities, especially those in isolated areas, may have ABC or SBS services re-transmitted to their local area via the self-help scheme. There are 42 ABC and 17 SBS community self-help transmitters operating in NSW.

Commercial broadcasting

At September 2001, there were 24 commercial television services broadcasting in NSW. Many of these services broadcast within limited areas but most parts of the state receive three commercial television services.

A total of 36 AM, 48 FM, and four non-broadcasting service band¹ commercial radio services were licensed to operate in NSW. Of these, five AM and six FM services, and one non-broadcasting service band commercial service, were licensed to operate in the Sydney metropolitan area, while 31 AM and 42 FM services were licensed in regional NSW including the ACT. There were three non-broadcasting service band commercial services that were licensed to serve the whole of Australia including NSW.

1 Non-broadcasting services operate beyond the AM band but can be picked up by most commercial receivers. Licences for these services are issued by the Australian Communications Authority.

Community broadcasting

In September 2001, there were 78 community radio broadcasting services in NSW and the ACT, offering a range of community, educational and other special interest services, on a non profit basis.

Subscription TV

Subscription TV services commenced in NSW in January 1995, using microwave distribution systems and satellite transmission facilities. In September 1995, subscription TV services commenced delivery by cable, with the launch of the OPTUS Vision service. The main current subscription TV providers in NSW are AUSTAR (in regional NSW) and FOXTEL and OPTUS (in metropolitan NSW).

Postal services

The Australian Postal Corporation, trading as Australia Post, provides domestic and international postal services. The domestic carriage of letters up to 250 grams is reserved by law to Australia Post. Australia Post competes with private enterprises in providing parcel and other related postal services and products.

At 30 June 2003, Australia Post employed 13,939 postal service workers in NSW and the ACT. This represented 39% of all Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,473 PostShops, licensed post offices, community postal agencies and post points provided Australia Post services throughout NSW and the ACT in 2003. The Australia Post delivery network comprised more than 3.1 million delivery points to households and businesses in NSW and the ACT.

12.15 AUSTRALIA POST MAIL DELIVERY POINTS(a)

	30 June 2002			30 June 2003
	Total	Household	Businesses	Total
Street delivery	2 479 656	2 353 146	155 315	2 508 461
Private box/locked bags	395 380	232 497	161 015	393 512
Private and community bags	6 577	5 740	564	6 304
Roadside delivery	181 548	166 333	6 893	173 226
Counter delivery	41 288	39 285	3 299	42 584
Total	3 104 449	2 797 001	327 086	3 124 087

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australia Post.

Newspapers

Newspapers have been a major form of communication in the state since the 19th century. Excluding national newspapers, there are six main types of newspapers currently published and circulated in NSW: metropolitan dailies (Monday to Friday), metropolitan Saturday, metropolitan Sunday, regional dailies, country press weeklies and suburban weeklies.

Over the last five years the two metropolitan (capital city) dailies in NSW have been the Daily Telegraph and the Sydney Morning Herald. Daily newspaper readership has been in slow decline for many years, mainly due to the influence of the electronic media. The circulation of metropolitan daily newspapers decreased by 5% between 1999 and 2003. In the same period, metropolitan Saturday and Sunday newspapers recorded decreases of 6% and 4%, respectively. Regional daily newspaper sales have remained relatively constant over the same period.

12.16 NEWSPAPERS(a)

	1999(b)	2000(b)	2001(b)	2002(c)	2003(c)
TITLES (no.)					
Metropolitan (capital city)					
Daily	2	2	2	2	2
Saturday	2	2	2	2	2
Sunday	2	2	2	2	2
Regional daily	13	13	13	13	13
Country press	35	35	35	35	35
Suburban newspapers(d)	64	64	70	66	74
CIRCULATION ('000)					
Metropolitan (capital city)(e)					
Daily	666	646	633	634	631
Saturday	760	741	735	728	716
Sunday	1 321	1 303	1 280	1 291	1 267
Regional daily(e)	193	194	190	188	189
Country press(f)	106	106	103	n.a.	n.a.
Suburban newspapers(d)(f)	3 516	3 515	3 610	3 424	3 568

(a) Excludes National and Australian Capital Territory newspapers. (b) At 30 June. (c) At 30 September. (d) Suburban newspapers include city and country publications audited under that category by the Circulations Audit Board. (e) Figures are based on average net paid sales. (f) Figures are based on average net distribution.

Source: Audit Bureau of Circulations; Circulations Audit Board.

Bibliography

Australia

- Business Use of Information Technology, Australia*, cat. no. 8129.0
Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, cat. no. 8146.0
Internet Activity, Australia, cat. no. 8153.0

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

Development, income and land use

Agricultural development

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in New South Wales (NSW) has been largely determined by rainfall, topography, the quality of the soil and accessibility to markets. Many factors have since influenced this pattern including improvements in transportation, cultivation methods, seed varieties, fertilisers, soil conditioners and breeding programs. Mechanisation and scientific research, including pest and disease control, together with a trend towards more intensive farming techniques, have also been major contributors.

The availability of water has been, and will remain, central to the nature and extent of the state's agricultural development. Over a wide area of NSW rainfall is low and irregular, yet at times flooding can be a serious problem. This makes the control of water resources essential to the maintenance of a viable agricultural sector. The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops. Controlled use of artesian water has also influenced the agricultural development of inland regions.

For many years after the establishment of the colony, the main agricultural activity in NSW was wool growing, although some contraction of this industry occurred with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the Central Districts. Subsequently, the widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reduced the dominance of single activity operations to the extent that using livestock in conjunction with growing cereals is now common practice. The principal agricultural activities in NSW, in terms of value of agricultural production, are now wheat growing, wool growing, the raising of cattle for meat production, and cotton growing. NSW also produces nearly all of Australia's rice crop.

Administration

NSW Agriculture is the state authority responsible for agricultural industries. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture, seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity and ensures the marketing of safe produce.

Source of statistics

The principal sources of the agricultural commodity statistics presented in this chapter are the Agricultural Commodity and Livestock Products collections. The Agriculture Commodity collection usually takes the form of the Agricultural Commodity Survey, but every five years — most recently in 2000–01 — an Agricultural Census is conducted.

The NSW share of Australian agriculture

Throughout Australia, income from agriculture declined sharply in 2002–03 due to the drought. This was particularly evident in NSW which accounted for only 2% of the Australian total agricultural income in 2002–03 (down from 20% in the previous year).

13.1 AGRICULTURAL INCOME, Current prices

	NSW(a)	Aust.	NSW as a proportion of Aust.
	\$m	\$m	%
1998–99	720	4 957	14.5
1999–2000	923	6 005	15.4
2000–01	1 477	8 384	17.6
2001–02	2 557	12 676	20.2
2002–03	93	4 982	1.9

(a) Includes ACT.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Value of commodities produced

Estimates of the value of commodities produced are derived by multiplication of the price and quantity of agricultural commodities. The gross value is the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place.

In the year ended 30 June 2002, the gross value of agricultural commodities produced in NSW was \$10.2b. NSW accounted for 26% of the value of Australian agricultural production and remained the highest contributor among all states.

For the year ended 30 June 2002, the gross value of crops produced was \$5.7b, up 17% from the previous year. Wheat remained the most significant crop in NSW with a gross value of \$2b (up by 33%). Over the same period there were increases in the gross value of barley (up 17% to \$264m), canola (up 9% to \$273m) and cotton (up 4% to \$930m). By contrast, there was a decrease of 7% in the gross value of rice produced to \$323m. Grapes remained the highest value fruit crop with an increase in gross value of 24% to \$315m.

For the year ended 30 June 2002, the gross value produced from livestock slaughterings and other disposals was \$2.9b, a 22% increase from the year ended 30 June 2001. Increases were recorded in cattle and calves (up 15% to \$1.6b), sheep and lambs (up 68% to \$572m), pigs (up 23% to \$342m), and poultry (up 6% to \$452m).

The estimate of gross value of livestock products increased slightly for the year ended 30 June 2002 to \$1.6b.

13.2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED(a)

	Gross value		
	2000	2001	2002
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	4 610	4 909	5 720
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	1 898	2 403	2 933
Livestock products(b)	1 429	1 524	1 580
Total	7 936	8 837	10 233

(a) Reference period for all commodities is the year ended 30 June. (b) Totals for 2000 and 2001 include gross value of honey and beeswax — total for 2002 excludes these commodities.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0).

Land use

In 2001–02, there were 41,650 establishments in NSW with agricultural activity. These establishments occupied a total area of 63.4 million hectares (ha). The Statistical Divisions (SDs) with the greatest number of establishments undertaking agricultural activity were Northern (6,300 establishments), Central West (5,600) and Murrumbidgee (4,800). The SDs with the largest area devoted to agricultural activity were North Western (16.0 million ha), Far West (13.3 million ha) and Murray (9.6 million ha).

Northern SD had the largest area devoted to crops and also had the largest number of beef cattle. Central West SD had the largest area devoted to growing sown pastures, South Eastern SD had the largest number of sheep and lambs, and Murray SD had the largest number of dairy cattle.

13.3 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS — Year ended 30 June 2002

Statistical Division	Establishments no.	Area of holding		Native or naturalised pasture '000 ha	Sown pasture(b) '000 ha	Sheep and lambs '000	Milk cattle(c) '000	Beef cattle '000
		'000 ha	'000 ha					
Sydney	1 794	^ 70	8	^ 25	*10	*7	13	^ 22
Hunter	2 963	1 393	61	691	233	463	^ 69	457
Illawarra	994	^ 129	^ 3	^ 49	44	n.p.	^ 52	^ 65
Richmond-Tweed	3 037	422	^ 63	^ 178	28	^ 10	^ 41	200
Mid-North Coast	3 118	740	22	^ 418	81	n.p.	69	262
Northern	6 301	7 954	1 565	^ 4 066	1 203	5 679	^ 9	1 735
North Western	4 347	15 973	1 399	^ 9 466	830	6 602	5	737
Central West	5 603	5 334	1 232	1 708	1 430	7 073	^ 16	638
South Eastern	4 374	2 533	176	996	940	7 129	^ 56	416
Murrumbidgee	4 835	^ 5 983	1 157	^ 2 363	793	5 300	^ 7	526
Murray	3 992	^ 9 573	937	^ 5 249	764	4 293	91	465
Far West	292	13 283	12	^ 8 810	n.p.	1 931	—	^ 69
New South Wales	41 651	63 386	6 635	34 019	6 356	38 491	428	5 593

(a) Area used for cropping excludes pastures and grasses. (b) Includes lucerne. (c) Excludes house cows.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Agricultural Survey*.

Crops and pastures

General

During the year ended 30 June 2002, 6.6 million ha of land in NSW were used for cropping, and 6.4 million ha were sown pasture (down from 6.7 million ha in 2001).

Wheat, oats and barley are grown predominantly west of the Great Dividing Range, in a belt extending down the middle of the state from Northern SD down to Murray SD.

Cotton is grown mainly along the Barwon, Darling, Namoi, Macintyre and Macquarie Rivers in the Northern and North Western SDs.

Most rice production is undertaken in the Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs in three areas; the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation Area. NSW accounts for almost all of the Australian rice crop.

Oilseeds and grain legumes are grown in the Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs in the south of the state and the Northern and Richmond-Tweed SDs in the north of the state.

Sugarcane is grown in the north of the state in the Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast SDs, on the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond Rivers. Although the NSW crop accounts for less than 10% of Australian production, sugarcane growing is an important agricultural activity in these parts of the state. NSW crops have a two year growth period, while Queensland varieties are harvested annually.

Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in the coastal areas and in the Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs, while those grown for processing are generally grown in the Central West, Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs.

Citrus, pome (apples, pears), and stone fruit are predominantly grown in the Sydney, Central West, South Eastern, Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs. Other fruits and nuts are grown in the Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast SDs. Grapes are concentrated in the Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs.

Principal crops

The most recent data in the following tables apply to the year ended 30 June 2002, and do not fully reflect the impact of the drought which has continued to affect most areas of the state since that time.

13.4 PRINCIPAL CROPS — Year ended 30 June

	Area(a)		Production		NSW 2001–02 as a proportion of Aust.	Yield	
	2000–01	2001–02	2000–01	2001–02		2000–01	2001–02
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	%	tonnes/ha	tonnes/ha
Cereals for grain							
Barley	615	665	1 253	1 382	17	2.0	2.1
Sorghum	258	258	770	767	38	3.0	3.0
Maize	26	28	178	246	54	6.7	8.7
Oats	168	231	246	320	22	1.5	1.4
Rice	175	143	1 625	1 179	99	9.3	8.3
Triticale	126	138	329	334	39	2.6	2.4
Wheat	3 671	3 446	7 867	8 043	33	2.1	2.3
Legumes							
Lupins for grain	92	106	127	123	10	1.4	1.2
Oilseeds							
Canola	523	534	836	715	41	1.6	1.3
Other crops							
Sugar cane (cut for crushing)	18	^25	1 826	^2 886	9	102.5	114.4
Cotton lint	351	^304	454	^477	71	1.3	1.6

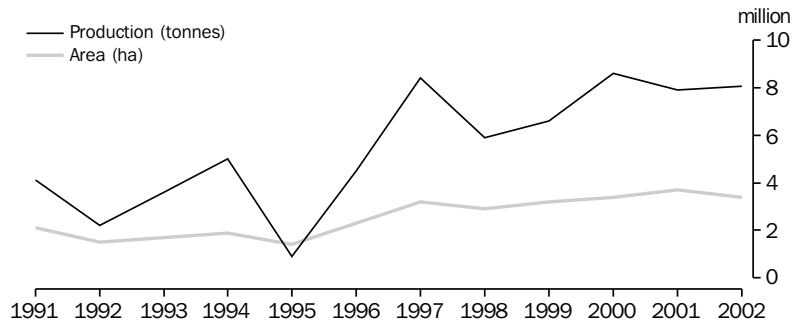
(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (cat. no. 7121.0).

Wheat

From 2000–01 to 2001–02, the production of wheat increased slightly to 8 million tonnes. In the last decade, there has been a significant increase in wheat production, with annual fluctuations, including a significant decrease in 1994–95, due to drought conditions experienced throughout much of NSW.

13.5 WHEAT FOR GRAIN(a)



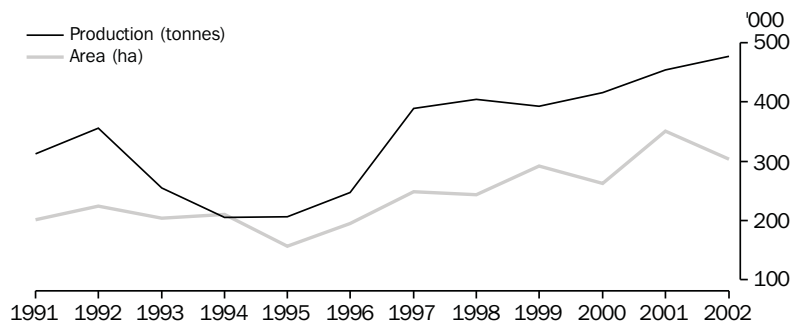
(a) Data for years prior to 2000 are for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 onwards are for the year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)*.

Cotton

From 2000–01 to 2001–02, although the area sown to produce cotton lint in NSW decreased by 13% (to 304,000 ha), the production of cotton lint increased by 5% to 477,000 tonnes.

13.6 COTTON LINT(a)



(a) Data for years prior to 2000 are for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 onwards are for the year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)*.

Rice

NSW produces 99% of Australia's rice.

In 2001–02, the area of rice planted decreased 18% to 143,000 ha, with reduced water availability and lower price expectations identified as reasons for the fall. Total production was down by 27% to 1.2 million tonnes as a result of reduced plantings and lower average yields, which occurred after a cold start to the growing season.

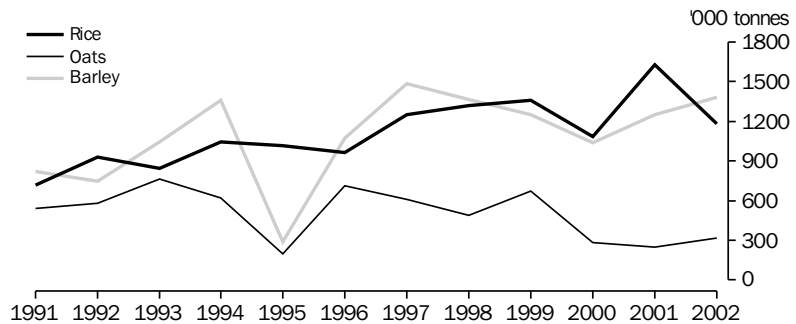
Oats

Between 2000–01 and 2001–02, the area of oats sown for grain increased by 38% to 231,000 ha. Production increased by 30% to 320,000 tonnes, although the yield fell from 1.5 to 1.4 tonnes per ha. In 2001–02, NSW produced 22% of Australia's oats.

Barley

The area sown to barley increased by 8% to 665,000 ha in 2001–02, and production increased 10% to 1.4 million tonnes due to an increased yield of 2.1 tonnes per ha.

13.7 RICE, OATS AND BARLEY, Production of grain(a)



(a) Data for years prior to 2000 are for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 onwards are for the year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (cat. no. 7121.0).

Oilseeds

The principal oilseed crop in NSW is canola, which accounts for 91% of the total area planted to oilseeds and 90% of total oilseed production. Sunflower and soybeans are other oilseed crops. Oilseeds also produce protein meals as a residue from crushing, and these are widely used as a livestock feed. In 2001–02, there were 585,000 ha planted to oilseed crops, producing 796,000 tonnes of oilseed. Of that total, plantings of canola accounted for 715,000 tonnes, 41% of Australia's total canola production. Since the previous year canola yields decreased by 19% to 1.3 tonnes per ha, due to the onset of dry conditions in some of the main growing areas.

Sugar cane

After falling by 27% the previous year, sugar cane production increased by 58% to 2.9 million tonnes in 2001–02. The area of sugar cane cut for crushing also increased by 39% to 25,000 ha.

Grain legumes

The most significant grain legumes in NSW are lupins for grain. Although the area sown to lupins for grain increased by 15% to 106,000 ha, production declined to 123,000 tonnes. This is only 10% of Australia's total production.

Pastures

To improve their nutritional value for stock (particularly beef cattle), pastures can be sown with lucerne, clovers, medics and grasses, or cereal grains such as oats, wheat and barley. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products, reduce soil erosion and improve soil quality.

Most hay is produced from pastures and grasses cut for hay — lucerne accounted for 94,000 ha of pasture and contributed 389,000 tonnes of hay, while other pastures contributed 370,000 tonnes. In addition, in 2001–02, 73,000 ha of cereal and other crops were cut to produce 213,000 tonnes of hay, down from 264,000 tonnes the previous year.

13.8 HAY — Year ended 30 June

	Area(a)		Production		Yield	
	2000–01	2001–02	2000–01	2001–02	2000–01	2001–02
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes/ha	tonnes/ha
Cut for hay						
Crops cut for hay						
Cereal crops	49	65	252	190	5.2	3.0
Non-cereal crops	4	*8	12	^23	2.9	^2.9
Pastures and grasses cut for hay						
Lucerne	90	94	513	389	5.7	4.1
Other pasture and grasses	91	^101	322	^370	3.6	3.7
Total	181	195	836	759	..	..

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)*.

Vegetables

Potatoes are the principal vegetable crop grown in NSW. Potatoes accounted for 31% of the total vegetable growing area in the state during 2001–02, and 158,500 tonnes of potatoes were produced. Other significant vegetable crops were sweet corn (41,400 tonnes), onions (39,300 tonnes), tomatoes (34,800 tonnes), lettuce (27,200 tonnes), rockmelon and cantaloupe (21,500 tonnes), carrots (20,800 tonnes), and pumpkins (20,000 tonnes).

In 2001–02, the only vegetable crops for which NSW produced a significant proportion of Australia's total crop were sweet corn (51% of Australia's total), cucumbers (37%) and mushrooms (31%).

There was large growth in the production of cucumbers to 5,300 tonnes, but this was still significantly less than the 1999–2000 production of 9,600 tonnes.

Production of tomatoes fell significantly from 60,300 tonnes in 1999–2000, and 103,200 tonnes in 2000–01, to only 34,800 tonnes in 2001–02.

13.9 SELECTED VEGETABLES — Year ended 30 June

	Area		Production		Yield	
	2000–01	2001–02	2000–01	2001–02	2000–01	2001–02
	ha	ha	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes/ha	tonnes/ha
Cabbages	461	^445	17 804	*18 993	38.6	^42.7
Carrots	1 032	763	29 095	20 820	28.2	27.3
Cauliflowers	487	^521	12 346	*13 449	25.4	^25.8
Cucumbers	507	478	1 358	5 262	2.7	11.0
Lettuce	1 046	^1 011	25 274	^27 188	24.2	^26.9
Marrows, squashes and zucchini	249	*301	1 364	*2 359	5.5	^7.8
Melons						
Rock and cantaloupe	1 000	^812	34 983	21 480	35.0	26.4
Water	539	*524	9 129	*11 117	17.0	^21.2
Mushrooms	39	^52	11 856	^12 438	306.7	^237.0
Onions, white and brown	969	^956	39 529	^39 253	40.8	41.1
Potatoes	6 852	6 912	160 093	158 526	23.4	22.9
Pumpkins	1 753	^1 185	25 212	^20 036	14.4	^16.9
Sweet corn	3 508	3 473	53 516	^41 377	15.3	11.9
Tomatoes	1 626	^1 096	103 176	^34 789	63.5	^31.8

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)*.

Fruit

Major fruit crops in NSW include citrus, grapes, apples, pears, bananas and stone fruit. There has been a trend in recent years towards a more diverse range of fruit crops, characterised by the expansion of tropical and sub-tropical berry and nut growing.

Citrus

Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit grown in NSW, both in number of trees and production. In 2001–02, total production of oranges was 195,600 tonnes, down from 258,100 tonnes the year before, with poor growing conditions reported. NSW produced 43% of Australia's total orange crop.

Pome

Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. In 2001–02, there were 1.8 million apple trees — aged four years and over — producing 71,600 tonnes of apples, about one-fifth of Australia's production.

