Australian Bureau of Statistics

2002

# NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

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GREGORY W. BRAY
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

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Cover photographs:
Front: Govett's Leap Waterfall located in the Blue Mountains National Park. Photograph courtesy of Blue Mountains Tourism Ltd.
Back: The first discovered stand of Wollemi Pines (*Wollemia nobilis*) located in the Wollemi National Park. Photograph courtesy of Jaime Plaza, Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney.

# Table of contents

# Preface

This is the 82nd edition of the NSW Year Book. It provides a comprehensive statistical overview of aspects of the economic and social conditions in the State of NSW.

Readers who are familiar with the NSW Year Book will find some changes. The Law and Order chapter has been renamed Crime and Justice. Data from the 2000 NSW survey about managing caring responsibilities and paid employment has been included in the chapter on Labour.

The year 2001 was both the United Nations International Year of Mountains and the International Year of Ecotourism. The photograph on the front of the cover is of Govett's Leap Waterfall in the Blue Mountains National Park. The National Park, located to the west of Sydney, is a popular area for nature activities and ecotourism. In 2000 the importance of the Greater Blue Mountains Area environment, and the necessity for preserving it, was recognised with its listing as a World Heritage Site.

The photograph on the back cover is of the stand of Wollemi Pines (*Wollemia nobilis*), located in the Wollemi National Park, that was discovered in 1994. The discovery was significant because the trees belong to a genus of plants previously known only as fossils. The Wollemi Pine is one of the world's rarest species with only 43 adult trees known in three small stands. Its discovery emphasises the extreme value of conservation areas, such as the newly listed Greater Blue Mountains Area World Heritage Site, in the preservation of all plants and animals, and especially endangered species.

The statistics available in this edition are the most recent available at the time of its preparation. More detailed, and in many cases, more recent statistics are available in the publications of the ABS and other organisations. The most significant of these sources are listed in the Bibliography at the end of each chapter. The ABS Internet home page (www.abs.gov.au) is also a comprehensive and up to date source of statistical information.

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations which have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and to the ABS staff involved in its preparation. The ABS welcomes readers suggestions about the Year Book and I would encourage you to write to me with any comments that you may have.

Gregory W. Bray
Regional Director
March 2002

# 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*.

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Australia Post
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Department of Transport and Regional Development
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NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
NSW Central Cancer Registry
NSW Deparmtent of Ageing, Disability and Home Care
NSW Department of Community Services
NSW Department of Corrective Services
NSW Department of Education and Training
NSW Department of Energy
NSW Department of Health
NSW Department of Housing
NSW Department of Mineral Resources
NSW Department of Transport
NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW Police Service
NSW Roads and Traffic Authority
NSW Technical and Further Education Commission
NSW Treasury
NSW Surveyor-Generals Department and Land Information Centre
Parliament of NSW
Port Kembla Port Corporation
Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney
State Rail Authority
State Transit Authority
Sydney Ports Corporation
Waterways Authority Marine Assets Division

# General information

## List of abbreviations and symbols

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

| | |
|---|---|
| GWh | gigawatt hour |
| ha | hectares |
| kg | kilogram |
| km | kilometre |
| kV | kilovolts |
| KWh | kilowatt hour |
| Mbs | megabytes |
| MJ | megajoules |
| ML | megalitre |
| mrt | million revenue tonnes |
| MSR | Major Statistical Region |
| MW | megawatt |
| n.a. | not available |
| n.e.c. | not elsewhere classified |
| n.e.s. | not elsewhere specified |
| n.p. | not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated |
| n.y.a. | not yet available |
| p | preliminary (figure or series revised since previous issue) |
| PJ | petajoules |
| r | figure or series revised since previous issue |
| SD | Statistical Division |
| SR | Statistical Region |
| SRS | Statistical Region Sector |
| SSD | Statistical Subdivision |
| TJ | terajoules |
| t | tonnes |
| * | subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error 25–50%) |
| ** | nil or relative standard error greater than 50% |
| . . | not applicable |
| — | nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) |

## Reference periods

Yearly periods shown as 2001 refer to the year ended 31 December 2001; those shown as 2000–01 refer to the year ended 30 June 2001. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

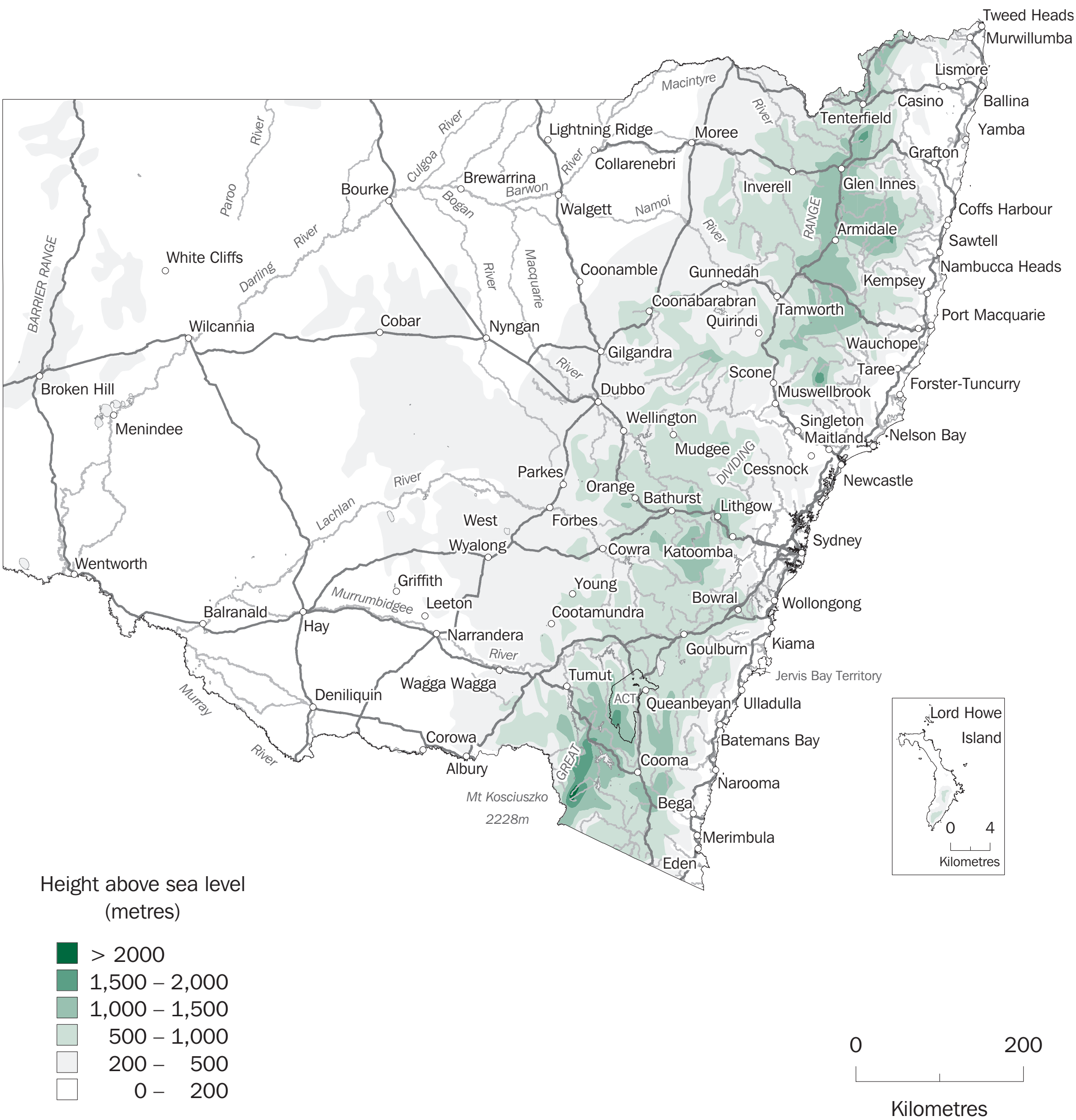
## Rounding

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

## Coverage

Tables and graphs relate to NSW unless otherwise indicated.

## New South Wales



# 1 Physical Environment

## Physical features

New South Wales 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 Mount Kosciuszko (Australia's highest peak).

To the west, the tablelands slope gradually to the western plains. The western slopes are in the main a fertile undulating region with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers and have an adequate and regular rainfall. The western plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils but the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation 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 north-east of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. The climate of the Island is temperate and the rainfall abundant. Due to the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of Howea (kentia) palm seed. The Lord Howe Island group is included on the World Heritage List.

# Water resources

## Rainfall

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

Over most of the State, the annual rainfall varies from year to year by about 20–35% of the average. The variation from the average is less in the south-eastern corner and more in the north-western quarter. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon. However, drought over the whole State is rare.

## Evaporation

In NSW the rate of evaporation is important because in most of the inland districts water for stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations by monitoring loss from exposed water. The total annual loss by evaporation is over 2,400 millimetres in the west. 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 millimetres per year.

**1.1 AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL(a), By Rainfall District**

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COASTAL (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Coast | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper | 167 | 191 | 190 | 138 | 132 | 114 | 86 | 59 | 56 | 88 | 103 | 129 |
| Lower | 174 | 194 | 204 | 148 | 123 | 119 | 76 | 64 | 61 | 97 | 105 | 136 |
| Manning | 135 | 153 | 164 | 138 | 122 | 130 | 77 | 68 | 71 | 94 | 90 | 107 |
| Hunter | 96 | 91 | 96 | 80 | 75 | 85 | 58 | 49 | 54 | 65 | 64 | 83 |
| Metropolitan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East | 109 | 103 | 135 | 110 | 116 | 124 | 78 | 65 | 61 | 82 | 81 | 83 |
| West | 95 | 90 | 90 | 72 | 68 | 67 | 46 | 37 | 43 | 62 | 73 | 71 |
| Illawarra | 101 | 108 | 122 | 103 | 103 | 112 | 74 | 60 | 64 | 86 | 82 | 87 |
| South Coast | 87 | 94 | 101 | 86 | 86 | 89 | 55 | 54 | 58 | 79 | 77 | 79 |
| TABLELANDS (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Tablelands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern | 144 | 144 | 131 | 71 | 60 | 57 | 48 | 33 | 42 | 73 | 84 | 117 |
| Western | 106 | 89 | 64 | 41 | 47 | 54 | 55 | 47 | 53 | 78 | 82 | 96 |
| Central Tablelands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 72 | 65 | 54 | 44 | 45 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 58 | 60 | 60 |
| South | 96 | 92 | 81 | 71 | 67 | 75 | 66 | 61 | 60 | 77 | 75 | 81 |
| Southern Tablelands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goulburn–Monaro | 63 | 56 | 58 | 51 | 55 | 54 | 49 | 51 | 50 | 66 | 59 | 62 |
| Snowy Mountains | 65 | 59 | 69 | 64 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 82 | 80 | 93 | 75 | 70 |
| WESTERN SLOPES (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North-west Slopes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 83 | 79 | 55 | 37 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 37 | 41 | 63 | 68 | 77 |
| South | 83 | 68 | 48 | 39 | 42 | 47 | 46 | 43 | 43 | 61 | 63 | 72 |
| Central Western Slopes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 78 | 70 | 54 | 43 | 42 | 48 | 46 | 42 | 42 | 54 | 53 | 60 |
| South | 60 | 55 | 50 | 43 | 47 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 42 | 56 | 50 | 51 |
| South-west Slopes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 51 | 43 | 47 | 47 | 51 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 47 | 60 | 46 | 48 |
| South | 53 | 46 | 55 | 61 | 71 | 78 | 84 | 89 | 72 | 83 | 58 | 55 |
| WESTERN PLAINS (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North-west Plains | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East | 76 | 65 | 52 | 34 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 33 | 34 | 49 | 57 | 60 |
| West | 72 | 64 | 47 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 27 | 29 | 42 | 47 | 49 |
| Central Western Plains | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 56 | 52 | 41 | 33 | 37 | 38 | 35 | 30 | 30 | 42 | 40 | 41 |
| Southern | 47 | 44 | 41 | 35 | 39 | 39 | 35 | 35 | 31 | 44 | 40 | 43 |
| Riverina | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East | 36 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 45 | 40 | 49 | 33 | 35 |
| West | 29 | 27 | 30 | 38 | 34 | 33 | 29 | 31 | 29 | 37 | 25 | 27 |
| WESTERN (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Far North-west | 28 | 29 | 24 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 21 | 14 | 21 |
| Lower Darling | 22 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 26 | 20 | 19 |
| Upper Darling | 44 | 42 | 36 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 19 | 18 | 29 | 27 | 33 |
| South-west Plains | 30 | 29 | 30 | 24 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 35 | 27 | 28 |

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

*Source: Bureau of Meteorology.*

**1.2 AVERAGE EVAPORATION AND RAINFALL FOR SELECTED METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS, NSW and ACT**

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AVERAGE EVAPORATION (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alstonville | 180 | 140 | 136 | 108 | 84 | 75 | 90 | 112 | 138 | 158 | 168 | 189 | 1 578 |
| Canberra | 251 | 199 | 171 | 108 | 68 | 48 | 53 | 81 | 111 | 158 | 192 | 251 | 1 691 |
| Cobar | 360 | 291 | 254 | 162 | 99 | 66 | 74 | 109 | 156 | 229 | 288 | 360 | 2 448 |
| 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 | 270 | 232 | 186 | 111 | 81 | 42 | 50 | 74 | 108 | 164 | 219 | 276 | 1 797 |
| Mildura | 322 | 277 | 229 | 138 | 81 | 54 | 62 | 93 | 132 | 198 | 258 | 313 | 2 157 |
| Moree | 291 | 232 | 220 | 147 | 96 | 69 | 71 | 99 | 144 | 211 | 258 | 301 | 2 139 |
| Sydney Airport | 217 | 179 | 161 | 123 | 90 | 78 | 84 | 115 | 141 | 177 | 195 | 229 | 1 789 |
| Wagga Wagga | 310 | 255 | 214 | 120 | 62 | 36 | 37 | 59 | 84 | 146 | 213 | 295 | 1 831 |
| Wellington | 267 | 213 | 192 | 129 | 81 | 51 | 56 | 74 | 105 | 161 | 210 | 273 | 1 812 |
| AVERAGE RAINFALL (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alstonville | 177 | 236 | 286 | 197 | 186 | 150 | 92 | 74 | 53 | 110 | 131 | 162 | 1 852 |
| Canberra | 63 | 55 | 54 | 51 | 49 | 37 | 42 | 46 | 51 | 66 | 64 | 53 | 631 |
| Cobar | 51 | 41 | 38 | 29 | 34 | 24 | 29 | 31 | 22 | 36 | 32 | 39 | 406 |
| Glen Innes | 113 | 90 | 70 | 43 | 50 | 57 | 55 | 51 | 56 | 79 | 83 | 107 | 854 |
| Griffith | 30 | 28 | 34 | 33 | 38 | 37 | 33 | 40 | 33 | 41 | 29 | 31 | 406 |
| Mildura | 22 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 28 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 33 | 24 | 23 | 297 |
| Moree | 77 | 68 | 48 | 38 | 45 | 27 | 45 | 35 | 32 | 46 | 58 | 63 | 581 |
| Sydney Airport | 98 | 112 | 125 | 106 | 97 | 126 | 67 | 77 | 63 | 74 | 83 | 77 | 1 106 |
| Wagga Wagga | 42 | 38 | 45 | 43 | 56 | 48 | 57 | 53 | 51 | 61 | 44 | 45 | 584 |
| Wellington | 69 | 62 | 50 | 44 | 50 | 40 | 46 | 48 | 43 | 63 | 55 | 49 | 618 |
| MEAN NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS (no.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alstonville | 14.8 | 17.3 | 18.4 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 156.7 |
| Canberra | 7.6 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 106.6 |
| Cobar | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 69.5 |
| Glen Innes | 10.4 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 100.1 |
| 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 | 80.6 |
| Mildura | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 73.9 |
| Moree | 8.4 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 77.6 |
| Sydney Airport | 11.4 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 129.1 |
| Wagga Wagga | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 107.5 |
| Wellington | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 86.0 |

*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, and 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. All of the inland rivers 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 of the inland rivers 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.

**1.3 SURFACE WATER RESOURCES**

| | NSW | NSW as a proportion of Australia % |
|---|---|---|
| Surface water resources (gigalitres) — | | |
| Mean annual runoff | 42 400 | 10.7 |
| Mean annual outflow | 37 200 | 9.6 |
| Major divertible resource | 17 300 | 17.3 |
| Developed resource | 21 500 | 37.1 |
| Land area ($km^2$) | 802 000 | 10.4 |

*Source: Australian Water Resources Council, 1987; Australia's Environment: Issues and Facts (Cat. no. 4140.0).*

## Groundwater

Groundwater represents the single largest source of water in NSW. The estimated volume of groundwater in the state is 5,110 million megalitres or about 200 times more water than is stored in dams. At least 130 communities in NSW rely on groundwater for their drinking water supply.

Groundwater storage, quality, quantity and rate of flow and replenishment are most affected by geology. In NSW the most important sources of high yielding 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, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year and the range of its average temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 11°C. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater.

Nearly all of NSW 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. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

Although there are no definite dates dividing the year into seasons, for convenience the seasons in NSW are generally defined as follows: 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 anti-cyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones 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 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 and these are intensified by the sea breezes which extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Dividing Range, the winds are more variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. The winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms.

During winter the prevailing wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State the winds are almost due west while in the north there is a southerly tendency. 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 southern. 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 the average mean annual temperatures vary little, except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. For example in Sydney the average yearly temperature ranges from a maximum of 22°C to a minimum of 13°C. In comparison, Mildura, which is located on the same latitude in the western interior, ranges from 24°C to 10°C. Similar variations are found in the north.

**1.4 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 | 27.2 | 26.5 | 25.8 | 24.0 | 21.2 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 19.8 | 22.0 | 23.9 | 25.5 | 26.8 | 23.3 |
| Canberra | 27.7 | 26.9 | 24.3 | 19.7 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 15.9 | 19.2 | 22.4 | 25.9 | 19.4 |
| Cobar | 33.5 | 33.1 | 29.8 | 24.9 | 19.8 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 17.7 | 21.3 | 25.7 | 29.1 | 32.3 | 24.9 |
| Glen Innes | 26.4 | 25.5 | 23.8 | 20.7 | 16.6 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 17.6 | 20.9 | 23.7 | 25.8 | 20.1 |
| 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 | 31.9 | 31.3 | 28.3 | 23.4 | 18.9 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 17.1 | 20.1 | 23.6 | 27.2 | 29.9 | 23.6 |
| Moree | 33.3 | 32.6 | 30.7 | 26.7 | 22.0 | 18.5 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 22.8 | 26.9 | 30.1 | 32.6 | 26.1 |
| Sydney Airport | 26.2 | 26.2 | 25.1 | 22.8 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 22.3 | 23.9 | 25.6 | 22.0 |
| Wagga Wagga | 31.2 | 30.6 | 27.4 | 22.2 | 17.1 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 17.3 | 21.1 | 25.3 | 29.1 | 21.8 |
| Wellington | 31.0 | 30.0 | 27.3 | 23.1 | 18.3 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 15.5 | 18.7 | 22.6 | 26.2 | 29.9 | 22.6 |
| MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alstonville | 19.4 | 19.2 | 18.1 | 15.7 | 13.3 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 12.3 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 18.2 | 14.8 |
| Canberra | 12.9 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 0.9 | –0.2 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 11.2 | 6.4 |
| Cobar | 20.1 | 19.9 | 17.0 | 12.8 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 18.6 | 12.6 |
| Glen Innes | 13.1 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 11.9 | 7.1 |
| 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 | 9.6 |
| Mildura | 16.4 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 10.2 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 10.3 |
| Moree | 20.0 | 19.6 | 17.0 | 12.7 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 12.6 | 15.6 | 18.5 | 12.3 |
| Sydney Airport | 18.5 | 18.7 | 17.2 | 13.9 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 15.1 | 17.2 | 13.1 |
| Wagga Wagga | 15.9 | 16.2 | 13.4 | 9.2 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 13.7 | 9.0 |
| Wellington | 17.4 | 17.3 | 14.9 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 12.5 | 15.8 | 10.4 |
| MEAN 9.00 AM RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alstonville | 78.0 | 82.0 | 79.0 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 72.0 | 67.0 | 65.0 | 62.0 | 65.0 | 72.0 | 73.0 | 72.5 |
| Canberra | 62.0 | 67.0 | 69.0 | 75.0 | 82.0 | 85.0 | 84.0 | 79.0 | 72.0 | 65.0 | 62.0 | 58.0 | 71.6 |
| Cobar | 43.0 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 56.0 | 70.0 | 79.0 | 75.0 | 66.0 | 53.0 | 45.0 | 42.0 | 39.0 | 55.6 |
| Glen Innes | 73.0 | 77.0 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 80.0 | 82.0 | 80.0 | 74.0 | 68.0 | 65.0 | 66.0 | 68.0 | 73.5 |
| Griffith | 48.0 | 53.0 | 56.0 | 66.0 | 76.0 | 83.0 | 81.0 | 74.0 | 63.0 | 56.0 | 49.0 | 46.0 | 62.7 |
| Mildura | 51.0 | 55.0 | 59.0 | 69.0 | 82.0 | 88.0 | 86.0 | 79.0 | 67.0 | 57.0 | 52.0 | 49.0 | 66.2 |
| Moree | 59.0 | 62.0 | 58.0 | 60.0 | 71.0 | 77.0 | 76.0 | 70.0 | 60.0 | 54.0 | 52.0 | 54.0 | 62.7 |
| Sydney Airport | 69.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 74.0 | 75.0 | 71.0 | 66.0 | 62.0 | 60.0 | 62.0 | 65.0 | 68.5 |
| Wagga Wagga | 52.0 | 57.0 | 60.0 | 71.0 | 83.0 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 83.0 | 77.0 | 67.0 | 59.0 | 51.0 | 69.6 |
| Wellington | 53.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 65.0 | 76.0 | 83.0 | 82.0 | 76.0 | 67.0 | 60.0 | 53.0 | 50.0 | 65.5 |
| 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 | 35.0 | 39.0 | 41.0 | 46.0 | 55.0 | 60.0 | 58.0 | 53.0 | 49.0 | 46.0 | 41.0 | 35.0 | 46.5 |
| Cobar | 26.0 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 35.0 | 45.0 | 50.0 | 46.0 | 39.0 | 32.0 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 22.0 | 33.7 |
| Glen Innes | 50.0 | 53.0 | 52.0 | 50.0 | 57.0 | 58.0 | 54.0 | 50.0 | 45.0 | 47.0 | 45.0 | 47.0 | 50.6 |
| Griffith | 30.0 | 33.0 | 36.0 | 41.0 | 52.0 | 58.0 | 55.0 | 49.0 | 44.0 | 40.0 | 31.0 | 28.0 | 41.5 |
| Mildura | 26.0 | 29.0 | 33.0 | 40.0 | 51.0 | 57.0 | 54.0 | 47.0 | 39.0 | 34.0 | 28.0 | 26.0 | 38.5 |
| Moree | 34.0 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 36.0 | 44.0 | 47.0 | 46.0 | 42.0 | 35.0 | 32.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 37.4 |
| Sydney Airport | 61.0 | 62.0 | 61.0 | 58.0 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 51.0 | 48.0 | 49.0 | 52.0 | 55.0 | 57.0 | 55.7 |
| Wagga Wagga | 29.0 | 33.0 | 36.0 | 44.0 | 57.0 | 64.0 | 65.0 | 59.0 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 36.0 | 29.0 | 46.0 |
| 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 ten hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Lord Howe Island has a standard time that is 30 minutes ahead of NSW, while the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State has adopted South Australian standard time which is 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 on Lord Howe Island is half an hour ahead of standard time and applies for the same period as daylight saving in the remainder of NSW.

# Land use

The total land area of NSW is approximately 80.2 million hectares. Land use in NSW is dominated by agriculture, however only 8% of the State is under crops, 8% under sown pastures and 13% under native pastures. The remaining area is either large areas of rough grazing in native scrub or small area hobby farms. The principal non-agricultural uses are National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) Estate Areas which represent around 7% of the area of the State, and State managed forests (timber reserves), which represent almost 4%. The urban area of the State is about 4%.

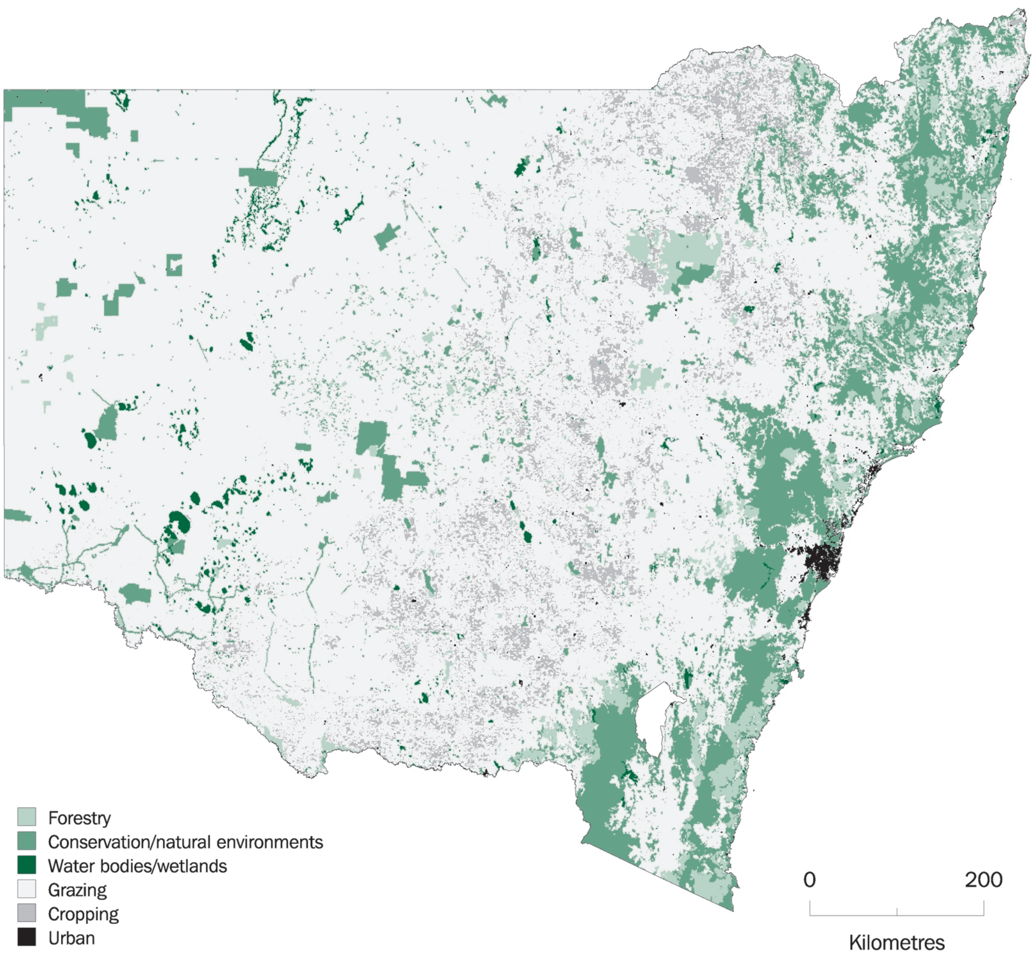
The NPWS Estate Areas (as at 30 June 2001) comprise 359 nature reserves (794,827 hectares), 161 National Parks (4,442,207 hectares), 22 State Recreation areas (126,368 hectares), 13 historic sites (2,635 hectares), 11 Aboriginal areas (11,643 hectares), 9 regional parks (4,884 hectares) and 4 Karst (limestone cave) conservation areas (4,409 hectares). The total area of the NPWS Estate is 5,387,024 hectares.