Stone

Peaches are the principal stone fruit produced in NSW. Production of peaches fell slightly in 2001–02 to 12,700 tonnes, 14% of Australia's total.

NSW produces a large proportion of Australia's total production of cherries (57% in 2001–02), plums and prunes (35%) and nectarines (22%).

Nuts

Macadamia nuts were the principal nut crop grown with NSW producing 16,800 tonnes in 2001–02, two-thirds of Australia's production.

13.10 SELECTED TREE FRUIT — Year ended 30 June

	Production		
	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Citrus			
Lemons and limes	5 266	6 509	^ 6 631
Mandarins	7 946	4 743	^ 2 650
Oranges	237 698	258 124	195 579
Pome			
Apples	66 992	58 790	71 635
Pears (excl. Nashi)	1 759	1 348	1 192
Stone			
Cherries	2 923	3 513	^ 3 849
Nectarines	12 411	7 411	^ 6 472
Peaches	18 364	13 866	12 723
Plums and prunes	8 031	9 952	^ 8 883
Other fruit			
Avocados	4 908	4 338	* 3 363
Nuts			
Macadamia	15 504	14 180	16 846

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)*.

Grapes

In 2002, the area under cultivation with grape bearing vines was 34,000 ha, a 10% increase from 2001. Since 1998 the total area of vineyards has grown 68%. Over 90% of grape production is used for wine-making.

Total grape production in NSW grew 30% from the 2001 to 2002 harvest — in the same period Australia's total production grew 13% to achieve its fifth successive record year. Production in NSW has more than doubled since 1998.

In 2002, 55% of NSWs total production was of white grapes, representing 29% of Australia's total white grape production.

13.11 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF VINEYARDS

Year of harvest	Area of vines		Grape production(a)			
	Bearing ha	Total(b) ha	Wine-making tonnes	Drying tonnes	Table and other tonnes	Total tonnes
1998	17 108	22 197	175 321	31 438	11 228	217 987
1999	22 525	28 744	270 236	19 137	14 128	303 501
2000	26 058	32 269	287 954	24 509	14 155	326 618
2001	31 043	34 559	323 687	14 066	10 956	348 709
2002	34 005	37 381	415 026	26 193	11 078	452 297

(a) Fresh weight. (b) Includes not yet bearing vineyards.

Source: Australian Wine and Grape Industry, 2002 (cat. no. 1329.0).

Bananas and other fruit

The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by banana growing. During 2001–02, 31,600 tonnes of bananas were cut from a total of 2,600 ha of banana trees, 10% of Australia's production. Other fruits grown in NSW include blueberries, strawberries and pineapples.

Livestock and livestock products

General

The climate, terrain and vegetation of NSW are well suited for the breeding and grazing of livestock. The early economic progress of the state was closely linked to the development of the livestock industry.

Sheep grazing continues to be the main livestock production activity across the state. Beef cattle are also found in all SDs of NSW.

Dairying is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the state, with the main concentrations of farms occurring in the Mid-North Coast and Hunter SDs.

Pigs are mainly raised in the Murray, Central West and Richmond-Tweed SDs. Poultry raising is largely confined to the Sydney, Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Northern SDs.

In the following tables data are presented on livestock numbers for 2001–02, whereas livestock product data are for 2002–03.

Sheep

The Merino is still the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is primarily a wool producing breed and is found in all districts of the state where sheep are raised. British breeds and the various cross breeds are mainly used for prime lamb production, while Australian breeds, such as Corriedale and Polwarth, are suited to the production of both meat and fleece. At 30 June 2002, there were 38.5 million sheep on 17,700 establishments. The state's total flock decreased by 6% (2.4 million head) in the year to 30 June 2002, in line with a decrease in flock numbers in most other states in the country. Numbers were affected by dry conditions in some areas and continuing low returns for wool.

13.12 SHEEP(a)

	2000	2001	2002
	'000	'000	'000
Sheep (1 year and over)	31 742	30 204	28 285
Lambs (under 1 year)	11 663	10 684	10 206
Total sheep and lambs	43 405	40 887	38 491

(a) At 30 June.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)*.

Lambing

The greater part of lambing in NSW takes place during the winter and spring months, although a proportion of ewes are reserved for autumn lambing. Seasonal conditions, availability of fodder, and estimated returns for lambs' wool and prime lambs for slaughter, each play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and the number of lambs marked (lambs that survive birth to be counted in the production flock). In 2001–02, the lambing percentage was 83%, compared to 85% in 2000–01. While the number of ewes mated during 2001–02 remained approximately the same as the previous year, the fall in lambing percentage resulted from a 3% decrease (to 14.2 million) in the number of lambs marked.

13.13 LAMBING PERCENTAGES(a)(b)



(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated. (b) Data for years prior to 2000 are for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 onwards are for the year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)*.

Wool production

Most wool produced in NSW is exported as greasy wool though there has been an increase in the amount of initial processing undertaken locally prior to export. Variations in the value of wool have resulted from fluctuations in the market (which responds to international influences) and changes in the level of local production.

Total wool production in 2001–02 was 208,400 tonnes, down 11% from the previous year's production.

Mutton and lamb

In 2002–03, there were 5.3 million sheep slaughtered for human consumption, producing 106,100 tonnes of mutton (which represented decreases of 8% and 13% respectively from 2001–02). There were 4.4 million lambs slaughtered in 2002–03 (a decrease of 4% from 2001–02), producing 85,300 tonnes of lamb meat (a 7% decrease from the previous year).

13.14 SHEEP SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED: Original

	Units	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Animals slaughtered				
Sheep	'000	5 858	5 713	5 282
Lambs	'000	4 203	4 559	4 389
Meat produced				
Mutton	tonnes	126 838	121 844	106 106
Lamb	tonnes	82 907	91 401	85 304

(a) For human consumption.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0).**Milk cattle**

At 30 June 2002 the state's commercial dairy herd was 428,000 head of cattle, the same level as the previous year. Between 2000–01 and 2001–02, the number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle decreased from 2,200 to 1,800 in line with a downward trend in recent years due to the deregulation of the industry in 2000.

13.15 MILK CATTLE(a)

	2000	2001	2002
	'000	'000	'000
Cows in milk and dry	276	268	273
Other milk cattle	163	161	156
Total milk cattle(b)	440	428	428

(a) At 30 June. (b) Excludes house cows.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (cat. no. 7121.0).**Dairy products**

While the actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded, the figures shown below represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories. In 2002–03, 1,300 million litres of whole milk were received in NSW, a similar level as the previous two years. In the same year, cheese production decreased to 21,400 tonnes.

13.16 PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

	Units	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Whole milk(a)	million L	1 326	1 343	1 302
Cheese	tonnes	22 772	22 683	21 396

(a) The actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and these figures represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories.

Source: *Dairy Australia*.**Meat cattle**

At 30 June 2002, the meat cattle herd in NSW was 5.6 million animals, a decrease of 3% since 30 June 2001 while the number of establishments raising meat cattle remained fairly constant at around 25,000 over the same period.

13.17 MEAT CATTLE(a)

	2000	2001	2002
	'000	'000	'000
Bulls and bull calves(b)	116	137	147
Calves under one year	1 542	1 581	1 350
Cows and heifers one year and over	2 801	2 849	2 852
Other cattle one year and over	1 071	1 219	1 244
Total meat cattle and calves	5 531	5 786	5 593

(a) At 30 June. (b) Used or intended for service.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (cat. no. 7121.0).

Beef and veal

In 2002–03, 2.2 million cattle and calves were slaughtered for human consumption. Since 2001–02, beef and veal production increased slightly to 488,000 tonnes.

13.18 CATTLE SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED: Original

	Units	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Animals slaughtered				
Cattle	'000	1 828	1 813	1 931
Calves	'000	226	206	246
Meat produced				
Beef	tonnes	461 380	460 964	471 498
Veal	tonnes	14 214	12 992	16 493

(a) For human consumption.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)*.

Pigs

At 30 June 2002, there were 960 establishments in NSW with pigs, a small decrease from 990 the previous year. The number of pigs also decreased slightly from 845,000 to 833,000.

13.19 PIGS(a)

	2000	2001	2002
	'000	'000	'000
Boars	4	5	5
Breeding sows and gilts	86	102	98
Other pigs	620	738	729
Total	710	845	833

(a) At 30 June.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)*.

Pig meat

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption remained at 1.9 million, while pig meat production declined slightly to 140,000 tonnes.

13.20 PIGS SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED: Original

	Units	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1 740	1 885	1 861
Pig meat produced	tonnes	130 371	144 146	140 247

(a) For human consumption.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)*.

Poultry

Poultry farming in NSW is split between two distinct and highly specialised industries — egg production and meat production. The fowls bred for egg production combine a high egg laying rate with low flock mortality, while meat-producing strains of fowls, ducks, turkeys, geese and game birds are bred for fast growth and an improved feed/meat conversion rate. At 30 June 2002, there were 3.6 million chickens kept for egg production (down 6% from 30 June 2001) and 29.8 million chickens kept for meat production (down 4% from 30 June 2001).

13.21 POULTRY(a)

	2000	2001	2002
	'000	'000	'000
Chickens			
For egg production	3 564	3 862	3 617
For meat production	35 192	30 924	29 832
Total	38 756	34 786	33 449

(a) At 30 June.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (cat. no. 7121.0).

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, the number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption decreased by 4% to 150 million. Similarly, the dressed weight of chicken meat produced decreased by 6% to 256,400 tonnes.

13.22 CHICKENS SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Units	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Number slaughtered	'000	151 687	156 682	149 917
Dressed weight	tonnes	244 302	273 445	256 445

(a) For human consumption.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0).

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The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

Mining

The Australian mining industry began in 1788 when stone was quarried and clay was dug for the building of dwellings and other structures. Since then — and especially since the discovery of gold near Bathurst in 1851 — mining has provided considerable stimulus to the development of New South Wales (NSW) and has remained an important contributor to the Australian economy. It provides the nation's basic industrial requirements — construction materials, fuels and industrial raw materials.

NSW has deposits of copper, tin, gold, silver, lead, zinc and coal. While there has been a resurgence in copper and gold mining since the 1980s, coal mining, first established in 1799 near Newcastle, still remains the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW.

Source of statistics

Data on the mining industry are collected annually by the ABS as part of its economic statistics program. Data are collected from those mining businesses classified to Mining (Division B) in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification — these include the subdivisions Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction, Metal ore mining, Other mining, and Services to mining.

Statistics relating to coal production are obtained from the statutory body Coal Services Pty Ltd. Other production data are collected by the Department of Mineral Resources.

Measuring output

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are generally recorded in the form in which they leave the mine or the associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Metallic minerals production is recorded as concentrate if there has been treatment (e.g. ore dressing or elementary smelting) at, or near, the mine. If no treatment is undertaken production is recorded as ore. In the case of coal, the quantity and value shown are ex-washery.

Summary of operations

In 2000–01, the value of total minerals produced in NSW was \$7.0b of which \$5.0b was generated by the coal mining industry. Silver-lead-zinc production remained a major contributor to NSW production, accounting for \$700m during the year.

For 2000–01, income from sales of goods and services across all mining industries in NSW (excluding Services to mining) was \$6.0b. NSW made the fourth highest state contribution to the total national income from sales of mining goods and services, at just under 12%. The highest contributors were Western Australia (43%), Queensland (21%) and Victoria (12%).

At 30 June 2001, NSW accounted for 22% of total mining employment, ranking third behind Western Australia (37%) and Queensland (26%).

14.1 SELECTED MINING INDUSTRIES, NSW and ACT(a) — 2000-01

	Units	1999-2000	2000-01
Employment at 30 June(b)	no.	12 741	11 705
Sales of goods and services(c)	\$m	6 004.1	6 025.9
Industry value added	\$m	2 414.7	2 673.5
Industry value added per person employed	\$'000	692.6	228.4
Wages and salaries(d)	\$m	1 065.7	1 012.0
Wages and salaries per person employed	\$'000	83.6	86.5

(a) Includes all mining industries other than those in Subdivision 15 (Services to mining).

(b) Includes working proprietors. (c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income. (d) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Mining Operations, Australia* (cat. no. 8415.0).

Private mineral exploration

Mineral exploration involves the search for mineral deposits and the continuing appraisal of deposits by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. Mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations are excluded.

During 2002-03, expenditure on mineral exploration in NSW (excluding petroleum) was \$58.8m, an increase of 22% from the previous year. Exploration for gold (up 27% to \$19.9m) accounted for 34% of total expenditure.

14.2 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Mineral sought	\$m	\$m	\$m
Coal	11.3	n.p.	15.6
Copper	3.3	2.5	2.1
Silver, lead, zinc	8.0	2.7	7.4
Nickel, cobalt	6.9	n.p.	n.p.
Gold	16.3	15.7	19.9
Other(a)	11.4	n.p.	n.p.
Total	57.2	48.3	58.8

(a) Includes mineral sands, diamonds, tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram and construction materials.

Source: *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia* (cat. no. 8412.0).

Review of selected commodities

Coal

Black coal mining is the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW. It accounted for 78% of income from mining in NSW in 2001-02 and is an important export earner for the state.

The principal coal producing centres in NSW are the Gunnedah coalfield (including the Gunnedah and Narrabri areas), the Hunter coalfield (including the Muswellbrook and Singleton areas), the Newcastle coalfield (including the Cessnock and Lake Macquarie areas), the Western coalfield (including the Lithgow and Ulan areas) and the Southern coalfield (including the Wollongong and Burragorang Valley areas).

Coking coals are suited to the production of metallurgical coke used in steel works while high quality thermal coal is used by power stations. All districts produce bituminous grade steaming coal but the Hunter coalfield also supplies high volatility coking coal. Low sulphur and ash are significant environmental attributes of NSW coal.

Between 2000–01 and 2001–02, saleable production of coal increased by 4% from 110 million tonnes to 114 million tonnes. Domestic consumption in NSW decreased by 1% in the same period. The majority of coal was consumed by power stations (83%) and the steel industry (15%). In 2001–02, exports accounted for 69% of the NSW coal market and were valued at a record \$4.7b, an increase of 23%.

14.3 COAL SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Stocks at start of year	9 606	10 365	11 721
Net production of saleable coal			
Northern district	81 692	83 716	87 317
Southern district	10 521	11 449	11 102
Western district	12 979	15 075	15 875
Total	105 192	110 240	114 294
Interstate movement			
Imports(a)	197	146	41
Exports	1 025	1 023	1 024
Overseas exports	72 389	75 856	77 506
Consumption	31 182	32 333	31 895
In transit and unaccounted for	-34	182	369
Stocks at end of year	10 365	11 721	16 000

(a) Imports may include a small amount from overseas sources.

Source: Coal Services Pty Ltd.

Metallic minerals

While Broken Hill is the major site in NSW for metallic mineral production, a number of other important deposits in the state are being mined. Since the 1970s, there has been significant production of lead and zinc from mines at Cobar, and at Woodlawn near Goulburn. Most of the copper production in NSW comes from Cadia, Cobar, and Parkes. The Peak, a major underground mine near Cobar, began production in 1992 and is a significant producer of gold as well as copper, zinc and lead. The Northparkes mine commenced production in 1994, initially as an open cut gold mining operation, with underground copper-gold mining commencing in 1995. In recent years there have been large increases in the available reserves of gold and copper in NSW due to the commencement of operations at the large Cadia project near Orange in July 1998 and at the new Ridgeway mine, which opened in April 2002.

The value of metallic mineral production in NSW (calculated at average annual market prices) declined from \$1.43b in 2000–01 to \$1.18b in 2001–02 mainly as a result of weaker base metal prices and a decline in production.

14.4 METALLIC MINERALS

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
PRODUCTION (tonnes)(a)			
Antimony	1 585	1 251	1 604
Copper	124 000	130 000	122 000
Gold	20	19	19
Silver	144	141	113
Lead	151 000	125 000	115 000
Zinc	266 000	269 000	236 000
Tin	n.a.	n.a.	424
Total	542 749	525 411	475 160
VALUE (\$'000)(b)			
Antimony	2 174	2 372	2 887
Copper(c)	344 800	438 300	350 700
Gold	293 000	303 000	332 000
Silver	39 000	40 000	31 000
Lead	112 000	112 000	104 000
Zinc	487 000	533 000	356 000
Tin	n.a.	n.a.	3 058
Total	1 277 974	1 428 672	1 179 645

(a) Contained metal in ore and concentrate. (b) Value is calculated using average annual market prices. (c) Includes the value of cathode copper.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Construction materials

Construction materials comprise sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, and dimension stone (sandstone, granite, slate and marble quarried in blocks or processed into slabs and tiles). Sandstone quarrying and processing is situated mainly on the Hawkesbury sandstone formation in the Central Coast area which provides large quantities of sandstone for architectural use. Deposits of trachyte, granite and marble, which are suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in NSW.

Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, as used for railway ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Illawarra, Penrith, Peats Ridge and Kulnura areas.

The demand for construction materials is typically responsive to the level of activity in the local building and construction industries. The value of construction materials quarried during 2001-02 fell from \$429m to \$389m. Crushed and broken stone was the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for 52% of the value of production. Fine aggregates (construction sand) and gravel were the next largest contributors to the total value of production (22% and 14% respectively).

14.5 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)			
Dimension stone(a)	32	27	28
Crushed and broken stone	17 620	16 256	15 110
Gravel(b)	4 565	3 644	3 087
Fine aggregates (construction sand)	10 498	8 769	8 262
Other materials(c)	9 692	8 435	6 932
Total	42 406	37 131	33 419
VALUE (\$'000)			
Dimension stone(a)	4 504	4 588	4 827
Crushed and broken stone	215 371	218 568	203 168
Gravel(b)	74 639	65 543	55 520
Fine aggregates (construction sand)	100 361	92 214	86 885
Other materials(c)	49 476	47 646	39 050
Total	444 350	428 560	389 450

(a) Granite, marble, sandstone, slate etc. quarried in blocks or processed into slabs or tiles.

(b) Includes decorative aggregate. (c) Includes unprocessed construction materials (ridge gravels, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or fill and loam used for horticultural purposes.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Industrial minerals

Industrial minerals include mineral sands, limestone, clays and gemstones.

While limestone is present in huge quantities in NSW, the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to the market, and deposits close to Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong are scarce. Approximately 50% of NSW produced limestone is used for cement manufacturing with the remainder used in a wide range of agricultural, metallurgical and chemical applications. The main production areas supplying cement manufacture are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, Cow Flat and Attunga.

Until recently, all NSW mineral sand production has come from sands along the mid north coast between Tomago and Kempsey, and the far north coast between Byron Bay and the Queensland border. The exploration focus has now shifted to the large inland mineral sand deposits in the Murray Basin. The principal mineral sands are rutile and zircon. Titanium dioxide pigment, for use in paints, plastics and paper, is produced from rutile. Zircon is used as a valuable refractory material.

Structural clays are used to manufacture building products such as bricks and pavers. The Sydney region, which is the largest market, is also the source of about 80% of the state's total output. Other clays include cement clay/shale, kaolin and bentonite.

Significant quantities of opals are mined at Lightning Ridge with a smaller contribution from White Cliffs. Sapphires are mined around Glen Innes and Inverell and most of these are exported as uncut stones.

The total value of industrial minerals produced in 2001–02 was \$124m, an 11% decrease from the previous year. This was mainly due to a decline in the estimated value of opal production.

14.6 INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)			
Mineral sands(a)	19	15	12
Limestone	4 164	4 031	4 077
Clays(b)	2 335	2 538	2 184
Other industrial minerals	811	833	941
Gemstones(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
VALUE (\$'000)			
Mineral sands(a)	10 077	9 874	8 426
Limestone	28 560	28 718	29 045
Clays(b)	13 436	14 160	12 373
Other industrial minerals	22 363	23 226	23 606
Gemstones(c)	42 173	63 575	51 046
Total	116 609	139 553	124 496

(a) Includes ilmenite, rutile and zircon. (b) Includes structural, cement, kaolin and refractory clays and bentonite clay. (c) Includes opal, rhodinite and sapphire.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Energy

The energy sector encompasses all activities associated with the production, transformation, distribution and use of energy. Energy is a vital input to all sectors of the economy and affects the standard of living of Australia's people. In NSW in 2001–02, energy consumption was 1,038 petajoules (PJ), which was 32% of Australia's total energy consumption.

Primary sources of energy

There are six major sources of energy in NSW: oil; natural gas; coal; water for hydro-electricity production; bagasse (a combustible waste product of the sugar industry); and wood. Coal is the main source of energy, providing 83% of total primary energy sourced in NSW during 2001–02 — 69% of NSW coal is exported.

14.7 PRIMARY ENERGY SOURCES IN NSW(a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
ENERGY (PJ)(b)				
Oil(c)				
Crude				
Overseas	248.6	197.1	283.3	287.1
Interstate	167.1	229.5	151.9	145.3
Refined				
Interstate	60.7	67.0	84.7	94.9
Overseas	88.5	61.1	92.9	86.6
Total oil	564.9	554.6	612.8	613.9
Natural gas	126.2	132.4	123.7	115.0
Coal(d)	3 380.7	3 465.6	3 636.6	3 887.8
Hydro-electricity	14.6	14.3	15.1	12.5
Bagasse and wood	42.5	43.3	41.8	43.3
Electricity imports	9.6	9.5	12.5	12.5
Total	4 138.5	4 219.6	4 442.4	4 685.0
PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%)				
Oil(c)				
Crude				
Overseas	6.0	4.7	6.4	6.1
Interstate	4.0	5.4	3.4	3.1
Refined				
Interstate	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0
Overseas	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.8
Total oil	13.6	13.1	13.8	13.1
Natural gas	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.5
Coal(d)	81.7	82.1	81.9	83.0
Hydro-electricity	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bagasse and wood	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Electricity imports	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

(a) Adjusted for stock movements. (b) Quantities of individual sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. (c) Oil usage figures refer to the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill-Wilcannia and Riverina districts. (d) Includes imports.

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

Electricity generation and distribution

Electricity was first introduced in Australia for electric lighting as a supplement to, and then replacement of, coal gas for the lighting of houses, factories and streets. The first electric lighting of streets occurred in Tamworth in 1888 and Sydney's Pyrmont powerhouse opened in July 1904.

In 1949, construction began on the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme. It is owned by the NSW, Victorian and Australian Governments, and was corporatised in 2002. The purpose of the scheme is to collect, store and divert water for irrigation and electricity generation.

The total installed capacity of the principal generating plants in NSW at 30 June 2002 was 12,147 megawatts (MW) (excluding the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric scheme).

The total electricity generated in NSW from major power plants (excluding the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme) in 2001-02 was 63,811 gigawatt hours (GWh), a decrease of 1.4% from the previous year.

In 2001–02, NSW imported 6,184 GWh of electricity. This amount includes energy imported from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, Queensland and Victoria. In the same period, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority delivered 3,819 GWh of electricity which was traded through the national electricity market.

TransGrid (the NSW electricity transmission authority) is the State owned corporation responsible for the management, operation, control and maintenance of the state's high voltage electricity transmission system.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is carried out by licensed electricity retailers. At 30 June 2002, there were 18 retailers holding NSW licences with the majority of retail sales continuing to be made through the four State owned electricity supply authorities, which also operate the distribution networks within NSW:

- Australian Inland
- Country Energy
- Energy Australia
- Integral Energy.

Total electricity consumption in NSW in 2001–02 was 60,383 GWh and 401.4 GWh was exported (including to the ACT). The maximum daily demand for energy in NSW in 2001–02 was 12,074 MW.

14.8 PRIMARY ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS

	1998–99	1999–2000	2001–02
TOTAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMED (GWh)			
Residential	17 720	17 792	19 168
Other	39 448	40 723	41 215
Total	57 168	58 515	60 383
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS			
Residential	2 394 806	2 456 669	2 536 495
Other	455 846	424 807	439 526
Total	2 850 652	2 881 476	2 976 021
AVERAGE USE (KWh)(a)			
Residential	7 399	7 242	7 557
Other	86 538	95 862	93 771

(a) 1 GWh = 1 million kilowatt hours (KWh).

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

Gas distribution and consumption

In 2001–02, natural gas accounted for 10% of total energy end-use in NSW. The amount of natural gas sold through gas networks was 101.1 PJ.

14.9 PRIMARY GAS CONSUMERS — 2001–02

	Gas sales	Consumers	Average use
	TJ(a)	no.	MJ(a)
Residential	21 749	1 015 037	21 427
Commercial	11 964	27 426	436 228
Industrial	67 419	515	130 910 680
Total	101 132	1 042 978	..

(a) 1 terajoule (TJ) = 1 million megajoules (MJ). 1 petajoule (PJ) = 1,000 TJ.

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

Natural gas was first made available to Sydney consumers with the completion, in 1976, of a 1,351 kilometre (km) overland supply pipeline from Moomba, in South Australia. Since then, natural gas has been made available to Wollongong, Newcastle and many regional areas through the construction of lateral pipelines.

The majority of gas supplies to NSW are sourced from the Cooper basin in South Australia, but supplies from the Gippsland basin, in Victoria, are increasing.

In August 1998, the NSW and Victorian natural gas networks were linked, enabling the carriage of 20 PJ of gas per year — expandable to 90 PJ per year — in either direction.

In August 2000, the 795 km Eastern Gas Pipeline began delivering gas from the Gippsland Basin into the Sydney metropolitan market. The pipeline has an initial capacity of 60 PJ of gas per year, expandable to 110 PJ per year, and enables NSW to obtain gas from a second major source.

NSW has large resources of coal seam methane, some of which are being used for power generation. There are currently three coal seam methane power stations in NSW — a 55.6 MW station at the Appin Mine, a 41.2 MW station at nearby Tower Mine and a 5 MW station at the Tahmoor Colliery.

Petroleum products

Presently, NSW has no commercial petroleum production and relies entirely on imports from interstate and overseas. However, sedimentary basins with petroleum resource potential cover about 60% of NSW and the potential exists for significant petroleum discoveries. There are some 30 petroleum exploration licences in force covering all the major basins in NSW.

NSW has two oil refineries which produce a range of refined products including petrol, aviation fuels, solvents and lubricating oils. The Clyde Refinery, owned by Shell, has a crude oil production capacity of 86,000 barrels per stream day and the Kurnell refinery, owned by Caltex, has a crude oil production capacity of 116,000 barrels per stream day.

A guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products. In 2001–02, petrol accounted for 51%, diesel for 28% and aviation fuel for 17% of petroleum products by volume sold in NSW for use as energy sources. Generally the consumption of petroleum fuels in the manufacturing industry has declined since the 1970s as fuels previously used in process heating applications have been replaced by natural gas.

Alternative energy sources

Hydro-electricity accounts for most of the renewable energy used in NSW.

There are also some low capacity sources of renewable energy such as solar, wind and biomass. Energy produced by these generators is sold as Green Power by electricity retailers.

Consumption of energy

In 2001–02, the sectors using the largest amounts of energy in NSW were transport (43% of end-use consumption) and industry (38%). Domestic consumption accounted for 12% of the total and the commercial sector used 7%. Of the total energy used in 2001–02, 49% came from oil, 16% from coal, 10% from gas and 21% from electricity.

In 2001–02, NSW had Green Power sales of 165.8 GWh, 47% of this was to the NSW Government.

14.10 ENERGY CONSUMPTION — 2001–02

	Fuel type					Total
	Oil(a)(b)	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Wood and bagasse	
ENERGY (PJ), BY EACH CONSUMER SECTOR						
Transport	440.4	2.5	—	2.4	—	445.2
Commercial	14.7	13.4	0.6	47.5	0.1	76.4
Industrial	52.1	61.1	167.2	96.4	14.4	391.2
Domestic	4.5	21.7	0.1	69.8	28.8	124.9
Total	511.6	98.8	167.8	216.0	43.3	1 037.6
PROPORTION OF FUEL TYPE USAGE (%), BY EACH CONSUMER SECTOR						
Transport	86.1	2.5	—	1.1	—	42.9
Commercial	2.9	13.6	0.4	22.0	0.2	7.4
Industrial	10.2	61.9	99.6	44.6	33.3	37.7
Domestic	0.9	22.0	—	32.3	66.5	12.0
PROPORTION OF CONSUMER SECTOR (%), USING EACH FUEL TYPE						
Transport	98.9	0.6	—	0.5	—	..
Commercial	19.3	17.6	0.8	62.3	0.1	..
Industrial	13.3	15.6	42.7	24.6	3.7	..
Domestic	3.6	17.4	—	55.9	23.1	..
Total	49.3	9.5	16.2	20.8	4.2	..

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. (b) Includes Liquid Petroleum Gas.

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

Household energy use and Green Power

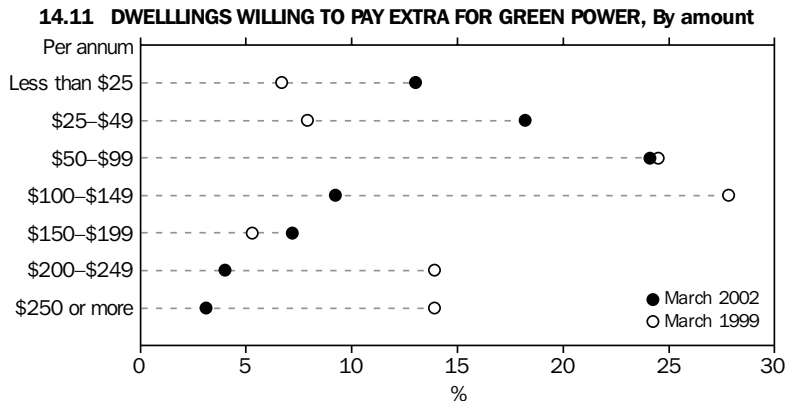
The 2002 ABS Survey of Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices provided information on energy conservation, energy usage in the household, use of Green Power, and household appliances.

Electricity was the main source of energy for NSW households, being used in virtually every household (99.6%). However, other sources of energy in dwellings include: gas (46%), wood (15%) and solar energy (3%). The most common sources of energy were:

- for cooking — electricity (68%) and gas (32%)
- for heating water — electricity (79%; comprising 33% peak and 46% off-peak), gas (23%) and solar energy (2%)
- for space heating — electricity (44%), gas (24%), wood (12%) and oil (2%).

Very few dwellings in NSW (1% or 25,100 dwellings) were connected to Green Power and this proportion had not changed since March 1999. Of those dwellings that were not connected to Green Power, 24% of householders were aware of Green Power schemes, while 74% were not.

Of householders whose dwelling was not connected to Green Power, one-quarter said that they would be willing to pay more for their energy. Of these, nearly one-quarter (24%) were willing to pay between \$50 to \$99 extra per annum, while 18% were willing to pay \$25 to \$49 extra per annum. Since March 1999, the extra amount that people have been willing to pay has declined.



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

The most widely owned household appliances in NSW are refrigerators and televisions, with over 99% of households having one of each. Ownership of most types of white goods increased between March 1999 and March 2002. The most dramatic increases were in the ownership of airconditioners (up 63%), dishwashers (23%) and clothes dryers (13%). The situation was similar for non-white goods. Increases were recorded for ownership of computers (up 41%), microwaves (9%) and stereo systems (8%). Ownership of portable fans decreased slightly over the period, but there was a 12% increase in ownership of ceiling fans.

14.12 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IN HOUSEHOLDS — March 2002

	Households '000	Proportion of all households %
White goods		
Refrigerator	2 466.7	99.8
Washing machine	2 333.5	94.4
Clothes dryer	1 493.2	60.4
Separate freezer	890.2	36.0
Airconditioner	1 074.7	43.5
Dishwasher	917.6	37.1
<i>Total dwellings(a)</i>	<i>2 472.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Non-white goods		
Ceiling fan	927.7	37.5
Television	2 454.8	99.3
Video recorder	2 197.3	88.9
Vacuum cleaner	2 356.3	95.3
Microwave	2 193.1	88.7
Stereo system	2 007.3	81.2
Portable fan	1 660.7	67.2
Computer	1 484.4	60.0
<i>Total dwellings(a)</i>	<i>2 472.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one item per household can be specified.

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

The most common type of heating used in households in NSW as at March 2002 was non-ducted electric heating (31%). From March 1999 to March 2002, the proportions of households using electric and wood combustion heating declined 10% and 12% respectively, while the proportions of households using reverse cycle heating and gas increased by 69% and 11% respectively. The most frequently identified reasons for households choosing a particular type of heating in March 2002 were cost (30%) and the heating system already installed (27%).

14.13 HEATING IN HOUSEHOLDS — March 2002

	Households '000	Proportion of all households %
Electric		
Ducted electric	43.8	2.2
Not ducted electric	633.2	31.3
Gas		
Ducted gas	78.4	3.9
Not ducted gas	506.7	25.1
Reverse cycle		
Ducted reverse cycle	162.7	8.1
Not ducted reverse cycle	243.9	12.1
Wood		
Wood combustion heater	250.2	12.4
Wood fire-open	29.6	1.5
Pot belly heater	*12.8	*0.6
Oil fired heater	40.0	2.0
Floor slab heating	15.2	0.8
Other	*4.5	*0.2

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

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The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

Industry development

Manufacturing industries in New South Wales (NSW) grew quickly from Federation in 1901. Railway and building construction created thousands of new manufacturing jobs for boilermakers, engineers, iron founders and brickmakers. This growth was interrupted during the Depression years of the early 1930s, although by 1938–39, the value of production was 22% greater than a decade earlier. Manufacturing led the recovery out of the Depression, in particular when demand for the industry's output was boosted by the requirements of World War II and later through the post-war backlog of consumer demand.

The 1960s saw a steady expansion in both the size and range of locally manufactured products. However, in more recent times, the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change due to changing government policy, pressure from competing imports, and the general state of the world economy.

Following the 'stagflation' of the Australian economy in the 1970s, manufacturing responded to economic recovery in the 1980s more slowly than other sectors. The electronic and footwear industries were in decline by the end of the 1970s, followed by heavy industry in the 1980s. The closure of the Newcastle steelworks in 1999 brought an end to large scale steelmaking in the Hunter region while the 1990s also saw a marked decline in activity in the Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather industry in NSW.

Source of statistics

The principal source of manufacturing statistics is the manufacturing survey conducted by the ABS each year.

The ABS also collects data on the quantities of selected major manufacturing commodities produced, generally on a sub-annual basis.

Structure of manufacturing

The manufacturing industry is subdivided into a number of more detailed groupings, and these subdivisions are used in the following tables.

The manufacturing industries subdivisions employing the largest number of people in NSW at June 2001 were Machinery and equipment manufacturing (20% of total NSW manufacturing employment), Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (18%) and Metal product manufacturing (18%).

Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing generated the largest manufacturing sales and service income (22% of total for NSW), followed by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (19%), Metal product manufacturing (18%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (17%).

In terms of contribution to industry value added, the state's major manufacturing industries in 2000–01 were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (20% of total for NSW), Metal product manufacturing (19%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (18%).

15.1 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT UNITS — 2000–01

Manufacturing industry subdivision	Employment at end of June(a) no.	Wages and salaries(b) \$m	Sales and service income \$m	Industry value added \$m
Food, beverage and tobacco	52 989	2 269.1	17 177.8	4 681.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	15 201	476.1	2 525.6	681.1
Wood and paper product	19 813	743.4	4 762.0	1 510.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	35 299	1 633.7	6 863.0	2 668.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	34 121	1 573.8	14 878.5	3 104.6
Non-metallic mineral product	10 991	534.5	3 021.3	1 175.5
Metal product	52 033	2 189.5	14 104.8	4 339.8
Machinery and equipment	58 744	2 559.6	13 163.1	4 115.4
Other	16 409	525.9	2 162.9	790.7
Total	295 600	12 505.7	78 659.1	23 067.4

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8221.0)*.

Growth trends

Manufacturing employment in NSW decreased by 3% between June 2000 and June 2001. Over the same period, total Australian manufacturing employment decreased by 1%. Manufacturing sales and service income for NSW increased by 2% in the year to 2000–01, while total Australian sales and service income increased by 5% over the same period.

Other significant movements for NSW in 2000–01 affected Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing — which experienced decreases in employment, and sales and service income, of 12% and 10% respectively — and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing, which experienced decreases in employment, and sales and service income, of 11% and 13% respectively. By contrast, employment in Metal product manufacturing increased by 8%, and sales and service income increased for both Machinery and equipment manufacturing and, Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (increases of 13% and 11% respectively).

15.2 CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND SALES AND SERVICE INCOME — 1999–2000 to 2000–01

Manufacturing industry subdivision	Employment %	Sales and service income %
Food, beverage and tobacco	-5.8	1.7
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	-11.5	-10.0
Wood and paper product	1.9	1.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	-14.7	-13.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	-1.5	10.6
Non-metallic mineral product	-11.3	-12.5
Metal product	7.6	-0.5
Machinery and equipment	2.2	12.9
Other	-3.5	5.5
Total	-2.8	2.0

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8221.0)*.

Characteristics of the workforce

In NSW, manufacturing employment was dominated by males working full-time (65% of manufacturing employees). The main exception was in the Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing industry, which had more females than males working full-time (47% and 34% respectively). The highest proportions of total male employment within a manufacturing industry were in Metal product manufacturing (85%) and Wood and paper product manufacturing (80%). The most significant industry for male part-time employment was Printing, publishing and recorded media (9% of employment).

The highest proportion of total female employment was recorded in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (64%). Females made up a greater proportion of part-time employment in all of the manufacturing industries except Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing and Other manufacturing. Female part-time employment was most significant in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (17% of employment), and Printing, publishing and recorded media (16%).

In NSW, the proportion of male full-time employment was higher for the manufacturing industry compared to all industries (65% and 48% respectively), while the proportion of female part-time employment was lower for the manufacturing industry compared to all industries (8% and 20% respectively).

15.3 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS — August 2003

Manufacturing industry subdivision	NSW								Aust.	
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Full-time	Part-time
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Food, beverage and tobacco	60.0	6.5	29.6	4.0	59.3	6.8	25.5	8.4		
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	33.8	1.8	47.3	17.1	37.8	3.3	42.8	16.0		
Wood and paper product	75.8	4.3	12.0	7.9	75.3	4.0	14.1	6.6		
Printing, publishing and recorded media	40.3	8.5	35.3	15.9	49.9	7.6	26.6	16.0		
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	62.4	1.1	25.8	10.6	65.9	2.5	23.8	7.7		
Non-metallic mineral product	75.0	2.6	14.8	7.6	74.7	5.0	13.4	6.8		
Metal product	82.4	2.8	9.5	5.2	83.7	2.2	9.6	4.5		
Machinery and equipment	76.1	1.2	15.5	7.2	78.7	2.5	13.7	5.1		
Other	69.9	6.8	18.4	4.8	70.4	6.0	15.9	7.7		
Total	65.4	3.9	22.2	8.4	68.3	4.2	19.4	8.0		

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Capital expenditure

NSW manufacturers accounted for 26% of capital expenditure by Australian manufacturers. Private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW totalled \$2,967m for 2002–03, which was 21% of the private new capital expenditure by all NSW businesses within the scope of the survey (excluded are businesses in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Government administration and defence, Education, and Health and community services).

15.4 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES

	NSW manufacturing			Proportion of total NSW capital expenditure	Proportion of total Aust. manufacturing capital expenditure
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m		
1996–97	395	2 680	3 075	22.5	30.2
1997–98	600	3 050	3 650	25.0	33.2
1998–99	335	2 570	2 906	19.8	30.2
1999–2000	338	2 416	2 755	17.8	27.2
2000–01	279	2 228	2 508	16.7	27.4
2001–02	182	2 293	2 476	18.3	27.0
2002–03	265	2 701	2 966	20.5	26.2

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0); ABS data available on request, *Private New Capital Expenditure Survey*.

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Housing Dwellings and occupancy

The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides a range of information on housing in New South Wales (NSW). At 7 August 2001, there were 2,571,500 private dwellings in NSW, of which 2,343,700 were occupied. This represented an increase of 8% since 1996 in the number of occupied private dwellings. The average number of people per occupied private dwelling declined slightly over the same period, from an occupancy rate of 2.7 to 2.6 people per dwelling. In 2001, there were 227,900 unoccupied private dwellings in NSW, an increase of 7% on the corresponding 1996 census figure.

Type of dwellings

Between 1996 and 2001, the number of occupied houses in NSW increased by 8% to 1,866,000, while the total number of occupied flats, units and apartments increased by 14% to 418,400. The number of caravans, cabins, houseboats and other dwelling types decreased by 7% to 39,500. In 2001, occupied houses comprised 80% of total occupied private dwellings in NSW, with flats, units and apartments contributing 18% of the total.

16.1 NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, By dwelling structure — 7 August 2001

	Sydney SD	Hunter SD	Illawarra SD	Balance of NSW	NSW
Occupied private dwellings					
Houses(a)	1 069 515	195 888	124 679	475 937	1 866 019
Flats, units or apartments	343 518	15 319	15 608	43 928	418 373
Caravans, cabins, houseboats	4 965	3 456	2 226	15 447	26 094
Other(b)	6 931	1 022	762	4 678	13 393
Not stated	13 465	1 625	926	3 782	19 798
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 438 394</i>	<i>217 310</i>	<i>144 201</i>	<i>543 772</i>	<i>2 343 677</i>
Unoccupied private dwellings	108 297	24 310	21 064	74 192	227 863
Total	1 546 691	241 620	165 265	617 964	2 571 540

(a) Includes Separate houses, semidetached, row or terrace houses, Townhouses etc. (b) Includes improvised homes, tents, sleepers out, houses or flats attached to shops, offices etc.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**16.2 NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, By dwelling structure and dwelling location(a) —
7 August 2001**

	Caravan park	Marina	Manufactured home estate	Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)	Other	Total
Separate house	656	7	2 632	887	1 643 841	1 648 023
Semidetached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.						
One storey	9	—	3	6 264	105 650	111 926
Two or more storeys	5	—	—	974	105 090	106 069
Total	14	—	3	7 238	210 740	217 995
Flat, unit or apartment						
In a one or two storey block	31	—	11	8 403	139 794	148 239
In a three storey block	—	—	—	1 040	134 701	135 741
In a four or more storey block	—	—	—	571	125 117	125 688
Attached to a house	3	—	—	4	8 697	8 704
Total	34	—	11	10 018	408 309	418 372
Other dwelling						
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	19 393	146	2 647	4	3 904	26 094
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	183	—	5	—	1 786	1 974
House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.	30	—	—	—	11 386	11 416
Total	19 606	146	2 652	4	17 076	39 484
Not stated	1 006	18	346	3 276	15 152	19 798
Total	21 316	171	5 644	21 423	2 295 118	2 343 672

(a) Some cells have been randomly adjusted to maintain confidentiality.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Home ownership

In the mid-1960s, the proportion of people in NSW who owned their own home peaked at over 70%. The level of home ownership in both 1986 and 1991 was 68%. By 1996, it had decreased to 65%. By 2001, there had been a further decrease in the home ownership rate to 64%, with 41% of occupied private dwellings in NSW owned outright by their occupants and 23% of dwellings being purchased by their occupants via mortgage repayments. In 2001, 28% of dwellings were being rented.

The proportion of homes owned outright by their occupants varied across NSW in 2001, ranging from 23% in the Inner Sydney Statistical Subdivision (SSD) to 56% in the Far West SSD. The highest proportions of dwellings being purchased were in the SSDs of Outer South Western Sydney (38%) and Outer Western Sydney (36%).

House price indexes

House price indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for each of the eight capital cities. Separate price indexes have been constructed for established houses and for project homes. The indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in price level between cities.

In 2002–03, the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989–90 = 100.0) was 233.0. This represented an increase of 21% over the previous year. The Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 145.2, an increase of just under 3% between 2001–02 and 2002–03.

Finance for home purchase

The value of lending for owner-occupied housing in NSW increased by 8% in 2002–03 to \$44.3b. Commitments for the construction of dwellings decreased by 5% to \$2.8b, reversing a 45% increase in the previous year. Commitments for the purchase of established dwellings increased slightly to \$27.6b, while the value of loans for re-financing of established dwellings increased by 34% to \$10.4b. Low home loan interest rates, and the funds made available through the First Home Owner Grant Scheme, have continued to encourage home purchases over 2002–03.