Nearly half of the land in the coastal and tablelands region is used for non-agricultural purposes. The highlands contain extensive areas of State forests and national parks, while the more amenable parts are urban areas and hobby farms. The land which is used for agricultural purposes features considerable areas for intensive grazing of sheep and cattle including half of the sown pastures in the State and significant pockets of specialised cropping.

Land use on the slopes and plains is more uniform. Here only 15% of the land is non-agricultural, again mainly parks and reserves. The agricultural lands contain three-quarters of the State's cropping area and nearly half of each of the sown and native pastures. The drylands are used for extensive grazing and cereals 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 extensive and seasonal grazing.

## 1.5 LAND USE, NSW



# People and the environment

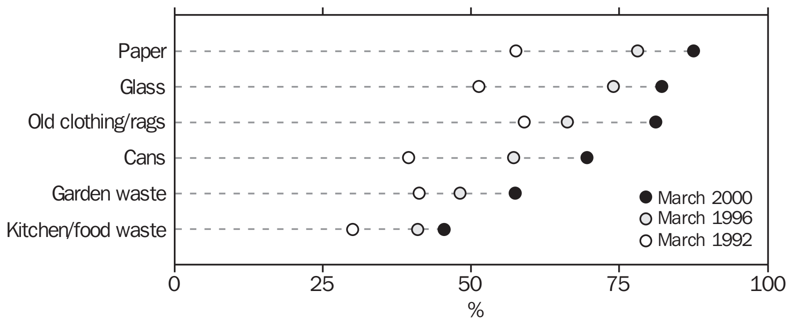
Concern about environmental problems may influence people's attitudes towards environmental issues and environmental protection programs. For example, people with environmental concerns may be more willing to recycle goods or use recycled materials and to conserve energy, water and other resources. They 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.

The 2000 ABS Survey of Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices provides data on household waste management (which is included below) and data on the habits of motor vehicle owners and the use of transport (which is included in Chapter 11, Transport).

## Household waste management

In March 2000, the majority of NSW households (96%) recycled one or more types of items. The proportion of people who recycle at least one or more types of items has increased from 82% in May 1992 and 90% in March 1996. The type of item most commonly recycled by NSW households in March 2000 was paper (88%) followed by glass (82%), old clothing or rags (81%), plastic bottles (80%), plastic bags (80%) and cans (70%). The proportion who recycled kitchen or food waste (45%) and garden waste (57%) was lower. Almost 7% of households recycled all the above items.

**1.5 HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN RECYCLING, By Item Recycled(a)**




(a) The proportion of households recycling plastic items has not been shown in this graph as a change in the data items between surveys resulted in non-comparable data.

*Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2000 (Cat. no. 4602.0)*

The proportion of Sydney households that recycled (97%) was slightly greater than the proportion of households in the Balance of State that recycled (94%). While Sydney households were more likely to recycle manufactured items (such as paper, glass, cans, plastic bottles and plastic bags) households in the Balance of State were more likely to recycle organic materials (such as kitchen and food waste and garden waste). Households in the Balance of State (8%) were more likely to recycle all items than those in Sydney (6%).

The method of recycling varied by type of item. Items such as paper, glass, cans and plastic bottles were most likely to be collected from the house. Plastic bags were most likely to be re-used, while kitchen and food waste and garden waste were most likely to be used as compost or mulch. Collection of recycling direct from the household was more common in Sydney (96%) than in the Balance of State (70%). In contrast, recycling items by taking them to special areas at a dump was more common among households in the Balance of State (13%) than those in Sydney (5%).

Of the households which did not recycle all materials, the reasons given for not recycling were; not enough recycling materials (72%); no services or facilities provided (21%); not interested/too much effort (13%); no storage area in dwelling/yard (8%); inadequate services/facilities (5%) and uncertain of services/facilities provided (4%). Households in the Balance of State (28%) were more likely than those in Sydney (16%) to cite a lack of services or facilities provided.

## 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 such as waste management, air and water pollution abatement and the protection of biodiversity, soil resources and cultural heritage. Natural resource management includes all activities which manage natural resources and activities aimed at making more efficient use of natural resources, for example water supply use and 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 by local government authorities that is related to environment protection and natural resource management were conducted in 1997–98, 1998–99 and 1999–2000.

In 1999–2000 the largest component of total environment protection expenditure by local government in NSW was for solid waste management, at $432m (48%) or $67 per capita, followed by waste water management, at $375m (42%) or $58 per capita. Natural resource management was dominated by water supply management, at $293m (49%) or $45 per capita, followed by land management, at $282m (47%) or $44 per capita.

**1.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, Environment Protection and Natural Resource Management(a) — 1999–2000**

| | Total expenditure | | Per capita expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | % | $ | % |
| Environment protection | | | | |
| Solid waste management | 431.9 | 48.4 | 66.8 | 48.3 |
| Waste water management | 374.5 | 41.9 | 58.0 | 42.0 |
| Biodiversity and conservation | 48.7 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 5.4 |
| Soil resources | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Cultural heritage | 11.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Other | 22.4 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| *Total* | *893.2* | *100.0* | *138.2* | *100.0* |
| Natural resource management | | | | |
| Water supply management | 293.0 | 48.8 | 45.3 | 48.8 |
| Land management | 281.6 | 46.9 | 43.6 | 46.9 |
| Other | 25.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| *Total* | *600.4* | *100.0* | *92.9* | *100.0* |

(a) Includes current expenses and capital expenditure.

*Source: Environmental Expenditure, Local Government, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 4611.0).*

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*Fish Account, Australia* (Cat. no. 4607.0)

*Mineral Account, Australia* (Cat. no. 4608.0)

*Water Account for Australia* (Cat. no. 4610.0)

*Australia's Environment: Issues and Trends* (Cat. no. 4613.0)

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 Sydney ABS office.

# 2 History

## Aboriginal settlement

The precise date of the first human occupation of NSW is not known — estimates range from 30,000 to 60,000 years ago. The Aboriginal people 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-contact population in NSW may have been greater than 40,000. The Aboriginal people were hunter gatherers and, although they did not use agricultural techniques, used fire as a form of land management to promote new vegetation. The Aborigines were not formed into the political structure of a nation but were separate 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. Some groups formed political alliances while others were at war.

### 1770: Captain Cook

During 1770, Captain James Cook charted the east coast of Australia, landing at Botany Bay on 28 April. Cook formally took possession of the whole of the eastern part of Australia 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. 1,035 persons disembarked, of whom 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 was in 1807 when Captain Macarthur sent 245 pounds of wool to England.

### 1809: Macquarie arrives

In 1808, Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Macarthur 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 period was one of civic stability, establishment of new settlements and the erection of public buildings. With his convict architect Francis Greenway, Macquarie built structures, some of which can be seen today 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 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; Aborigines were not officially counted 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 *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 twenty-eight men, women and children were murdered by convict shepherds. After a first trial found the shepherds 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 Aborigines. Paul Strezelecki 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 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. 1856 was the first year of elective Parliament and responsible Ministry. The first Intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and NSW was played.

**1858: Secret ballot**

The Parliament granted universal male suffrage and the secret ballot in 1858. 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 opened to Penrith. In the following year the Northern Territory was separated 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**

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 1879. 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 sectarian. 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 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. 1886 saw an industrial depression 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 Legislation Council. 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 and the police were enfranchised in 1896.

**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**

Public school fees were abolished, Central Railway Station opened, 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 USA (the Great White Fleet) visited Sydney. The Fisher Library was opened at Sydney University in 1909 and a general coal strike occurred in NSW. Amendments to the NSW Aborigines Act gave the NSW Protection Board greater power to remove children for training as domestic servants. In 1910 the first Labour 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 soldiers (the ANZACS) landed at Gallipoli in Turkey. The iron and steel works were opened in Newcastle by BHP.

**1916: Six o'clock closing**

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**

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 widows' 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: The 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 widows' 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 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. Aborigines were given the right to vote in Commonwealth elections.

**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.

**1966: Decimal currency**

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. Decimal currency was introduced. A referendum in 1967 gave the Commonwealth Government the power to legislate on Aborigines.

**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 Aborigines for the first time. A standard gauge rail line opened linking Sydney and Perth in 1972. 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. 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 act of political terrorism.

**1979: 37½ hour week**

State workers were granted a 37½ hour week in 1979 and the Eastern Suburbs railway commenced operation — over 100 years after it was first mooted. Sunday trading for hotels commenced.

**1981: Sir Roden Cutler retires**

Public funding of State parliamentary elections was introduced in 1981 and the Arbitration Commission abandoned wage indexation. Sir Roden Cutler, the longest serving Governor in NSW history, retired.

**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.

**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**

1988 saw Australia celebrate its bicentenary of European settlement. The monorail started in Sydney amid great controversy. 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: Gulf war**

In 1990 Australia supported the United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq. 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. Also in that year the Museum of Contemporary Art was opened at Circular Quay. Eight people were 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 woman Chief Judge, Mahla Pearlman, was appointed to the Land and Environment Court of NSW. 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 dealing with the largest serial killing on record in NSW, known as the backpacker murders, following the discovery of a seventh body 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 destroyed, four lives 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. Temperatures during winter reached 30°C and rain was scarce. 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 City–Airport–East Hills. 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 semi-automatic 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, two at Lithgow, one at Menai and one near Wingello. Trams returned to Sydney after a 36 year absence, with the opening of a light rail service between Central and Wentworth Park. The permanent home of the Sydney casino, Star City, was opened.

### 1998: Royal Easter Show moves

The Olympic Park railway opened in March with the station located adjacent to the main Olympic Stadium and the new Showground complex. 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. Two separate warnings were issued to Sydney residents 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 lost 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. Preparations for the 2000 Olympics were well in hand with a number of venues opening, including Stadium Australia, the Superdome, the Equestrian Centre and the Tennis Centre. A rail collision in December at Glenbrook in the Blue Mountains resulted in seven people being killed and 50 people being taken to hospital.

### 2000: The Olympics

In May up to 250,000 people walked across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to support reconciliation with indigenous Australians. In June four National Parks and Wildlife firefighters lost their lives in a bushfire in Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park. The Olympic Games were held in Sydney from 15 September to 1 October. There were over 10,300 athletes from 199 countries competing. Australia won 58 medals (16 gold, 25 silver, and 17 bronze) placing it fourth on the medal list. The Paralympic Games were held in November. Australia headed the medal table winning 149 medals (63 gold, 39 silver, 47 bronze). In late November the worst floods in a century destroyed wheat, cereal and cotton crops in North and North Western NSW. In December it was announced that the next Governor of NSW (38th) would be Dr Marie Bashir. She is the first woman to be appointed to a vice-regal position in NSW.

### 2001: Centenary of Federation

January 1 saw the commencement of year long celebrations of the Centenary of Federation. There was a ceremony in Centennial Park attended by the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, State and Territory Governors and Premiers. This was followed by a parade from Hyde Park to Centennial Park. In February, Sir Donald Bradman, who was born in Cootamundra and had a batting average of 99.94 in cricket, 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. The M5 East motorway opened in December. It connects with the M5 motorway and connects the Eastern Suburbs to Sydney's outer west. Bushfires erupted across the state on Christmas Day amid extremely high temperatures and high winds. The fires destroyed in excess of 160 homes. Over 600,000 hectares of bush were burnt in the Shoalhaven, Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury, Hunter and North Coast regions.

# 3 Government

## The history of Government in NSW

Although forms of Aboriginal tribal government had existed from time immemorial in NSW, government as we 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 could raise taxes through customs duties.

Law courts were established when the colony was founded, but, for the first 35 years, the Governors were absolute rulers. The British Parliament could control their authority, but England was 20,000 kilometres and eight months away by sea: by the time a complaint was heard and decided, nearly two years might have gone by. A growing number of colonists were dissatisfied with total control in the hands of one person 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 mainly dealt with the structure of the courts and the role of the judges. It also included a provision for 'His Majesty to constitute and appoint a Council, to consist of ... not exceeding seven and not less than five' members. The Governor, as the King's representative, appointed five Legislative Councillors. All of them were public officials and even though they had very little power as councillors, in their official positions they had considerable influence. 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, whenever appropriate.

In 1829, Legislative Council numbers were again increased, to 15. By now, the power of the Council was rivalling the power of the governors. In 1829 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 wanted to be able 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 governors still had more power than the Council, because, if the Council passed a law with which they disagreed, they could dissolve the Council and refer the bill to the British Parliament. Governors were 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. It 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 gained a fully responsible system of government. The Legislative Assembly was made up of 54 elected members and the Legislative Council 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, the *Electoral Reform Act* gave NSW virtual manhood suffrage and secret ballot. This placed NSW among the world leaders in the introduction of parliamentary democracy. There were still two significant groups in the community who could not vote—women and Aborigines. Women were granted the right to vote in NSW in 1902, but Aboriginal people had to wait for formal recognition until 1962.

Since 1856, the role of the Legislative Council has remained unchanged as an Upper House of review and a check on the Lower House where the government is formed. 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. Under the law, the British Parliament kept its overall authority, but it no longer interfered in NSWs affairs.

## 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 peace, welfare and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth Parliament.

## The Governor

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, and the power to 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; and
- 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 presides at the meetings of the Executive Council, or in his absence the Vice-President of the Council or the next most senior member. The quorum is two. The meetings are formal and official in character. At the 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 State and to perform other executive functions. Most ministers come from the Legislative Assembly. The Constitution limits the numbers 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.

### 3.1 MINISTRIES OF NSW SINCE 1973

| Number of Ministry | Name of Premier and party | From | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | Askin (Liberal/Country Party) | 17 Jan 1973 | 3 Dec 1973 |
| 67 | Askin (Liberal/Country Party) | 3 Dec 1973 | 3 Jan 1975 |
| 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 | Carr (Labor) | 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 | 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 and the National Party.

**3.2 PARLIAMENTS OF NSW SINCE 1965**

| | | | | Duration | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Parliament | Return of writs | Date of opening | Date of dissolution | Years | Months | Days | Number of sessions |
| 41 | 28 May 1965 | 26 May 1965 | 23 Jan 1968 | 2 | 7 | 26 | 4 |
| 42 | 22 Mar 1968 | 26 Mar 1968 | 13 Jan 1971 | 2 | 9 | 22 | 3 |
| 43 | 16 Mar 1971 | 16 Mar 1971 | 19 Oct 1973 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| 44 | 7 Dec 1973 | 4 Dec 1973 | 2 Apr 1976 | 2 | 3 | 27 | 3 |
| 45 | 21 May 1976 | 25 May 1976 | 12 Sep 1978 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 3 |
| 46 | 3 Nov 1978 | 7 Nov 1978 | 28 Aug 1981 | 2 | 9 | 25 | 4 |
| 47 | 23 Oct 1981 | 28 Oct 1981 | 5 Mar 1984 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 4 |
| 48 | 30 Apr 1984 | 1 May 1984 | 22 Feb 1988 | 3 | 9 | 21 | 3 |
| 49 | 22 Apr 1988 | 27 Apr 1988 | 3 May 1991 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| 50 | 28 Jun 1991 | 2 Jul 1991 | 3 Mar 1995 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 4 |
| 51 | 28 Apr 1995 | 2 May 1995 | 5 Mar 1999 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| 52 | 30 Apr 1999 | 11 May 1999 | 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.

**3.3 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Membership by Party Affiliation**

| | Year of election(a) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1984 | 1988 | 1991 | 1995 | 1999 |
| A Better Future for Our Children | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Australian Democrats | 1 | 2 | 2 | (d)2 | 1 |
| Australian Labor Party | 24 | 21 | 18 | (e)17 | 16 |
| Christian Democratic Party(b) | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Liberal Party of Australia | 11 | 12 | 13 | (f)12 | 9 |
| National Party(c) | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Shooters' Party | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| The Greens | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Independents | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Other | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| **Total** | **45** | **45** | **42** | **42** | **42** |

(a) Does not include the result of by-elections. (b) Formerly the 'Call to Australia Group'. (c) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'. (d) Member resigned from Australian Democrats on 12 March 1996 and became an Independent Member. (e) Member resigned from Australian Labour Party on 7 November 1997 and became an Independent Member. (f) Member resigned from Liberal Party of Australia on 29 June 1998 and became an Independent Member.

*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.

**3.4 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Membership by Party Affiliation**

| | Year of election(a) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1984 | 1988 | 1991 | 1995 | 1999 |
| Australian Labor Party | 58 | 43 | 46 | 50 | 55 |
| Independents | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Liberal Party of Australia | 22 | 39 | 32 | 29 | 20 |
| National Party(b) | 15 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 13 |
| **Total** | **99** | **109** | **99** | **99** | **93** |

(a) Does not include results of by-elections. (b) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'.

*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 required to record a vote for one candidate only, 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 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

## Local government authorities

An area established for local government purposes is known as a Council. At 1 July 2001 there were 173 Local Councils in NSW of which 42 are City Councils. A Council may be proclaimed a City Council if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population although there is no legislative distinction made between a Local Council and a City Council.

Each local government area is governed by an elected council. Each council has an elected Mayor (Lord Mayor in Sydney, Newcastle 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 it with one fund. Another significant effect is 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 (instead of aldermen in the case of municipalities) and all leaders of councils are called mayors (instead of presidents in the case of shires).

## 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 maintain public roads, operate garbage disposal services, run health services, provide recreation services, control building construction and provide sundry 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.

*Text for the section entitled The history of government in NSW courtesy of the Parliament of New South Wales.*

# 4 Demography

## Population estimates

### General

The Census of Population and Housing is the most accurate and comprehensive source of information about the population of NSW. The Census is held every five years and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates. Population estimates in the year of the Census are calculated by adjusting the Census counts of residents upward to compensate for Census undercount and adding the number of Australian residents temporarily overseas on Census night. The Census count of residents is further adjusted to arrive at estimates as at 30 June. Subsequent population estimates at State and Territory level are made quarterly. These are derived from the adjusted Census year population estimates by the addition of actual measures of natural increase (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration, and estimates of net interstate migration. Population estimates at the sub-State level are made annually and are also based on the adjusted Census year population estimates. These population estimates are based on the 1996 population Census. Estimates based on the 2001 Census will be available in July 2002.

### Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population of NSW at 30 June 2001 was 6,532,459. 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 10.4% of the total area of Australia, over one-third (33.7%) of Australian residents lived in NSW. The population density in NSW (8.1 persons per km$^2$) was the third highest in the country, surpassed only by the ACT (130.9 persons per km$^2$) and Victoria (21.2 persons per km$^2$).

**4.1 AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY, By State and Territory — 30 June 2001p**

| | Area(a) | | Estimated resident population(b) | Population density |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | km$^2$ | % | '000 | Persons per km$^2$ |
| **New South Wales** | **801 600** | **10.4** | **6 532.5** | **8.1** |
| Victoria | 227 600 | 3.0 | 4 829.0 | 21.2 |
| Queensland | 1 727 200 | 22.5 | 3 627.8 | 2.1 |
| South Australia | 984 000 | 12.8 | 1 502.4 | 1.5 |
| Western Australia | 2 525 500 | 32.9 | 1 909.8 | 0.8 |
| Tasmania | 67 800 | 0.9 | 470.3 | 6.9 |
| Northern Territory | 1 346 200 | 17.5 | 197.6 | 0.1 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2 400 | 0.0 | 314.2 | 130.9 |
| *Australia(c)* | *7 682 300* | *100.0* | *19 386.7* | *2.5* |

(a) Source: Australian Surveying and Land Information Group. (b) Figures are based on 1996 Census results. (c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

*Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2001 (Cat. no. 3101.0).*

## Population growth

The population of NSW increased by 69,960 persons between 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2001. This represents an annual increase of 1.1% and is lower than the Australian rate of 1.2%. Queensland (1.7%), Western Australia (1.4%) and Victoria (1.3%) all had higher growth rates than NSW. The growth in population comprised a natural increase of 40,600 persons, a net overseas migration gain of 46,100 persons and a net interstate migration loss of 16,700 persons.

**4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By State and Territory — At 30 June**

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION ('000) | | | | | | |
| **New South Wales** | **6 204.7** | **6 272.8** | **6 333.5** | **6 396.7** | **6 462.5** | **6 532.5** |
| Victoria | 4 560.2 | 4 605.2 | 4 654.9 | 4 707.6 | 4 766.8 | 4 829.0 |
| Queensland | 3 338.7 | 3 397.1 | 3 453.5 | 3 506.9 | 3 566.8 | 3 627.8 |
| South Australia | 1 474.3 | 1 479.7 | 1 486.4 | 1 492.4 | 1 497.4 | 1 502.4 |
| Western Australia | 1 765.3 | 1 797.9 | 1 829.1 | 1 857.6 | 1 883.7 | 1 909.8 |
| Tasmania | 474.4 | 473.5 | 471.7 | 470.8 | 470.3 | 470.3 |
| Northern Territory | 181.8 | 186.9 | 189.9 | 192.7 | 195.5 | 197.6 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 308.3 | 308.0 | 308.1 | 309.3 | 311.0 | 314.2 |
| *Australia(b)* | *18 310.7* | *18 524.2* | *18 730.4* | *18 937.2* | *19 157.1* | *19 386.7* |
| PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (%) | | | | | | |
| **New South Wales** | **33.9** | **33.9** | **33.8** | **33.8** | **33.7** | **33.7** |
| Victoria | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 |
| Queensland | 18.2 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.7 |
| South Australia | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Western Australia | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 |
| Tasmania | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Northern Territory | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| *Australia(b)* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* |

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results. (b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

*Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).*

## Regional population distribution

Most of the State's population is located in the coastal Statistical Divisions (SDs) of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond–Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern, which in aggregate comprised 88.6% of the State's population, but only 17.4% of its area. The three major coastal centres of Sydney SD, Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD), and Wollongong SSD contained nearly three-quarters (74.9%) of the population of NSW but comprised only 2.2% of its area.

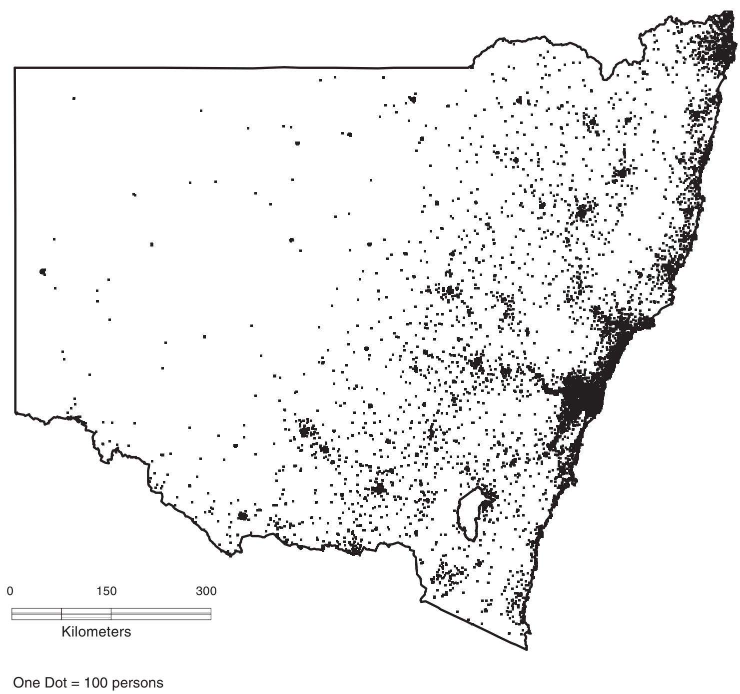
**4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By Statistical Area — At 30 June**

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Sydney SD | 3 881.1 | 3 933.7 | 3 981.6 | 4 031.9 | 4 085.0 | 4 140.8 |
| Hunter SD | | | | | | |
| Newcastle SSD | 463.4 | 468.7 | 473.3 | 478.2 | 483.2 | 487.8 |
| Hunter SD Balance SSD | 91.8 | 92.9 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.6 | 94.1 |
| *Total* | *555.2* | *561.7* | *566.6* | *571.5* | *576.8* | *582.0* |
| Illawarra SD | | | | | | |
| Wollongong SSD | 255.7 | 258.0 | 259.7 | 262.0 | 264.3 | 266.7 |
| Illawarra SD Balance SSD | 117.1 | 119.0 | 120.4 | 122.6 | 124.9 | 126.6 |
| *Total* | *372.9* | *377.0* | *380.2* | *384.6* | *389.2* | *393.3* |
| Richmond–Tweed SD | 200.5 | 203.7 | 206.5 | 208.8 | 211.1 | 212.8 |
| Mid-North Coast SD | 262.4 | 265.1 | 268.4 | 270.7 | 272.9 | 275.1 |
| Northern SD | 178.6 | 177.1 | 175.7 | 174.5 | 173.2 | 172.2 |
| North Western SD | 117.3 | 117.4 | 117.0 | 117.3 | 116.9 | 116.4 |
| Central West SD | 172.4 | 172.5 | 172.6 | 172.9 | 172.7 | 173.2 |
| South Eastern SD | 178.9 | 179.8 | 180.4 | 181.2 | 182.4 | 184.4 |
| Murrumbidgee SD | 149.2 | 149.0 | 148.8 | 148.6 | 148.7 | 148.8 |
| Murray SD | 110.9 | 110.8 | 111.3 | 110.5 | 109.9 | 110.1 |
| Far West SD | 25.3 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 23.6 | 23.2 |
| **New South Wales** | **6 204.7** | **6 272.8** | **6 333.5** | **6 396.7** | **6 462.5** | **6 532.5** |

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results.