16.3 VALUE OF HOUSING LOANS

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Loans approved to individuals for housing				
Construction of dwellings	3 268	2 074	3 006	2 863
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	1 129	1 171	1 508	1 337
Purchase of established dwellings	21 636	21 165	27 311	27 579
Re-financing of established dwellings	4 993	6 387	7 715	10 372
Alterations and additions	1 271	1 155	1 587	2 190
Total	32 297	31 953	41 127	44 342
Type of lender				
Banks	26 396	24 946	30 579	33 519
Permanent building societies	1 264	1 494	2 054	2 028
Other (housing finance)	4 636	5 513	8 493	8 796
Total	32 297	31 953	41 127	44 343

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0); ABS data available on request, *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation Survey*.

Commonwealth housing assistance

The Australian Government makes grants to the states under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) for the provision of housing assistance such as long-term government-subsidised rental housing, and rental assistance to low income households and individuals in the private rental market. These grants enhance the funding supplied by the states and territories themselves. The objective of the Agreement is to provide housing assistance to people on low incomes and other people who are unable to access or maintain adequate and appropriate housing. Under the CSHA, the Australian, state and territory governments aim to provide housing that is affordable, secure and appropriate to consumers.

There have been a series of Commonwealth State Housing Agreements since 1945. A new CSHA has been negotiated for the five years from 2003–04 to 2007–08. During 2003–04, all states are expected to finalise Bilateral Agreements with the Australian Government, which set out strategic directions and priorities for housing assistance over the five years of the new CSHA.

16.4 COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS, Australian Government payments to NSW

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Purpose of payment	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
CSHA Base Funds(a)	253.0	249.8	246.6	243.8
Community Housing Program	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.7
Aboriginal Rental Housing Program	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
Crisis accommodation	13.4	13.4	12.4	13.4
GST compensation	. .	23.0	23.0	23.0
Total	305.9	325.6	321.3	319.7

(a) Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for subsidised rental housing managed by local government, community or welfare organisations, as well as rental subsidies from private renters, and rent and mortgage assistance.

Source: Department of Housing.

Historically, the CSHA has been the principal source of funding for direct housing assistance in NSW. In addition, a stamp duty rebate of up to \$6,000 in Sydney and \$4,000 in regional NSW has been available under the NSW Government's First Home Plus scheme. Since July 2000 an additional program called the First Home Owners Scheme, funded by the Australian Government, has been in operation. This scheme provides a \$7,000 grant to buyers of first homes. For a time, a further grant of up to \$7,000 was also available to first home buyers of new homes. However, this additional grant was later scaled back to a maximum of \$3,000, and then removed.

The Australian Government also provides assistance to home buyers under other schemes such as the Mortgage Assistance, Defence Service Homes and Housing Loans Insurance schemes. It also provides indirect assistance to private tenants who are social security recipients through Commonwealth Rent Assistance, an income supplement related to the level of rent paid.

State housing assistance

In 2002-03, the state budget allocation for housing assistance in NSW was \$551m.

Public housing

The NSW Department of Housing is the largest provider of public housing in Australia. Rental housing forms the major part of direct housing assistance in NSW. At June 2003, there were 129,185 public housing dwellings in NSW. Of these, just over 3% (3,914) were leased from the private market.

The level of demand for public housing has declined in recent years. The number of people on the waiting list at 30 June 2003 was 80,188, down from an estimated 96,000 one year before.

At 30 June 2003, there were 125,640 households receiving ongoing assistance in public housing. During 2002-03, the number of new households housed was 10,462.

Community housing

Administered by the Office of Community Housing within the Department of Housing, and managed by community based housing providers, community housing is an important component of the overall housing assistance strategy in NSW.

At 30 June 2003, there were 11,408 properties in the community housing sector (excluding crisis accommodation). Of these dwellings 5,429 were leased from the private market, with the remainder being owned by the Land and Housing Corporation on behalf of community housing organisations. During 2002–03, 2,519 new households were housed in community housing (excluding crisis accommodation).

The community housing sector also provides crisis accommodation for individuals and families who are homeless, in crisis and in need of transitional support to move toward independent living. At 30 June 2003, there were 1,285 crisis accommodation dwellings in NSW.

Mortgage assistance

The NSW Department of Housing operates the Mortgage Assistance Scheme to assist low-income households facing short-term difficulty in meeting their mortgage commitments. While interest rates have been at relatively low levels, demand for this assistance has also been relatively low. In 2002–03, 166 home buyers received up to 12 months of mortgage assistance.

Housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The NSW Government passed the Aboriginal Housing Bill in June 1998 which provided a legislative framework for the establishment of the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) as a single agency to manage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing in NSW.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing is provided by:

- community based Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing providers
- the NSW government through the AHO.

At 30 June 2003, there were 4,055 AHO dwellings and over 4,100 Aboriginal community-owned dwellings providing ongoing housing to around 7,750 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in NSW. About half the community-owned dwellings have been funded through the CSHA-funded Housing Aboriginal Communities Program (HACP) and half through the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission.

During 2002–03, 440 additional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households were allocated housing in AHO dwellings.

Indigenous Housing Organisations

The Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) was conducted by the ABS in 2001. The survey identified 205 Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) in NSW (including the Australian Capital Territory (ACT)), compared to 235 in 1999 (when the survey was last run). In both years, NSW contained 33% of the IHOs in Australia. In 2001, IHOs in NSW and the ACT were responsible for 4,088 dwellings (19% of the Australian total), up from 4,029 in 1999.

The activities of the IHOs in NSW (including the ACT) were targeted more towards urban housing than for housing in discrete communities (75% of the IHOs in 2001). This is because the majority of Indigenous people in NSW tend to live in larger, predominantly non-Indigenous centres. NSW had only 60 of the 1,216 identified discrete Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities in Australia in 2001.

In 2001, 98% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations in NSW (including the ACT) received one or more types of income, either from housing grants (34%), rents (97%), business enterprises (3%) and other sources (3%). Of those which received housing grants, 23% received a grant from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) while 71% received a grant from the NSW or ACT government. In 2001, total rental income from IHO dwellings was \$9.7m, at an average rent of \$46 per dwelling per week.

Other forms of housing assistance

Financial assistance is provided by the Department of Housing to households in the private housing market who are in financial need. Assistance is provided with bonds and advance payments, and may also be granted for payment of rental arrears. In 2002–03, such assistance was provided to 36,544 households.

In addition, a number of other programs are provided to assist clients with specific needs including rental subsidies to low-income private sector tenants living with HIV/AIDS and to those with disabilities.

Construction

Building statistics

Building and construction statistics are viewed by economic analysts and commentators as leading indicators of the general level of economic activity, employment and investment.

Building statistics are used extensively in monitoring state and national building construction activity by both public and private sector organisations. The state government and local government authorities make use of these statistics for management and planning purposes.

In the private sector, major manufacturers or suppliers of building materials, building and construction firms, industry associations, market consultants and private individuals use these statistics for planning, decision making and researching the economic, social and financial aspects of residential and non-residential building activity.

Sources of building statistics

Statistics for building approvals in NSW are compiled from: permits issued by local government authorities (and by approved private certifiers) in areas subject to local government building control; permits issued by licensed building surveyors; and contracts let — or day labour work authorised by — commonwealth, state, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics on building activity are compiled from information supplied by: builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity; individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account; and commonwealth, state, local and semi-governmental authorities.

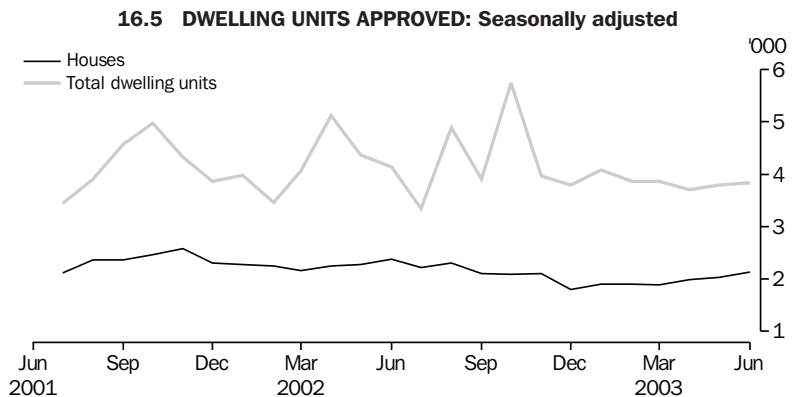
Scope and coverage of building statistics

ABS building statistics relate to building structures such as houses, flats and shops, but exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage and other similar types of construction.

Value of building jobs

The series for total dwelling units — which includes approvals for medium and high density dwellings — tends to be more volatile than the series for houses. This is because a considerable number of medium or high density dwelling approvals can occur simultaneously when a large scale building project proceeds. The number of dwelling units approvals has remained at around 4,000 per month for the six months to June 2003. The continuation of low interest rates has contributed to this.

In the June quarter 2003, the average number of (seasonally adjusted) private sector new houses approved per month was 2,034, an increase on the average of 1,888 per month recorded in the previous quarter.



Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (cat. no. 8731.1).

In 2002–03, the value of building work, in all stages of construction, increased significantly from the year before.

In 2002–03, the value of building jobs approved in NSW was \$15,430m, an increase of 16% since 2001–02. There were large increases in approvals for shops (up 62%) and offices (up 50%). The value of new houses approved in 2002–03 (\$4,365m) was slightly lower than the figure for 2001–02, but 50% higher than the figure for 2000–01.

The value of building work under construction for 2002–03 (\$15,359m) was 19% higher than the figure recorded for the previous year. For the same period, the value of offices under construction increased 41% to \$1,526 and total residential construction increased by 20%.

The value of building work completed during 2002–03 was \$14,298m, an increase of 27% since 2001–02. The value of building work completed on new houses increased by 19% to \$4,373m, and the total of all residential construction completed increased by 31%. The value of non-residential building work completed was \$4,625m, an increase of 19% from the previous year — the most significant non-residential increase was for buildings classified as ‘other’ which were up by 41%.

16.6 VALUE OF WORK, By stage of construction and class of building: Original

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
APPROVED					
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	3 706.9	4 362.1	2 906.1	4 416.6	4 364.5
Other new residential	2 581.0	2 459.0	1 991.3	3 111.9	3 675.9
Alterations and additions(b)	1 186.3	1 359.8	1 144.1	1 436.0	1 645.1
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	646.1	1 183.8	567.6	690.4	1 116.6
Factories	346.1	322.6	238.4	304.8	324.6
Offices	857.1	792.1	1 063.7	885.1	1 327.9
Educational	391.3	397.2	355.1	730.5	539.6
Other	2 317.7	1 818.2	1 421.5	1 775.1	2 435.4
Total	12 033.0	12 694.3	9 687.7	13 349.4	15 430.1
COMMENCED					
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	3 721.7	4 464.5	2 866.2	4 342.6	4 572.1
Other new residential	2 499.4	2 589.8	2 285.0	3 579.8	4 042.0
Alterations and additions(b)	1 293.4	1 380.9	1 163.6	1 536.8	1 768.6
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	824.6	878.0	723.3	905.3	1 155.6
Factories	311.1	324.9	204.8	338.1	295.6
Offices	1 126.6	756.6	1 068.3	842.8	1 235.0
Educational	374.2	412.9	395.2	658.6	521.2
Other	1 941.9	2 118.4	1 395.4	1 750.2	2 262.7
Total	12 092.9	12 925.9	10 101.7	13 954.1	15 852.7
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD					
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	1 982.4	2 438.9	1 700.1	2 432.0	2 781.0
Other new residential	3 183.1	2 829.0	2 519.7	4 036.4	4 905.0
Alterations and additions(b)	912.4	839.9	709.4	971.9	1 212.5
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	853.1	1 007.2	1 285.1	1 224.3	1 374.0
Factories	179.6	195.2	132.1	240.4	294.4
Offices	2 057.1	1 393.2	742.7	1 082.5	1 526.2
Educational	433.7	422.6	506.1	669.1	533.0
Other	3 468.0	2 616.7	1 805.3	2 245.6	2 733.2
Total	13 069.4	11 742.7	9 400.5	12 902.2	15 359.4
COMPLETED					
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	3 431.0	4 081.8	3 709.0	3 659.6	4 373.1
Other new residential	2 647.8	3 276.3	2 950.8	2 317.4	3 616.6
Alterations and additions(b)	1 307.0	1 579.7	1 342.0	1 378.8	1 683.0
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	910.8	846.0	701.1	1 003.7	944.0
Factories	330.2	325.0	270.7	239.8	246.8
Offices	1 000.8	1 730.7	1 768.9	733.4	822.2
Educational	347.7	446.8	382.0	515.0	673.2
Other	2 467.5	3 241.4	2 259.0	1 379.3	1 938.5
Total	12 442.8	15 527.8	13 383.6	11 227.0	14 297.5

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales (cat. no. 8752.1)*; *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (cat. no. 8731.1)*.

The value of building work done during 2002–03 by the private sector was \$14,464m, an increase of 24% from the previous year. Over the same period, the value of building work done in the public sector decreased 2% to \$1,242m. The total value of building work done during 2002–03 was \$15,706m, which was a 22% increase on the 2001–02 figure.

16.7 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, By ownership and class of building: Original

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR					
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	3 552.2	4 375.4	3 296.3	3 970.8	4 625.4
Other new residential	2 895.8	3 128.5	2 356.6	2 931.6	4 069.9
Alterations and additions(b)	1 421.2	1 581.6	1 215.1	1 487.5	1 819.6
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	835.0	1 071.2	953.5	748.0	1 052.8
Factories	330.0	331.3	231.6	281.0	277.9
Offices	1 435.1	1 446.2	877.3	833.0	925.2
Educational	127.4	181.1	126.6	188.4	279.2
Other	1 950.9	1 843.7	1 052.7	1 147.3	1 414.1
Total	12 547.5	13 959.2	10 109.8	11 587.7	14 464.2
PUBLIC SECTOR					
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	36.9	24.9	22.0	19.0	18.8
Other new residential	99.9	86.6	119.0	86.7	44.4
Alterations and additions(b)	26.4	25.2	15.8	24.5	24.8
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	5.4	8.2	3.9	7.8	5.8
Factories	6.7	2.3	0.5	3.4	0.6
Offices	82.8	147.0	90.1	139.4	84.9
Educational	258.4	319.5	324.0	357.4	356.2
Other	931.8	916.0	537.0	625.8	706.6
Total	1 448.3	1 529.7	1 112.3	1 264.0	1 242.1
TOTAL					
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	3 589.1	4 400.3	3 318.3	3 989.8	4 644.2
Other new residential	2 995.7	3 215.2	2 475.6	3 018.4	4 114.3
Alterations and additions(b)	1 447.6	1 606.8	1 230.9	1 512.0	1 844.4
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	840.4	1 079.4	957.4	755.8	1 058.6
Factories	336.8	333.7	232.1	284.4	278.5
Offices	1 517.9	1 593.2	967.4	972.4	1 010.0
Educational	385.9	500.6	450.6	545.8	635.3
Other	2 882.5	2 759.7	1 589.8	1 773.1	2 121.0
Total	13 995.9	15 488.9	11 222.2	12 851.7	15 706.3

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales (cat. no. 8752.1)*.

Number of dwellings

In 2002–03, the number of dwelling units approved in NSW was 48,800, a decrease of 3% since 2001–02. New residential buildings accounted for 97% of approvals, with the remainder of approvals being for conversions, alterations and additions to residential buildings, and non-residential buildings. Between 2001–02 and 2002–03 in NSW there was a 17% increase in approvals for semidetached row or terrace houses and townhouses, and an 11% decrease in approvals for new houses.

Over the same period, there was a 19% increase in approvals for semidetached row or terrace houses and townhouses, and a 20% decrease in approvals for new houses in the Sydney Statistical Division (SD).

16.8 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By location and type: Original

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Sydney SD					
New houses	15 466	16 383	9 816	13 221	10 554
New semidetached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	6 111	5 503	3 631	4 563	5 430
New flats, units or apartments	13 013	11 010	8 394	13 556	13 593
Other(a)	1 210	776	753	780	1 108
<i>Total</i>	35 800	33 672	22 594	32 120	30 685
Total NSW					
New houses	28 333	31 259	19 109	27 555	24 514
New semidetached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	8 636	8 195	5 211	6 853	8 021
New flats, units or apartments	14 198	11 856	9 158	14 874	14 973
Other(a)	1 440	913	1 020	1 049	1 320
<i>Total</i>	52 607	52 223	34 498	50 331	48 828
New South Wales					
Private sector	51 002	51 116	33 491	49 590	48 193
Public sector	1 605	1 107	1 007	741	635

(a) Number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations and additions to existing buildings.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals Collection.

The number of residential dwellings commenced in NSW in 2002–03 (46,850) was only 1% higher than the previous year. Compared to 2001–02, the number of houses commenced decreased by 5%, and the number of other residential buildings commenced increased by 8%. The number of private sector residential dwellings commenced increased slightly from 45,700 in 2001–02 to 46,400 in 2002–03. Over the same period the number of public sector residential dwellings commenced decreased by 32%, from 718 to 488.

In 2002–03, the number of residential dwellings completed in NSW increased by 23% to 43,100. Over the same period, private sector residential dwelling completions increased by 24% while public sector residential dwelling completions fell by 25%.

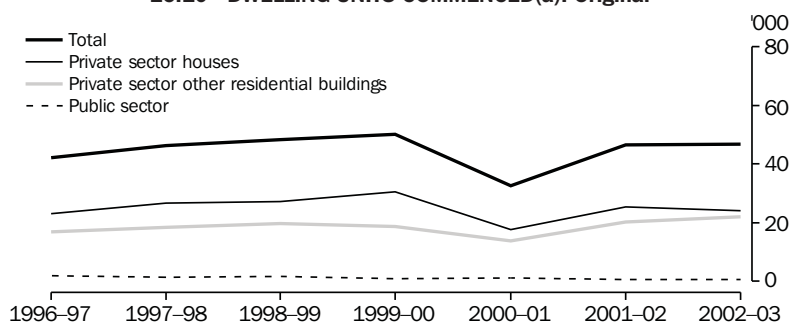
16.9 NEW DWELLINGS, By stage of construction, ownership and class of building: Original

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
APPROVED					
Private sector					
Houses	27 925	31 056	19 002	27 462	24 357
Other residential buildings(a)	21 661	19 162	13 477	21 081	22 516
Total(a)	49 586	50 218	32 479	48 543	46 873
Public sector					
Houses	408	203	107	93	157
Other residential buildings(a)	1 173	889	892	646	478
Total(a)	1 581	1 092	999	739	635
Total					
Houses	28 333	31 259	19 109	27 555	24 514
Other residential buildings(a)	22 834	20 051	14 369	21 727	22 994
Total(a)	51 167	51 310	33 478	49 282	47 508
COMMENCED					
Private sector					
Houses	27 155	30 566	17 618	25 448	24 188
Other residential buildings(a)	19 673	18 646	13 791	20 291	22 176
Total(a)	46 828	49 212	31 409	45 739	46 364
Public sector					
Houses	393	188	133	100	129
Other residential buildings(a)	1 148	784	1 038	618	359
Total(a)	1 541	972	1 171	718	488
Total					
Houses	27 548	30 754	17 751	25 549	24 317
Other residential buildings(a)	20 821	19 430	14 829	20 909	22 535
Total(a)	48 369	50 184	32 580	46 458	46 852
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD					
Private sector					
Houses	12 708	14 753	9 172	12 904	13 172
Other residential buildings(a)	19 358	17 365	13 459	20 545	23 430
Total(a)	32 066	32 118	22 631	33 449	36 602
Public sector					
Houses	204	77	65	14	65
Other residential buildings(a)	718	425	498	405	197
Total(a)	922	502	563	419	262
Total					
Houses	12 912	14 830	9 237	12 918	13 238
Other residential buildings(a)	20 076	17 790	13 957	20 950	23 627
Total(a)	32 988	32 620	23 194	33 868	36 865
COMPLETED					
Private sector					
Houses	26 070	28 236	22 947	21 403	23 540
Other residential buildings(a)	18 831	20 398	17 526	12 897	18 940
Total(a)	44 901	48 634	40 473	34 300	42 480
Public sector					
Houses	248	315	144	151	77
Other residential buildings(a)	1 136	1 077	965	711	567
Total(a)	1 384	1 392	1 109	862	644
Total					
Houses	26 318	28 551	23 091	21 553	23 617
Other residential buildings(a)	19 967	21 475	18 491	13 608	19 507
Total(a)	46 285	50 026	41 582	35 161	43 124

(a) Excludes alterations and additions to residential buildings, conversions and self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential buildings.

Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales (cat. no. 8752.1); Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (cat. no. 8731.1).*

16.10 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED(a): Original



(a) Excludes alterations and additions to residential buildings, conversions and self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential buildings.

Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales (cat. no. 8752.1)*.

Materials used in building

Two building materials indexes are available for each of the state capital cities.

For 2002-03, the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (base year 1989-90 = 100.0) was 137.2 for Sydney, an increase of 3.9% over the previous year. During the same period, the weighted average of the six state capital cities rose by 3.6% to 130.5.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building Index (base year 1989-90 = 100.0) was 123.0 for Sydney in 2002-03, an increase of 4.1% over 2001-02. The weighted average of the six state capital cities was 123.6 for the same period, an increase of 4.2% over the previous year. For Sydney the greatest positive increases in the price indexes of selected major building materials for this period were for Ready mixed concrete (16.7%), Sand and aggregate (11.6%), Structural steel (9.9%) and Paint and other coatings (8.8%).

Between 2001-02 and 2002-03, the production of clay bricks for structural purposes increased by 8%. Over the same period, the production of ready mixed concrete increased by 6% (compared with an 11% increase in 2001-02). The production of concrete bricks, blocks and pavers was steady in 2002-03 (compared with a 12% increase in the previous year).

16.11 QUANTITIES PRODUCED, Selected materials

Construction materials(a)	Units	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Clay bricks for structural purposes(b)	'000	567 535	572 178	619 163
Ready mixed concrete(c)	'000 m ³	6 096	6 742	7 139
Concrete bricks, blocks and pavers(d)	'000 tonnes	583	651	651

(a) These data exclude production by single establishment manufacturing businesses with fewer than four persons employed. (b) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Reported production of ready mixed concrete for sale as such. Excludes production used, or for use, in the same business. (d) Includes decorative blocks, lintels and sill blocks, also silica lime bricks. Excludes architectural screen blocks and similar fancy blocks. Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Manufacturing Production Survey*.

Engineering construction

Statistics relating to engineering construction include the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electricity transmission and distribution lines, water storage and supply systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating and industrial plant and equipment, telecommunication structures and other engineering construction work of a non-building nature. Many construction activities are highly variable in nature, and marked percentage movements in the value of work commenced, work done or work yet to be done may occur from one year to the next. This should be taken into account when considering the following percentage movements.

The value of engineering construction work commenced in NSW in 2002–03 was \$8,987m, 62% higher than in the previous year. The value of work commenced by the private sector in 2002–03 was \$5,621m, an increase of 132% on 2001–02. The value of work commenced by the public sector increased by 8% since 2001–02, to \$3,365m.

The value of engineering construction work done in NSW during 2002–03 (\$6,503m) increased by 16% since 2001–02 (\$5,598m). The value of work done by the private sector in 2002–03 was \$3,210m, an increase of 25% on 2001–02. The value of work done by the public sector increased by 8% since 2001–02, to \$3,293m.

The total value of work yet to be done at the end of the June quarter 2003 was \$3,836m, an increase of 204% from the value recorded in the June quarter 2002. Significant increases in the Roads, highways and subdivisions (increased \$1,820m) and, Bridges, railways and harbours (increased \$768m) were the main contributors.

Telecommunications was the only type of work to experience a decline for all stages of construction between 2001–02 and 2002–03. The value of work commenced was down by 13% to \$1,036m. The value of work done was down by 9% to \$1,128m. The value of work yet to be done in the June quarter 2003 was \$46m, 75% lower than for the June quarter 2002.

16.12 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, Value of work: Original

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMMENCED				
Type				
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 963	1 410	1 673	4 044
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	794	465	418	657
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	949	804	1 001	1 020
Telecommunications	1 379	1 715	1 190	1 036
Bridges, railways and harbours	460	574	592	1 393
Heavy industry(a)	347	413	408	402
Recreation and miscellaneous construction	330	274	249	435
Total	6 222	5 655	5 531	8 987
Work commenced by the private sector	2 886	2 587	2 418	5 621
Work commenced by the public sector	3 335	3 068	3 113	3 365
DONE DURING YEAR				
Type				
Roads, highways and subdivisions	2 016	1 949	1 752	2 287
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	586	611	434	589
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	1 023	900	921	1 049
Telecommunications	1 456	1 617	1 236	1 128
Bridges, railways and harbours	489	490	607	660
Heavy industry(a)	293	309	393	424
Recreation and miscellaneous construction	367	280	255	365
Total	6 231	6 156	5 598	6 503
Work done by the private sector	3 115	3 175	2 558	3 210
Work done by the public sector	3 116	2 981	3 040	3 293
YET TO BE DONE(b)				
Type				
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 008	441	369	2 189
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	572	324	245	298
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	164	103	150	145
Telecommunications	48	197	185	46
Bridges, railways and harbours	113	79	61	829
Heavy industry(a)	180	146	234	254
Recreation and miscellaneous construction	45	30	17	75
Total	2 130	1 319	1 262	3 836
Work yet to be done by the private sector	1 757	1 016	1 000	3 561
Work yet to be done by the public sector	373	303	262	275

(a) Oil, gas, coal and other minerals and other heavy industry. (b) Work yet to be done at the end of the period.

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

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Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, cat. no. 5609.0

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), the service industries sector is defined as: the Wholesale and Retail trades; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Finance and insurance; Communication services; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Education; Health and community services; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services.

The service industries sector dominates the New South Wales (NSW) economy. The significance of the sector is shown by the contribution it makes to the state's income and employment. This chapter provides statistics for the service industries sector as a whole and for various sub-industries within the sector which have been surveyed in recent years.

Total factor income

In NSW, in 2002–03, the service industries sector accounted for 62% of total factor income.

The NSW economy is responsible for 37% (\$144b) of total factor income for Australia in the service industries sector. The service industries in the sector with the highest proportion of Australia's total factor income were Finance and insurance (44%) and Property and business services (41%).

The industries within the sector which made major contributions to NSW total factor income were Property and business services (14%), Finance and insurance (10%) and Wholesale trade and Health and community services (6% each).

17.1 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES — 2002-03

Industry	NSW		Aust.		NSW as a proportion of Aust.
	\$m	%	\$m	%	%
Service industries					
Wholesale trade	13 540	5.9	36 553		37.0
Retail trade	12 161	5.3	37 481		32.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5 523	2.4	14 718		37.5
Transport and storage	10 832	4.7	31 170		34.8
Communication services	6 790	2.9	19 385		35.0
Finance and insurance	22 524	9.7	50 741		44.4
Property and business services	31 425	13.6	77 490		40.6
Government administration and defence	8 156	3.5	25 636		31.8
Education	9 661	4.2	30 123		32.1
Health and community services	13 727	5.9	41 655		33.0
Cultural and recreational services	4 901	2.1	12 444		39.4
Personal and other services	4 887	2.1	16 393		29.8
<i>Total service industries</i>	<i>144 127</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>393 789</i>		<i>36.6</i>
Other industries					
Agriculture	3 952	1.7	19 202		20.6
Mining	4 531	2.0	34 427		13.2
Manufacturing	27 156	11.7	77 651		35.0
Electricity, gas and water	5 140	2.2	16 513		31.1
Construction	14 453	6.2	44 619		32.4
Ownership of dwellings	27 291	11.8	61 549		44.3
General government(a)	4 732	2.0	14 279		33.1
<i>Total other industries</i>	<i>87 255</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>268 240</i>		<i>32.5</i>
Total all industries	231 382	100.0	662 029		35.0

(a) State details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002-03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Employment

In August 2003 there were 2.4 million persons employed in the service industries sector in NSW. This represented over three-quarters (76%) of employed persons in the state. The major employing industry in the service industries was Retail trade, which employed 470,400 persons (15% of total employment for all industries in NSW). Other large employing service industries were Property and business services (408,900 persons or 13%), Health and community services (293,000 persons or 9%) and Education (234,200 persons or 7%).

17.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS — August 2003

Industry	Employment	Proportion of total employment
	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	90.7	2.9
Mining	15.5	0.5
Manufacturing	345.4	11.0
Electricity, gas and water	29.7	0.9
Construction	259.3	8.3
Service industries		
Wholesale trade	164.0	5.2
Retail trade	470.4	15.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	159.0	5.1
Transport and storage	155.3	4.9
Communication services	57.1	1.8
Finance and insurance	151.3	4.8
Property and business services	408.9	13.0
Government administration and defence	119.1	3.8
Education	234.2	7.5
Health and community services	293.4	9.3
Cultural and recreational services	74.9	2.4
Personal and other services	112.6	3.6
Total service industries	2 400.2	76.4
Total all industries	3 141.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

Property and business services

The property and business services sector is a major contributor to NSW's total factor income (14%) and provides 13% of total employment. Its proportion of NSW's total factor income increased steadily from 1994–95 (12%) to 2000–01 (14%) but has declined slightly in the last two years.

17.3 PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES, Total factor income at current prices

	Units	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Total factor income	\$m	26 349	29 271	30 119	31 425
As a proportion of total NSW factor income	%	13.4	14.2	13.7	13.6

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

Retail trade General

During 2002–03, the retail trade sector contributed 5% of total factor income for NSW, the same percentage as for the previous year. Since 1994–95, the proportional contribution of retail trade to total factor income has decreased slightly.

In 2002–03, the NSW share of national total factor income for the retail trade sector was 32%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 25%.

At August 2003, there were 470,400 people employed in NSW in retail trade, up 2% from August 2002. Retail trade is the largest employing sector, representing 15% of total state employment.

17.4 RETAIL TRADE, Total factor income at current prices, NSW and Aust.

	Units	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Aust.	\$m	31 346	31 029	34 248	37 481
NSW	\$m	10 297	10 297	10 866	12 161
NSW as a proportion of Aust.	%	32.8	33.2	31.7	32.4

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Retail turnover

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail establishments are derived from the monthly retail trade sample survey covering all states and territories. Within the NSW retail trade sector, Food retailing is the largest industry group with 38% of turnover in 2002–03, followed by Hospitality and services (20%) and Household good retailing (13%).

In 2002–03, total retail trade turnover increased by 6% from the previous year. The largest increase (15%) was in Household good retailing.

17.5 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AT CURRENT PRICES: Original

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food retailing	20 050.7	21 919.7	23 288.0
Department stores	4 585.3	4 856.2	5 098.6
Clothing and soft good retailing	3 647.3	3 799.6	3 877.0
Household good retailing	6 288.3	6 691.6	7 700.5
Recreational good retailing	2 384.5	2 388.1	2 417.7
Other retailing	5 273.7	5 865.7	6 283.1
Hospitality and services	11 494.0	11 763.1	12 100.0
Total	53 723.3	57 284.0	60 764.6

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

Wholesale trade

During 2002–03 the wholesale trade sector contributed 6% of total factor income for NSW. The proportional contribution of the wholesale trade sector has been steady around that level during the last five years.

In 2002–03, the NSW share of the national total factor income for the wholesale sector was 37%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 28%.

At August 2003, there were 164,000 people employed in NSW in wholesale trade. Wholesale trade represented 5% of total state employment.

17.6 WHOLESALE TRADE, Total factor income at current prices, NSW and Aust.

	Units	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Aust.	\$m	29 803	30 901	33 414	36 553
NSW	\$m	11 077	11 600	12 307	13 540
NSW as a proportion of Aust.	%	37.2	37.5	36.8	37.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

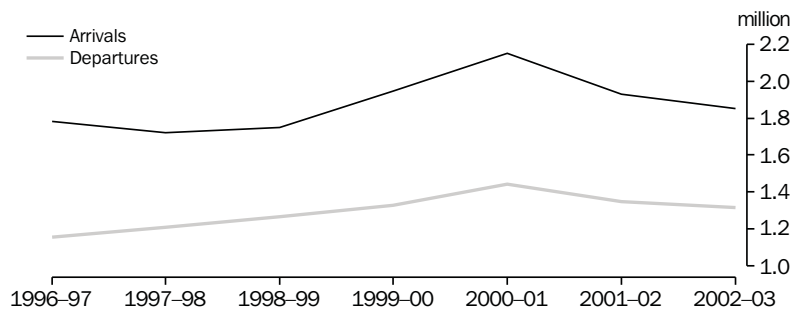
Tourism

Overseas visitors

In 2002–03, 1.9 million overseas residents arrived for short-term visits to NSW, a decrease of 4% from 2001–02. In the same period, 1.3 million NSW residents departed for short-term visits overseas, a decrease of 2% from 2001–02.

There was a peak in short-term arrivals and departures in 2000–01, some of this is attributable to the Olympic and Paralympic Games having attracted higher than average short-term visitors to NSW. The decreases in the last two years also reflect in part the affects of international terrorism — including the Bali bombing in October 2002 — the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and the second Gulf war in Iraq.

17.7 SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES(a)



(a) A short-term visit is one of 12 months duration or less.

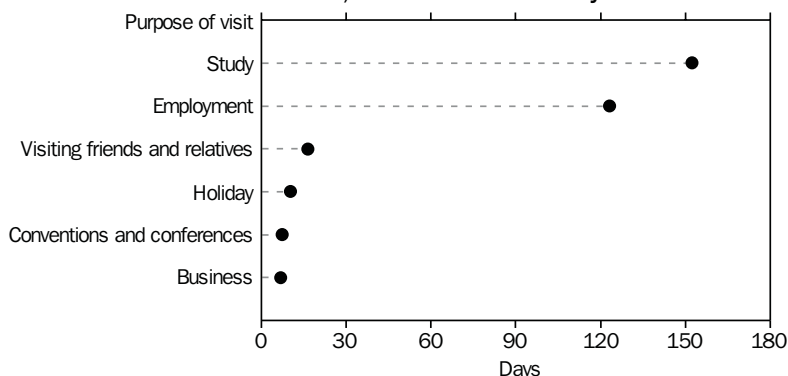
Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*.

NSW has been the main destination of short-term visitors to Australia since 1979. However, the proportion of short-term visitors to Australia intending to stay in NSW declined from 48% in 1975–76 to 40% in 2002–03. This was mainly a result of the increased popularity of Queensland as a destination.

In 2002–03, approximately one-third (34%) of the short-term visitors to NSW were young adults aged 20–34 years, about one-quarter (26%) were people aged 35–49 years and one-fifth were people aged 50–64 years. People aged under 20 years and those aged 65 years and over, accounted for 12% and 7% of short-term visitor arrivals respectively.

Over half (56%) of the short-term visitors to NSW in 2002–03 intended to stay in Australia for less than two weeks. The median duration of intended stay for those who came for study and employment purposes was 152 and 123 days respectively. For those who came for other purposes, the median durations of intended stay were significantly lower: 17 days if visiting friends and relatives; 10 days if holidaying; 8 days if attending conventions or conferences; and 7 days if travelling on business.

17.8 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Duration of intended stay — 2002–03



Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

The main countries of origin of short-term visitors during 2002–03 were New Zealand (15% of visitors), the United Kingdom (15%), the United States of America (12%) and Japan (9%). For the New Zealanders, the most common purposes of journeys were: holiday (31%), visiting friends and relatives (28%) and business (19%). By contrast, over half (54%) of short-term arrivals from the United Kingdom came for a holiday.

17.9 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Country of last residence and main purpose of journey — 2002–03

	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Holiday	Employment	Education	Other and not stated	Total
New Zealand	14 450	55 013	78 748	87 847	3 208	3 468	40 270	283 004
United Kingdom	2 433	18 356	74 377	149 826	7 591	2 173	24 841	279 598
United States of America	7 138	30 530	36 348	100 110	5 893	13 694	24 736	218 447
Japan	1 990	12 883	10 152	106 751	995	5 756	19 722	158 248
Korea, Republic of (South)	3 362	4 296	12 709	91 637	667	8 571	16 263	137 504
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan Prov.)	3 352	14 992	11 364	27 297	497	11 523	10 986	80 010
Singapore	1 725	12 734	8 586	28 819	482	3 022	12 041	67 409
Germany	569	4 052	5 902	41 690	1 088	2 367	5 910	61 577
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 216	8 175	13 554	23 221	352	4 561	8 468	59 547
Canada	1 374	3 061	10 066	23 616	665	929	4 290	44 001

(a) Short-term visitors whose intended duration of stay was less than 12 months.

Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

Tourism in NSW regions

The Sydney Tourism Region was the most popular destination for international visitors to Australia (aged 15 years and over) and domestic visitors to NSW during the year ending June 2003. The NSW regions receiving the most international visitor nights, after Sydney, were the North Coast (which combines the former Mid North Coast and Holiday Coast tourism regions), Hunter and Illawarra regions.

After Sydney, the NSW regions receiving the most domestic visitor nights during the year ending June 2003 were the North Coast NSW, South Coast and Northern Rivers Tropical NSW tourism regions.

Tourist accommodation

The ABS conducts a quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation. The establishments covered by the survey are hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartment establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation (for periods of less than two months) to the general public.

For the year ending December 2002 the total takings from tourist accommodation were \$1,677m, up only slightly from the previous year (\$1,672m).

At March 2003, there were 1,301 hotels, motels, guests houses and serviced apartments in NSW providing 62,691 rooms. This represented a slight decrease in the number of establishments (2%) and the number of rooms (3%) from March 2002. Between the same periods employment in the sector decreased by 4% to 32,560.

At March 2003, there were 279 hotels, motels, guests houses and serviced apartments in the Sydney Tourism Region, a 4% decrease from one year previously. There were also decreases in the number of rooms (7%), bed spaces (5%) and persons employed (7%). From the March quarter 2002 to the March quarter 2003 average takings per available room night increased 6% to \$105.

After the Sydney Tourism Region, the largest average takings per available room night, in the March 2003 quarter, were in the Central Coast (\$71), the Hunter (\$69) and the Illawarra and North Coast NSW (each with \$67).

17.10 ACCOMMODATION WITH FACILITIES(a)

	Capacity at March 2003			Average takings per available room night, March qtr 2003	Persons employed at March 2003(b)
	Establishments	Guest rooms	Bed spaces		
	no.	no.	no.	\$	no.
Tourism Region(c)					
New England North West	92	2 600	7 733	34.8	880
Blue Mountains	32	1 248	3 374	55.2	831
Capital Country	67	2 135	6 431	39.6	929
Central Coast	39	1 495	4 922	71.1	836
Explorer Country	121	3 545	10 558	35.8	1 201
Hunter	100	4 137	12 850	68.5	2 466
Illawarra	33	1 143	3 580	66.9	622
North Coast NSW	123	3 869	11 978	66.5	1 678
Northern Rivers Tropical NSW	74	2 084	6 596	54.8	676
Riverina	69	1 990	5 827	41.5	645
Snowy Mountains	54	2 260	8 778	10.6	303
South Coast	81	1 989	6 043	52.4	693
Sydney	279	30 378	74 972	105.0	19 570
Outback NSW	39	981	2 886	27.9	274
The Murray	98	2 837	8 693	44.3	956
Star grading					
One	35	1 634	5 582	26.9	226
Two	133	4 000	11 649	33.1	1 589
Three	725	24 187	71 148	48.1	7 494
Four	311	24 012	65 333	92.0	13 010
Five	25	6 974	15 979	165.6	9 480
Ungraded	72	1 884	5 530	30.9	761
New South Wales	1 301	62 691	175 221	76.0	32 560

(a) Includes only those establishments with 15 or more rooms and serviced apartments with 15 or more units. (b) Includes working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities. (c) As defined by Tourism New South Wales.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, New South Wales, March 2003 (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001)*.

During the March 2003 quarter, the room occupancy rate for NSW was 61%, a slight increase from the corresponding period in the previous year. Sydney Tourism Region had the highest room occupancy rate (73%), while Snowy Mountains had the lowest rate (13%).

In some regions considerable fluctuations in occupancy rates can occur over the year due to seasonal factors. Snowy Mountains, which includes major ski fields, had a 64% occupancy in the September 2002 quarter and only 11% occupancy in the December 2002 quarter. Other regions have relatively stable occupancy rates throughout the year.

Occupancy rates generally increase with the star grading. In the March 2003 quarter, accommodation establishments with a one star rating had an occupancy rate of 45% compared to 76% for accommodation with a five star rating.

17.11 ACCOMMODATION WITH FACILITIES(a), Room occupancy rates

	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003
	%	%	%	%	%
Tourism Region(b)					
New England North West	46.9	50.8	49.6	45.7	42.2
Blue Mountains	42.6	51.6	51.7	49.7	44.4
Capital Country	47.8	50.1	49.8	48.3	44.4
Central Coast	55.9	41.2	45.0	54.4	56.6
Explorer Country	47.9	53.0	54.8	52.5	45.4
Hunter	54.7	50.4	54.4	57.3	55.8
Illawarra	57.3	50.4	51.7	58.3	60.2
Northern River Tropical NSW	54.8	49.0	52.3	58.0	55.8
North Coast NSW	61.6	50.2	53.3	61.0	60.3
Riverina	52.2	55.7	54.7	52.1	51.8
Snowy Mountains	13.8	16.4	64.0	11.2	13.4
South Coast	55.8	42.8	38.9	53.0	57.3
Sydney	68.4	63.1	65.2	73.8	72.8
Outback NSW	42.0	55.2	53.8	46.8	40.6
The Murray	53.4	52.0	46.4	54.0	52.5
Star grading					
One	33.8	31.3	46.1	33.4	45.1
Two	46.0	45.4	48.1	47.8	44.9
Three	55.6	52.1	54.6	58.0	53.7
Four	69.3	64.0	66.4	71.9	69.1
Five	69.8	64.9	62.7	76.2	76.1
Ungraded	40.5	40.5	51.6	44.1	32.6
New South Wales	59.2	55.5	58.4	62.1	60.7

(a) Includes only those establishments with 15 or more rooms and serviced apartments with 15 or more units. (b) As defined by Tourism New South Wales.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, New South Wales (cat. no. 8635.1.40.001)*; *Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, New South Wales - Electronic Delivery, March 2003 (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001)*.

Other selected service industries

In addition to retail, wholesale, transport, communication and other long-standing service industry collections covered elsewhere, the ABS carried out a number of specific service industry collections in 2000–01 and 2001–02. Results of the more recent of these surveys are presented below. Figures are given for both NSW and Australia, to show the contribution that NSW — with 34% of Australia's population — makes to the various service industries.

Accounting practices

At the end of June 2002 there were 3,867 accounting practices in NSW, being 39% of the total Australian number of practices and providing 40% of the total employment. NSW was the only state where there were more people employed in practices with five or more working principals/partners (52%), than in practices with one or two working principals/partners (33%).

Accounting practices generated \$3,247.2m in income in 2001–02, representing an average of \$100,370 per person employed.

17.12 ACCOUNTING PRACTICES — 2001-02

	Units	NSW	Aust.
Practices at end June	no.	3 867	9 860
Employment at end June			
Practising accountants	no.	18 305	46 474
Other staff	no.	14 046	34 653
Total	no.	32 352	81 127
Wages and salaries	\$m	1 333.7	3 225.5
Total income	\$m	3 247.2	7 707.5

Source: *Accounting Practices, Australia, 2001-02* (cat. no. 8668.0).

Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars

From 1997-98 to 2000-01, the number of licensed club premises in NSW decreased by 12%. However, over the same period, the total income generated increased by 12% (from \$4,000m to \$4,495m), with gambling income — the main component of income from clubs — increasing by 22% (from \$2,428m to \$2,965m).

At the end of June 2001, NSW had 39% of all licensed club premises in Australia, but generated 71% of the total income. More than three-quarters (77%) of gambling income was generated in NSW. The majority of club memberships (65%) were also held at NSW clubs.