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

**4.4 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION — August 1996**

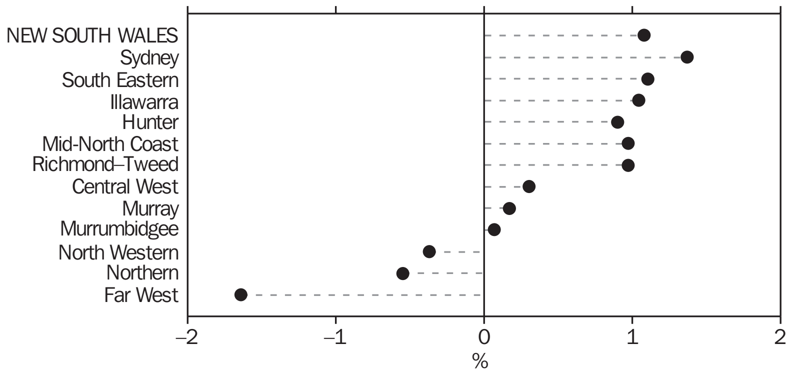


## Regional population growth

During the year to 30 June 2001 Sydney's population increase of 1.4% 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 where work opportunities are greater.

Outside of Sydney SD, the fastest growing areas were situated on the coast of NSW. Between 2000 and 2001 the north coast SDs of Hunter, Mid-North Coast and Richmond–Tweed experienced an increase of 0.9%, 0.8% and 0.8% respectively. On the south coast, South Eastern SD and Illawarra SD (which contains the developing areas near the Australian Capital Territory) grew by 1.1% and 1.0%, respectively. The SDs that experienced a declining population were Far West (–1.6%), Northern (–0.6%), and North Western (–0.4%).

**4.5 POPULATION CHANGE — Year Ended 30 June 2001**




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

Ten Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in NSW experienced a population increase of 3% or more between 2000 and 2001. The largest increases occurred in Sydney — Inner (32.9%), Newcastle — Inner (8.6%), Baulkham Hills (5.8%), Camden (5.6%), Liverpool (3.9%), Queanbeyan (3.8%), Yarrowlumla — Pt A (3.4%), Cabonne — Pt A (3.4%), Willoughby (3.3%) and Maclean (3.1%). The greatest declines in population occurred in the SLAs of Bingara (–2.5%), Walgett (–2.4), Bombala (–2.3%), Gilgandra (–2.1%), Holbrook (–2.1%), Coonamble (–2.1%) and Unincorporated Far West (–2.0%).

## Estimates of population by age and sex

The Census is generally the only source of data relating to characteristics of the whole population. However, estimates of the age distribution of the resident population are made as at 30 June each year at State and sub-State levels. Care should be taken when comparing intercensal year age estimates with adjusted Census year population counts by age because of the different underlying methodologies. Comparisons of age proportions over time would, however, be expected to show similar trends on either basis.

In NSW at June 2001, the number of males slightly exceeded females from birth to the 25–29 year age group and from the 35–39 to 60–64 year age groups. After age 65 years females consistently outnumbered males.

**4.6 POPULATION(a), By Age and Sex — 30 June 2001p**

| | Males | Females | Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group (years) | '000 | '000 | '000 | % |
| 0–4 | 220.0 | 209.4 | 429.4 | 6.6 |
| 5–9 | 227.7 | 215.9 | 443.5 | 6.8 |
| 10–14 | 227.2 | 216.6 | 443.8 | 6.8 |
| 15–19 | 229.6 | 218.5 | 448.1 | 6.9 |
| 20–24 | 232.0 | 223.0 | 445.0 | 7.0 |
| 25–29 | 246.4 | 246.2 | 492.7 | 7.5 |
| 30–34 | 245.0 | 245.6 | 490.6 | 7.5 |
| 35–39 | 251.8 | 248.1 | 500.0 | 7.7 |
| 40–44 | 248.7 | 246.5 | 495.2 | 7.6 |
| 45–49 | 227.2 | 225.8 | 453.0 | 6.9 |
| 50–54 | 217.7 | 210.5 | 428.2 | 6.6 |
| 55–59 | 171.5 | 166.0 | 337.5 | 5.2 |
| 60–64 | 138.0 | 136.9 | 274.9 | 4.2 |
| 65–69 | 113.9 | 119.5 | 233.4 | 3.6 |
| 70–74 | 103.6 | 116.8 | 220.3 | 3.4 |
| 75–79 | 78.4 | 102.8 | 181.3 | 2.8 |
| 80–84 | 45.0 | 69.9 | 114.8 | 1.8 |
| 85 and over | 27.7 | 63.0 | 90.7 | 1.4 |
| **Total** | **3 251.4** | **3 281.0** | **6 532.5** | **100.0** |

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results.

*Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States And Territories (Cat no. 3201.0).*

# Population Census

## General

The Census is the largest collection undertaken by the ABS. It provides information about population and housing at a detailed geographic level. It is the main source of population characteristics such as level of education obtained, types of occupations held, economic activities, income distribution, household structure, ethnicity and how people travel to work. These data are used by governments, businesses and the community as important input for planning and policy decisions.

Since 1911 Censuses have been conducted under the authority of the *Census and Statistics Act*, and since 1961 Australia has had a Census taken every five years. Figures in this section are based on the national Census which took place on 6 August 1996. The fourteenth national Census took place on 7 August 2001 and initial results will be available from July 2002.

Census data on population provide the basis for the annual estimation of resident population for each State, Territory and Local Government Area. Population estimates are used primarily for the distribution of government funds, electoral purposes and for many administrative requirements.

## Population growth

The final revised Census count in NSW was 6,204,728 as of 30 June 1996, representing a 5.2% increase over the 1991 Census estimate. The Sydney SD, comprised 62% of the NSW population and grew by 5.7% (approximately 208,000 people) since 1991. During this period, the remainder of the State increased by 4.4% (about 100,000 people). The sex ratio of the NSW population at this Census was 98.6 males to 100 females, compared with a sex ratio of 98.5 in 1991.

The SLAs with the biggest increase in population between 1991 and 1996 were Sydney — Remainder, which achieved an average annual growth rate of 15.7% and Sydney — Inner with an annual growth rate of 9.3%. Other SLAs in NSW with large population growth include Camden (7.1%), Tweed — Part A (4.9%), Liverpool (4.2%), Byron (3.3%), Port Stephens (3.0%) and Hastings (3.0%).

Over 70 SLAs (mostly outside the Sydney metropolitan area), witnessed a population decline between 1991 and 1996. The biggest percentage decline occurred in Unincorporated Far West (–3.0%), Central Darling (–2.9%), Barraba (–2.1%), Broken Hill (–2.0%) and Walcha (–2.0%).

## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

The number of people who reported being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (indigenous) origin increased by 44.9%, from 70,019 in the 1991 Census to 101,485 in 1996. This represents an increase from 1.2% to 1.7% of the total population of NSW. This large increase in the indigenous population may be partly explained by people's increased willingness to declare their indigenous origin.

The age distribution of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders is significantly different from that of the total NSW population. In 1996, 41% of the indigenous population were aged under 15 years compared with 21% of the total NSW population. Only 4% of the Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders were aged 60 years and over, compared with 17% of total NSW population.

**4.7 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, By Age Group — 1996 Census**

| | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders | | All persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group (years) | no. | % | no. | % |
| 0–4 | 15 247 | 15.0 | 428 622 | 7.1 |
| 5–9 | 13 956 | 13.8 | 431 551 | 7.1 |
| 10–14 | 12 303 | 12.1 | 429 745 | 7.1 |
| 15–19 | 9 614 | 9.5 | 417 887 | 6.9 |
| 20–24 | 9 043 | 8.9 | 441 905 | 7.3 |
| 25–44 | 27 659 | 27.3 | 1 848 578 | 30.6 |
| 45–59 | 9 494 | 9.4 | 1 033 687 | 17.1 |
| 60 and over | 4 169 | 4.1 | 1 006 721 | 16.7 |
| **Total** | **101 485** | **100.0** | **6 038 696** | **100.0** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing 1996.*

## Marital status

Over half the people aged 15 years and over in NSW were married in 1996. The figure varied from 52% of women to 54% of men. There were fewer divorced and separated men than women. Also, there were significantly fewer widowed men (61,000) than women (258,000), reflecting the differences in the expectation of life between men and women.

## Birthplace

The ethnic composition of the NSW population is extremely diverse, the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Almost one-quarter (23%) of the people counted in NSW at the 1996 Census stated that they were born overseas. Almost half of the overseas born population came from Europe (48%) and more than one-quarter came from Asia (27%). The predominant countries of origin were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Italy, China, Viet Nam and Lebanon.

**4.8 BIRTHPLACE — 1996 Census**

| | Males | Females | Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | no. | no. | no. | % |
| Main English speaking countries | | | | |
| Australia | 2 163 741 | 2 230 477 | 4 394 218 | 72.8 |
| Canada | 4 013 | 4 480 | 8 493 | 0.1 |
| Ireland | 9 259 | 8 256 | 17 515 | 0.3 |
| New Zealand | 43 797 | 44 169 | 87 966 | 1.5 |
| South Africa | 10 244 | 10 681 | 20 925 | 0.3 |
| United Kingdom | 146 781 | 141 830 | 288 611 | 4.8 |
| USA | 8 904 | 8 598 | 17 502 | 0.3 |
| *Total* | *2 386 739* | *2 448 491* | *4 835 230* | *80.1* |
| Other countries | | | | |
| China | 31 589 | 33 901 | 65 490 | 1.1 |
| Fiji | 10 618 | 11 933 | 22 551 | 0.4 |
| Germany | 15 705 | 16 683 | 32 388 | 0.5 |
| Greece | 20 873 | 20 282 | 41 155 | 0.7 |
| Hong Kong | 18 770 | 20 116 | 38 886 | 0.6 |
| India | 15 003 | 13 655 | 28 658 | 0.5 |
| Italy | 35 499 | 30 591 | 66 090 | 1.1 |
| Lebanon | 27 261 | 25 042 | 52 303 | 0.9 |
| Malaysia | 9 613 | 10 828 | 20 441 | 0.3 |
| Malta | 10 651 | 9 542 | 20 193 | 0.3 |
| Netherlands | 11 383 | 10 150 | 21 533 | 0.4 |
| Philippines | 18 373 | 28 842 | 47 215 | 0.8 |
| Poland | 9 301 | 9 658 | 18 959 | 0.3 |
| Viet Nam | 30 421 | 30 727 | 61 148 | 1.0 |
| Other | 206 824 | 204 111 | 410 935 | 6.8 |
| *Total* | *471 884* | *476 061* | *947 945* | *15.7* |
| Not stated | 104 141 | 108 229 | 212 370 | 3.5 |
| Overseas resident | 20 683 | 22 468 | 43 151 | 0.7 |
| **Total** | **2 983 447** | **3 055 249** | **6 038 696** | **100.0** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing 1996.*

## Language spoken at home

In 1996, 18% (just over 1.0 million) of people aged five years or more in NSW spoke a language other than English at home. The languages most commonly spoken were Arabic/Lebanese, Cantonese, Italian, Greek, and Vietnamese.

**4.9 PEOPLE(a) WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME — 1996 Census**

| | Males | Females | Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % |
| Arabic/Lebanese | 59.0 | 55.7 | 114.7 | 9.3 |
| Cantonese | 48.0 | 52.3 | 100.2 | 8.1 |
| Chinese n.e.s. | 9.5 | 9.9 | 19.4 | 1.6 |
| Croatian | 12.7 | 12.5 | 25.2 | 2.0 |
| French | 6.6 | 7.3 | 13.9 | 1.1 |
| German | 13.7 | 15.0 | 28.6 | 2.3 |
| Greek | 44.7 | 44.4 | 89.2 | 7.2 |
| Indigenous Australian | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Indonesian/Malay | 7.0 | 6.7 | 13.8 | 1.1 |
| Italian | 50.5 | 49.6 | 100.1 | 8.1 |
| Macedonian | 14.7 | 13.8 | 28.5 | 2.3 |
| Maltese | 8.9 | 8.6 | 17.5 | 1.4 |
| Mandarin | 18.9 | 19.4 | 38.3 | 3.1 |
| Polish | 8.2 | 9.5 | 17.7 | 1.4 |
| Portuguese | 6.6 | 6.4 | 13.0 | 1.1 |
| Russian | 5.5 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 1.0 |
| Serbian | 7.9 | 7.7 | 15.6 | 1.3 |
| Spanish | 22.4 | 23.9 | 46.3 | 3.8 |
| Tagalog (Filipino) | 15.3 | 21.2 | 36.5 | 3.0 |
| Turkish | 8.3 | 7.8 | 16.1 | 1.3 |
| Vietnamese | 26.0 | 25.8 | 51.8 | 4.2 |
| Other | 106.9 | 109.1 | 216.0 | 17.5 |
| Not stated | 86.7 | 86.1 | 172.8 | 14.0 |
| Overseas visitor | 20.2 | 22.0 | 42.2 | 3.4 |
| **Total** | **608.7** | **622.2** | **1 230.9** | **100.0** |

(a) Aged five years or more.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing 1996.*

## Religion

The people of NSW are predominantly Christian (74%). Of those who stated a religion on the Census form, 29% were Catholic and 25% were Anglican. These two religions combined had almost 3.3 million followers.

In addition, 13% of the population stated that they had no religion (including the responses Agnosticism, Atheism, Humanism and Rationalism), while 8% did not respond to this question.

## Occupied dwelling structure

Over 2 million occupied dwellings were counted in NSW at the 1996 Census, of which 71% (1.5 million) were classified as separate houses. Flats, units or apartments accounted for 17% (367,000) while 8% (178,000) were either semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses etc. The remaining 4% mainly comprised caravans, improvised homes, flats attached to shops etc. or were inadequately described on the Census form.

## Weekly individual income

Of the 4.7 million people aged 15 years or more who were counted in NSW on Census night, over 300,000 stated that they did not receive any income, while 1.4 million income earners received less than $200 per week. More than 100,000 people were in the highest income bracket of $1,500 or more per week.

## Overseas arrivals and departures

Final overseas arrival and departure data for 2000–01 were not available at the time of publication. 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 (DIMIA), serve as the source for statistics on overseas arrivals and departures. DIMIA is currently automating the processing of passenger cards and the ABS is yet to receive relevant data for the year 2000.

### Scope of the data

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures for NSW represent overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in and departing from all ports in Australia, whose State of intended residence or stay was NSW (arrivals) or who regarded themselves as having lived or spent most time in NSW (departures). 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 or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was 12 months or more (but not permanent); and
- *short-term movement* covers people whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was less than 12 months.

### Overseas migration

For the purpose of estimating population, migration into and out of Australia is measured as the net of permanent and long-term arrivals less departures, with adjustments for people who move from one category to another. During the year ended 30 June 2000, there were 130,069 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose State of residence/stay was recorded as NSW and 86,380 permanent and long-term departures.

Further information about short-term visitors can be found in *Chapter 17, Service Industries*.

**4.10 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, By Type of Movement**

| | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARRIVALS (no.) | | | |
| Permanent | 31 694 | 35 141 | 39 311 |
| Long-term | | | |
| Australian residents | 32 936 | 26 105 | 31 540 |
| Overseas visitors | 43 508 | 52 857 | 59 218 |
| Short-term(a) | | | |
| Australian residents | 1 224 863 | 1 277 026 | 1 319 108 |
| Overseas visitors | 1 721 325 | 1 751 026 | 1 945 019 |
| **Total arrivals** | **3 054 327** | **3 142 155** | **3 394 196** |
| DEPARTURES (no.) | | | |
| Permanent | 12 661 | 15 111 | 18 217 |
| Long-term | | | |
| Australian residents | 28 998 | 30 044 | 30 788 |
| Overseas visitors | 34 636 | 27 860 | 37 375 |
| Short-term(a) | | | |
| Australian residents | 1 208 647 | 1 265 237 | 1 325 893 |
| Overseas visitors | 1 783 878 | 1 783 063 | 1 978 173 |
| **Total departures** | **3 068 820** | **3 121 315** | **3 390 446** |

(a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample 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

Of the overseas born population who settled in NSW before 1977, the vast majority (75%) were born in Europe while 13% were born in Asia. Between 1977 and 1986, 29% of settlers were born in Europe and 43% in Asia. This trend continued between 1986 and 1991 when over half the overseas born population settling in NSW were born in Asia, including a significant proportion born in China (8.1%), the Philippines (7.0%), Hong Kong (5.8%) and Viet Nam (5.4%).

During the year ended June 2000, a total of 39,300 permanent settlers arrived in NSW. Asian born settlers contributed 40% of these arrivals, of which 28% were born in China. People born in Oceania and Antarctica contributed 25% of settler arrivals, of which 77% were born in New Zealand. A further 15% of settler arrivals were born in Europe and the Former USSR, of which 46% were born in the United Kingdom.

## Country of residence of arrivals

Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers consider themselves as living, or as having last lived. In 1999–2000, the most common countries of residence of permanent arrivals were New Zealand (32%), China (8%) and the United Kingdom (6%). Among long-term arrivals, the most common countries of residence were the United Kingdom (17%), New Zealand (8%) and the United States (7%).

**4.11 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Country of Birth and Country of Residence — 1999–2000**

| | Country of birth | | Country of residence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Permanent | Long-term | Permanent | Long-term |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| New Zealand | 7 682 | 3 871 | 12 608 | 4 643 |
| China | 4 407 | 4 799 | 3 111 | 4 255 |
| United Kingdom(b) | 2 747 | 10 298 | 2 341 | 10 137 |
| India | 2 352 | 2 929 | 1 676 | 2 741 |
| South Africa | 2 016 | 1 216 | 1 977 | 1 188 |
| Philippines | 1 742 | 630 | 1 592 | 571 |
| Fiji | 1 221 | 417 | 1 088 | 394 |
| Indonesia | 1 209 | 3 323 | 1 169 | 3 287 |
| Iraq | 941 | 35 | 135 | — |
| Lebanon | 931 | 121 | 926 | 120 |
| Hong Kong | 838 | 2 609 | 1 120 | 3 041 |
| Former Yugoslav Republics(c) | 672 | 94 | 647 | 56 |
| Taiwan | 636 | 794 | 421 | 800 |
| Bangladesh | 631 | 394 | 132 | 377 |
| Pakistan | 596 | 279 | 747 | 271 |
| Sri Lanka | 546 | 343 | 315 | 299 |
| Viet Nam | 535 | 778 | 457 | 727 |
| Samoa | 531 | 129 | 47 | 43 |
| Korea, Republic of | 521 | 2 588 | 261 | 2 596 |
| Former USSR and Baltic States | 502 | 448 | 397 | 426 |
| Croatia | 474 | — | 166 | 20 |
| Afganistan | 470 | — | 140 | — |
| Iran | 443 | 80 | 238 | 48 |
| Malaysia | 436 | 1 261 | 544 | 1 179 |
| United States | 419 | 3 877 | 624 | 4 331 |
| Ireland | 409 | 2 189 | 330 | 2 268 |
| Germany | 284 | 901 | 448 | 859 |
| Sudan | 283 | — | 164 | — |
| Canada | 251 | 1 156 | 284 | 1 180 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 192 | — | 133 | — |

(a) Excludes Australian residents returning. (b) It is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excludes Republic of Ireland and Ireland Undefined. (c) Consists of the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

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

## Country of destination of emigrants

Among NSW residents departing permanently in 1999–2000, the most popular countries of destination were New Zealand (20%), the United Kingdom (15%), the United States (13%), Hong Kong (12%) and China (6%). This pattern has changed slightly from 1979–80, when the most popular countries of destination were New Zealand (31%), the United Kingdom (25%), the United States (10%), Canada (5%) and Italy (2%). The change in most popular country of destination may reflect Australia's changing pattern of settler migration, with 61% of overseas-born people who were departing Australia permanently during 1999–2000 returning to their country of birth.

# Births

## Compilation of birth statistics

Statistics on births in NSW are compiled from information provided by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Statistics in this chapter are compiled for the calendar year in which the birth was registered. Data for recent years indicate that at least 95% of all births are registered within three months of the occurrence. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence of the mother, which is not necessarily the State of occurrence or the State of registration of the birth. Statistics in this section refer only to live births.

## Births

In 2000, there were 86,440 births registered throughout Australia to mothers whose usual residence was in NSW. A further 312 births were registered in NSW to mothers whose usual residence was overseas, giving a State total of 86,752 births. The crude birth rate of NSW has fallen steadily since 1971, reaching 13.4 births per 1,000 population in 2000. This was about half the rate recorded at the beginning of the 20th century. There were 106 males born for every 100 females in 2000. During the 20th century, the sex ratio at birth has 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 2000, the total fertility rate was 1.809 births per woman, which was significantly lower than the rate in 1961 (3.373).

In 2000, 78.9% of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 18.5% occurred in private hospitals and 0.5% (461) were home births.

## Female reproduction rates

The female gross reproduction rate, which was 0.875 in 2000, is a similar measure to the total fertility rate however it measures only female births. The female net reproduction rate, which was 0.864 in 2000, takes account of mortality rates, and is a measure of the average number of female children born to a woman who would survive to the age of their mother. A net reproduction rate of one indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and, if there is no migration, the total population will ultimately become stationary. In NSW, the net reproduction rate has been below the replacement level since 1976.

**4.12 BIRTHS**

| | Unit | 1990 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Births | | | | | |
| Males | no. | 46 752 | 43 763 | 44 438 | 44 705 |
| Females | no. | 43 782 | 41 736 | 42 346 | 42 047 |
| *Persons* | *no.* | *90 534* | *85 499* | *86 784* | *86 752* |
| Sex ratio(a) | ratio | 107 | 105 | 105 | 106 |
| Crude birth rate(b) | rate | 15.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.4 |
| Total fertility rate(c) | rate | 1.956 | 1.793 | 1.811 | 1.809 |
| Female gross reproduction rate(d) | rate | 0.946 | 0.868 | 0.884 | 0.875 |
| Female net reproduction rate(e) | rate | 0.928 | 0.858 | 0.875 | 0.864 |

(a) Males per 100 females. (b) Births per 1,000 population. (c) The sum of age-specific fertility rates. (d) The average number of daughters born to a woman if the age-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 of their mother, given that the fertility and mortality rates of the current year continue at the same level.

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

## Multiple births

There were 1,367 sets of twins and 30 sets of triplets born to NSW mothers in 2000. In the last 10 years there has been an average of 30 sets of triplets born each year, with a peak of 36 sets born in 1991. Only three sets of quadruplets were born in the first half of the 20th century, but since 1950 there have been 28 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 2000 being 30–34 years (113.6 births per 1,000 women). Since 1990, 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 doubled since 1990 from 1.4% to 2.8%. Over the same period, the proportion of births to teenage mothers decreased from 5.6% in 1990 to 4.2% in 2000.

**4.13 BIRTHS AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, By Age Group of Mother**

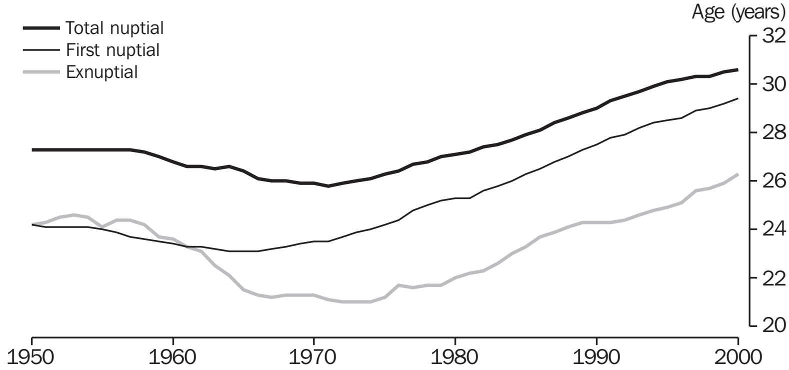
| | Births | | Age specific fertility rate(a) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 1990 | 2000 |
| Age group (years) | no. | no. | rate | rate |
| Under 20 | 5 058 | 3 627 | 22.2 | 16.7 |
| 20–24 | 18 255 | 13 062 | 82.9 | 59.5 |
| 25–29 | 33 444 | 27 500 | 139.6 | 110.2 |
| 30–34 | 24 213 | 27 088 | 102.9 | 113.6 |
| 35–39 | 8 256 | 13 027 | 37.3 | 51.7 |
| 40–44 | 1 263 | 2 343 | 6.0 | 9.7 |
| 45 and over | 41 | 101 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Not stated | 4 | 4 | . . | . . |
| **Total** | **90 534** | **86 752** | **(b)1.956** | **(b)1.809** |

(a) Births per 1,000 female population in each age group. (b) Total fertility rate—The number of children a women could expect to have in her lifetime if she experienced the given age-specific fertility rates.

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

The median age of all mothers who gave birth in 2000 was 29.8 years, compared with 28.4 years in 1990. In 2000, mothers of nuptial births (that is, married mothers) had a higher median age (30.6 years) than mothers of exnuptial births (26.3 years).

**4.14 MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER, By Nuptiality**




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

## Nuptial first births

In 1906, 64.1% of all nuptial first births occurred during the first year of marriage, with only 6.7% occurring after three or more years of marriage. The trend has altered dramatically since then, with 18.1% of nuptial first births in 2000 occurring during the first year of marriage, 40.8% occurring after three or more years of marriage and 19.6% 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 2000, 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 6.8% of the children born in 2000 were the fourth or later child of the marriage, compared with 21.2% in 1959, and 39.9% in 1906.

**4.15 NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, Age Group of Mother and Previous Children — 2000**

| | Number of married mothers by number of previous children | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 and over | Married mothers | Average number of children |
| Under 20 | 340 | 70 | 11 | — | — | 421 | 1.2 |
| 20–24 | 3 884 | 1 979 | 486 | 75 | 13 | 6 437 | 1.5 |
| 25–29 | 10 768 | 7 211 | 2 331 | 628 | 217 | 21 155 | 1.7 |
| 30–34 | 8 331 | 8 638 | 3 834 | 1 187 | 506 | 22 496 | 2.0 |
| 35–39 | 3 168 | 3 816 | 2 101 | 833 | 471 | 10 389 | 2.2 |
| 40 and over | 568 | 588 | 282 | 174 | 166 | 1 778 | 2.5 |
| **Total married mothers(a)** | **27 059** | **22 302** | **9 045** | **2 897** | **1 373** | **62 676** | **1.9** |
| Percentage of the total married mothers | 43.2 | 35.6 | 14.4 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | . . |

(a) Includes age of mother not stated.