A separate survey of businesses in the pubs, taverns and bars industry class was also conducted during 2000-01. From 1997-98 to 2000-01, the number of pub, tavern and bar premises declined (from 1,571 to 1,406). However, the number of people employed in the industry in NSW increased by 7% during this period to 23,300. While the total income generated by the industry in NSW between 1997-98 and 2000-01 rose by 18%, the income from gambling activities showed a much greater increase (87%).

At the end of June 2001, NSW had 30% of the pub, tavern and bar premises in Australia. Total income from these premises in NSW (\$2,685m) also represented 30% of the Australian total, while income from gambling in these premises in NSW (\$943m) represented 44% of the Australian total.

17.13 CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS

	Units	NSW		Aust.
		1997-98	2000-01	2000-01
Clubs (hospitality)				
Premises at end June	no.	1 392	1 223	3 121
Members at end June	'000	n.a.	4 141.5	6399.2
Employment at end June	no.	40 267	41 317	64 990
Gambling income	\$m	2 428.0	2 965.4	3 835.2
Total income	\$m	3 999.7	4 494.8	6297.1
Pubs, taverns and bars				
Premises at end June	no.	1 571	1 406	4 627
Employment at end June	no.	21 748	23 268	84 158
Gambling income	\$m	505.3	943.4	2 121.3
Total income	\$m	2 267.5	2 685.2	9 007.2

Source: *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 2000-01* (cat. no. 8687.0); ABS data available on request, *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars Survey*.

Consultant engineering services

At the end of June 2002, there were 4,030 businesses mainly providing consultant engineering services in NSW — 37% of the Australian total. There were 20,900 persons employed in these businesses.

The total income of these businesses was \$2,517.4m — 27% of the Australian total — with an average income per business of \$625,000.

Cultural activities and funding by state government

NSW has an extensive range of cultural businesses and venues supporting cultural participation. More than 85% of the NSW population aged 18 years and over attend a cultural venue or activity each year. More than one-third of persons use a public library, around a quarter visit an art gallery or museum, and over two-thirds of persons go to the cinema.

17.14 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES AND EVENTS

	Number of persons			Attendance rate		
	1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Art galleries	1 004.3	1 006.0	1 224.5	22.2	21.0	25.0
Museums	1 229.5	970.7	1 200.5	27.2	20.3	24.5
Zoological parks and aquariums	1 496.0	1 549.2	1 862.4	33.1	32.4	38.0
Botanic gardens	1 546.1	1 561.4	1 832.8	34.2	32.6	37.4
Libraries	1 662.9	1 648.2	1 907.7	36.8	34.4	39.0
Classical musical concerts	350.9	465.6	487.6	7.8	9.7	10.0
Popular musical concerts	1 146.4	1 159.0	1 322.8	25.4	24.2	27.0
Theatre performances	756.1	816.4	858.3	16.7	17.1	17.5
Dance performances	420.3	435.9	539.4	9.3	9.1	11.0
Musicals and operas	990.7	843.4	935.3	21.9	17.6	19.1
Other performing arts	813.7	955.9	955.5	18.0	20.0	19.5
Cinemas	2 604.1	3 052.7	3 344.9	57.7	63.8	68.3
At least one venue or event	3 616.9	3 953.4	4 221.7	80.1	82.6	86.2

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 4114.0).

There were over 500 museums in NSW, including about 50 art galleries and 120 historic properties. There were 380 public library service points and almost 70 book publishers. There were over 600 businesses involved in the performing arts and around 230 businesses operating commercial art galleries. Around 1,100 film and video production businesses operated in NSW — almost 60% of Australia's film and video production business.

Almost 115,000 persons were employed (had their main job) in a cultural industry.

In 2001–02, the ABS collected administrative and survey data on public funding for cultural activities (heritage and the arts).

State government cultural funding increased by 18% from 2000–01 (\$665.4m) to 2001–02 (\$787.2m).

In 2001–02, state government cultural funding for NSW was mainly directed towards heritage activities. These activities received 82% (\$648m) of cultural funding. More than half of this heritage funding was directed towards nature parks and reserves (\$348m). Museums (excluding art museums) received \$109m (17%) and libraries and archives received \$88m (14%).

Of the total \$140m in funding directed towards arts activities in NSW, performing arts venues were the largest single recipient (\$100m or 72%), followed by the performing arts themselves (\$17m) and broadcasting and film (\$8m).

17.15 STATE AND TERRITORY CULTURAL FUNDING — 2001–02

	NSW 2000–01	NSW 2001–02	Percentage increase	Total state and territory Government Cultural Funding in Australia	NSW as a proportion of Aust.
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	%
Heritage					
Art museums	36.9	49.5	34.1	176.5	28.0
Other museums	107.2	108.7	1.4	266.3	40.8
Nature parks and reserves	323.5	348.4	7.7	900.7	38.7
Zoological parks, aquaria and botanic gardens	48.3	53.2	10.1	102.4	52.0
Libraries and archives	75.1	87.8	16.9	355.3	24.7
<i>Total heritage</i>	<i>591.1</i>	<i>647.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>1 801.1</i>	<i>36.0</i>
Arts					
Literature and print media	1.4	0.9	-35.7	3.6	25.0
Performing arts	17.8	16.9	-5.1	88.7	19.1
Performing arts venues	30.4	99.8	228.3	161.7	61.7
Public halls and civic centres	—	0.1	—	0.6	16.7
Visual arts and crafts	1.2	0.3	-75.0	10.8	2.8
Broadcasting and film	7.8	8.0	2.6	74.9	10.7
Community cultural activities	5.5	4.0	-27.3	21.8	18.3
Administration of culture	6.6	6.1	-7.6	37.5	16.3
Other arts n.e.c.	3.7	3.4	-8.1	14.4	23.6
<i>Total arts</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>139.5</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>414.1</i>	<i>33.7</i>
Total	665.4	787.2	18.3	2 215.2	35.5

Source: Cultural Funding by Government, Australia (cat. no. 4183.0).

Employment placement and contract staff services

At the end of June 2002 there were 1,146 employment service organisations operating in NSW, 42% of Australia's total. This was an increase of 29% from the 887 organisations operating at June 1999. Total employment of these organisations at June 2002 was over 120,000 direct and indirect employees.

These organisations placed a total of about 123,000 persons in permanent employment and generated over \$4,000m in income (about 40% of Australia's employment services total income).

17.16 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES — 2001–02

	Units	NSW	Aust.
Organisations at end of June			
For profit	no.	1 077	2 445
Not for profit	no.	^ 69	259
Total organisations	no.	1 146	2 704
Permanent placements	no.	122 700	424 400
Total employment at end June	no.	120 326	322 192
Total wages and salaries	\$m	2 938.4	7 380.7
Total income	\$m	4 058.4	10 228.5

Source: Employment Services, Australia (cat. no. 8558.0).

Businesses with gambling activity

During 2000–01, 49% of businesses involved in the provision of gambling services were operating in NSW, and their total net takings were more than \$5.7b (41% of the total Australian net gambling takings).

The average net takings per head of adult population was 22% higher in NSW (\$1,154) than the Australian average (\$944).

17.17 BUSINESSES WITH GAMBLING ACTIVITY — 2000–01

	Units	NSW	Aust.
Businesses at end June(a)	no.	2 924	6 012
Net takings from gambling			
Total net takings	\$m	5 712.0	13 838.6
Net takings per head of adult population(b)	\$	1 154	944

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state/territory in which they operate. (b) Includes net takings received during 2000–01 from overseas bettors.

Source: *Gambling Industries, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8684.0)*.

Legal practices

NSW had the highest number of solicitor and barrister practices, as well as employment, of any state. Barrister practices represented 44% of the Australian total, and solicitor practices 38%. NSW accounted for 49% of total employment in barrister practices and 42% of total employment in solicitor practices.

There was a slight decline in the number of solicitor practices from June 1999 (2,912) to June 2002 (2,894).

Average incomes per practice were higher in NSW than in other states and territories — \$1.3m for solicitor practices and \$412,200 for barrister practices.

17.18 SOLICITOR PRACTICES — 2001–02

	Units	NSW	Aust.
Practices at end June	no.	2 894	7 566
Employment at end June			
Solicitors/barristers	no.	11 900	29 159
Other staff	no.	21 271	50 099
Total	no.	33 170	79 258
Wages and salaries	\$m	1 258.6	2 836.7
Total income	\$m	3 810.7	8 378.6

Source: *Legal Practices, Australia, 2001–02 (cat. no. 8667.0)*.

17.19 BARRISTER PRACTICES — 2001–02

	Units	NSW	Aust.
Practices at end June	no.	1 612	3 670
Employment at end June			
Barristers	no.	1 612	3 670
Other staff	no.	^ 1 239	^ 2 193
Total	no.	^ 2 852	5 862
Wages and salaries	\$m	*33.6	^ 56.6
Total income	\$m	^ 664.4	1 146.0

Source: *Legal Practices, Australia, 2001–02 (cat. no. 8667.0)*.

Market research services

At the end of June 2002, there were 180 market research businesses operating in NSW. These business employed 7,849 persons (64% of the total Australian employment in market research businesses) and had a total income of \$371.9m (63% of the Australian total).

Average employment per business in NSW was highest among the states and territories at 44 persons, compared to the national average of 37.

Businesses in NSW recorded the highest total income per business at \$2.1m, above the Australian average of \$1.8m.

Sports industries

During 2000–01, the ABS conducted a survey of businesses and organisations mainly involved in sports and physical recreation activities. Statistics are presented using the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications. The major industry groups surveyed were horse and dog racing, and sports and physical recreation venues and services.

At June 2001, there were 311 horse and dog racing businesses in NSW, 30% of the Australian total. These NSW businesses accounted for 30% of employment and 31% of income for similar businesses across Australia.

At the end of June 2001, there were 557 businesses in the sports and physical recreation venues industry in NSW. These businesses employed 10,950 persons, 39% of employment from such businesses in Australia. The income generated from players and participation (\$260m) contributed 42% of the Australian total. Health and fitness centres and gymnasias accounted for 44% of sports and physical recreation venues in NSW.

At June 2001, there were 1,072 businesses in the sports and physical recreation services industry in NSW. These businesses employed 11,200 people and earned over \$804m in income. Of the total government funding directed towards sports and physical recreation services in Australia, businesses in NSW received nearly one-quarter (24%).

17.20 SPORTS INDUSTRIES(a) — 2000–01

	Units	NSW	Aust.
Horse and dog racing			
Businesses/organisations at 30 June	no.	311	1 034
Employment at 30 June	no.	4 754	15 900
Wages and salaries	\$m	76.2	210.9
Total income	\$m	353.7	1 135.6
Sports and physical recreation venues industries(b)			
Businesses at 30 June	no.	557	1 530
Employment at 30 June	no.	10 949	28 394
Income from players and participants(c)	\$m	259.6	612.3
Total income	\$m	461.8	1 028.1
Sports and physical recreation services industries(d)			
Businesses at 30 June	no.	1 072	3 951
Employment at 30 June	no.	11 199	43 154
Funding from government	\$m	25.4	105.2
Total income	\$m	804.5	2 597.9

(a) Sport and recreation statistics associated with Sydney Olympic Games and Paralympic Games are not included in these figures. See 'Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01' (cat. no. 8686.0), for data on the impact of these events on sport and physical recreation statistics. (b) Includes health and fitness centres and gymnasia as well as other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities. (c) Income from players and participants includes subscriptions/membership fees; casual playing fees; and rent, leasing and hiring of sporting venues and facilities. (d) includes sports and physical recreation services administrative organisations; sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals; sports and physical recreation support services.

Source: *Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8686.0).

The following table, based on 2001 census data, shows employment in sport and recreation. Selected occupations with more than one thousand persons employed are also shown. In the week prior to the 2001 census 1% of people had their main job in a sport and physical recreation activity and another 3.5% in other leisure occupations.

**17.21 EMPLOYMENT IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION AND OTHER
LEISURE ACTIVITIES — August 2001**

	Persons employed	Proportion of total Australian employment in this occupation
	no.	%
Selected sport and physical recreation occupations		
Veterinarian	1 571	31
Recreation officer	1 447	38
Greenkeeper	3 730	31
Veterinary nurse	1 484	31
Fitness instructor	3 714	30
Ticket collector or usher	1 100	34
Stud hand or stable hand	1 255	36
Total sport and physical recreation occupations	25 498	31
Selected other leisure occupations		
Restaurant and catering manager	13 011	33
Chef	13 372	34
Club manager (licensed premises)	2 868	45
Caravan park and camping ground manager	1 111	30
Cook	12 471	33
Bar attendant	20 472	43
Waiter	24 967	31
Tour guide	1 701	28
Vending machine attendant	1 589	27
Total other leisure occupations	96 224	34

Source: Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia, August 2001 (cat. no. 4148.0).

Summary

The following table includes information on selected service industries. When data is available for more than one year this is also shown. A common set of variables have been included: number of businesses, number of employees and total income.

17.22 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES

	Businesses	Employment	Total income
	no.	no.	\$m
Accommodation industry			
2000–01	1 951	34 002	2 767.3
Accounting practices			
2001–02	3 867	32 351	3 247.2
Barrister practices			
2001–02	1 612	^ 2 852	^ 664.4
Consultant engineering services			
2001–02	4 030	20 891	2 517.4
Clubs (hospitality)			
2000–01	(a)1 223	41 317	4 494.8
1997–98	(a)1 392	40 267	3 999.7
Employment services			
2001–02	1 146	120 326	4 058.4
1998–99	887	112 592	2 607.2
Market research services			
2001–02	180	7 849	371.9
1998–99	160	5 400	241.2
Pubs, taverns and bars			
2000–01	(a)1 406	23 268	2 685.2
1997–98	(a)1 571	21 748	2 267.5
Solicitor practices			
2001–02	2 894	33 170	3 810.7
1998–99	2 912	28 061	2 820.7
Sports and physical recreation services industries			
2000–01	1 072	11 199	804.5

(a) Licensed premises.

Source: See *Bibliography*.

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

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, ABS data available on request

Retail Trade, Australia, cat. no. 8501.0

Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 8686.0

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

Public finance

The main functions of government are the provision of non-market services, the regulation of economic and social conditions, and the redistribution of income between sections of the community. These activities are primarily financed by taxation and are carried out by entities in the general government sector. In addition to these core activities, governments can also own or control enterprises that sell goods or services to the public and which operate largely on a commercial (or market) basis. These enterprises are known as public non-financial corporations, or, if they engage in financial intermediation, public financial corporations.

The Australian system of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) is designed to provide statistical information on public sector entities in Australia classified in a uniform and systematic way.

Understanding GFS financial statements

The GFS conceptual framework is divided into a number of separate statements — the Operating Statement, the Cash Flow Statement, and the Balance Sheet. Each of these statements are designed to draw out analytical aggregates or balances of particular economic significance which, taken together, provide for a thorough understanding of the financial positions of jurisdictions individually and collectively.

The Operating Statement presents details of transactions in revenues, expenses and the net acquisition of non-financial assets for an accounting period. Revenues are broadly defined as transactions that increase net worth and expenses as transactions that decrease net worth. Two key GFS analytical balances in the operating statement are Net Operating Balance and Net Lending/Borrowing.

GFS Net Operating Balance reflects the sustainability of government operations, and a positive balance means that revenue exceeds expenses. GFS Net Lending/Borrowing represents the government's call on the financial sector and reflects the economic impact of government operations; a positive result reflects a net lending position while a negative result reflects a net borrowing position.

The Cash Flow Statement identifies how cash is generated and applied in a single accounting period. 'Cash' means cash on hand (notes and coins held and deposits held at call with a bank or other financial institution) and cash equivalents (highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to cash on hand at the investor's option, and overdrafts considered integral to the cash management function).

The Cash Flow Statement reflects a cash basis of recording. This means that transactions are captured when cash is received or when cash payments are made. Cash transactions are specially identified because they allow the compilation of the cash-based Surplus/Deficit measure.

The Surplus/Deficit is a broad indicator of a sector's cash flow requirements. When it is positive (i.e. in surplus), it reflects the extent to which cash is available to government to either increase its financial or non-financial assets or decrease its liabilities. When it is negative (i.e. in deficit), it is a measure of the extent to which government must acquire cash, either by running down its financial assets, by drawing on the cash reserves of the domestic economy, or from overseas borrowing.

The Balance Sheet is the statement of an entity's financial position at a specific point in time. It shows the entity's stock of assets, liabilities and net worth.

Collection and expenditure of public moneys

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales (NSW) are controlled by three levels of government:

- the Australian Government
- the NSW State Government, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport, and water and sewerage
- local councils and county councils (NSW local government bodies operating in defined geographical areas).

Sources of revenue

The Australian Government levies and collects all income tax, and a significant portion of other taxes, including taxes on the provision of goods and services. It distributes part of this revenue to other levels of government. State and territory governments have a narrower revenue base which consists of taxes on property, on employers' payrolls, and on the provision and use of goods and services. This revenue base is supplemented by grants from the Australian Government. The revenue of state and territory statutory bodies (such as those administering housing, railways, buses, harbour services, and water, sewerage and electrical services) is derived mainly from charges for the use of these services.

State and territory governments perform the full range of government functions other than those the Constitution deems to be the exclusive domain of the Australian Government. The functions mainly administered by state and territory governments include public order, health, education, administration, transport and maintenance of infrastructure.

Local government authorities govern areas typically described as cities, shires and councils. Although the range of functions undertaken by local governments varies between the different jurisdictions, their powers and responsibilities are generally similar and cover such matters as:

- the construction and maintenance of roads, streets and bridges
- water, sewerage and drainage systems
- health and sanitary services
- the regulation of building standards
- the administration of regulations relating to items such as slaughtering, weights and measures, and registration of dogs.

Local governments provide transport facilities, hospitals, charitable institutions, recreation grounds, parks, swimming pools, libraries, museums and undertake some business activities. The local governments' own source revenue is derived mainly from property taxes. They also rely on grants from the Australian and their state/territory government.

Notes on tables and commentary

Unless otherwise stated, public finance data in this chapter relate to the total NSW general government sector.

Operating statement

In 2001–02, GFS revenue of \$35.4b exceeded expenses of \$34b for the NSW State Government, giving a Net Operating Balance of \$1.5b. Net lending for the NSW State Government was \$471m.

Taxes of \$13.2b accounted for 37% of NSW State Government total revenue in 2001–02. In addition, a further \$15.9 (45%) came from current grants and subsidies and \$2.7b (8%) from sales of goods and services.

NSW local governments also recorded a surplus in their collective GFS Net Operating Balance. Revenue of \$6b exceeded expenses of \$5.5b giving a Net Operating Balance of \$0.5b.

Taxes of \$2.3b accounted for 38% of the NSW local governments total revenue in 2001–02 while a further \$2b (34%) came from sales of goods and services. Current grants and subsidies received totalled \$537m or 9% of total revenue.

**18.1 NSW TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT(a) —
2001-02**

	State	Local(b)	State and local
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Revenue			
Taxation revenue	13 216	2 260	15 470
Current grants and subsidies	15 873	537	15 872
Sales of goods and services	2 699	2 037	4 489
Interest income	282	187	468
Other	3 370	959	4 149
<i>Total</i>	35 440	5 980	40 448
<i>less</i>			
Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	1 568	1 141	2 709
Employee expenses	13 847	2 003	15 850
Other operating expenses	9 773	2 173	11 699
<i>Total</i>	25 188	5 317	30 258
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	564	—	564
Other interest expenses	861	95	956
Other property expenses	—	—	—
Current transfers			
Grant expenses	3 626	—	3 090
Subsidy expenses	1 283	—	1 282
Other current expenses	565	71	558
Capital transfers			
Grant expenses	204	—	1 688
Other capital transfers	1 660	—	56
<i>Total Expenses</i>	33 951	5 482	38 451
<i>equals</i>			
Net Operating Balance	1 489	498	1 997
<i>less</i>			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Gross fixed capital formation	2 625	1 350	3 981
less Depreciation	1 568	1 141	2 709
plus Change in inventories	—	-4	-4
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	-40	111	71
<i>Total</i>	1 018	316	1 339
<i>equals</i>			
Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	471	182	658

(a) The sums of individual levels of government, state and local, may not agree with total figures due to transfers between levels of government. (b) Total public sector.

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

Cash flow statement

In 2001–02, cash surpluses were recorded for both the NSW State Government and the collective NSW local governments of \$2.5b and \$8m respectively. The main contributor to both results was net cash inflows from operating activities.

18.2 NSW TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT CASH FLOW STATEMENT(a) — 2001–02

	State	Local(b)	State and local
	\$m	\$m	\$m
CASH FLOW STATEMENT			
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	13 341	2 228	15 562
Receipts from sales of goods and services	2 637	2 100	4 634
Grants and subsidies received	16 762	652	16 761
Other receipts	3 664	851	4 451
Total	36 403	5 830	41 408
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	-21 869	-4 457	-26 223
Grants and subsidies paid	-6 808	—	-6 156
Interest paid	-842	-94	-936
Other payments	-1 878	-71	-1 871
Total	-31 396	-4 622	-35 185
Net cash flows from operating activities	5 007	1 208	6 222
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Sales of non-financial assets	192	300	492
Purchase of new non-financial assets	-2 745	-1 442	-4 187
Purchase of second-hand non-financial assets	—	—	—
Total	-2 552	-1 142	-3 694
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	756	1	757
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-575	-19	-594
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	-220	—	-220
Borrowing (net)	-1 821	-26	-1 847
Deposits received (net)	-5	—	-5
Other financing (net)	-5	232	219
Total	-2 051	206	-1 852
Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Cash Held	584	254	838
SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-)			
Net cash flows from operating activities and net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets	2 454	66	2 528
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	—	-59	-59
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	2 454	8	2 469

(a) The sums of individual levels of government, state and local, may not agree with total figures due to transfers between levels of government. (b) Total public sector.

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

Balance sheet

GFS Net Worth as at 30 June 2002 for the NSW State and collective local government jurisdictions was \$98.4b and \$66.3b respectively.