*Source: Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1); ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.*

## Children born outside marriage

In NSW 26.5% of births were exnuptial in 2000. For the three decades to 1960, the proportion of exnuptial births was fairly steady at around 4–5%. Since then, however, the proportion of exnuptial births increased sharply, reaching 12.6% in 1980 and 21.3% in 1990.

The proportion of exnuptial births where paternity was acknowledged has continued to increase each year, from 55.9% in 1976 to 87.4% in 2000.

**4.16 BIRTHS, By Nuptiality**

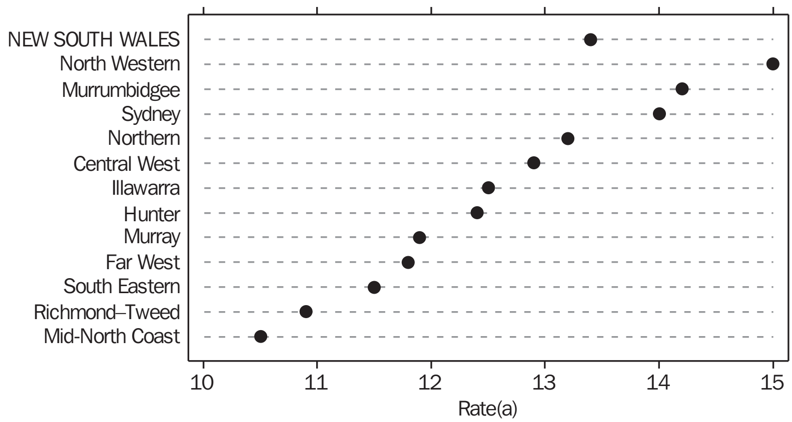
| | Unit | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nuptial | no. | 62 751 | 63 188 | 63 797 |
| Exnuptial | | | | |
| Paternity acknowledged | no. | 19 618 | 20 722 | 20 070 |
| Paternity acknowledged as a proportion of all exnuptial | % | 86.2 | 87.8 | 87.4 |
| All exnuptial | no. | 22 748 | 23 596 | 22 955 |
| Exnuptial as a proportion of total births | % | 26.6 | 27.2 | 26.5 |
| **Total** | **no.** | **85 499** | **86 784** | **86 752** |

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

## Regional births

In 2000, the crude birth rates in the Statistical Divisions (SDs) of North Western, Murrumbidgee and Sydney, respectively 15.0, 14.2 and 14.0, were above the rate for all NSW (13.4), while in the remaining SDs the crude birth rates were below the rate for all NSW.

**4.17 CRUDE BIRTH RATE(a), By Statistical Division — 2000**




(a) Births per 1,000 population.

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

The proportion of exnuptial births to all births in 2000 was substantially lower in Sydney SD (21.6%) than in the balance of NSW (35.9%). The highest proportions of exnuptial births were recorded in Richmond–Tweed SD (43.8%), Mid-North Coast SD (43.6%) and Far West SD (43.2%).

**4.18 BIRTHS, by Nuptiality — 2000**

| | Births | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuptial | Exnuptial | Total | Exnuptial births as a proportion of total births |
| Area of usual residence | no. | no. | no. | % |
| Statistical Division | | | | |
| Sydney | 44 843 | 12 356 | 57 199 | 21.6 |
| Hunter | 4 632 | 2 494 | 7 126 | 35.0 |
| Illawarra | 3 399 | 1 448 | 4 847 | 29.9 |
| Richmond–Tweed | 1 288 | 1 004 | 2 292 | 43.8 |
| Mid-North Coast | 1 611 | 1 247 | 2 858 | 43.6 |
| Northern | 1 440 | 847 | 2 287 | 37.0 |
| North Western | 1 037 | 714 | 1 751 | 40.8 |
| Central West | 1 497 | 739 | 2 236 | 33.1 |
| South Eastern | 1 306 | 800 | 2 106 | 38.0 |
| Murrumbidgee | 1 417 | 691 | 2 108 | 32.8 |
| Murray | 898 | 414 | 1 312 | 31.6 |
| Far West | 158 | 120 | 278 | 43.2 |
| Overseas(a) | 261 | 51 | 312 | 17.7 |
| Not stated | 10 | 30 | 40 | 75.0 |
| **New South Wales** | **63 797** | **22 955** | **86 752** | **26.5** |

(a) Births registered in NSW where usual residence of mother was overseas.

*Source: Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1); 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 the death was registered. More than 99% of all deaths are registered within one month of the occurrence. 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 45,409 deaths of NSW residents registered in 2000, 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.

**4.19 DEATHS**

| | Unit | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths | | | | | | |
| Males | no. | 23 765 | 23 746 | 23 520 | 23 782 | 23 445 |
| Females | no. | 21 376 | 21 895 | 21 221 | 21 433 | 21 964 |
| *Persons* | *no.* | *45 141* | *45 641* | *44 741* | *45 215* | *45 409* |
| Crude death rate(a) | | | | | | |
| Males | rate | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| Females | rate | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| *Persons* | *rate* | *7.3* | *7.3* | *7.1* | *7.1* | *7.0* |
| Infant deaths(b) | | | | | | |
| Males | no. | 287 | 242 | 205 | 281 | 260 |
| Females | no. | 212 | 209 | 166 | 223 | 187 |
| *Persons* | *no.* | *499* | *451* | *371* | *504* | *447* |
| Infant mortality rate(c) | rate | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.2 |
| Median age at death | | | | | | |
| Males | years | 74.5 | 74.3 | 74.5 | 74.8 | 75.3 |
| Females | years | 80.9 | 81.1 | 80.9 | 81.4 | 81.9 |

(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 2000 death rates were lowest in the age group 5–14 years (less than 1 death per 1,000 population) and increased gradually with advancing age to around 150 deaths per 1,000 population at age 85 years and over. Male death rates remain consistently higher than female death rates. In comparison with the levels prior to the 1950s, the level of mortality is much lower due to significant improvements in the standard of living and the eradication of preventable diseases. Since then, death rates have continued to decline at a much slower pace.

4.20 DEATHS, By Age and Sex

| | Number | | | | Rate(a) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| | | | | MALES | | | | |
| Under 1 | 242 | 205 | 281 | 260 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| 1–4 | 62 | 77 | 52 | 54 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 5–9 | 37 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 10–14 | 48 | 50 | 32 | 44 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 15–19 | 170 | 161 | 168 | 161 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 20–24 | 290 | 308 | 262 | 232 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 25–29 | 318 | 321 | 344 | 282 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| 30–34 | 332 | 366 | 338 | 296 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| 35–39 | 351 | 430 | 381 | 379 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 40–44 | 468 | 444 | 437 | 483 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| 45–49 | 593 | 561 | 561 | 562 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| 50–54 | 814 | 784 | 837 | 802 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| 55–59 | 1 012 | 1 077 | 1 099 | 1 062 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.4 |
| 60–64 | 1 571 | 1 564 | 1 491 | 1 507 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 11.2 |
| 65–69 | 2 504 | 2 318 | 2 294 | 2 102 | 21.1 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 18.3 |
| 70–74 | 3 567 | 3 411 | 3 474 | 3 242 | 35.9 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 31.5 |
| 75–79 | 3 782 | 3 840 | 4 002 | 3 981 | 55.7 | 53.6 | 53.2 | 51.8 |
| 80–84 | 3 703 | 3 649 | 3 506 | 3 614 | 96.8 | 94.1 | 88.9 | 86.6 |
| 85 and over | 3 878 | 3 924 | 4 186 | 4 351 | 175.1 | 166.9 | 170.5 | 167.8 |
| **Total(b)** | **23 746** | **23 520** | **23 776** | **23 445** | **7.6** | **7.5** | **7.5** | **7.3** |
| | | | | FEMALES | | | | |
| Under 1 | 209 | 166 | 223 | 187 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| 1–4 | 38 | 44 | 45 | 49 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 5–9 | 29 | 17 | 24 | 22 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 10–14 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 15–19 | 72 | 61 | 78 | 56 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 20–24 | 92 | 86 | 90 | 84 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 25–29 | 101 | 103 | 89 | 86 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 30–34 | 160 | 123 | 120 | 128 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 35–39 | 170 | 192 | 175 | 166 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 40–44 | 252 | 221 | 245 | 236 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 45–49 | 356 | 373 | 384 | 341 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| 50–54 | 489 | 496 | 443 | 502 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| 55–59 | 642 | 619 | 591 | 642 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| 60–64 | 900 | 841 | 905 | 819 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| 65–69 | 1 427 | 1 271 | 1 221 | 1 224 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 10.1 |
| 70–74 | 2 287 | 2 228 | 2 123 | 2 049 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 17.5 |
| 75–79 | 2 911 | 3 115 | 3 033 | 3 027 | 31.8 | 32.6 | 30.2 | 29.7 |
| 80–84 | 3 985 | 3 853 | 3 773 | 3 814 | 62.6 | 59.9 | 59.0 | 57.3 |
| 85 and over | 7 750 | 7 390 | 7 847 | 8 508 | 145.6 | 133.0 | 135.9 | 141.8 |
| **Total (b)** | **21 895** | **21 221** | **21 431** | **21 964** | **6.9** | **6.7** | **6.7** | **6.8** |

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

*Source: Demography, NSW (Cat. no. 3311.1).*

## Life expectancy

In 2000, the life expectancy at birth of NSW residents was 82.0 years for females and 76.4 years for males. Expectation of life, based on the NSW mortality experience, has been calculated since 1971. In the period 1976 to 2000, expectation of life at birth improved by 7.4 years for males and 5.8 years for females. The main reasons for this considerable improvement were the decrease in the infant mortality rate during this period, from 15.2 to 5.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer).

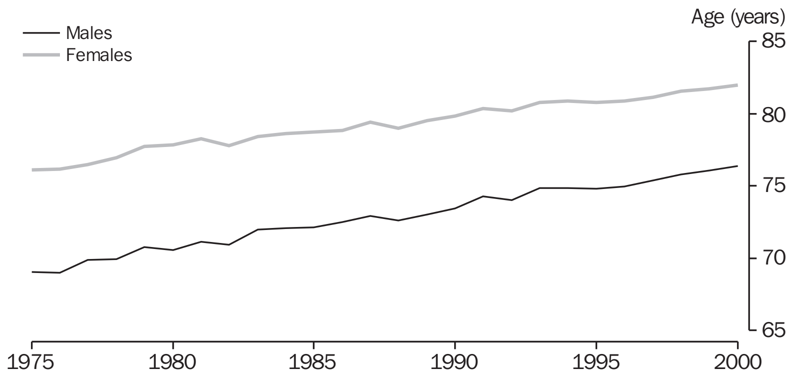
**4.21 EXPECTATION OF LIFE**

| | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1976 | 1986 | 1998–00(a) | 1976 | 1986 | 1998–00(a) |
| At age | years | years | years | years | years | years |
| 0 | 68.99 | 72.52 | 76.37 | 76.18 | 78.84 | 81.95 |
| 10 | 60.48 | 63.47 | 66.96 | 67.41 | 69.67 | 72.47 |
| 20 | 50.97 | 53.89 | 57.23 | 57.58 | 59.85 | 62.62 |
| 30 | 41.66 | 44.62 | 47.89 | 47.87 | 50.13 | 52.85 |
| 40 | 32.30 | 35.18 | 38.52 | 38.30 | 40.43 | 43.14 |
| 50 | 23.58 | 26.08 | 29.28 | 29.17 | 31.05 | 33.65 |
| 60 | 15.97 | 17.95 | 20.63 | 20.71 | 22.33 | 24.60 |
| 70 | 9.94 | 11.31 | 13.19 | 13.25 | 14.60 | 16.28 |
| 80 | 5.79 | 6.50 | 7.53 | 7.49 | 8.28 | 9.30 |
| 90 | 3.47 | 3.49 | 4.05 | 4.03 | 4.12 | 4.65 |

(a) From 1994 onwards life expectation data are calculated over a 3 year period.

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

**4.22 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH**




*Source: Demography, NSW (Cat. no. 3311.1).*

## Infant deaths

In 2000, there were 447 infant deaths (children aged less than one year) and the infant death rate was 5.2 infant 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 2000 was 106 males per 100 females. However, the sex ratio of infant deaths was 139 males per 100 females.

## Regional deaths

In 2000 the crude death rate in Sydney SD was 6.4 deaths per 1,000 population. This was less than the crude death rate for the balance of NSW (8.2). The highest crude death rates occurred in Far West (10.8) and Mid-North Coast (8.9) SDs. Infant deaths rates were highest in North Western and Northern SDs (9.1 and 8.7 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively). The infant death rate for Sydney SD (4.5) was lower than that of the balance of NSW (6.4). Infant deaths rates were highest in North Western and Northern SDs (9.1 and 8.7 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively).

**4.23 TOTAL DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS, By Area of Usual Residence — 2000**

| | Total deaths | | | | Infant deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Persons | | | |
| | Males | Females | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | rate(a) | no. | rate(b) |
| Statistical Division | | | | | | |
| Sydney | 13 110 | 12 873 | 25 983 | 6.4 | 257 | 4.5 |
| Hunter | 2 498 | 2 259 | 4 757 | 8.2 | 48 | 6.7 |
| Illawarra | 1 541 | 1 370 | 2 911 | 7.5 | 27 | 5.6 |
| Richmond–Tweed | 904 | 758 | 1 662 | 7.9 | 13 | 5.7 |
| Mid-North Coast | 1 334 | 1 096 | 2 430 | 8.9 | 24 | 8.4 |
| Northern | 741 | 722 | 1 463 | 8.4 | 20 | 8.7 |
| North Western | 490 | 459 | 949 | 8.1 | 16 | 9.1 |
| Central West | 714 | 669 | 1 383 | 8.0 | 12 | 5.4 |
| South Eastern | 786 | 641 | 1 427 | 7.8 | 11 | 5.2 |
| Murrumbidgee | 572 | 541 | 1 113 | 7.5 | 13 | 6.2 |
| Murray | 485 | 399 | 884 | 8.0 | 5 | 3.8 |
| Far West | 133 | 122 | 255 | 10.8 | 1 | 3.6 |
| Overseas(c) | 86 | 41 | 127 | . . | — | . . |
| Not Stated | 51 | 14 | 65 | . . | — | . . |
| **New South Wales** | **23 445** | **21 964** | **45 409** | **7.0** | **447** | **5.2** |

(a) Per 1,000 population. (b) Per 1,000 live births. (c) Deaths registered in NSW where usual residence of deceased was overseas.

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

### Seasonal variations in deaths

Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 2000, 29% of deaths occurred during winter, 26% during spring, 23% during autumn and 22% during summer. The highest daily average (150 deaths) occurred in the month of September, while the lowest (105) occurred in March. 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 39,323 marriages registered in NSW in 2000, a rate of 6.1 marriages per 1,000 population. This compares to the lowest recorded rate of 5.8 in 1996 and 1997. Prior to 1996 the lowest crude marriage rate was 6.0 which occurred in 1931 during the Great Depression. The highest crude marriage rate of 12.2 occurred in 1942 during the Second World War.

4.24 MARRIAGES

| | Unit | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marriages registered | no. | 35 716 | 36 679 | 39 136 | 41 016 | 39 323 |
| Crude marriage rate(a) | rate | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| Marriages performed by | | | | | | |
| Ministers of religion | | | | | | |
| Number | no. | 20 101 | 20 288 | 21 119 | 21 463 | 20 048 |
| Proportion | % | 56.3 | 55.3 | 54.0 | 52.3 | 51.0 |
| Civil celebrants | | | | | | |
| State registered officers | | | | | | |
| Number | no. | 3 367 | 3 118 | 3 104 | 3 143 | 2 985 |
| Proportion | % | 9.4 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.6 |
| Other civil celebrants | | | | | | |
| Number | no. | 12 248 | 13 273 | 14 913 | 16 410 | 16 290 |
| Proportion | % | 34.3 | 36.2 | 38.1 | 40.0 | 41.4 |
| Median age at marriage | | | | | | |
| Bridegroom | years | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 30.0 |
| Bride | years | 27.1 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 28.0 |

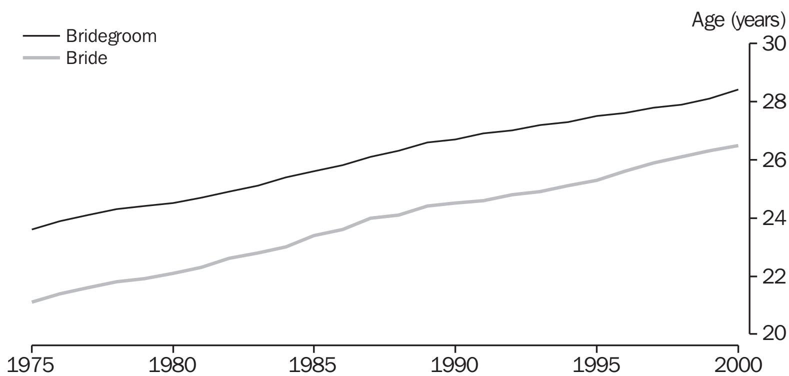
(a) Per 1,000 population.

*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 age at first marriage for brides and bridegrooms in 2000 was 26.5 years and 28.4 years respectively, the highest ages ever recorded. These ages have been rising steadily since the mid-seventies, when the lowest median age of 21.1 years for brides and 23.6 years for bridegrooms was recorded. Throughout this period the median age of bridegrooms has been consistently about two years higher than that of brides.

4.25 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE




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

## Previous marital status

During 2000, 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 19% of NSW marriages while the remaining 13% 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 2000 for both brides (39%) and bridegrooms (42%) was 25–29 years. Divorcees who were remarrying were most likely to be aged 35–44 years (approximately 38% for both brides and bridegrooms), while widowers who were remarrying were most likely to be aged 60 years and over (35% for brides and 55% bridegrooms). Twenty years previously the pattern was slightly different with never married women and men being 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% respectively), while women remarrying after being widowed were most likely to be aged between 45–59 years (47%).

**4.26 MARRIAGES, By Age and Marital Status at Marriage — 2000**

| | Brides | | | | Bridegrooms | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single | Divorced | Widowed | Total | Single | Divorced | Widowed | Total |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Under 20 | 1 319 | — | — | 1 320 | 274 | — | — | 274 |
| 20–24 | 9 794 | 104 | 5 | 9 903 | 6 118 | 29 | — | 6 148 |
| 25–29 | 12 060 | 1 007 | 27 | 13 094 | 12 680 | 463 | 5 | 13 148 |
| 30–34 | 4 795 | 1 616 | 55 | 6 466 | 6 795 | 1 286 | 13 | 8 094 |
| 35–44 | 2 224 | 2 991 | 153 | 5 368 | 3 624 | 3 181 | 82 | 6 887 |
| 45–59 | 320 | 2 064 | 279 | 2 663 | 564 | 2 907 | 238 | 3 709 |
| 60 and over | 22 | 206 | 281 | 509 | 74 | 568 | 421 | 1 063 |
| **Total** | **30 534** | **7 989** | **800** | **39 323** | **30 129** | **8 434** | **760** | **39 323** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.*

## Divorce rate

There were 14,756 divorces granted in NSW in 2000. The crude divorce rate was 2.3 divorces per 1,000 resident population, compared with 4.5 per 1,000 in 1976.

## 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 2000, the median duration of marriage in NSW was 10.9 years, while the median interval between marriage and final separation was 7.6 years. NSW had the shortest median duration of marriage in Australia, after Northern Territory (10.4 years). The longest median duration of marriage was 12.3 years and South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory all reached this figure. The Northern Territory (7.0 years) also had a shorter median duration of marriage to final separation than NSW, while Tasmania (9.0 years) had the longest.

**4.27 DIVORCES**

| | Unit | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Divorces granted | no. | 15 984 | 14 655 | 14 987 | 15 470 | 14 756 |
| Crude divorce rate(a) | rate | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Median duration of marriage | years | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.9 |
| Median interval between marriage and final separation | years | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.6 |
| Median age at divorce | | | | | | |
| Husband | years | 39.7 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.9 |
| Wife | years | 36.8 | 36.8 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 38 |

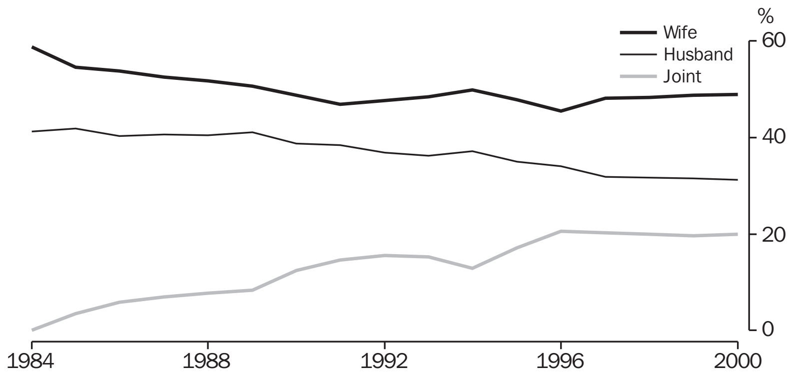
(a) Per 1,000 of population.

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

## Sex of applicant

In 2000 about half the applications for divorce were lodged by the wife while about one in three applications were lodged by the husband. Joint applications for divorce have increased steadily since they first became available in 1984 with one in five applications lodged during 2000 being joint applications.

**4.28 APPLICANTS FOR DIVORCE**




*Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.*

## Children affected by divorce

In 2000, 51% of divorces involved at least one child who was aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Over 14,100 children were involved in these divorces. For divorces involving children, the most common age of the youngest child at the time of divorce was 4 years (9%).

**4.29 DIVORCE, Involvement of Children by Duration of Marriage — 2000**

| | Duration of marriage (years) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30 and over | Total divorces |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| No children involved | 2 011 | 1 913 | 784 | 404 | 489 | 720 | 881 | 7 202 |
| Children involved | 808 | 2 074 | 1 885 | 1 613 | 852 | 271 | 51 | 7 554 |
| **Total divorces** | **2 819** | **3 987** | **2 669** | **2 017** | **1 341** | **991** | **932** | **14 756** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.*

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### Australia

*Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)

*Australian Demographic Trends* (Cat. no. 3102.0)

*Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0)

*Census of Population and Housing: Census Characteristics of Australia, 1991* (Cat. no. 2710.0)

*Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 2015.0)

*Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 2035.0)

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

*Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0)

*Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0)

*Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3231.0)

*Household and Family Projections, Australia 1996 to 2021* (Cat. no. 3236.0)

*Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (Cat. no. 3310.0)

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

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0)

*Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3201.0)

*Population Projections, Australia 1999 to 2101* (Cat. no. 3222.0)

*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (Cat. no. 3218.0)


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 Sydney ABS office.

# 5 Social and Welfare

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 implicitly identified with this range of needs and aspirations and they have become the focus of social policy and are reflected in many of the structures of government. This chapter provides contemporary social statistics on the family, income and expenditure, income support, community services, and leisure. Following chapters provide statistics on other important areas of social concern such as health, employment, education, and crime and justice.

## 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 2001 there were nearly 1.8 million families in NSW. Of these, nearly 1.5 million (84%) were couple families and 257,200 (15%) were one parent families. Just under half of all families (49% or 867,100) included dependent children or dependent students. Dependents were present in a higher proportion of one parent families (69%) than couple families (46%).

Most families without dependent children or students were couple families (797,400). There were also 80,600 one parent families that did not include dependent children or students.

Among one parent families, 220,600 had a female parent and 36,500 a male parent.

**5.1 FAMILY TYPE — June 2001**

| | '000 | % |
|---|---|---|
| Couple families | | |
| With dependent children(a) | 575.0 | 32.4 |
| With dependent students only(b) | 110.5 | 6.2 |
| Without dependent children(c) | 797.4 | 45.0 |
| *Total* | *1 482.9* | *83.7* |
| One parent families | | |
| With dependent children(a) | 146.3 | 8.3 |
| With dependent students only(b) | 30.3 | 1.7 |
| Without dependent children(c) | 80.6 | 4.5 |
| *Total* | *257.2* | *14.5* |
| Other families | 32.4 | 1.8 |
| **Total** | **1 772.5** | **100.0** |

(a) Includes children under 15 years of age and may also include dependent students aged 15–24 years. (b) Dependent students aged 15–24 years only. (c) Includes families with non-dependent children present.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, June 2001.*

## Families with dependents

Families where the youngest child was aged 0–4 years were 19% of couple families and 21% of one parent families. Some 12% of all families had the youngest child aged 5–9 years, but the proportion differed between family types. In 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 with the youngest child aged 10–14 years — 18% compared with 10% of couple families.

Couple families with dependents were less than half (46%) of all couple families. However, one parent families with dependents were more than two-thirds (69%) of all one parent families.

**5.2 FAMILIES AND DEPENDANTS — June 2001**

| | Couple families | | One parent families | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | % | '000 | % | '000 | % |
| Families with dependants | | | | | | |
| Age of youngest dependant | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 274.8 | 18.5 | 53.6 | 20.8 | 328.4 | 18.5 |
| 5–9 | 156.8 | 10.6 | 47.4 | 18.4 | 204.3 | 11.5 |
| 10–14 | 143.4 | 9.7 | 45.3 | 17.6 | 188.7 | 10.6 |
| *Total 0–14* | *575.0* | *38.8* | *146.3* | *56.9* | *721.3* | *40.7* |
| 15–24 | 110.5 | 7.5 | 30.3 | 11.8 | 145.7 | 8.2 |
| *Total with dependants* | *685.5* | *46.2* | *176.6* | *68.7* | *867.1* | *48.9* |
| Families without dependants | 797.4 | 53.8 | 80.6 | 31.3 | 905.4 | 51.1 |
| **Total** | **1 482.9** | **100.0** | **257.2** | **100.0** | **1 772.5** | **100.0** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, June 2001.*

## Family projections

The ABS produces three series of population projections for families in NSW using different assumptions about the changing living arrangements of the population. Census data provides 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.