The most significant assets held by NSW State Government were land and fixed assets of \$73.4b followed by equity in financial assets of \$48.3b. The most significant liabilities were unfunded superannuation liabilities and other employee entitlements of \$15.7b, followed by borrowings of \$10.3b.

The most significant assets held by the collective NSW local governments were land and fixed assets of \$63.7b followed by investments, loans and placements of \$3.7b. The most significant liabilities were borrowing of \$1.4b, followed by unfunded superannuation liabilities and other employee entitlements of \$0.7b.

18.3 NSW TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET(a) — 2001–02

	State	Local(b)	State and local
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and deposits	1 719	232	1 951
Advances paid	1 521	—	1 520
Investments, loans and placements	4 409	3 660	8 069
Other non-equity assets	4 314	634	4 861
Equity	48 337	—	48 337
Total	60 301	4 525	64 738
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	73 365	63 747	137 113
Other non-financial assets	952	988	1 940
Total	74 318	64 735	139 053
Total assets	134 618	69 260	203 791
Liabilities			
Deposits held	65	—	65
Advances received	1 826	12	1 838
Borrowing	10 265	1 411	11 676
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	15 719	738	16 457
Other provisions	5 182	112	5 294
Other non-equity liabilities	3 163	691	3 768
Total liabilities	36 219	2 965	39 097
GFS Net Worth	98 399	66 294	164 693
Net debt	4 506	-2 468	2 038
Net financial worth	24 081	1 559	25 640

(a) The sums of individual levels of government, state and local, may not agree with total figures due to assets and liabilities held between levels of government. (b) Total public sector.

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

Taxation revenue

In 2001–02, the NSW State Government raised \$13.2b in total taxation revenue while NSW local governments raised \$2.3b in total taxation revenue. The major taxation revenue areas for the NSW State Government were ‘general payroll taxes’ of \$4b and ‘taxes on financial and capital transactions’ of \$3.9b. The collective NSW local governments earned all of their taxation revenue from ‘taxes on immovable property’.

18.4 NSW TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE(a) — 2001–02

	State	Local	State and local
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Employers' payroll taxes			
General payroll taxes	4 021	—	4 014
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property	1 054	2 260	3 314
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	3 934	—	3 934
Taxes on provision of goods and services			
Taxes on gambling	1 209	—	1 209
Taxes on insurance	1 239	—	1 239
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes	1 545	—	1 545
Franchise taxes	7	—	7
Other	209	—	209
Total	13 216	2 260	15 470

(a) The sum of individual levels of government, state and local, may not agree with total figures due to transfers between levels of government.

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

Expenses by purpose

Education and health are the areas in which the largest portion of NSW State Government expenses were incurred, accounting for 25% and 23% respectively of all expenses in 2001–02. Transport and communications and public order and safety were the next largest expense areas.

For the collective NSW local governments, transport and communications was the single largest area of expenditure, comprising 33% of total expenses. The next largest was housing and community amenities which comprised 24% of total expenses. General public services was the third largest area of expenditure for the collective NSW local governments in 2001–02.

**18.5 NSW TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES, By purpose(a) —
2001–02**

	State	Local	State and local
	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	1 060	927	1 955
Public order and safety	3 183	152	3 220
Education	8 639	4	8 643
Health	7 772	53	7 824
Social security and welfare	2 349	228	2 577
Housing and community amenities	1 705	1 340	2 954
Recreation and culture	796	595	1 365
Fuel and energy	139	—	139
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	546	—	539
Mining, manufacturing and construction	113	67	181
Transport and communications	3 449	1 793	4 884
Other economic affairs	2 209	221	2 428
Other	1 990	102	1 743
Total all purposes	33 951	5 482	38 451

(a) The sums of individual levels of government, state and local, may not agree with total figures due to transfers between levels of government.

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

Private finance

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions including permanent building societies, credit unions, wholesale lenders, money market corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) has responsibility for the prudential supervision of all Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions including banks, credit unions and permanent building societies. APRA also supervises insurance companies, superannuation funds and friendly societies.

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission has responsibility for ensuring financial market integrity, disclosure and the protection of consumers of financial products and services.

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank. Its focus is on the implementation of monetary policy, the stability of the financial system, and the regulation of the payments system.

Lending activity

In NSW, banks continue to be the dominant financing institutions, accounting for 82% of total measured lending activity during 2002–03.

18.6 LENDING ACTIVITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN NSW — 2002–03

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation(a)	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Banks	33 519	18 100	115 160	732
Permanent building societies	2 028	(b)n.a.	—	—
Credit cooperatives	(b)n.a.	809	—	—
Finance companies	(b)n.a.	2 979	2 297	367
Money market corporations	—	—	5 175	(b)n.a.
Other	8 795	1 214	11 642	1 583
Total lending activity	44 342	23 102	134 274	2 682

(a) Includes alterations and additions. (b) Separate details are not available but are included in 'Other'.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0); ABS data available on request, *Commercial Finance Survey, Lease Finance Survey and Personal Finance Survey*.

Personal finance

Personal loans comprise all loans to persons and are used predominantly for the purchase of consumer durables. The following table shows finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their private use.

18.7 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, All lenders

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commitments under fixed loan facilities			
For purchase of			
Motor vehicles	3 238	3 012	3 093
Boats, caravans and trailers	103	114	128
Land and dwellings(a)	532	722	899
Household and personal goods	205	262	294
Debt consolidation	471	565	709
Travel and holidays	83	87	93
Refinancing	1 101	1 300	1 936
Other	1 454	1 703	2 012
Total	7 189	7 765	9 164
Commitments under revolving credit facilities			
New and increased credit limits	10 263	10 857	13 938
Total	17 452	18 622	23 102

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Personal Finance Survey*.

Commercial finance

Commercial finance covers finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises, non profit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes.

18.8 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, All lenders

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Fixed loans			
Construction finance	3 416	4 566	9 587
Purchase of real property (total)	16 554	25 022	32 911
Wholesale finance	1 910	2 070	2 794
Purchase of plant and equipment (total)	2 981	5 026	4 609
Refinancing	4 092	6 128	5 325
Other (incl. factoring)	18 026	21 211	22 770
Total	46 979	64 023	77 996
Commitments under revolving credit facilities			
New credit limits and increases to credit limits approved during the month	48 490	43 289	56 278
Total commercial finance	95 469	107 312	134 274

Source: ABS data available on request, Commercial Finance Survey.

Lease finance

A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the asset without actually transferring legal ownership.

18.9 VALUE OF GOODS UNDER NEW FINANCE LEASE COMMITMENTS, All lenders

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles and transport equipment	1 051	1 074	1 067
Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment	118	111	185
Manufacturing equipment	126	138	84
Electronic data processing equipment and office machines	1 044	1 207	1 022
Shop and office furniture, fittings and equipment	178	140	66
Other	260	264	259
Total	2 778	2 934	2 682

Source: ABS data available on request, Lease Finance Survey.

External trade**Administration**

The Australian Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries.

The Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a trading nation through: international agreements; developing export markets; and formulating policy.

The Australian Trade Commission (Austrade), part of the DFAT portfolio, helps Australian business take advantage of export opportunities and assists with foreign investment in Australia.

The Australian Government Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources (DITR) is responsible for programs which maximise the national benefits of research and innovation, add value to resources, and increase the competitiveness and internationalisation of Australian industries. It also works with other agencies, such as DFAT and Austrade, to improve market access for exports of Australian manufactured goods and services.

Located in DITR, Invest Australia is the Australian Government's national investment agency. It promotes Australia as an investment location, facilitates major projects, and provides a wide range of services to companies seeking to establish or invest in operations in Australia.

The Australian Customs Service, part of the Attorney-General's Department, is responsible for the collection of customs duties and for the administration of controls over the import and export of goods.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry promotes sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forest and associated processing industries. The Department provides research, analytical, policy, program and management services to government, and pursues a range of international activities.

Compiling international merchandise trade statistics

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the ABS from information submitted to the Australian Customs Service by exporters and importers or their agents.

Export statistics for NSW include exports of those goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW, and they exclude re-exports. Re-exports are goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged.

The recorded value of exports is the free on board transaction value of the goods (expressed in Australian dollars). Goods sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the contract price of the goods, while goods sold on consignment are initially valued at an estimated free on board price. Once the goods are sold, the exporter is required to confirm or revise the value reported to Customs.

Import statistics for NSW correspond to imported goods released from Australian Customs Service control in NSW. This does not necessarily mean that the goods were discharged (unloaded) in NSW or that the goods are to be consumed or used in NSW.

The recorded value of imports is known as the Customs value. Customs value does not include the freight and insurance costs associated with transporting the goods to Australia.

International merchandise trade statistics

NSW is Australia's largest trading state. The main sea ports are located in Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell. Most air freight is handled at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport.

In 2002–03 NSW accounted for 41% of all Australia's imports (down from 43% in the previous year) and 18% of all exports (down from 19% in the previous year).

The value of imports into NSW in 2002–03 increased by \$3.3b from 2001–02, while exports for the same period decreased by \$2.7b.

18.10 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	Units	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
NSW trade						
Imports	\$m	42 142	47 927	52 503	51 901	55 248
Exports	\$m	17 950	18 966	22 750	22 920	20 235
Australian trade						
Imports	\$m	97 612	110 077	118 315	119 649	133 128
Exports	\$m	85 992	97 287	119 540	121 109	115 452
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade						
Imports	%	43.2	43.5	44.4	43.4	41.5
Exports	%	20.9	19.5	19.0	18.9	17.5

Source: International Merchandise Exports, Australia — Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 5432.0.65.001); International Merchandise Imports, Australia (cat. no. 5439.0); ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2003.

Imports

The principal import trading partners of NSW in 2002–03 were the United States of America, China and Japan. They accounted for 41% of all imports into NSW.

18.11 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), Top ten trading partners — 2002–03

	\$m
United States of America	10 211
China	6 500
Japan	5 946
Germany	3 099
United Kingdom	2 864
Korea, Republic of	2 297
Malaysia	2 029
Singapore	1 843
New Zealand	1 838
Taiwan	1 729

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2003.

By far the largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 2002–03 was Machinery and transport equipment at \$26.1b, or 47% of all imports.

18.12 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), By commodity group(b) — 2002–03

	\$m
Food and live animals	2 209
Beverages and tobacco	461
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	551
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2 523
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	131
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	7 341
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	5 803
Machinery and transport equipment	26 115
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8 941
Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified in the SITC	1 176
Total	55 248

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2003.

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 2002–03 were automatic data processing machines (computers), and motor vehicles, valued at \$3.9b and \$3.6b respectively.

18.13 TOP TEN IMPORTS INTO NSW(a) — 2002–03

Commodity description and SITC code(b)	\$m
Automatic data processing machines (752)	3 862
Passenger motor vehicles (781)	3 580
Medicaments (542)	3 256
Telecommunications equipment (764)	3 011
Aircraft and associated equipment (792)	2 398
Crude petroleum oils (333)	1 931
Parts and accessories of office machines (759)	1 724
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods (782)	914
Paper and cardboard (641)	845
Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods (894)	830

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade database*, September 2003.

Exports

The major export trading partners of NSW in 2002–03 were Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. The top ten trading partners accounted for 73% of all exports, with 22% going to Japan alone.

18.14 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a), Top ten trading partners — 2002–03

	\$m
Japan	4 384
New Zealand	2 060
United States of America	1 964
Korea, Republic of	1 457
Taiwan	1 082
China	1 079
Indonesia	748
Hong Kong	701
Thailand	673
United Kingdom	597

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade database*, September 2003.

Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials was the largest group of commodities exported from NSW in 2002–03 at \$3.7b, or 18% of all exports.

18.15 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a), By commodity group(b) — 2002–03

	\$m
Food and live animals	2 916
Beverages and tobacco	620
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2 557
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3 666
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	52
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	1 463
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2 976
Machinery and transport equipment	1 864
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 428
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	2 693
Total	20 235

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade database*, September 2003.

The major commodity exported from NSW in 2002–03 was coal at \$2.9b or 15% of all exports.

18.16 TOP TEN EXPORTS FROM NSW(a) — 2002–03

Commodity description and SITC code(b)	\$m
Coal, not agglomerated (321)	2 946
Aluminium (684)	1 453
Wool and other animal hair (268)	907
Meat of bovine animals (011)	716
Refined petroleum oils (334)	676
Medicaments (542)	637
Cotton (263)	620
Alcoholic beverages (112)	602
Copper ores and concentrates (283)	556
Wheat (041)	461

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

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

Private new capital expenditure

The NSW share of total Australian private new capital expenditure decreased to 28% in 2002–03, down from 30% in 2001–02. The NSW share of Australian new capital expenditure in 2002–03 was 24% for buildings and structures and 30% for equipment, plant and machinery.

New capital expenditure on buildings and structures increased after five years of decrease in NSW, with a significant increase of 16% from the previous year. By comparison, there was an increase of 25% for Australia over the year.

Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery in NSW increased by 5% from the previous year, whilst Australian expenditure increased by 12%.

18.17 PRIVATE FIXED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Current prices, NSW and Australia: Original

	NSW			Australia		
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1998–99	4 197	10 479	14 676	13 880	31 534	45 415
1999–2000	3 954	11 528	15 482	12 462	31 963	44 425
2000–01	3 202	11 820	15 022	10 742	31 878	42 621
2001–02	2 695	10 821	13 516	10 552	33 828	44 380
2002–03	3 122	11 361	14 483	13 148	37 945	51 093

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)*.

Price indexes

Price indexes are designed to measure changes over time in the level of prices in selected fields of activity. An index is constructed by first selecting a list of goods and services which are representative of the field to be covered. Changes in the prices of these items are then combined by the use of 'weights', which represent the relative importance of the items in that field.

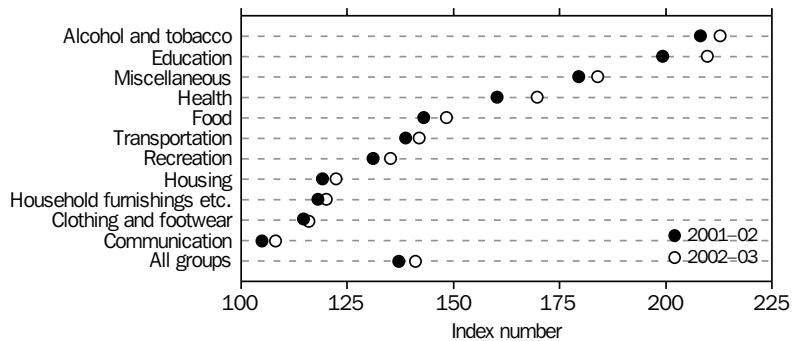
Consumer price index

The consumer price index (CPI) is a general measure of price inflation for the household sector in Australia. It is designed to measure changes, over time, in the prices of a constant basket of goods and services acquired by metropolitan households.

For the year 2002–03, the CPI for Sydney was 141.1 (base year 1989–90 = 100.0). This figure represented an increase of 2.8% over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average index for the eight Australian capital cities was 140.2, an increase of 3.1% over the previous year.

The largest changes in index numbers between 2001–02 and 2002–03 were in Education (up 10.5 points, or 5.3%, from 199.2 to 209.7), Health (up 9.3 points, or 5.8%, from 160.3 to 169.6) and Food (up 5.2 points, or 3.6%, from 143.1 to 148.3).

18.18 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, By groups(a), Sydney



(a) Base of each group index: 1989–90 = 100. Index numbers for the year are based on a simple average of quarterly index numbers.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia, September Quarter 2003* (cat. no. 6401.0); ABS data available on request, *Consumer Price Index Survey*.

Producer price indexes

The producer price indexes measure changes in the prices received, or paid, by producers of commodities. In Australia these indexes generally relate to prices for goods and services as they affect businesses, for example the input and output price of goods for the manufacturing sector, the input price of materials used in the building industry and, more recently, the output price of property and business services or transport (freight) and storage services. This contrasts with the CPI which measures changes in the retail prices paid by consumers. Several producer price indexes, covering different sectors of activity, are compiled quarterly.

Key series from the range of producer price indexes are released quarterly in an integrated publication, *Producer Price Indexes, Australia* (cat. no. 6427.0). This publication presents an economy wide framework for producer price indexes, with the final Stage of Production index as the headline indicator.

In 2002–03 the final Australian Stage of Production index (base year 1998–99 = 100.0) was 110.5, an increase of 1.6% over 2001–02 (108.8).

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- Taxation Revenue, Australia*, cat. no. 5506.0

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm (EST).

The following pages show a historical summary of some statistics relating to New South Wales (NSW). Only brief footnotes have been included and for further information readers should refer to the publications listed in the 'Bibliography' section at the end of each chapter.

The range of statistics for early years is very limited. It should also be borne in mind that perfect comparability over long periods of time is difficult to attain due to changes in definitions, and the scope of statistical collections. While major breaks in series are shown, minor changes to series are not indicated and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind.

19.1 POPULATION

	Population at 31 December				Population of Sydney at 30 June
	Males	Females	Persons	Number of males per 100 females	
1788(a)	775	220	1 035	n.a.	1 035
1828	27 611	8 987	36 598	307	n.a.
1860	197 851	150 695	348 546	131	95 789
1870	272 121	225 871	497 992	120	137 776
1880	404 952	336 190	741 142	120	224 939
1890	602 704	510 571	1 113 275	118	383 283
1901	720 840	654 615	1 375 455	110	481 830
1911(b)	890 578	808 798	1 699 376	110	629 503
1916(c)	946 105	938 946	1 885 051	101	763 000
1921	1 086 454	1 045 236	2 131 690	104	899 059
1931	1 302 893	1 263 421	2 566 314	103	1 235 267
1941	1 410 509	1 402 547	2 813 056	101	1 756 611
1951	1 667 566	1 647 106	3 314 672	101	1 861 685
1961	1 987 000	1 963 000	3 950 000	101	2 390 535
1966(d)	2 140 200	2 127 200	4 267 500	101	2 446 345
1971(e)	2 393 800	2 372 800	4 766 600	101	2 977 300
1981	2 609 700	2 627 600	5 237 400	99	3 279 500
1991	2 950 900	2 979 500	5 930 500	99	3 672 850
1992	2 976 700	3 008 400	5 985 100	99	3 699 800
1993	2 998 600	3 034 100	6 032 800	99	3 713 200
1994	3 026 800	3 063 500	6 090 300	99	3 736 700
1995	3 064 000	3 104 800	6 168 800	99	3 770 100
1996	3 099 045	3 145 000	6 244 045	99	3 881 136
1997	3 129 508	3 177 436	6 306 944	98	3 928 658
1998	3 162 436	3 211 142	6 373 578	98	3 969 649
1999	3 199 449	3 248 537	6 447 986	98	4 019 954
2000	3 240 020	3 287 359	6 527 379	99	4 069 093
2001	3 281 024	3 327 768	6 608 792	99	4 128 272
2002p	3 312 455	3 358 971	6 671 426	99	4 170 927

(a) At 26 January 1788. Total includes 40 children of whom the gender is unknown. (b) Australian Capital Territory separated from New South Wales on 1 January 1911. (c) Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory on 4 September 1915. Population adjusted from 1 January 1916. (d) Until 1967, section 127 of the Constitution required the exclusion of Aboriginal people when estimating the population. (e) From 1971, estimates are based on the concept of estimated resident population.

Source: *Statistics of the Seven Colonies of Australasia 1861 to 1899; Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia 1901–1910; Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 3228.0).*

19.2 MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(b)
1901	10 538	7.7	272	0.2	37 875	27.8	16 021	11.8	3 929	103.7
1911	15 267	9.2	222	0.1	47 677	28.7	17 179	10.3	3 313	69.5
1921	18 518	8.8	807	0.4	54 634	25.9	20 034	9.5	3 436	62.9
1931	15 377	6.0	1 087	0.4	47 724	18.7	21 284	8.3	2 077	43.5
1941	29 983	10.7	1 577	0.6	51 729	18.5	27 300	9.7	2 264	43.8
1951	30 341	9.3	3 303	1.0	72 069	22.0	31 932	9.7	1 895	26.3
1961	29 773	7.6	3 156	0.8	86 392	22.1	35 048	9.0	1 800	20.8
1971	43 038	9.1	5 467	1.2	98 466	20.8	41 691	8.8	1 710	17.4
1981	40 679	7.8	14 532	2.8	81 971	15.7	40 114	7.7	840	10.2
1991	39 594	6.7	13 151	2.2	87 367	14.8	42 467	7.2	632	7.2
1992	40 734	6.8	13 949	2.3	92 585	15.5	44 801	7.5	688	7.4
1993	39 993	6.7	14 753	2.5	89 354	14.9	43 069	7.2	552	6.2
1994	38 814	6.4	13 999	2.3	87 977	14.5	44 763	7.4	551	6.3
1995	37 828	6.2	14 945	2.4	87 849	14.4	44 773	7.3	498	5.7
1996	35 716	5.8	15 984	2.6	86 595	14.0	45 141	7.3	499	5.8
1997	36 679	5.8	14 655	2.3	87 156	13.9	45 641	7.3	451	5.2
1998	39 136	6.2	14 987	2.4	85 499	13.5	44 741	7.1	371	4.3
1999	41 016	6.4	15 470	2.4	86 784	13.5	45 215	7.1	504	5.8
2000	39 323	6.1	14 756	2.3	86 752	13.4	45 409	7.0	447	5.2
2001	36 109	5.5	16 057	2.4	84 578	12.8	44 552	6.8	449	5.3
2002(c)	36 321	5.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	86 583	13.0	46 384	7.0	397	4.6

(a) From 1994, number per 1,000 of estimated resident population at 30 June of the year shown. For previous years, number per 1,000 of mean population for that year. (b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births. (c) Divorce data for 2002 was not available at the time of Year Book preparation.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0); *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0); *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0).

19.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Index numbers(a) — Year ended 30 June

	Weighted average of eight capital cities	
	Sydney	
1951	8.4	8.5
1961	13.8	14.1
1971	17.9	18.0
1981	49.3	49.4
1990	100.0	100.0
1991	104.9	105.3
1992	106.7	107.3
1993	107.7	108.4
1994	109.2	110.4
1995	113.0	113.9
1996	118.7	118.7
1997	120.4	120.3
1998	120.5	120.3
1999	122.5	121.8
2000(b)	125.4	124.7
2001	133.2	132.2
2002	137.2	136.0
2003	141.1	140.2

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90=100.0. (b) The September quarter 2000 saw the introduction of the 14th Series CPI. From 1 July 2000, the introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS) has had a direct impact on the CPI.

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

19.4 LABOUR(a)

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Average weekly earnings
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	\$
May 1983	2 182.7	266.6	2 449.3	1 612.3	10.9	60.3	n.a.
May 1984	2 239.6	233.8	2 473.5	1 629.8	9.5	60.3	338.20
May 1985	2 275.9	225.4	2 501.3	1 664.8	9.0	60.0	355.60
May 1986	2 370.8	211.5	2 582.3	1 657.3	8.2	60.9	377.50
May 1987	2 389.9	230.8	2 620.7	1 703.8	8.8	60.6	393.50
May 1988	2 496.2	204.6	2 700.8	1 707.8	7.6	61.3	420.00
May 1989	2 593.4	186.9	2 780.2	1 704.6	6.7	62.0	456.30
May 1990	2 649.6	175.7	2 825.3	1 715.6	6.2	62.2	485.80
May 1991	2 641.3	241.8	2 883.1	1 714.4	8.4	62.7	493.30
May 1992	2 605.0	283.7	2 888.7	1 761.6	9.8	62.1	524.80
May 1993	2 559.5	296.0	2 855.5	1 836.6	10.4	60.9	540.60
May 1994	2 645.3	276.2	2 921.6	1 816.4	9.5	61.7	549.20
May 1995	2 746.6	225.7	2 972.4	1 824.2	7.6	62.0	573.20
May 1996	2 788.6	230.8	3 019.4	1 847.1	7.6	62.0	600.20
May 1997	2 806.5	242.9	3 049.4	1 883.5	8.0	61.8	599.60
May 1998	2 840.4	225.8	3 066.2	1 931.4	7.4	61.4	613.00
May 1999	2 912.9	200.1	3 113.1	1 953.1	6.4	61.4	641.40
May 2000	3 044.4	181.9	3 226.3	1 916.0	5.6	62.7	673.00
May 2001	3 057.7	186.9	3 244.7	1 949.7	5.8	62.5	703.50
May 2002	3 082.9	196.3	3 279.3	1 978.5	6.0	62.4	719.60
May 2003	3 152.1	202.1	3 354.2	1 965.6	6.0	63.1	769.60

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey; ABS data available on request, Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia.

19.5 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a)

	Disputes	Employees involved	Working days lost
	no.	'000	'000
1921	535	138.5	680.0
1931	87	22.8	136.0
1941	513	220.1	778.1
1951	1 052	303.6	682.4
1961	529	137.0	318.6
1971	1 236	643.7	1 887.5
1981	1 537	549.0	1 915.5
1991	439	867.9	1 106.3
1992	279	163.5	174.3
1993	241	146.4	178.3
1994	230	118.6	223.2
1995	285	76.5	113.6
1996	292	201.5	377.9
1997	199	72.7	153.7
1998	218	144.3	188.5
1999	272	211.4	316.5
2000	268	150.8	166.8
2001	249	117.7	165.1
2002	234	48.0	73.4

(a) Industrial disputes which occurred during the year. Relates to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten working days, which is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day.

Source: ABS data available on request, Industrial Disputes.

19.6 OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW and Australia

	NSW trade		Aust. trade		NSW trade as a proportion of Aust. trade	
	Imports(a)(b)	Exports(c)(d)	Imports(b)	Exports(d)	Imports(a)(b)	Exports(c)(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
1988-89	20 871	10 969	47 039	44 009	44.4	24.9
1989-90	23 385	12 362	51 335	49 079	45.6	25.2
1990-91	22 383	11 993	48 912	52 398	45.8	22.9
1991-92	23 317	11 700	50 894	55 027	45.7	21.3
1992-93	26 435	13 156	59 575	60 702	44.4	21.7
1993-94	28 496	14 651	64 420	64 548	44.2	22.7
1994-95	33 297	15 201	74 619	67 052	44.6	22.7
1995-96	34 917	16 683	77 792	76 004	44.9	22.0
1996-97	34 229	17 730	78 998	78 932	43.3	22.5
1997-98	38 481	19 678	90 684	87 768	42.4	22.4
1998-99	42 142	17 950	97 612	85 992	43.2	20.9
1999-2000	47 927	18 966	110 077	97 287	43.5	19.5
2000-01	52 503	22 750	118 315	119 540	44.4	19.0
2001-02	51 901	22 920	119 649	121 109	43.4	18.9
2002-03	55 248	20 235	133 128	115 452	41.5	17.5

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) Based on the Harmonised Tariff Item Statistical Classification. (c) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (d) Based on the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

19.7 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a)(b), By key trading partners

	China	Germany	Japan	Korea, Republic of (South)	Malaysia	New Zealand	Singapore	Taiwan	United Kingdom	United States of America
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988-89	439	1 202	4 187	614	289	947	396	875	1 650	4 935
1989-90	535	1 400	4 120	599	285	1 025	415	922	1 653	6 667
1990-91	619	1 335	4 005	541	350	896	492	826	1 579	6 157
1991-92	833	1 277	4 030	588	381	1 102	539	945	1 431	6 448
1992-93	1 047	1 395	4 391	671	459	1 307	771	1 089	1 666	6 707
1993-94	1 289	1 457	4 593	910	531	1 370	892	1 254	1 832	6 834
1994-95	1 577	2 051	4 841	1 011	668	1 402	1 201	1 385	2 289	7 851
1995-96	1 766	2 068	4 272	1 157	879	1 406	1 227	1 422	2 450	8 425
1996-97	1 825	1 813	3 861	1 228	1 037	1 459	1 216	1 309	2 471	8 307
1997-98	2 305	2 019	4 874	1 424	1 332	1 397	1 252	1 494	2 768	8 957
1998-99	2 632	2 419	5 179	1 523	1 487	1 526	1 521	1 617	2 625	9 713
1999-2000	3 286	2 347	5 558	1 964	1 824	1 702	1 709	1 774	3 488	10 975
2000-01	4 353	2 501	5 894	2 445	2 019	1 725	1 924	1 804	3 550	10 787
2001-02	5 130	2 727	5 609	2 121	1 788	1 690	1 964	1 677	3 382	10 129
2002-03	6 500	3 099	5 946	2 297	2 029	1 838	1 843	1 729	2 864	10 211

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) Based on the Harmonised Tariff Item Statistical Classification.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

19.8 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), By commodity group(b)

	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988–89	931	215	602	659	52
1989–90	948	223	572	791	51
1990–91	968	221	463	880	53
1991–92	1 015	218	470	846	62
1992–93	1 122	245	563	1 179	78
1993–94	1 156	249	611	973	85
1994–95	1 295	255	613	1 035	89
1995–96	1 350	250	483	1 278	107
1996–97	1 413	220	497	1 262	107
1997–98	1 578	256	571	1 042	97
1998–99	1 681	295	514	1 168	110
1999–2000	1 832	362	590	1 775	109
2000–01	1 946	444	525	3 005	108
2001–02	2 022	434	498	2 412	99
2002–03	2 209	461	551	2 523	131
	Chemicals and related products n.e.s.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions n.e.c.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988–89	2 095	3 129	9 293	3 202	690
1989–90	2 246	3 286	11 136	3 523	611
1990–91	2 294	2 986	10 579	3 565	360
1991–92	2 460	3 114	10 706	3 940	465
1992–93	3 114	3 459	11 619	4 461	579
1993–94	3 348	3 628	12 837	4 870	734
1994–95	3 598	4 199	16 090	5 228	879
1995–96	3 971	4 323	17 037	5 405	686
1996–97	4 108	4 130	16 501	5 400	566
1997–98	4 818	4 678	18 618	6 292	503
1998–99	5 473	4 764	20 760	6 867	484
1999–2000	6 143	5 206	23 916	7 410	563
2000–01	6 836	5 097	25 671	8 078	798
2001–02	7 079	5 265	24 563	8 404	1 128
2002–03	7 341	5 803	26 115	8 941	1 176

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

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

19.9 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a)(b), By key trading partners

	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Italy	Japan	Korea, Republic of (South)	New Zealand	Taiwan	United Kingdom	United States of America
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988-89	225	897	133	299	3 389	706	696	531	217	709
1989-90	143	452	264	302	3 638	974	755	595	299	798
1990-91	158	458	404	273	3 500	1 067	779	662	413	791
1991-92	189	491	450	291	3 197	972	808	723	297	841
1992-93	348	632	417	228	3 429	1 011	1 020	777	352	926
1993-94	344	792	408	299	3 758	1 157	1 249	810	374	1 060
1994-95	465	878	489	394	3 908	1 145	1 512	803	401	998
1995-96	690	999	611	381	4 061	1 203	1 613	918	450	925
1996-97	756	938	821	437	3 931	1 246	1 671	1 009	409	1 051
1997-98	749	1 114	790	597	4 432	1 337	1 708	1 149	498	1 515
1998-99	625	808	657	441	4 023	1 327	1 666	1 033	504	1 592
1999-2000	798	831	593	538	4 026	1 218	1 810	1 051	454	1 751
2000-01	948	868	896	717	4 799	1 395	1 777	1 277	551	2 378
2001-02	1 177	775	692	664	4 864	1 463	1 994	1 198	661	2 466
2002-03	1 079	701	748	543	4 384	1 457	2 060	1 082	597	1 964

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) Based on the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

19.10 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a), By commodity group(b)

	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988–89	1 062	45	2 452	2 100	20
1989–90	1 498	47	2 121	2 656	7
1990–91	1 309	56	1 759	3 271	14
1991–92	1 492	64	2 037	3 354	9
1992–93	1 833	73	1 762	3 675	20
1993–94	2 300	95	1 689	3 479	15
1994–95	1 932	103	2 003	3 193	23
1995–96	2 269	107	1 788	3 791	21
1996–97	3 053	135	2 191	3 909	25
1997–98	3 309	201	2 666	4 547	64
1998–99	2 991	250	2 583	4 139	78
1999–2000	3 192	328	2 447	3 719	36
2000–01	3 866	476	3 251	4 675	46
2001–02	3 972	473	2 882	4 960	53
2002–03	2 916	620	2 557	3 666	52
	Chemicals and related products n.e.s.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions n.e.c.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988–89	360	1 702	626	318	2 282
1989–90	370	1 767	762	414	2 689
1990–91	424	1 917	1 004	411	1 828
1991–92	493	2 129	1 220	459	442
1992–93	621	2 448	1 679	531	515
1993–94	754	2 774	2 195	612	739
1994–95	902	3 337	2 324	709	674
1995–96	973	3 642	2 420	861	814
1996–97	990	3 357	2 296	875	900
1997–98	1 088	3 671	2 468	1 006	658
1998–99	1 046	3 227	1 972	1 057	605
1999–2000	1 553	3 320	2 032	1 349	776
2000–01	1 767	3 080	2 141	1 662	1 786
2001–02	1 610	3 139	2 189	1 654	1 987
2002–03	1 463	2 976	1 864	1 428	2 693

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

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

19.11 METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION, Calendar year

	Gold				
	Production	Market price(a)	Black coal production	Lead production	Zinc production
	fine oz	\$A/oz	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1901	173 543	9	6 064	n.a.	227
1911	181 121	9	8 831	209 837	241 892
1921	51 173	11	10 967	78 558	141 698
1931	19 673	12	6 536	131 132	75 403
1941	88 091	21	11 955	239 218	192 234
1951	48 910	31	13 730	171 267	156 898
1961	12 034	31	19 326	215 076	241 651
1971	9 675	37	34 567	257 609	293 480
1981	18 873	402	60 749	221 045	306 610
1991	203 461	466	97 386	216 738	342 970
2001	561 352	521	142 948	127 000	272 000
2002	671 786	570	143 580	105 000	203 000

(a) From 1901 to 1967 the market price shown is the price paid for gold received by the Australian Mint, from 1968 to 1975 the price shown is the selling price of the Gold Producers Association for sales to Australian industrial users, from 1976 onwards, the price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

19.12 METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION, Financial year

	Gold(a)					Zinc production
	Production	Market price(b)	Silver production	Black coal production	Lead production	
	kg	\$A/oz	kg	'000 tonnes	tonnes	
1992-93	7 754	491	269 039	102 914	221 498	323 013
1993-94	7 433	548	235 520	101 955	216 375	331 764
1994-95	9 082	518	246 250	107 781	210 318	330 247
1995-96	10 775	514	201 000	113 089	197 000	304 000
1996-97	11 100	465	208 000	123 678	192 000	315 000
1997-98	12 310	449	167 000	134 009	166 000	270 000
1998-99	19 100	456	157 000	131 381	162 000	273 000
1999-2000	20 170	451	144 000	132 900	151 000	266 000
2000-01	18 590	508	141 000	138 779	125 000	269 000
2001-02	18 810	549	113 000	145 228	115 000	236 000

(a) Content of fine metal. (b) The price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

19.13 MANUFACTURING

	Employment(a)	Wages and salaries	Turnover(b)
	'000	\$m	\$m
1901	66.2	9.9	51.3
1911	108.6	20.1	108.7
1913	120.4	25.4	131.3
1914–15(c)	116.6	25.3	136.6
1920–21	139.2	51.2	275.7
1930–31	127.6	50.4	237.0
1940–41	265.8	115.5	571.8
1950–51	407.0	422.7	1 847.8
1960–61	472.0	980.0	4 590.2
1968–69(d)	520.3	1 617.8	7 399.1
1970–71(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974–75(f)	478.2	3 365.3	13 237.8
1980–81(f)	436.1	5 883.9	26 897.7
1986–87	368.4	7 996.2	41 088.3
1989–90(g)	354.9	9 799.6	56 758.6
1990–91	335.3	10 156.8	58 823.4
1991–92	321.8	10 062.5	59 186.4
1992–93	315.0	9 996.6	60 097.2
1993–94	316.6	10 139.8	63 581.6
1994–95	318.3	10 600.4	65 930.3
1995–96	308.8	(h)10 601.0	66 837.9
1996–97	308.0	11 267.2	67 797.7
1997–98	301.1	11 360.4	(i)67 829.2
1998–99	296.3	11 908.9	71 213.9
1999–2000	292.3	11 681.0	73 580.5
2000–01(j)	295.6	12 505.7	(k)78 659.1

(a) Data shown relate to the end of the reference period shown. (b) From 1901 to 1967–68, Value of output was collected. (c) In 1914, the collection base changed from a calendar to a financial year. (d) Different classification methods introduced in this year (the Australian Standard Industrial Classification or ASIC) mean that figures from this year onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier years. (e) No manufacturing collection was conducted in this year. (f) For 1974–75 and 1980–81, the figures do not include any data for single establishment manufacturing businesses with less than four persons employed, and employment figures relate to average employment over the whole of the year. (g) From this year onwards, data are presented according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). (h) For 1995–96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements. (i) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. The effect was to increase this value by 0.1%. (j) From 2000–01, data has been collected from manufacturing management units instead of manufacturing establishments as previously used. This change constitutes a break in these series. Because some management unit data was collected before 2000–01, the relationship between establishment and management unit data in 1999–2000 has been determined. In that year, management unit data for employment was 4.0% higher than for establishments and management unit wages and salaries was 6.8% higher than that for establishments. See footnote (k) for the treatment of Turnover. (k) From 2000–01 onwards this data item is being collected as sales and service income as turnover is inseparable from the definition of the establishment. In 1999–2000, sales and service income for manufacturing management units was 4.8% higher than turnover for manufacturing establishments.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (cat. no. 8221.1)*.

19.14 NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED: Original

Year	Houses		Other residential buildings		Value of all buildings(a) \$m
	Number	Value	Number	Value	
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	
1946	9 500	21.4	56	0.1	26.0
1951	20 379	90.7	1 120	5.0	116.2
1954	28 176	148.5	685	3.2	215.3
1954-55(b)	27 413	156.2	682	3.1	221.4
1960-61	29 778	195.7	6 619	39.2	419.5
1970-71	29 051	353.8	20 346	182.1	947.5
1980-81	36 200	1 460.2	13 793	427.2	3 261.9
1990-91	25 506	2 578.8	14 192	1 207.4	10 845.1
1991-92	25 254	2 575.7	12 586	1 057.4	9 542.9
1992-93	27 182	2 826.4	15 840	1 332.8	9 136.6
1993-94	28 630	3 014.7	17 230	1 405.7	9 216.4
1994-95	29 295	3 168.8	18 054	1 608.8	8 976.4
1995-96	26 042	3 076.0	19 342	1 997.0	10 287.2
1996-97	23 461	2 753.4	16 779	1 772.4	9 402.7
1997-98	25 385	3 141.8	15 890	1 760.2	10 768.2
1998-99	26 318	3 431.0	19 967	2 647.8	12 442.8
1999-2000	28 551	4 081.8	21 475	3 276.3	15 527.8
2000-01	23 091	3 709.0	18 491	2 950.8	13 383.6
2001-02	21 553	3 659.6	13 608	2 317.4	11 217.0
2002-03	23 617	4 373.1	19 507	3 616.6	14 297.5

(a) Includes alterations and additions to existing residential buildings. (b) Prior to 1955, a calendar year was used as a base for these figures; after 1955, a financial year was used.

Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales (cat. no. 8752.1)*; *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (cat. no. 8752.1)*.

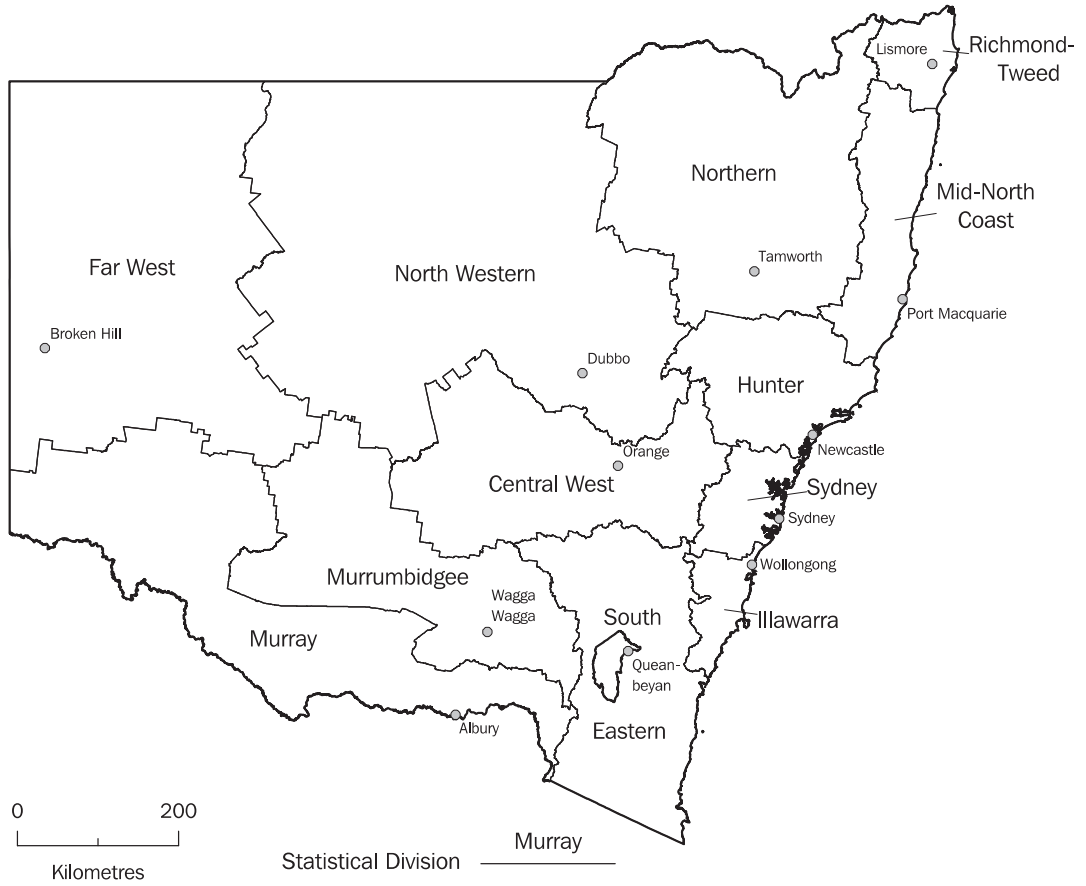
19.15 WHEAT, LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	Wheat for grain(a)		Livestock(a)		Livestock products	
	Area	Production	Cattle	Sheep and lambs	Milk production(b)	Wool production(a)
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000	'000	ML	'000 tonnes
1901	619	440	2 047	41 857	557	141
1911	862	760	3 194	48 830	1 079	184
1921	1 266	1 514	3 375	37 750	1 136	125
1931	2 078	1 793	2 840	53 366	1 354	194
1941	1 802	651	2 769	55 568	1 398	243
1951	1 347	1 178	3 703	54 111	1 313	207
1961	1 650	2 304	4 242	68 087	1 450	275
1971	2 216	3 010	6 494	70 605	1 237	293
1981	3 345	2 865	5 459	46 000	820	221
1991	2 166	4 128	5 653	59 763	857	300
1992	1 499	2 183	5 697	53 612	894	258
1993	1 694	3 583	5 781	48 112	997	237
1994	1 978	5 086	6 491	46 531	1 098	223
1995	1 424	875	6 236	42 874	1 087	n.a.
1996	2 328	4 508	6 390	41 090	1 114	n.a.
1997	3 192	8 363	6 511	42 388	1 192	193
1998	2 936	5 906	6 351	40 820	1 285	187
1999	3 174	6 563	6 291	40 583	1 395	181
2000	3 425	8 602	5 970	43 405	1 330	201
2001	3 671	7 867	6 215	40 887	1 326	234
2002	3 446	8 043	6 021	38 491	1 343	208

(a) The figures from 1901 to 1913 are as at 31 December; from 1914 to 1931 as at 30 June; from 1932 to 1999 as at 31 March; from 2000 as at 30 June. (b) Year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)*; *Australian Dairy Corporation*.

STATISTICAL DIVISION REFERENCE MAP



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