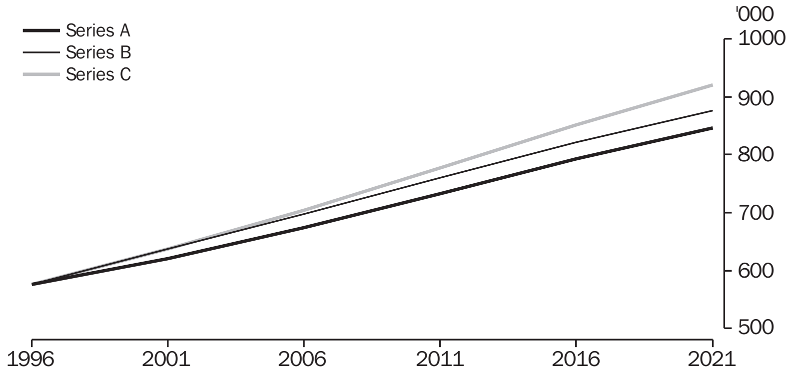
The number of families in NSW is projected to increase from 1.7 million in 1996 to between 2.1 million and 2.2 million in 2021. This is an increase of between 22% and 30% and is slightly lower than the projected national growth.

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 846,000 and 921,000 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 728,000 in 2021.

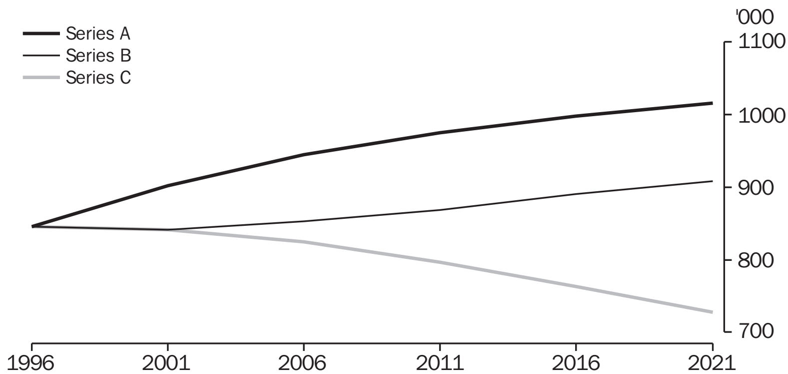
One parent families are projected to increase at a faster rate than families as a whole. The number of one parent families is expected to be between 325,000 and 409,000 by 2021, an increase of between 27% and 60%.

**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

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 away from it. A combination of formal and informal arrangements are often used to provide for children's care needs.

In June 1999, 49% of NSW children under 12 years of age had formal and/or informal child care arrangements (520,700 children). This compared with 47% in March 1996 (489,700 children). One parent families made greater use of child care than couple families. Some 59% of children in one parent families used child care compared with 47% of those in couple families.

**5.5 CHILD CARE(a)**

| | March 1996 | | June 1999 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | % | '000 | % |
| Formal care only | 128.4 | 12.3 | 147.6 | 14.0 |
| Informal care only | 276.9 | 26.4 | 282.0 | 26.7 |
| Formal and/or informal care | 489.7 | 46.7 | 520.7 | 49.3 |
| Neither formal nor informal care | 557.8 | 53.3 | 535.6 | 50.7 |
| **Total children** | **1 047.5** | **100.0** | **1 056.3** | **100.0** |
| Total formal care(b) | 212.8 | 20.3 | 238.7 | 22.6 |
| Total informal care(c) | 361.2 | 34.5 | 373.1 | 35.3 |

(a) Used by children under 12 years of age. (b) Comprises children who used formal care only and those who used formal and informal care. (c) Comprises children who used informal care only and those who used formal and informal care.

*Source: Child Care, New South Wales, June 1999 (Cat. no. 4402.1.40.001).*

## Types of child care

For those children using care, more used informal care than formal care. Some 72% of children who used care (373,100 children) used informal care while 46% of children who used care (238,700 children) used formal care.

Grandparents were major providers of informal care particularly for younger children. Some 41% of children who used care were cared for by grandparents while 71% of children under 1 year of age who used care where cared for by grandparents.

The most common types of formal child care used were long day care centres (15% of children who used care) and preschool (14%). This was followed by before and/or after school care programs (10%), family day care (5%) and occasional care (2%).

**5.6 TYPE OF CHILD CARE — June 1999**

| | Children | |
|---|---|---|
| | '000 | % |
| Formal care | | |
| Before and/or after school care program | 52.0 | 10.0 |
| Long day care centre | 80.6 | 15.5 |
| Family day care | 25.0 | 4.8 |
| Occasional care | 11.6 | 2.2 |
| Preschool | 71.0 | 13.6 |
| Other formal care | 6.3 | 1.2 |
| *Total children who used formal care(a)* | *238.7* | *45.8* |
| Informal care | | |
| Grandparent | 215.2 | 41.3 |
| Brother/sister | 26.7 | 5.1 |
| Other relative | 62.6 | 12.0 |
| Other person | 91.4 | 17.6 |
| *Total children who used informal care(a)* | *373.1* | *71.7* |
| **Total children who used care** | **520.7** | **100.0** |

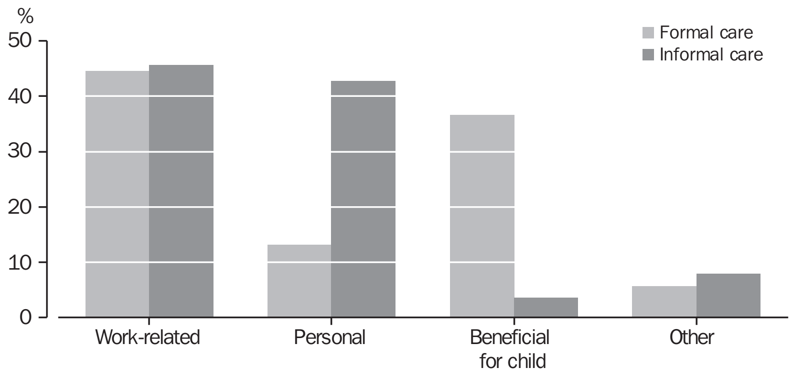
(a) Components do not add to total as children could use more than one type of care.

*Source: Child Care, New South Wales, June 1999 (Cat. no. 4402.1.40.001).*

## Reasons for using child care

Reasons for using formal child care varied with the type of care used. Some 44% of children were in formal care for parental work-related reasons. This was the main reason for 89% of children in before and/or after school care, 63% of those in family day care and 46% of children in long day care. The main reason for attendance at preschool was that it was beneficial for the child (70%). For children using informal child care, parental work-related reasons were the main reason for 46% of children who used informal care, while parent's personal reasons were the main reason for 43% of children using care.

**5.7 MAIN REASON FOR USING CHILD CARE — June 1999**




*Source: ABS data available on request, Child Care Survey, June 1999.*

## 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 7% of children (70,600). The most common types of additional care required were before and/or after school care (23,300 children), long day care (15,600 children) and occasional care (14,000 children).

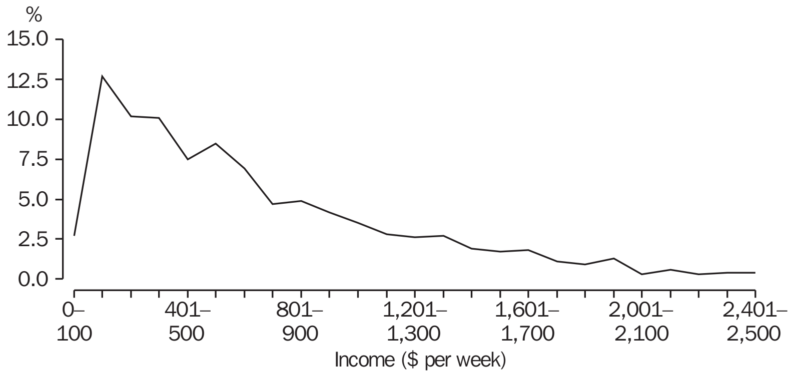
# Income and household expenditure

## 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 income unit, whether it is a single person or a family and the life cycle stage of the individuals or couples.

In NSW in 1999–2000 the average (or mean) weekly income of all income units was $749. However, the median income (where half the income units had a higher weekly income and half had a lower income) was considerably lower at $550. These figures reflect the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a small number of units have relatively high incomes.

**5.8 DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS WEEKLY INCOME, All Income Units — 1999–2000**




*Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 1999–2000.*

Average gross weekly income can vary with the life cycle stage of the income unit. In 1999–2000 young couples without dependent children had an average gross weekly income of $1,504. Couples whose eldest child was aged under 5 years had an average gross weekly income of $1,107 and as the age of the eldest dependent child rose, so did average gross weekly income. One parent families had an average gross weekly income of $521.

Older couples without dependent children and people who lived alone averaged much lower gross weekly incomes. People aged 65 years and over who lived on their own had the lowest average gross weekly income at $268. Average gross weekly income was $927 dollars for couples where the reference person was aged between 55 and 64 years and $513 for those aged 65 years and over.

As people progress through different life cycle stages their principle source of income often changes. In 1999–2000 most younger couples and singles, with or without dependents, received their income from wages and salaries. However for two-thirds of older couples (with the reference person aged 65 years and over) their main source of income was from government pensions and allowances. Nearly 84% of people aged 65 years and over who lived on their own received the majority of their income from this source.

**5.9 LIFE CYCLE GROUPS, Mean, Median and Principle Source of Income — 1999–2000**

| | One person aged under 35 years | Couple with dependent children, eldest child aged under 5 years | Couple without dependent children: Reference person aged under 35 years | Couple without dependent children: Reference person aged 65 years and over | One person aged 65 years and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | | | |
| Gross weekly income | | | | | |
| Mean | 498.0 | 1 107.0 | 1 504.0 | 513.0 | 268.0 |
| Median | 484.0 | 910.0 | 1 293.0 | 366.0 | 200.0 |
| | % | | | | |
| Principal source of income | | | | | |
| Wages and salaries | 79.1 | 77.1 | 96.4 | *2.3 | **1.0 |
| Own unincorporated business | *0.8 | *10.4 | **1.7 | *3.7 | — |
| Government pensions and allowances | 12.1 | *7.3 | — | 66.7 | 83.6 |
| Superannuation | — | — | — | 13.7 | *3.3 |
| Other | 3.3 | 4.1 | *1.9 | 12.1 | 11.6 |
| **Total(a)** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 1999–2000.*

## Superannuation

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

Data from the superannuation component of the ABS Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation conducted between April and June 2000 divided people 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; and
- the retired population (1.0 million) — those who were no longer employed and did not intend to become employed in the future.

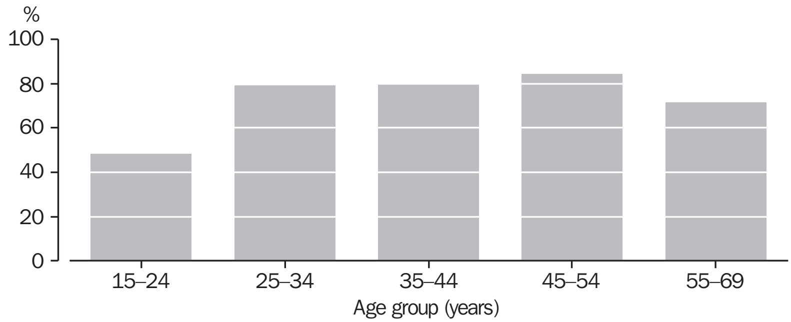
Excluded from these groups is a small number of people (56,000) who had never been employed and did not intend to be employed in the future.

### 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 people with superannuation varied with age from 48% of those aged 15–24 years to levels in the low to mid 80s for those age groups with a relatively high rate of labour force participation (25–54 year olds). For people aged 55–69 years the proportion was 72%.

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) — 2000



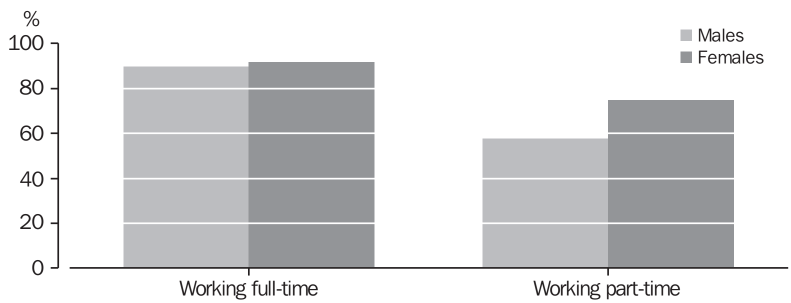

(a) Persons aged 15–69 years pre-retirement

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

Some 76% of men in the pre-retired population had some superannuation compared with 69% of women.

Some 90% of people 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%. Some 75% of women working part-time had coverage compared with 58% of men.

#### 5.11 SUPERANNUATION COVERAGE, Full-time and Part-time Employment(a) — 2000




(a) Full-time work is 35 hour or more per week and part-time is less than 35 hours.

*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. Among the majority (74%) who were not making personal contributions were jobholders whose employer made contributions 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

Some 38% of retired people aged 15–69 years had received a lump sum and/or income from superannuation. For men the proportion was 54% and for women it was 29%. Information was not obtained from the retired population aged 70 years and over.

## Household expenditure

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 an increase of 19%, from $624, since 1993–94.

Food, transport and housing accounted for half of this expenditure. The largest category was food with an average weekly expenditure of $133 or 18% of expenditure on goods and services. This was followed by transport ($123 or 17%) and housing ($112 or 15%). Expenditure on recreation was the next highest category at $92 (12%) per week.

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%).

**5.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, Goods and Services**

| | 1998–99 | | | | Change from 1993–94 to 1998–99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sydney | | NSW | | NSW |
| | $ | % | $ | % | % |
| 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 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 22.10 | 2.7 | 21.56 | 2.9 | 20.8 |
| Tobacco products | 9.85 | 1.2 | 10.51 | 1.4 | 12.0 |
| Clothing and footwear | 38.89 | 4.8 | 34.59 | 4.7 | –2.0 |
| 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 |
| Transport | 128.70 | 16.0 | 123.03 | 16.6 | 30.6 |
| Recreation | 100.64 | 12.5 | 91.58 | 12.4 | 17.0 |
| Personal care | 16.48 | 2.0 | 14.70 | 2.0 | 29.5 |
| Miscellaneous goods and services | 64.39 | 8.0 | 58.89 | 8.0 | 31.7 |
| **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 one parent households with dependent children and lone person households to 8% of income for couples with non-dependent children only. Food and alcoholic beverages accounted for 16% of average weekly expenditure by lone person households and nearly 20% for households that included non-dependent children. Transport varied from 13% of expenditure by lone person households to 19% by couples with non-dependent children only. One parent households spent 9% of their weekly income on recreation while other household types spent between 12% and 14%.

**5.13 EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD TYPES, Goods and Services — 1998–99**

| | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 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 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 3.2 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 2.7 |
| Tobacco products | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 |
| Clothing and footwear | 4.0 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| 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 |
| Transport | 16.4 | 17.3 | 15.7 | 19.2 | 15.4 | 13.0 |
| Recreation | 13.0 | 11.6 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 12.4 |
| Personal care | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Miscellaneous goods and services | 7.2 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| **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

Income support is provided for individuals or families through the payment of pensions, benefits and allowances, generally by the Commonwealth Government. Subject to eligibility criteria many people also have access to a range of other entitlements apart from direct payments.

### Department of Family and Community Services

The Department of Family and Community Services provides income security for the retired, people with disabilities, the sick, the unemployed and families with children.

Income security for the retired comes from the Age Pension and the Wife Pension. People with disabilities, the sick and their carers are supported by the Disability Support Pension, Sickness Allowance, Mobility Allowance and Wife and Carer Pensions.

The major income support payments available to unemployed people and students include Austudy, Newstart Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Partner Allowance and the Youth Allowance.

Families with children are assisted by the Family Allowance, Double Orphan Pension and the Parenting Payment. There is 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 the guardian allowance, rent assistance, remote area allowance, incentive allowance, pharmaceutical allowance and telephone rental and postal concessions.

**5.14 SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT PAYMENTS — June 2000**

| | no. |
|---|---|
| For the retired | |
| Age Pension | 577 924 |
| Widow B pension | 2 520 |
| Wife pension | 29 180 |
| For people with a disability and the sick | |
| Carer Allowance (Adult)(a) | 29 630 |
| Carer Allowance (Child)(a) | 37 014 |
| Carer Payment | 16 860 |
| Disability Support Pension | 200 071 |
| Mobility Allowance | 10 374 |
| Sickness Allowance | 3 243 |
| For the unemployed | |
| Mature age allowance | 13 337 |
| Newstart Allowance | |
| Short-term | 60 460 |
| Long-term | 107 873 |
| Partner Allowance | 27 909 |
| Widow Allowance | 10 089 |
| Youth Allowance(b) | |
| Short-term | 10 821 |
| Long-term | 152 127 |
| For families with children | |
| Child Care Assistance | 128 861 |
| Family Tax Payment(c) | |
| Part A | |
| Customers | 163 093 |
| Children | 303 201 |
| Part B | |
| Customers | 117 240 |
| Children | 254 946 |
| Parenting Payment (Single) | 130 114 |
| Parenting Payment (Partnered) | |
| Basic rate | 118 998 |
| Additional rate | 69 433 |
| Other | |
| Special benefit | 5 302 |

(a) Introduced on 1 July 1999. It combined Child Disability Allowance with Domicilary Nursing Care benefit. (b) Youth Allowance customers whose student status is other than full-time students. (c) Customers receiving both Part A and Part B are reported in both categories. Generally, Part B customers also receive Part A. Part B is not paid on a per child basis but on a per family basis.

*Source: Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth, State and Local Government.

Concession cards are issued to people 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. These include a reduction in energy bills, water and sewerage costs, public transport fares, motor vehicle registration and driver's licence fees. A range of other health, educational and recreational concessions are also available.

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 over 60 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 concessions on public transport and a reduction in vehicle registration costs. It also enables them to obtain discounts on a range of goods and services at participating businesses.

## Veterans' Affairs

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

In NSW at 30 June 2001 there were 93,735 service pensions payable to veterans and their wives and widows and 55,603 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans or their dependents.

**5.15 PENSIONS PAID TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS — June 2001**

| | no. |
|---|---|
| Service pensions | |
| Veterans | 52 387 |
| Partner/widow | 41 348 |
| *Total* | *93 735* |
| Disability pensions | 55 603 |
| Dependents | |
| Of deceased veterans | |
| War widow(er)s | 39 616 |
| Orphans | 117 |
| Other | 134 |
| Of incapacitated veterans | |
| Partners/widows | 16 588 |
| Children | 249 |
| Others | 86 |
| *Total* | *56 790* |

*Source: 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 the aged, the disabled and children.

There are a number of different services catering for the needs of children and their families. The services offered range from the provision of child care to assist people with dependent children to participate in the work force and in the general community to the provision of services to protect children from abuse or neglect or to provide residential care and support, financial and material assistance.

## Child care services

The NSW Department of Community Services 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 government that provide child care services and vacation care services for children aged 5–12 years. In 2000–01 the Department's recurrent expenditure on children's services was $85.4m.

The Department is also responsible for the licensing of out of own home care settings for children under 6 years of age through the *Child Care Regulations 1996* and the *Children (Care and Protection) Act 1987*.

**5.16 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE ON CHILDREN'S SERVICES**

| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m |
| Long day care | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 |
| Preschool | 60.2 | 62.3 | 62.1 |
| Vacation care | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Occasional care | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Early childhood services | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| **Total** | **83.2** | **85.7** | **85.4** |

*Source: NSW Department of Community Services.*

## Child protection

The NSW Department of Community Services covers a range of programs designed to assist families and people who are vulnerable due to age or circumstances and 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, as well as providing support to families.

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

In 2000–01 the following reports involving children aged 0–17 years were made to the Department of Community Services:

- 20,582 reports where there was a belief of harm and/or injury to a child;
- 20,636 reports where there was a belief of a child being at risk of harm and/or injury;
- 38,847 reports involving adult/carer issues affecting care of a child;
- 17,982 reports involving family issues;
- 10,603 reports where assessment determined that there was abuse or neglect; and
- 8,677 children and young people involved in 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. The NSW Department of Community Services 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)**

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Children aged 0–17 years in | | | | | |
| Residential care | 281 | 258 | 271 | 242 | 256 |
| Foster care | 2 508 | 2 499 | 2 509 | 2 676 | 2 946 |
| Extended family placements | 2 116 | 2 668 | 3 478 | 3 966 | 4 303 |
| Other placements | 1 010 | 1 238 | 1 499 | 1 633 | 1 646 |

(a) Count taken on 30 June each year.

*Source: NSW Department of Community Services.*

## Supported Accommodation

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

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

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

## Home and Community Care (HACC) Program

The HACC Program is a joint Commonwealth/State Government program which assists frail older people, younger people 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.

**5.18 HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE PROGRAM — November 1999**

| Service type | Number of persons assisted |
|---|---|
| Home help | 38 133 |
| Personal care | 8 314 |
| Home nursing | 17 216 |
| Paramedical | 6 645 |
| Respite care | 7 491 |
| Centre day care services | 10 204 |
| Food services | 30 433 |
| Home maintenance/modification | 5 400 |
| Transport services | 37 453 |
| Other HACC services | 9 781 |

*Source: NSW Department of Ageing, Disability and Home 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.

HACC services are provided by the Department of Health, DADHC and Local Government and non-government community based organisations.

HACC services include home help or neighbour aid, personal care, community nursing, paramedical and allied health services (e.g. physiotherapy and podiatry), community based respite care, centre based day care, home modification and maintenance, meals-on-wheels, centre based meals, other food services, transport services, community options, training and information, and coordination services (e.g. HACC development workers and community workers in the ageing and disability area).

## Home Care Service of NSW

The Home Care Service of NSW is a part of DADHC. Home Care assists people to live independently in their own homes preventing their unnecessary or premature placement in residential care.

**5.19 HOME CARE SERVICE OF NSW**

| | Proportion of hours of service to households | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
| | % | % | % |
| Housekeeping | 47.6 | 49.1 | 47.3 |
| Personal care | 39.3 | 40.5 | 39.1 |
| Respite care | 9.3 | 9.0 | 11.5 |
| Other | 3.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

*Source: Home Care Service of NSW.*

The majority of the hours of service (86%) provided by HACC during 2000–01 were devoted to housekeeping and personal care. Housekeeping was 47% of hours of service and personal care was 39%. The remaining hours of service were devoted to respite care (11%) and other (2%).

## Providers

A survey of employing businesses and other public and private sector organisations involved in providing community services was conducted by ABS in respect of 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 1,029 (33%) for profit organisations and 176 (6%) government organisations in NSW.

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 organisations (26%).

**5.20 BUSINESSES/ORGANISATIONS WITH COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES — 1999–2000**

| | For profit organisations no. | Not for profit organisations no. | Total no. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 non-government sector | 1 029 | 1 952 | 2 980 |
| Government organisations | . . | . . | 176 |
| **Total** | **. .** | **. .** | **3 156** |

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

## Expenditure

In 1999–2000 expenditure by these organisations on direct community service activities was $3,699m. Of this, $1,943m (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 ($2,199m or 59% of expenditure). The main component of this expenditure was $1,366m 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.

Some $415m (11%) was spent on child care activities. The majority of this expenditure was for centre-based day care which accounted for $347m.

**5.21 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 (NCCS). (b) Includes: foster care placement; accommodation placement and support; statutory protection and placement; juvenile and disability corrective services; and other direct community services.

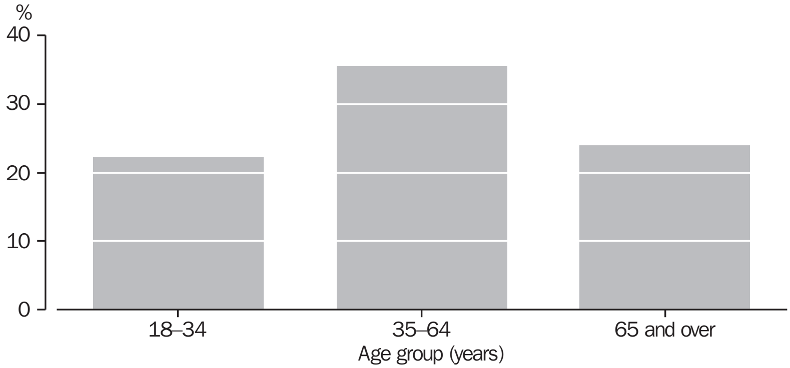
*Source: Community Services, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8696.0).*

## Volunteering

People who volunteer are willingly giving unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills to an organisation or group. In 2000, 29% (1.4 million) of people aged 18 years and over in NSW undertook voluntary work. Voluntary work for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games is not included in this data. However an estimate of the contribution of Olympic volunteers is included at the end of this section.

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

5.22 VOLUNTEER RATE, By Age — 2000



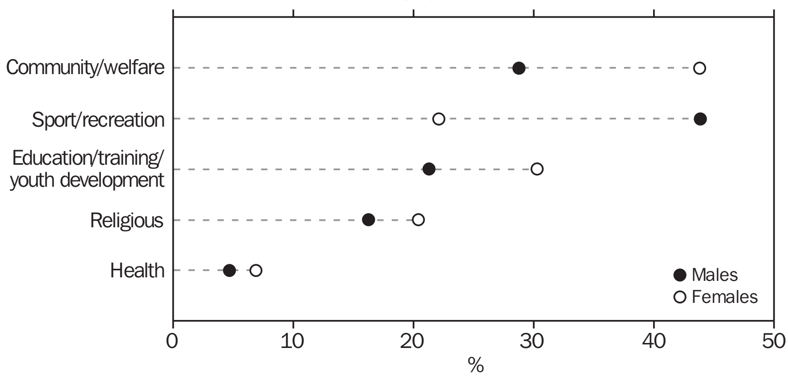

*Source: Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 2000 (Cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).*

## 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 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 people 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%).

5.23 VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT RATE, By Type of Organisation and Sex — 2000




*Source: Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 2000 (Cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).*

## Activities

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

**5.24 TYPE OF VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY, By Sex — 2000**

| | Males | Females | Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % |
| 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 |
| **Total(a)** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

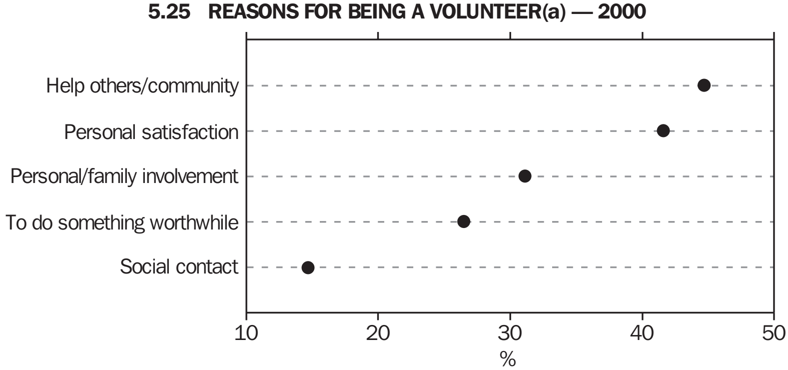
(a) Volunteers may participate in more than one activity for up to three organisations. Therefore figures for individual categories will not add to 100%.

*Source: Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 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). Some 31% of volunteers did so because of personal or family involvement and 27% 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.

**5.25 REASONS FOR BEING A VOLUNTEER(a) — 2000**



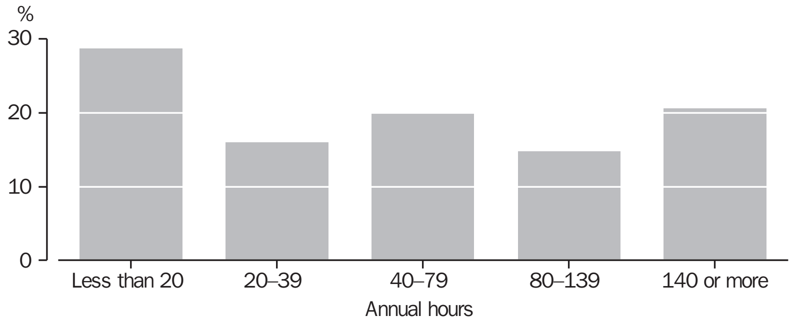

(a) The components will not add to 100% as volunteers may give more than one reason.

*Source: Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 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. Some 29% of volunteers gave less than 20 hours during the year and 20% gave between 40 and 79 hours.

**5.26 ANNUAL HOURS OF VOLUNTARY WORK(a) — 2000**




(a) As volunteers may work for a number of the same or different types of organisations total involvements are greater than total volunteers.

*Source: Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 2000 (Cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).*

### Donations

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

### Olympic volunteers

According to the Sydney Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (SOCOG) there were around 47,500 Olympic volunteers, the majority from NSW. As with non-Olympic volunteers there were slightly more women than men but the age profile was slightly younger. Around 40% of Olympic volunteers were aged less than 35 years.

## Recreation

People of all ages undertake a wide range of leisure and lifestyle activities. This edition of the Year Book reviews participation in sport and physical activities by people aged 18 years and over and children's participation in culture and leisure 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, through Government health programs and by sporting organisations. The activities that people undertake include those organised by clubs, associations and schools, and non-organised activities.

In NSW, during the 12 months ended June 2000, 53% of people aged 18 years and over participated in organised and non-organised sport and physical activities (2.5 million people). Men had a higher participation rate (57%) than women (48%).

Younger people were more likely to participate than older people. Participation rates were 77% for the 18–24 year age group and decreased with age to a rate of 38% for people aged 65 years and over. Among men the most popular activities were golf, swimming and walking, while women were most likely to participate in walking, swimming and aerobics/fitness.

**5.27 PARTICIPANTS(a), Selected Sport and Physical Activity — 1999–2000**

| | Males | Females | Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | '000 |
| Aerobics/fitness | 7.2 | 13.7 | 10.5 | 493.0 |
| Basketball | 2.1 | *1.3 | 1.7 | 80.2 |
| Billiards/snooker/pool | 2.9 | *1.3 | 2.1 | 99.5 |
| Cricket (outdoor) | 1.8 | **— | 0.9 | 41.9 |
| Cycling | 5.5 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 168.3 |
| Fishing | 7.5 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 220.2 |
| Golf | 16.4 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 480.1 |
| Ice/snow sports | 2.1 | *1.4 | 1.8 | 82.3 |
| Lawn bowls | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 117.5 |
| Martial arts | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 106.7 |
| Netball | *0.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 101.0 |
| Rugby League | 2.2 | **— | 1.1 | 51.8 |
| Running | 6.6 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 224.7 |
| Soccer (outdoor) | 2.9 | *0.5 | 1.7 | 78.7 |
| Squash/racquet ball | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 106.3 |
| Surf sports | 4.2 | *0.4 | 2.3 | 107.6 |
| Swimming | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 679.0 |
| Tennis | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 374.3 |
| Tenpin bowling | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 123.1 |
| Touch football | 2.9 | *1.2 | 2.0 | 95.9 |
| Walking | 12.6 | 22.3 | 17.5 | 821.2 |
| **Total(b)** | **57.2** | **48.3** | **52.7** | **2 477.5** |

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over. (b) The total may not equal the sum of the parts as a person may participate in more than one sport or physical activity.

*Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000 (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 and 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.

Organised sport involved 532,600 children, 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 (32%) 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, involving 19% of children. Some 12% of children participated in dancing, just over 4% in singing and just under 4% in drama.

**5.28 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 watched TV or videos outside of school hours in a two week period. More than two-thirds of children (68%) played electronic or computer games and 41% participated in art and craft activities. Included in the selected leisure activities were two that involved physical activity. Some 59% of children participated in bike riding and 30% in skateboarding or rollerblading.

**5.29 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).*

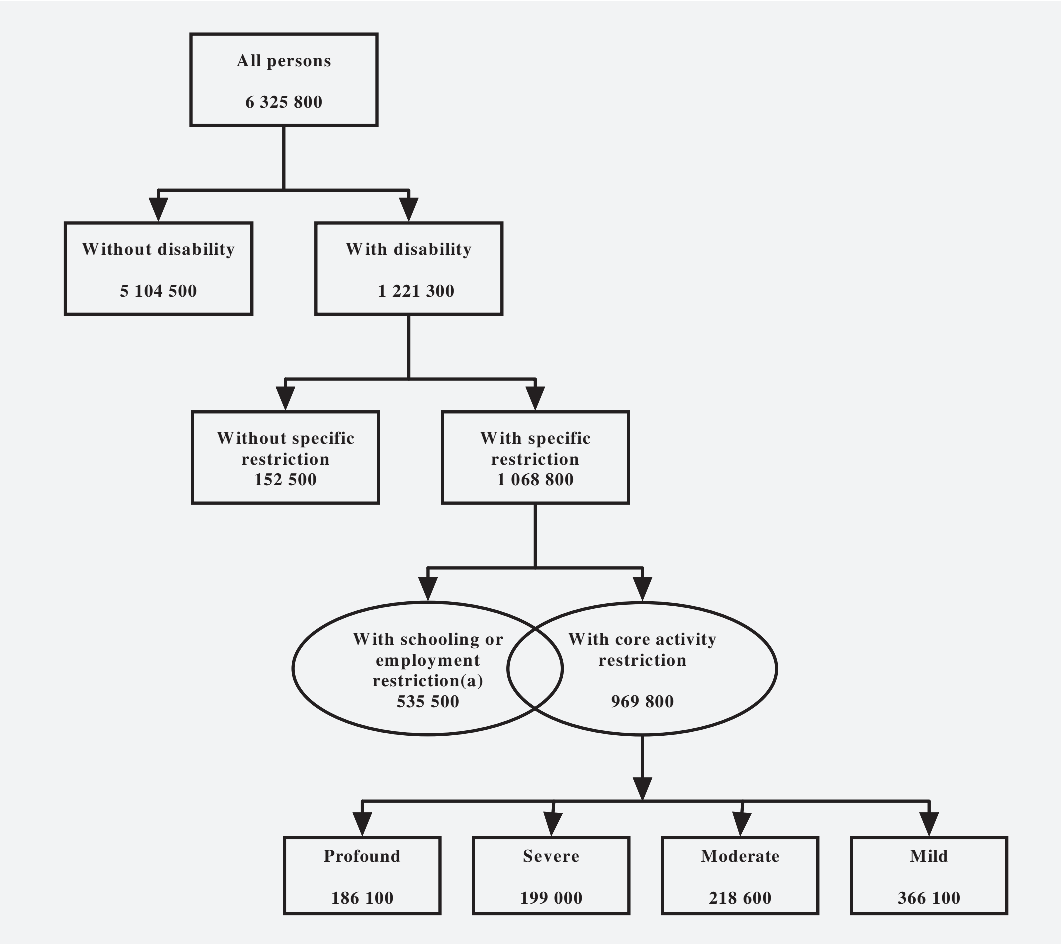
## People with a disability

In 1998 almost one in five people in NSW (1.2 million), or 19% of the population, had a disability. People with long-term health conditions and impairments that resulted in a reduced capacity for the activities of everyday living were classified as having a disability. The core activities of self care, mobility and communication, together with schooling and employment were identified as specific restrictions.

Of the 1.2 million people with a disability, 969,800 had a core activity restriction and 535,500 had a schooling or employment restriction. Some people experienced both.

There were 152,500 people with a disability but without a specific restriction. These people 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.

5.30 DISABILITY POPULATION



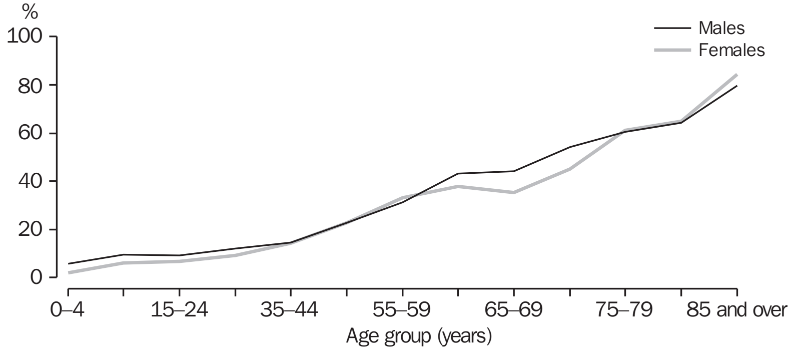

## Severity

The impact of disability on everyday life is dependant upon the level of restriction associated with that disability. In 1998 an estimated 38% (366,100) of people in NSW with a core activity restriction had a mild level of restriction. People with a moderate level of core activity restriction accounted for 23% (218,600). A further 21% (199,000) had a severe core activity restriction and 19% (186,100) had a profound level of restriction.

## 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 and Sex — 1998**




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

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 reported for the main condition which led to a disability was that it just came on/due to older age — one-quarter of people with a disability.

## 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

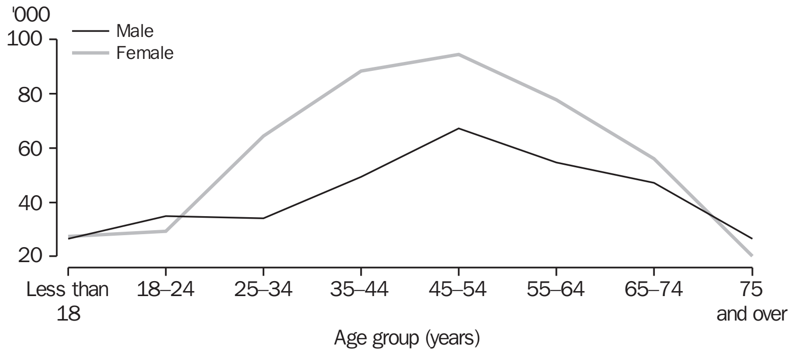
People born overseas in non-English speaking countries had a disability rate of 18% compared with 24% for those born in mainly English speaking countries. This reflects the older age structure of early post World War II migrants who were largely from the United Kingdom and Ireland.

## Caring in the community

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

An estimated 798,300, or about one in eight, people were performing a caring role and of these one in five (162,200) were primary carers. A primary carer provided the most 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.

5.32 CARERS, By Age and Sex — 1998




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

Carers, like the people they care for, can also have disabilities. About four in 10 primary carers and three in 10 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.

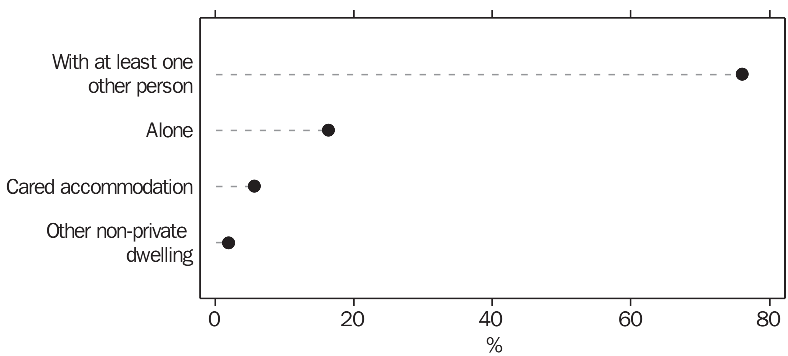
Some 52% of primary carers who resided with their main recipient of care were partners and 24% were parents. Primary carers who did not reside with the main recipient of care were usually sons or daughters of that person (64%) or other relatives and friends (31%).

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 (40%) to provide care.

## Living arrangements

In 1998 most people with a disability lived in private dwellings with others. Some 76% 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.

5.33 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY — 1998




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

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

People with a disability are often able to maintain their independence and remain in their own home if they receive assistance with tasks, by modifying their home or by moving to a residence better suited to their needs.

Over one-third of people (402,800) living in households needed assistance with property maintenance and 25% (284,400) with housework. Most people received part or all of the assistance they needed with these tasks (93% and 94% respectively) from formal and/or informal sources.

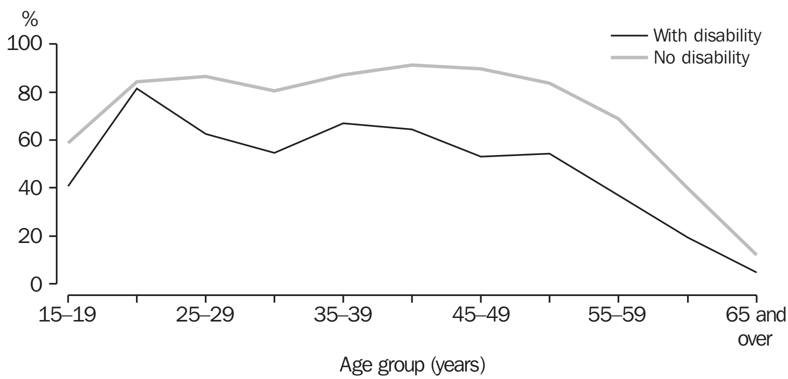
In 1998 an estimated 103,600 (9%) people with a disability had moved house at least once because of their disability. Almost one-quarter (24,200) of those who had moved had done so more than once. Some 105,800 people with a disability had made modifications to their house because of their conditions. 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 people, the key to financial independence, although government pensions and benefits are available to people with a disability who are unable to work.

In 1998 people 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 people with a disability of working age were employed. Almost 28% of people with a disability were unable to work.

**5.34 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE — 1998**



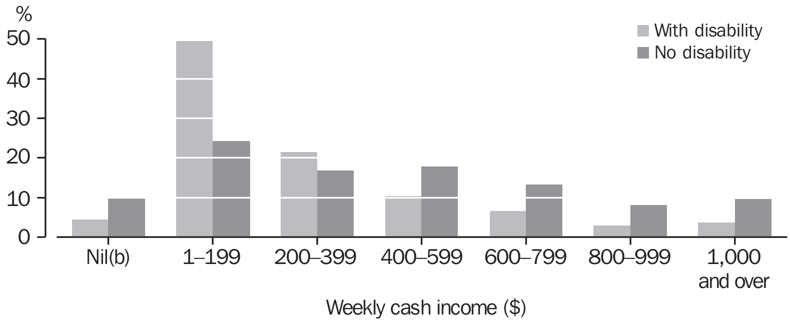

*Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.*

## Income

People 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 people with a disability, but is also a product of lower employment levels.

The median gross weekly income of people with a disability ($190) was less than half that of people without a disability ($390). More than half (58%) of people with a disability were reliant on a government pension or benefit as their main source of income.

**5.35 TOTAL WEEKLY CASH INCOME, By Disability Status(a) — 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.

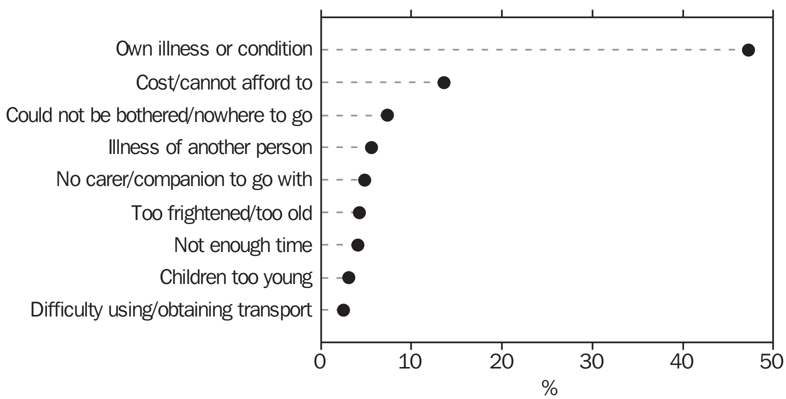
*Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.*

## Activities and lifestyle

Social and community participation are an important part of people's lives. However, for people 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 people with a disability aged 5 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 people 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%).

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




(a) Persons with a disability, aged 5 years and over, living in households only.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.*

Over three-quarters of people 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 people 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 (71%) people with a disability aged 5 years and over had a mobility core activity restriction. Some 150,800 people used one or more mobility aids. They 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%) people with a disability needed transport assistance, just over half of whom always needed assistance. One-third (371,000) of all people with a disability in NSW had some form of difficulty using public transport.

In 1998, 84% of men and 61% of women with a disability aged 17 years and over held a driver's licence. The NSW Road and Traffic Authority had issued over 1,000 licences with endorsed conditions requiring vehicle modifications in 1999.

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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 Sydney ABS office.

# 6 Education and Training

## Overview

In NSW it is compulsory for children to attend school between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Most children start primary school at 5 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 5 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 the learning needs of adults.

There is also a variety of private training institutions in NSW.

## Primary and secondary school education

Almost all children receive their primary and secondary education 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 and 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 5 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 they turn 5 years of age on, or before, 31 July. 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 and visual arts, music and a language other than English must be studied before the end of Year 10. Schools will also offer a range of elective courses students can study 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**

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| SCHOOLS | | | |
| Government | 2 187 | 2 182 | 2 187 |
| Non-government | 888 | 905 | 901 |
| **Total** | **3 075** | **3 087** | **3 088** |
| TEACHERS(a) | | | |
| Government schools | | | |
| Males | 16 764 | 16 522 | 16 448 |
| Females | 33 004 | 33 586 | 33 554 |
| *Persons* | *49 768* | *50 108* | *50 002* |
| Non-government schools | | | |
| Males | 7 205 | 7 394 | 7 526 |
| Females | 13 730 | 14 339 | 14 911 |
| *Persons* | *20 935* | *21 733* | *22 437* |
| All schools | | | |
| Males | 23 969 | 23 916 | 23 973 |
| Females | 46 734 | 47 925 | 48 465 |
| **Persons** | **70 703** | **71 841** | **72 438** |
| FULL-TIME STUDENTS | | | |
| Government schools | | | |
| Males | 389 187 | 388 803 | 386 952 |
| Females | 374 212 | 374 366 | 372 671 |
| *Persons* | *763 399* | *763 169* | *759 623* |
| Non-government schools | | | |
| Males | 160 715 | 164 694 | 168 938 |
| Females | 157 442 | 161 729 | 165 755 |
| *Persons* | *318 157* | *326 423* | *334 693* |
| All schools | | | |
| Males | 549 902 | 533 497 | 555 890 |
| Females | 531 654 | 536 095 | 538 426 |
| **Persons** | **1 081 556** | **1 089 592** | **1 094 316** |

(a) Full-time equivalent.

*Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).*

## Students

There were 1,094,300 full-time school students in NSW in 2000, a slight increase (0.4%) over the number in 1999. Boys slightly outnumbered girls in each year from Kindergarten to Year 10 and in total. However, girls outnumbered boys in Years 11 and 12.

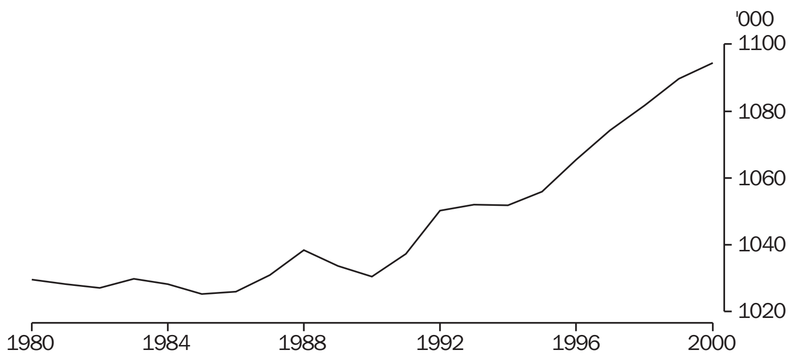
Around 69% of the students attended government schools while the remaining 31% were at non-government schools. The highest proportion of students (69%) in the non-government school sector were enrolled in Catholic schools. Between 1999 and 2000 enrolments in non-government schools rose by 3% to 334,700 while government school enrolments decreased by 0.5% to 759,600. The proportion of students enrolled in non-government school has been rising for almost 21 years.

**6.2 FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS, By Year of Education — 2000**

| | Government schools | | Non-government schools | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total students |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Primary | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | 33 771 | 31 634 | 12 591 | 12 353 | 90 349 |
| Year 1 | 33 656 | 31 686 | 12 310 | 12 322 | 89 974 |
| Year 2 | 33 406 | 31 753 | 12 560 | 11 936 | 89 655 |
| Year 3 | 32 932 | 31 357 | 12 280 | 11 737 | 88 306 |
| Year 4 | 33 040 | 31 360 | 12 326 | 12 127 | 88 853 |
| Year 5 | 32 143 | 30 939 | 12 849 | 12 365 | 88 296 |
| Year 6 | 31 292 | 30 263 | 12 617 | 11 808 | 85 980 |
| Ungraded | 4 394 | 2 288 | 596 | 269 | 7 547 |
| *Total primary* | *234 634* | *221 280* | *88 129* | *84 917* | *628 960* |
| Secondary | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 27 497 | 26 564 | 15 202 | 14 898 | 84 161 |
| Year 8 | 28 119 | 26 948 | 14 977 | 14 402 | 84 446 |
| Year 9 | 27 954 | 27 079 | 14 443 | 14 137 | 83 613 |
| Year 10 | 27 365 | 26 456 | 13 978 | 13 789 | 81 588 |
| Year 11 | 20 103 | 21 915 | 11 381 | 12 098 | 65 497 |
| Year 12 | 16 008 | 19 102 | 10 412 | 11 322 | 56 844 |
| Ungraded | 5 272 | 3 327 | 416 | 192 | 9 207 |
| *Total secondary* | *152 318* | *151 391* | *80 809* | *80 838* | *465 356* |
| **Total students** | **386 952** | **372 671** | **168 938** | **165 755** | **1 094 316** |

*Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).*

**6.3 FULL-TIME STUDENTS**

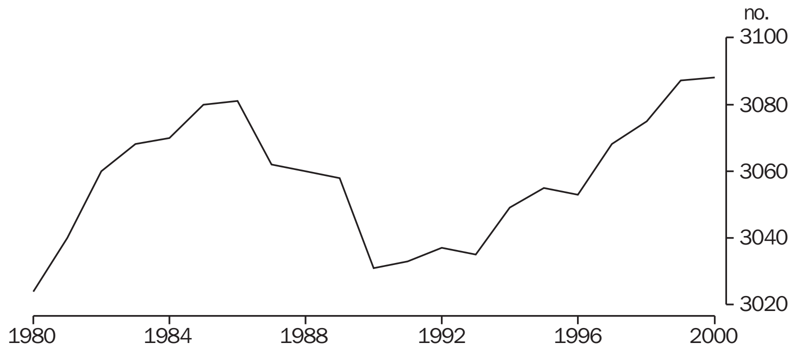



*Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).*

## Schools

In NSW in 2000 there were 3,088 schools. Compared to 1999 there were four less non-government schools and five more government schools.

**6.4 SCHOOLS**



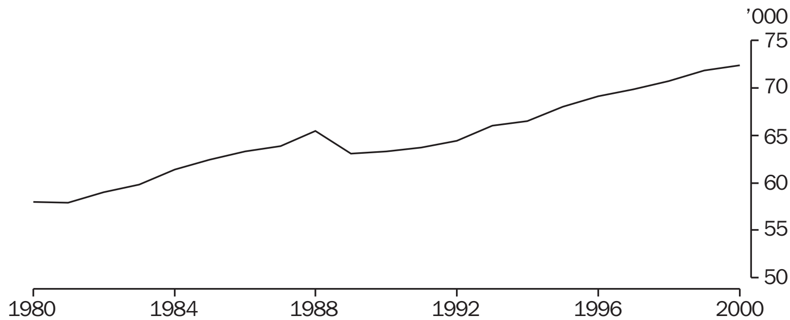

*Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).*

## Teachers

Between 1999 and 2000 the number of teachers in full-time equivalent terms rose slightly to 72,400. Two-thirds (67%) of all school teachers were female. In primary schools around 80% of teachers were female while in secondary schools almost 55% of teachers were female. Sixty nine percent of all teachers were in the government sector.

In NSW in 2000 there were an average of 15 students per teacher. The teacher/student ratio did not vary greatly between government and non-government schools. Primary schools had a slightly higher average of students per teacher (18) than secondary schools (13).

**6.5 TEACHERS(a)**




(a) Full-time equivalent.

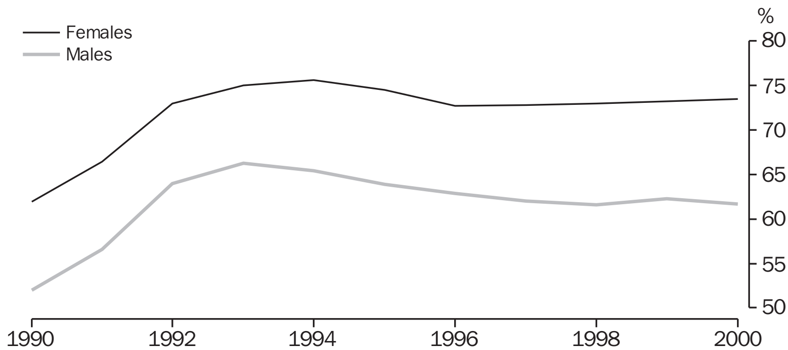
*Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).*

## Apparent retention rates

The apparent retention rate of NSW secondary school students to Year 12 (i.e. the proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 12) was 68%. Apparent retention rates peaked in 1994 at 70% following a period of sustained growth. Non-government schools (82%) had a higher apparent retention rate than government schools (61%).

As in the previous ten years, the apparent retention rate for female students (74%) was higher than the rate for males (62%). The proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 10 was 97%, the same as in 1999.

**6.6 APPARENT RETENTION RATE 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 2001 62,750[1] students (including TAFE and self-tuition students) in NSW sat for the first standards-based New HSC examinations. Examinations were conducted in 224 courses drawn from 74 subject areas. The candidature[1] comprised 33,030 female students (53%) and 29,720 male students (47%).

The subjects with the largest candidatures[1] were English (the only compulsory HSC subject), Mathematics (50,900), Business Studies (16,750), Biology (12,600) and Information Processes and Technology (10,750).

Ancient History, Biology, Community and Family Studies, Drama, Food Technology, Legal Studies, Society and Culture and Visual Arts were more popular with female students. Design and Technology, Industrial Technology, Information Processes and Technology, Physics, and Software Design and Development were more popular with male students.

1 Figures refer to candidature at 1 September 2001

Students sitting for the HSC have the option of undertaking industry-recognised vocational education and training (VET) courses in their program of study. More than 15,000 students (one in four candidates) enrolled in one or more of the seven new VET industry framework courses. The most popular course was Hospitality followed by Information Technology and Business Services. More than 70% of students undertaking an industry framework course elected to sit the optional written examination so that the course could 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 11 institutes with 130 campuses across the State. It also provides distance education services through the Open Training and Education Network–Distance Education (OTEN–DE).

Between 1999 and 2000 the number of courses offered by TAFE NSW increased by 3%, from 1,974 to 2,043. 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 self-funded courses cater for leisure and hobbies or for personal enrichment (TAFE Options).

### Enrolments

In 2000 TAFE recorded 544,100 enrolments, an increase of 88,400 enrolments (19%) between 1999 and 2000. Some 93.3 million annual student contact hours (ASCH) were delivered in TAFE NSW during 2000, an increase of 4.3 million (5%) over 1999. The large increase in enrolment numbers in 2000 is partly a result of TAFE NSWs delivery of training in support of the 2000 Olympic Games. Over 80,000 enrolments and 854,000 student contact hours were provided for specially funded Olympic Games-related training during 2000.

Courses in the Community Services, Health, Tourism and Hospitality Division attracted the largest number of enrolments during 2000 (139,900 enrolments) and also recorded the fastest enrolment growth between 1999 and 2000 (up 82%). Access courses (101,900) and business and public administration (101,700) also continued to record large numbers of enrolments in 2000.

In 2000 enrolments in courses classified under the Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) or equivalent accounted for just under half of total enrolments and 81% of total ASCH.

Between 1999 and 2000 female participation grew by 21% while male participation grew by 18%. In 2000 females accounted for 48.5% of total enrolments, compared to 48.0% in 1999.

Enrolments in metropolitan area institutes increased by 24% from 1999 to 2000. They accounted for 52% of total enrolments in 2000.

While students aged 29 years and under continue to account for over half of total enrolments (51% in 2000) the fastest enrolment growth has occurred in the older age groups. Between 1999 and 2000 the number of enrolments by mature aged students (aged 40 years or more) increased by 45%. This is largely due to the Olympic Games-related training mentioned above.

Attendance at TAFE is predominantly on a part-time basis. Eighty seven percent of students access vocational training by this mode.

In 2000 Non-English Speaking Background (NESB) students accounted for 11% of total enrolments. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students accounted for 3% of enrolments and students with disabilities accounted for 5% of enrolments.

**6.7 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION, Enrolments by Division**

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Access | 84 594 | 88 041 | 101 872 |
| Business and Public Administration | 94 587 | 101 660 | 101 668 |
| Community Services, Health, Tourism and Hospitality | 68 745 | 76 763 | 139 917 |
| Construction and Transport | 50 049 | 50 772 | 53 245 |
| Information Technology, Arts and Media | 44 934 | 49 573 | 49 356 |
| Manufacturing and Engineering | 43 798 | 41 006 | 35 948 |
| Primary Industry and Natural Resources | 21 102 | 24 744 | 23 759 |
| TAFE Options | 973 | 1 830 | 801 |
| TAFE PLUS (Category 3) | 18 735 | 21 282 | 37 530 |
| **Total** | **427 517** | **455 671** | **544 096** |

*Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter.*

**6.8 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION, Enrolments by Qualification Category(a)**

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Diplomas | 43 796 | 44 634 | 41 437 |
| AQF Certificate IV and equivalent | 41 207 | 44 438 | 43 929 |
| AQF Certificate III and equivalent | 113 246 | 115 463 | 100 951 |
| AQF Certificate II and equivalent | 43 351 | 49 561 | 64 711 |
| AQF Certificate I and equivalent | 21 572 | 23 860 | 19 722 |
| Statement of Attainment | 41 665 | 58 210 | 77 154 |
| Accredited Short Course | 23 076 | 22 725 | 22 890 |
| TAFE Statement | 73 638 | 68 005 | 61 392 |
| College Statement | 5 713 | 5 818 | 6 410 |
| TAFE PLUS Statement | 20 253 | 22 957 | 105 500 |
| **Total** | **427 517** | **455 671** | **544 096** |

(a) The qualification category classification was changed in 2000. Data for 1998 and 1999 has been revised and provided under the 2000 qualification category classification.

*Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter.*

## 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 commencing courses will 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 2000 there were 223,500 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW, an increase of 6,400 (3%) over 1999. The University of Sydney had the highest enrolment (35,100 students or 16% of the total) followed by the University of NSW (31,500 or 14%) and the University of Western Sydney (28,900 or 13%). Women comprised 55% of higher education students in 2000. Nine of the thirteen institutions had a majority of female enrolments.

In 2000 there were 29,100 overseas students in higher education (excluding those from New Zealand) representing 13% of all students. Since 1999 the number of overseas students rose by 25% from 23,300. There were slightly more male overseas students (52%) than females. The University of NSW had the largest number of foreign student enrolments in 2000 (6,500).

There were 2,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in higher education in NSW, representing 0.5% of total students. Sixty-three percent of these students were female. The University of Sydney had the largest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander student enrolments (290 or 14%).

### Type of enrolment

Slightly more than half (54%) of all students were enrolled in full-time study, 28% in part-time study and 18% in external studies. Although most institutions had a majority of full-time students, almost half of the students (46%) at the University of Technology, Sydney were part-time while the majority of students at the University of New England (77%) and Charles Sturt University (59%) were external.

Almost three-quarters (72%) of all students were enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 2000. A further 23% were enrolled for higher degrees or other post-graduate qualifications.

**6.9 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By Institution and Broad Level of Course — 2000**

| | Higher degree | Other post-graduate | Bachelor | Other under-graduate | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Australian Film,Television and Radio School | 45 | 43 | — | — | 8 | 96 |
| Avondale College | 56 | 22 | 582 | 7 | 33 | 700 |
| Charles Sturt University | 3 714 | 1 835 | 17 781 | 3 682 | 897 | 27 909 |
| Macquarie University | 4 714 | 1 219 | 13 887 | 63 | 738 | 20 621 |
| National Institute of Dramatic Art | — | 11 | 139 | 13 | — | 163 |
| Southern Cross University | 996 | 455 | 6 951 | 537 | 16 | 8 955 |
| The University of New England | 2 015 | 1 520 | 10 975 | 196 | 103 | 14 809 |
| The University of New South Wales | 7 807 | 2 471 | 20 398 | 10 | 812 | 31 498 |
| The University of Newcastle | 1 796 | 775 | 14 303 | 3 | 1 372 | 18 249 |
| The University of Sydney | 6 279 | 1 127 | 26 775 | 582 | 358 | 35 121 |
| University of Technology, Sydney | 4 942 | 2 553 | 16 181 | 17 | 114 | 23 807 |
| University of Western Sydney | 2 960 | 1 404 | 23 615 | 131 | 764 | 28 874 |
| University of Wollongong | 2 380 | 579 | 9 342 | 16 | 340 | 12 657 |
| **Total** | **37 704** | **14 014** | **160 929** | **4 469** | **5 555** | **223 459** |

*Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.*

## Field of study

Since 1999 enrolment of students increased in every field except two. Decreases in enrolment occurred in Education (1%) and Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (3%). The highest increase in student enrolments occurred in the field of Law, Legal Studies (14%).

By broad field of study the largest number of students were in Business, Administration and Economics (26% of the total enrolments in 2000) followed by Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (24%) and Science (14%).

**6.10 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By Field of Study**

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Agriculture, animal husbandry | 4 440 | 4 128 | 3 985 |
| Architecture, building | 5 327 | 5 167 | 5 351 |
| Arts, humanities, social sciences | 51 281 | 53 592 | 54 135 |
| Business, administration, economics | 50 025 | 54 361 | 57 515 |
| Education | 21 903 | 21 488 | 21 311 |
| Engineering, surveying | 14 374 | 14 466 | 14 937 |
| Health | 26 160 | 26 605 | 27 219 |
| Law, legal studies | 13 132 | 14 430 | 16 399 |
| Science | 28 771 | 30 370 | 31 919 |
| Veterinary science | 494 | 532 | 576 |
| Non-award | 3 146 | 3 750 | 4 130 |
| **Total(a)** | **210 618** | **216 997** | **223 459** |

(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, Training and Youth Affairs.*

# Other aspects of education

## Participation in education

Just under 57% of the estimated 888,000 young people aged 15–24 years in NSW were attending an educational institution in May 2000. Some 31% of 15–24 year olds attended a tertiary institution. Specifically, 17% attended higher education, 12% attended TAFE and 2% attended business colleges, industry skill centres and other educational institutions. The school participation rate for 15 year olds was 96%.

## Educational attainment

In May each year the ABS conducts a survey on the transition from education to work. The survey collects information on educational attainment. In 2000 an estimated 46% of people aged between 15–64 years in NSW held a post-school qualification; 48% were without such a qualification and 5% were still at school. The most common qualification was a bachelor degree (12% of the population) followed by a skilled vocational qualification (11%) and a basic vocational qualification (10%).

An estimated 49% of all males aged 15–64 years held a post-school qualification compared to 44% of females. Of the seven post-school qualification categories, four indicated a minimal difference (less than three percentage points respectively) between males and females. Differences were most evident in skilled vocational qualifications, held by 19% of males compared to 3% of females, and basic vocational qualifications, held by 14% of females compared to 6% of males.

**6.11 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(a) — May 2000**

| | Males | Females | Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % |
| With post-school qualifications | | | |
| Higher degree | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Postgraduate diploma | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Bachelor degree | 12.0 | 12.6 | 12.3 |
| Undergraduate diploma | 3.4 | 6.9 | 5.2 |
| Associate diploma | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Skilled vocational qualification | 18.9 | 2.8 | 10.9 |
| Basic vocational qualification | 6.3 | 13.8 | 10.0 |
| *Total* | *48.8* | *43.9* | *46.4* |
| Without post-school qualifications | 45.9 | 50.4 | 48.2 |
| Still at school | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Persons aged 15–64 years.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Transition from Education to Work, May 2000.*

## Transition from education to work

The May 2000 survey on the transition from education to work found that of the 136,300 people aged 15–64 years who had left full-time education in NSW in the 16 months previous to the survey, 74% were employed (the same as for the previous year), 10% were unemployed (down four percentage points from the previous year) and the remaining 16% were not in the labour force.

# Training

Training is defined as the process of bringing a person to a desired state or standard of efficiency by instruction and practice. In the statistics that follow, training relates to work-based training which is designed to develop job related skills and competence. Training programs are developed through a strong partnership with industry to provide flexible, quality and responsive training opportunities.

At 31 December 2000 there were 84,360 people in NSW who participated in various courses towards vocational training. Some 29% of all apprentices and trainees were aged 19 years or under and a further 35% were aged 20–24 years. The majority of all participants in training were male (71%).

**6.12 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES, By Age and Sex(a) — 31 December 2000**

| | Males | Females | Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age (years) | no. | no. | no. |
| 19 and under | | | |
| 16 and under | 800 | 500 | 1 290 |
| 17 | 3 260 | 1 370 | 4 630 |
| 18 | 5 420 | 1 900 | 7 320 |
| 19 | 7 710 | 3 100 | 10 820 |
| *Total* | *17 190* | *6 870* | *24 060* |
| 20–24 | 22 740 | 6 670 | 29 400 |
| 25–39 | 11 810 | 5 880 | 17 690 |
| 40–64 | 7 780 | 5 320 | 13 100 |
| 65 and over | 80 | 20 | 100 |
| **Total** | **59 590** | **24 760** | **84 360** |

(a) Some components may not add due to rounding.

*Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, unpublished data, March 2001.*

## 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 provide training and employment for a specific period of time. An apprenticeship is also a system which involves a contract between an apprentice and an employer and includes on-the-job and off-the-job technical training. It is governed by legislative, industrial and administrative machinery.

*New Apprenticeships* were introduced in 1998 and include both apprenticeships and traineeships. They involve a formal agreement known as either a training agreement or a contract of training. The agreement outlines the training, support and supervision an employer will provide. They offer more flexible arrangements including part-time and school-based contracts. The NSW Vocational Training Board (VTB) is a statutory body established under the *Industrial and Commercial Training Act 1989* to regulate the apprenticeship and traineeship system in NSW which operates within the NSW Department of Education and Training.

Around half (49%) of all apprentices and trainees in training at 31 December 2000 were in the broad occupational group Trades and Related Workers which included Construction (12%) and Automotive Trades (9%). Another 15% of apprentices and trainees were in each of the Labourers and Related Workers and Intermediate Clerical Sales and Service Worker occupation categories.

**6.13 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES, By Occupation and Sex(a) — 31 December 2000**

| | Males | Females | Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Managers and administrators | 740 | 880 | 1 610 |
| Professionals | 610 | 10 | 630 |
| Associate professionals | 1 070 | 530 | 1 600 |
| Trades and related workers | | | |
| Mechanical and fabrication engineering | 3 900 | 30 | 3 930 |
| Automotive | 7 520 | 60 | 7 580 |
| Electrical and electronic | 5 370 | 1 190 | 6 560 |
| Construction | 10 200 | 80 | 10 290 |
| Food | 4 410 | 1 260 | 5 670 |
| Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers | 1 450 | 140 | 1 590 |
| Hairdressers | 330 | 3 140 | 3 460 |
| Other | 1 590 | 300 | 1 890 |
| *Total* | *34 790* | *6 180* | *40 980* |
| Advanced clerical and service workers | — | — | 10 |
| Intermediate clerical sales and service workers | 3 670 | 9 260 | 12 930 |
| Intermediate production and transport workers | 3 220 | 500 | 3 720 |
| Elementary clerical, sales and service workers | 4 850 | 5 110 | 9 960 |
| Labourers and related workers | 10 650 | 2 280 | 12 930 |
| **Total** | **59 590** | **24 760** | **84 360** |

(a) Some components may not add due to rounding.

*Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, unpublished data, March 2001.*

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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 Sydney ABS office.

# 7 Health

Health statistics provide information about the state of health of people and the provision of health services. The World Health Organisation has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social 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 NSW are provided by the Commonwealth, the State, local government authorities, private individuals, companies and voluntary organisations. The NSW Health Department coordinates all services offered by these bodies. Services provided by the NSW Health Department are delivered by nine urban Area Health Services and by 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 the NSW Health Department. 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. Table 7.1 shows the numbers of registered health professionals for a variety of disciplines.

**7.1 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, By Occupation**

| | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Chiropractors | 1 058 | 1 080 | 893 | 923 |
| Chiropractors/Osteopaths | 101 | 212 | 218 | 226 |
| Dental technicians | 622 | 618 | 607 | 629 |
| Dental prosthetists | 392 | 387 | 395 | 390 |
| Dentists(a) | 3 904 | 3 931 | 3 923 | 3 975 |
| Enrolled nurses | 16 477 | 16 343 | 16 311 | 16 136 |
| Medical practitioners(a) | 22 863 | 23 395 | 23 853 | 24 401 |
| Optical dispensers | 1 332 | 1 329 | 1 332 | 1 351 |
| Optometrists | 1 224 | 1 260 | 1 336 | 1 372 |
| Osteopaths | 297 | 409 | 208 | 208 |
| Pharmacists(a) | 6 593 | 6 692 | 6 847 | 6 977 |
| Physiotherapists | 4 960 | 5 134 | 5 327 | 5 495 |
| Podiatrists | 638 | 657 | 655 | 658 |
| Psychologists | 4 948 | 5 592 | 6 086 | 6 266 |
| Registered nurses | 74 659 | 74 895 | 75 205 | 76 162 |
| **Total** | **140 068** | **141 934** | **143 196** | **145 169** |

(a) The Registration Boards for these professions are financially independent statutory bodies.

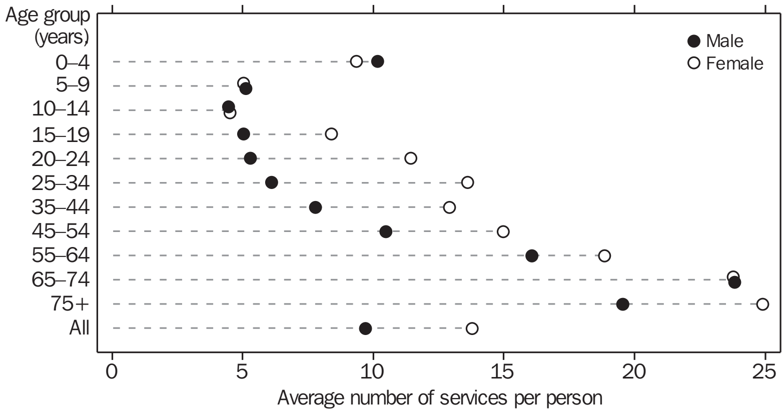
*Source: Annual Report 1999/2000, NSW Health Department.*

## Medicare

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the operation of the national health insurance scheme, 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 1999–2000 Medicare provided some 76 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 less services than females. The average number of services used by people aged 75 years and over was 20 for men and 25 for women.

**7.2 MEDICARE, Average Number of Services per Australian Resident(a) — 1999–2000**




(a) Of services processed.

*Source: Annual Report 1999/2000, Health Insurance Commission.*

## Private health insurance

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

These policies have helped to increase the membership of private insurance organisations according to statistics published by the Private Health Insurance Administrative Council. Since 1984 the proportion of people insured privately for hospital coverage increased to a high of 51% in 1987, fell to a low of 31% in 1998, and has since climbed again to 46% at June 2001. At June 2001, 687,000 individuals and 777,000 families were members of private hospital insurance schemes.

## Health concession cards

Health concession cards provide free or reduced rate medical and related services to recipients of Commonwealth Government pensions or benefits. The Commonwealth Seniors Health Card gives older Australians access to concessions on prescription medicines through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). A safety net scheme assists people who need a lot of medicines. To qualify for this people are advised to record their purchases of PBS medicines on a Prescription Record Form. Once the spending limit of $182.00 (52 prescriptions) per calendar year is exceeded PBS medicines are free for the rest of the calendar year.

## Hospitalisation

Information on hospital inpatients is available from the Inpatient Statistics Collection produced by the NSW Health Department. All public, private and psychiatric hospitals, public nursing homes and day procedure centres in NSW are included. The collection provides information on separations (i.e. the discharge, transfer or death of a patient).

### 7.3 INPATIENT SEPARATIONS, By Principal Diagnosis — 1999–2000

| | Males | Females | Persons(a) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Digestive system | 110 437 | 114 116 | 224 553 |
| Pregnancy and childbirth | . . | 146 104 | 146 104 |
| Circulatory system | 82 927 | 63 472 | 146 399 |
| Genitourinary system | 37 905 | 78 187 | 116 092 |
| Injury and poisoning | 76 911 | 56 666 | 133 577 |
| Neoplasm | 64 065 | 65 226 | 129 291 |
| Respiratory system | 59 465 | 50 574 | 110 039 |
| Musculoskeletal system | 51 984 | 48 859 | 100 843 |
| Nervous system and sense organs | 55 342 | 58 516 | 113 858 |
| Mental disorders | 40 604 | 35 988 | 76 592 |
| Other | 313 131 | 312 570 | 625 701 |
| **Total** | **892 771** | **1 030 278** | **1 923 049** |

(a) Excludes patients whose sex was not stated.

*Source: Inpatient Statistics Collection, NSW Health Department.*

Females accounted for 54% of the 1.9 million inpatient separations in 1999–2000. Pregnancy and childbirth (14%) was the most common reason for hospitalisation of women, followed by conditions of the digestive system (11%). Among men the most common reasons for hospitalisation were conditions of the digestive system (12%) followed by conditions of the circulatory system (9%).

Excluding same day admissions the average length of stay in NSW acute public hospitals in 1999–2000 was 5.5 days. Same day admissions made up 42% of admissions in 1999–2000.

### 7.4 HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE(a), By Type of Institution

| | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Public units(b) | | | | |
| General hospitals | 18 157 | 17 765 | 17 187 | 16 469 |
| Nursing homes | 2 101 | 1 933 | 1 806 | 1 612 |
| Other institutions(c) | 2 238 | 2 268 | 2 229 | 2 178 |
| *Total* | *22 496* | *21 965* | *21 222* | *20 258* |
| Private units(d) | | | | |
| General hospitals | 6 110 | 6 171 | 6 208 | 6 222 |
| Nursing homes | 27 124 | 27 096 | 27 104 | 27 115 |
| *Total* | *33 234* | *33 267* | *33 312* | *33 337* |

(a) Beds are based on average available beds over the year for public units and number of licensed beds for private units. (b) Includes associated third schedule hospitals (public hospitals and homes run by charitable and religious organisations). (c) Consists primarily of units for the care of mental health patients. (d) Includes private institutions primarily for the care of mental health patients.

*Source: Annual Report 1999/2000, NSW Health Department; Private Health Care Branch, NSW Health Department.*

## Immunisation

Immunisation is recommended for all Australian children as a protection against childhood diseases such as poliomyelitis, diphtheria, measles, mumps, tetanus and whooping cough. The Health Insurance Commission collects immunisation data through the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register. At June 2001 there were 624,345 children in NSW on the register. Of these children, 91% of those aged 12 months to less than 15 months were fully immunised, while 90% of children aged 24 months to less than 27 months were fully immunised. Of the 6.6 million valid vaccinations administered and recorded on the register since its inception, 82% were provided by medical general practitioners, 7% by Councils and 7% by Community Health Centres.

## Medications, vitamins and herbal preparations

The National Health Survey conducted in 1995 collected information on whether people had recently used medications. Medications included any medicine, vitamin/mineral preparation or herbal/natural preparation used for health or medical reasons.

Women were more likely to have taken vitamin/mineral based preparations than men, with 93,300 women reporting usage compared to 65,000 men. This was also the case for herbal/natural preparations, with 37,200 women reporting usage compared to 19,800 men. Men were more likely not to use medications with 111,300 men reporting that they did not use medications, compared to 82,800 women.

**7.5 TYPE OF MEDICATION USED IN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW(a) — 1995**

| | Rate per 1,000 population(b) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Females | Males |
| Vitamins or minerals | 30.3 | 21.4 |
| Herbal or natural medications | 12.1 | 6.5 |
| Arthritis drugs | 5.4 | 4.0 |
| Allergy medications | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| Asthma medications | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| Diabetes medications | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Heart and blood pressure medications | 12.0 | 10.7 |
| Fluid/diuretic medications | 5.5 | 2.7 |
| Serum lipid reducing agents | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Analgesic medications | 27.1 | 22.0 |
| Psycholeptic medications | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Medications for anxiety, depression, nervous conditions | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Other medications | | |
| Cough/cold medications | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Skin ointments and creams | 9.6 | 8.2 |
| Stomach medications | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Laxatives | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Other medications, n.e.c. | 24.6 | 15.1 |
| Not known/not stated | *0.2 | 0.3 |
| Did not use medications | 26.9 | 36.6 |
| **Total(c)** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Refers only to the first seven medications as reported by respondents, and to vitamins, minerals and herbal and natural preparations. (b) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population. (c) Persons may report more than one type of medication and therefore components do not add to totals shown.

*Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 1995.*

## 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 programs delivered by Area Health Services which address the needs of women. 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.

In 2000 over 86,000 babies were born in NSW, making maternity service provision a high priority for the NSW Health Department. Pregnancy and birth in NSW are not a major health hazard for most women, however babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women do experience higher infant and perinatal mortality rates (see Health Status). The NSW Health Department 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.

### Breast and cervical cancer screening

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and is responsible for the most cancer deaths. Data from the NSW Central Cancer Registry shows that of the 12,743 new cases of cancer in women in 1998, 29% or 3,699 were breast cancer. The crude incidence rate was 116.1 per 100,000 females, with women having a 1 in 11 chance of developing breast cancer by the age of 75 years. In 1998 there were 297 new cases of cervical cancer which was a crude incidence rate of 9.3 per 100,000 females.

Regular screening allows for early detection of these diseases. In the 1995 National Health Survey information was obtained from women aged 18 years and over about actions taken in relation to screening procedures. Just over two thirds of women examined their own breasts for lumps and a similar proportion reported having a breast examination by a doctor or nurse. A lower proportion (38%) had had a mammogram. Some 82% of women had a pap smear for the detection of cervical cancer. About 15% of women aged 18 years and over had had a hysterectomy.

## 7.6 BREAST SCREENING TECHNIQUES USED(a) — 1995

| | Age group (years) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18–39 | 40–49 | 50–64 | 65–74 | 75 and over | Total |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Whether ever had a mammogram | | | | | | |
| Has had a mammogram | 14.3 | 49.9 | 72.9 | 56.7 | 32.9 | 37.5 |
| Has not had a mammogram | 64.4 | 32.6 | 16.8 | 29.7 | 43.6 | 44.7 |
| Not stated | 2.6 | 5.5 | 4.3 | *4.2 | **1.4 | 3.5 |
| Has not heard of mammogram | 18.7 | 12.0 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 22.1 | 14.3 |
| *Total* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* |
| Whether ever had a breast examination | | | | | | |
| Has had a breast examination | 57.2 | 80.2 | 84.3 | 75.8 | 56.1 | 68.4 |
| Has not had a breast examination | 42.4 | 17.7 | 14.0 | 21.4 | 40.5 | 30.1 |
| Not stated | *0.4 | *2.2 | *1.7 | *2.8 | *3.4 | 1.4 |
| *Total* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* |
| Whether regularly examines own breasts | | | | | | |
| Has examined own breasts | 61.7 | 71.8 | 80.8 | 63.9 | 47.6 | 66.5 |
| Has not examined own breasts | 37.6 | 26.0 | 17.2 | 34.2 | 46.1 | 31.8 |
| Not stated | *0.7 | *2.2 | *2.0 | *1.9 | *6.3 | 1.7 |
| *Total* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* |
| Whether ever diagnosed with breast cancer | | | | | | |
| Has been diagnosed as having breast cancer | **0.5 | 3.6 | **2.4 | 5.0 | **5.1 | 2.2 |
| Has not been diagnosed as having breast cancer | 98.5 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 90.9 | 88.4 | 94.8 |
| Not stated | **0.9 | 4.1 | 4.8 | **4.1 | **6.5 | 2.9 |
| *Total* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* |

(a) Women aged 18 years and over.

*Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 1995.*

## 7.7 PAP SMEAR TESTING AND HYSTERECTOMY STATUS(a) — 1995

| | Age group (years) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65 and over | Total |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Whether ever had a pap smear test | | | | | | | |
| Has had a pap smear test | 58.7 | 87.4 | 91.5 | 90.9 | 87.9 | 67.7 | 81.5 |
| Has not had a pap smear test | 27.1 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | **1.6 | 19.4 | 9.7 |
| Not stated | 5.9 | *2.0 | 3.0 | *2.6 | *3.9 | **0.5 | 2.8 |
| Has not heard of pap smear test | 8.3 | 5.1 | *2.0 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 12.4 | 6.0 |
| *Total* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* |
| Whether ever had a hysterectomy | | | | | | | |
| Has had a hysterectomy | **1.2 | **1.0 | 11.1 | 26.4 | 26.1 | 30.4 | 15.0 |
| Has not had a hysterectomy | 97.3 | 97.6 | 85.8 | 69.2 | 68.7 | 63.8 | 81.6 |
| Not stated | **1.6 | **1.5 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 3.4 |
| *Total* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* |

(a) Women aged 18 years and over.

*Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 1995.*

# Health Status

A National Health Survey was conducted by the ABS during the 12 month period January 1995 to January 1996. Information from the Survey describes the health status of Australians; use of health services and facilities; health related lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption and exercise; and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

Most people (83%) in NSW aged 15 years and over reported that their health was good or excellent, while 13% reported their health was fair and only 4% reported poor health.

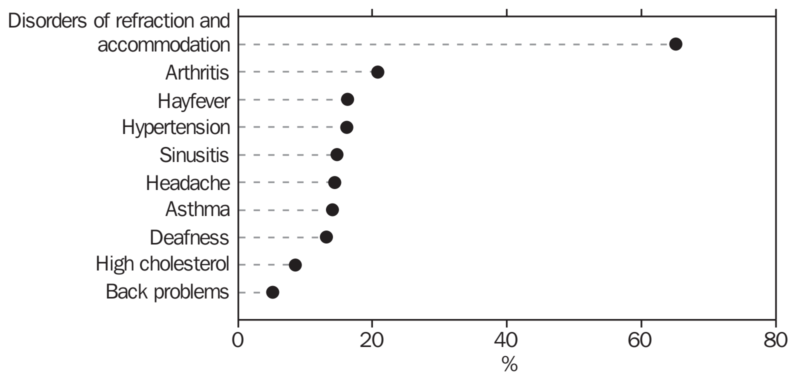
## Recent conditions

Of the NSW population, 68% (nearly 4.2 million people) experienced one or more illnesses or injuries during the two weeks prior to interview. The most frequently reported condition was headache (due to unspecified or trivial cause), affecting 13% of the population. Other frequently reported recent conditions included hypertension (9%), asthma (6%) and the common cold (5%).

## Long-term conditions

Long-term conditions are those which last, or are expected to last, for at least six months. Eyesight disorders of refraction and accommodation were the most frequently reported long term conditions, affecting 65% of the population or nearly 3 million people. Other frequently reported long-term conditions included arthritis (21%), hayfever (16%) and hypertension (16%).

**7.8 PEOPLE WHO EXPERIENCED LONG-TERM CONDITIONS — 1995**




*Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 1995.*

## Cardiovascular and related conditions

Hypertension was the most common cardiovascular or related condition reported in the 1995 National Health Survey. Overall 23% of people in NSW reported one or more such conditions. Nearly 7% reported other diseases of the circulatory system (such as atherosclerosis and stroke), 4% heart disease and 3% ill-defined signs and symptoms of heart conditions.

## Diabetes

In NSW in 1995, the prevalence of diabetes mellitus was 21.3 per 1,000 population. This data related to people who had been diagnosed with diabetes at some time during their lives. The rate for non-insulin dependent diabetes was 8.9 per 1,000 and for insulin dependent diabetes it was 4.3 per 1,000. For those with other types of diabetes or who did not know what type they had the rate was 8.2 per 1,000 population.

## Injuries

In 1995 in NSW 14% of people (863,000) reported that they had either a current injury and or an injury-related condition. Nearly 5% of people had one or more current injuries. Of these, nearly one-third (32%) reported dislocations, sprains and strains. Bruising and crushing, and burns and scalds were reported by 11% of people with a current injury.

Around 9% of people had one or more injury-related conditions. Two thirds of these people were affected by diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue with arthritis being the most significant of these conditions (17%). Complete or partial deafness was reported by 15% of people with an injury-related condition.

The main causes of injuries that occurred within the last month were falls (34%) and hitting or being hit by something (24%). Females were more likely to suffer an injury by falling (42%) while males were more likely to be injured by hitting or being hit by something (37%).

For 35% of people the most recent injury causing accident occurred while participating in sport and other recreational activities. The proportion was 38% for men and 32% for women.

## Infectious diseases

In NSW in 1999, 90 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 360 new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were notified. Between 1998 and 1999 there was a 45% decline in the number of AIDS notifications, but only a slight decline (3%) in the number of HIV infections. During this period there was a substantial increase in notifications of Barmah River virus infections (85%), Ross River virus infections (63%), and Tuberculosis (26%). Between 1998 and 1999 there were large declines in the notifications of Measles (73%), Hepatitis A (56%), Rubella (41%) and Pertussis (whooping cough) (39%).

**7.9 SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, Notifications, By Year of Onset(a)(b)**

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| AIDS | 463 | 350 | 199 | 165 | 90 |
| Arboviral infections | | | | | |
| Barmah Forest virus infections | 271 | 172 | 186 | 133 | 246 |
| Ross River virus infections | 236 | 1 030 | 1 597 | 584 | 954 |
| *Total(c)* | *534* | *1 226* | *1 804* | *780* | *1 216* |
| Blood lead level >= 15ug/dl | (e) | 237 | 713 | 881 | 714 |
| Chlamydia trachmatis infections | (e) | (e) | (e) | 562 | 2 465 |
| Gonorrhea | 427 | 522 | 636 | 1 051 | 1 290 |
| Hepatitis | | | | | |
| Hepatitis A | 615 | 958 | 1 429 | 927 | 409 |
| Hepatitis B | 4 177 | 3 645 | 3 294 | 3 098 | 3 668 |
| Hepatitis C | 7 034 | 7 149 | 7 106 | 7 409 | 7 737 |
| *Total(d)* | *11 847* | *11 767* | *11 847* | *11 443* | *11 834* |
| HIV infection | 438 | 412 | 398 | 370 | 360 |
| Measles | 596 | 191 | 273 | 119 | 32 |
| Meningococcal disease | 113 | 161 | 219 | 184 | 218 |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 1 370 | 1 157 | 4 251 | 2 312 | 1 414 |
| Rubella | 2 376 | 635 | 153 | 78 | 46 |
| Salmonella infection | 1 366 | 1 224 | 1 698 | 1 813 | 1 447 |
| Syphilis | 840 | 665 | 514 | 607 | 536 |
| Tuberculosis | 443 | 411 | 422 | 385 | 484 |

(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) Includes Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E and Hepatitis — acute viral (not otherwise specified). (e) Disease was not a notifiable disease in this year.

*Source: Annual Report 2000/2001, NSW Health Department.*

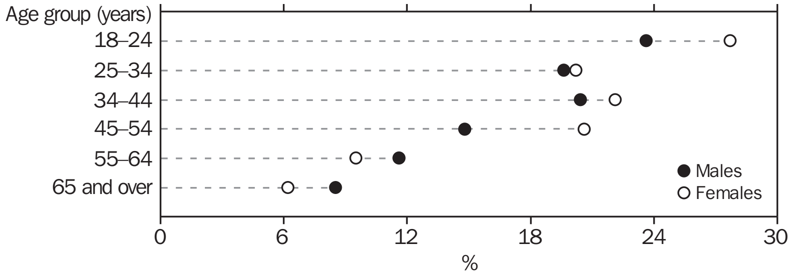
## Mental health and wellbeing

Between May and August 1997 the ABS undertook a Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Australians aged 18 years and over. The survey used an interview procedure and is not equivalent to clinical diagnoses. As such the overall prevalence rates presented may underestimate the extent of mental disorders in the people of NSW.

### Mental disorders

The prevalence of mental disorders relates to any occurrence of selected disorders during the 12 months prior to the survey. Some 17% (800,000) of people aged 18 years and over in NSW had a mental disorder during this period. Young adults aged 18–24 years had the highest prevalence (26%), which then declined steadily with age to 7% of those aged 65 years and over. Women had higher prevalence rates of mental disorders for age groups up to 54 years. For the 55 years and over age group men had a higher rate of mental disorder.

**7.10 PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDER(a), By Age Group — 1995**




(a) Mental disorders from the major groups: anxiety, affective and substance abuse disorders.

*Source: Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, New South Wales, 1995 (Cat. no. 4326.1.40.001).*

The type of mental disorder varied between men and women. Women were more likely to have experienced anxiety disorders (13% compared with 7% of men) and affective disorders (7% compared with 4%). Men were twice as likely as women to have substance abuse disorders (10% compared with 5%).

## Health risk factors

### Smoking

In the period between the 1989–90 and 1995 National Health Surveys there was a decrease in the proportion of people in NSW who smoked and an increase in the proportion of ex-smokers. In 1995, 23% of the population aged 18 years and over smoked, compared with 29% in 1989–90. Conversely, the proportion of ex-smokers had increased from 23% to 26% in the same period.

Smoking was most prevalent among young people and decreased with age. Among those aged 18–24 years 31% smoked compared with 12% of people aged 65 years and over. Smoking was also more prevalent among men (27%) than women (20%). Half of the NSW population (51%) reported that they have never smoked.

### Alcohol consumption

In 1995 an estimated 53% of the NSW adult population reported consuming alcohol during the week prior to interview. This was lower than 1989–90 when 62% reported consuming alcohol. About three out of five men and two out of five women aged 18 years and over in NSW reported drinking alcohol. Most drinkers (84%) consumed alcohol at a low level while 6% reported drinking at a high level.

**Body Mass Index**

Body mass index (BMI) is a composite measure of bodyweight in relation to height. It categorises people into four groups: underweight, acceptable weight, overweight and obese. Based on self reported height and weight, 42% of the NSW population aged 18 years and over had a BMI in the acceptable range and 29% were overweight. An estimated 11% of people were in the obese range. A far higher proportion of men (49%) than women (32%) were classified as overweight or obese and the proportion of women who were underweight (14%) was three times higher than that of men (5%). The proportion of overweight and obese people peaked in the 45–64 years age group (51%).

**Exercise**

Physical activity has been identified as an important factor in the prevention of certain illness. In NSW in 1995 a majority of people (64%) had undertaken exercise for recreation, sport or health/fitness purposes in the two weeks prior to interview. Physical activity varied with age with people aged 65 years and over less likely to have undertaken exercise (55%) than other age groups.

**Sun Protection**

The high incidence of skin cancer in Australia is related to the high year-round exposure to ultraviolet light and a predominantly fair-skinned population. Use of shade, clothing and topical sunscreens are suggested as a means of protection against the possible development of skin cancer.

In 1995 an estimated 82% of people in NSW reported usually using a sunscreen. This was a substantial increase on the 56% of people who reported using a sunscreen in 1989–90.

**7.11 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, By Age(a) and Sex — 1995**

| | Age group (years) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–64 | 65 and over | Males | Females | Persons |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Alcohol status | | | | | | | | |
| Did not consume alcohol | 45.6 | 44.0 | 45.3 | 45.4 | 56.7 | 37.0 | 56.7 | 47.0 |
| Alcohol consumers by risk level | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 44.7 | 46.6 | 47.7 | 45.0 | 36.5 | 52.1 | 37.0 | 44.4 |
| Medium | 6.6 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| High | 3.2 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 3.1 |
| *Total* | *54.4* | *56.0* | *54.6* | *54.6* | *43.3* | *63.0* | *43.3* | *53.0* |
| Smoker status | | | | | | | | |
| Smoker | 30.5 | 29.5 | 24.7 | 21.3 | 11.5 | 27.1 | 19.8 | 23.4 |
| Ex-smoker | 9.5 | 20.5 | 26.7 | 31.9 | 35.2 | 31.4 | 20.5 | 25.9 |
| Never smoked | 60.0 | 49.9 | 48.7 | 46.8 | 53.3 | 41.6 | 59.7 | 50.8 |
| Quetelet body mass index | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight | 17.9 | 11.2 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 10.3 | 4.5 | 13.8 | 9.2 |
| Acceptable weight | 48.0 | 44.3 | 44.4 | 35.5 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 42.8 | 41.7 |
| Overweight | 18.6 | 26.3 | 29.9 | 35.7 | 28.7 | 37.4 | 21.0 | 29.1 |
| Obese | 4.6 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 15.4 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| Not stated/not known | 10.9 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 6.2 | 11.6 | 9.0 |
| Physical activity index | | | | | | | | |
| Did no exercise | 29.2 | 30.0 | 36.0 | 38.5 | 45.4 | 34.5 | 37.5 | 36.0 |
| Low exercise level | 31.5 | 35.4 | 34.7 | 31.9 | 26.3 | 28.4 | 35.8 | 32.2 |
| Medium exercise level | 18.2 | 17.1 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 15.6 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 16.7 |
| High exercise level | 21.1 | 17.5 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 19.8 | 10.5 | 15.1 |
| Whether has taken any measures to protect self from sun in last month | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 84.8 | 83.3 | 83.6 | 80.9 | 78.0 | 81.5 | 82.5 | 82.0 |
| No | 13.8 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 14.3 | 15.5 |
| Not exposed to sun | *1.4 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

*Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 1995.*

## Nutrition

Food and nutrition have long been recognised as important contributors to health. In 1995 the ABS conducted the National Nutrition Survey which collected information from people about these issues. A classification of food and beverages was developed for the survey and comparisons should not be made with other similar classifications.

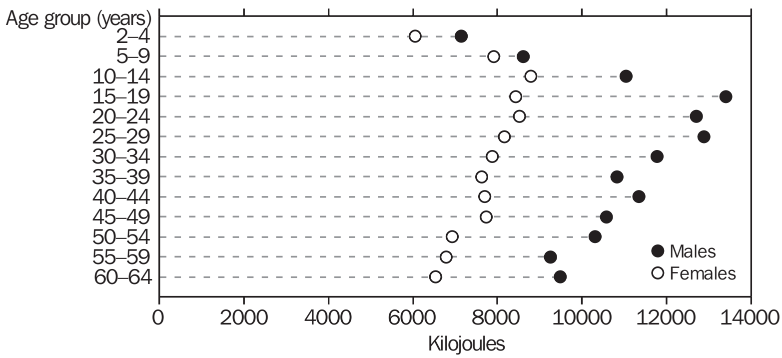
## Energy intake

The type and quantity of food we eat determines our daily energy intake. In the National Nutrition Survey, average daily energy intake was based on one day's food and beverage intake only.

Average daily energy intake by people in NSW varied between males and females and between age groups. Among males it increased sharply to a peak of 13,675 kJ for adolescent boys aged 16–18 years and then declined with age. Adult males aged 19 years and over averaged 10,860 kJ per day and males over 65 years of age averaged 8,263 kJ. Average daily energy intake by females also peaked among the younger age groups at around 8,700 kJ, but the difference between age groups was not as great as for males. Adult women averaged 7,437 kJ per day and those over 65 years averaged 6,298 kJ per day.

Just over one-fifth (21%) of total energy intake was from cereals and cereal products and 15% was from cereal based products. Meat, poultry and game products contributed another 14% of total energy intake and milk products and dishes, 10%.

**7.12 AVERAGE ENERGY INTAKE, By Age Group — 1995**




*Source: ABS data available on request, National Nutrition Survey, 1995.*

## Disability

In the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 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. In 1998 almost one in five people 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 people 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 people who reported a core activity restriction in addition to a schooling and/or employment restriction.

## Level of restriction

The impact of disability on everyday life is dependant upon the level of restriction associated with that disability. Four levels of restriction (profound, severe, moderate and mild) were determined based upon the level of assistance a person required to perform any of the tasks related to the core activities.

In 1998 an estimated 38% (366,100) of people 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.

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.

**7.13 DISABILITY STATUS, By Age — 1998**

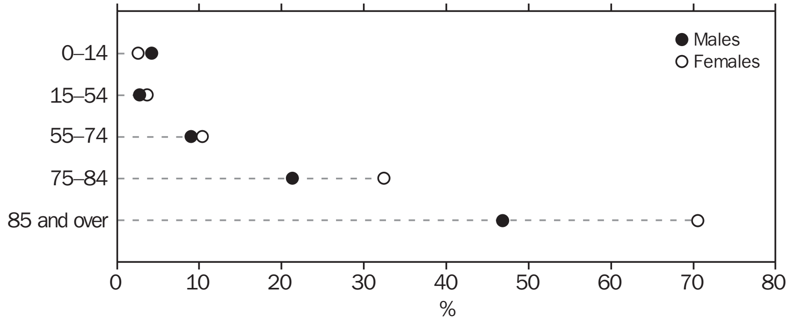
| | Disability | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Profound/ severe core activity(a) restriction | Moderate core activity(a) restriction | Mild core activity(a) restriction | Schooling or employment restriction(b) | All with specific restrictions(c) | All with disability(d) | No 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, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, New South Wales, 1998 (Cat. no. 4430.1.40.001).*

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).

7.14 PROFOUND/SEVERE CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION RATE(a) — 1998




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

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

## Main disabling condition

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%). These were 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's 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.

**7.15 MAIN CONDITION, By Disability Status — 1998**

| Main condition | Profound/ severe core activity(a) restriction '000 | Moderate core activity(a) restriction '000 | Mild core activity(a) restriction '000 | Schooling or employment restriction(b) '000 | All with specific restrictions(c) '000 | All with disability(d) '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) r | 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/somatoform 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 | 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's syndrome. (g) Includes infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the blood forming organs, skin conditions, genito-urinary diseases, symptoms and signs n.e.c. (h) Includes depression. (i) Includes Down's syndrome.

## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

### Recent and long-term conditions

Information from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey conducted in 1994 showed that, in NSW, 44% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported experiencing an illness during the two weeks prior to interview. The most frequently reported recent illness was diseases of the respiratory system (37%). The most common long-term conditions were asthma (16%) and ear or hearing problems (11%). Other long-term conditions included high blood pressure (7%) and chest (7%), skin (6%) and heart (6%) problems.

## Health actions

An estimated 44% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW took a health related action in the two weeks prior to the survey. For those taking action the most common actions were: use of medication (77% of those who took a health related action); consulting a doctor (44%); and reduced daily activities (33%).

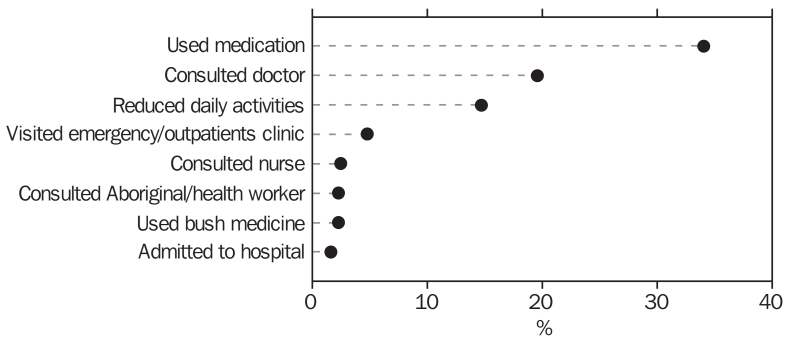
The majority (86%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people considered themselves to be in good, very good or excellent health, with only 14% of the population describing their health as fair or poor.

**7.17 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, Self Assessed Health Status — 1994**

| | Age group (years) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0–14 | 15–24 | 25–44 | 45 and over | Males | Females | Persons |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Excellent | 36.2 | 26.1 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 25.9 | 23.3 | 24.6 |
| Very good | 38.1 | 32.8 | 27.2 | 14.2 | 31.3 | 30.6 | 31.0 |
| Good | 22.8 | 34.0 | 37.7 | 29.5 | 27.2 | 33.0 | 30.1 |
| Fair or poor | 3.0 | 7.1 | 22.0 | 43.8 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 14.2 |
| Not stated | **0.0 | **0.0 | **0.0 | **1.2 | **0.3 | **0.0 | **0.2 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

*Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.1).*

**7.18 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, Type of Health Related Action Taken(a)(b) — 1994**




(a) In the two weeks prior to the survey. (b) People may have taken more than one type of action.

*Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.1).*

## Maternal health

In 2000 nearly 3,000 babies born in NSW were identified as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. This represented 3% of all births in NSW. Indigenous women have babies at much younger ages than non-Indigenous women. In the period 1996–98, 21% of Indigenous mothers were aged under 20 years, compared to 5% of non-Indigenous mothers. Only 5% of Indigenous mothers were aged over 34 years, compared to 16% 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. Factor's 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 duration pregnancy and duration of pregnancy. In the period 1996–98 11% of babies born to Indigenous mothers were of low birthweight, compared to 6% of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies experience higher infant and perinatal mortality rates than non-Indigenous babies. Data for 1996–98 shows the perinatal mortality rate for babies of Indigenous mothers to be 17.2, compared to 8.9 for babies of non-Indigenous mothers. However, due to the uncertainty of both indigenous births and indigenous deaths coverage, these rates provide only a broad indication of the incidence of infant deaths.

**7.19 PERINATAL MORTALITY — 1996–98**

| | Fetal deaths | | Neonatal deaths(a) | | Perinatal deaths(b) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | rate(c) | no. | rate(d) | no. | rate(c) |
| Babies of Indigenous mothers | 65 | 11.5 | 32 | 5.7 | 97 | 17.2 |
| Babies of non-Indigenous mothers | 1 662 | 6.5 | 607 | 2.4 | 2 269 | 8.9 |

(a) Based on live births only. (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 2001 (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 the year ending September 2000, 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 people aged 35–44 years to 28.3 per 1,000 among people aged 65 years or over.

**7.20 WORK-RELATED INJURIES(a), By Age and Sex — 2000**

| | 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 |
| **Total** | **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 a third of people who experienced a work-related injury were not absent from work for any days or shifts. 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. Some 64,600 people received financial assistance from worker's compensation, 23,000 from regular sick leave and 14,600 from Medicare.

**7.21 PERSONS WHO EXPERIENCED A 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 |
| *Total* | *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.*

Some 56% of people (82,400) who experienced a work-related injury 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 Worker's Compensation was 'minor injury only/not considered necessary'.

## WorkCover Authority

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 impact, by improving health and safety in the workplace, rehabilitating injured workers and compensating injured workers and their dependants.

## Employment injuries

In 1999–2000 workers compensation statistics for NSW, compiled by the WorkCover Authority, recorded 53,224 employment injuries, a decline of 4% from the previous year. Of these, 39,531 were workplace injuries, 9,169 were occupational diseases and 4,524 were non-workplace injuries such as commuting accidents and road traffic accidents.

Between 1995–96 and 1999–2000, the number and incidence (number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners) of employment injuries recorded declined by 7% and 15% respectively. This decline was mainly due to a fall in permanent disability cases recorded.

The industries with the highest incidence of employment injuries recorded were Mining (55.0 per 1,000 wage and salary earners) followed by Construction (39.9) and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (39.2). The occupations with the highest incidence rate were Labourers and related workers (52.2), Plant and machine operators and drivers (49.7) and Tradespersons (35.1). The incidence rate for NSW as a whole was 21.3 per 1,000 wage and salary earners.

During 1999–2000 181 fatalities were reported to insurers. This was 18 more than in the previous year. Of these 64 resulted from workplace injuries, 77 from non-workplace injuries and 40 from occupational diseases.

The total gross incurred cost of employment injuries was $984m in 1999–2000, an increase of 15% compared to the previous year.

**7.22 EMPLOYMENT INJURIES(a), By Industry**

| | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 43.5 | 45.7 | 39.2 |
| Mining | | | |
| Coal mining | 72.7 | 71.7 | 56.8 |
| *Total* | *64.4* | *54.6* | *55.0* |
| Manufacturing (mfg) | | | |
| Food, beverages and tobacco | 51.1 | 45.8 | 42.6 |
| Textiles, clothing and footwear | 27.3 | 23.7 | 23.0 |
| Wood and paper product mfg | 45.3 | 44.6 | 39.4 |
| Printing, publishing and recorded media | 15.4 | 16.2 | 14.4 |
| Chemical, petroleum and coal products | 27.7 | 27.7 | 27.0 |
| Non-metallic mineral product | 44.3 | 34.5 | 41.0 |
| Metal product mfg | 42.1 | 45.5 | 47.0 |
| Machinery and equipment mfg | 39.0 | 39.5 | 30.9 |
| Other mfg | 44.8 | 31.7 | 27.9 |
| *Total* | *37.4* | *36.1* | *33.4* |
| Electricity, gas and water | 31.1 | 26.9 | 25.6 |
| Construction | | | |
| General construction | 56.4 | 48.8 | 41.9 |
| Construction trade services | 46.4 | 43.2 | 38.5 |
| *Total* | *50.3* | *45.6* | *39.9* |
| Wholesale trade | 18.3 | 16.4 | 18.1 |
| Retail trade | 17.5 | 15.6 | 14.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes, restaurants | 14.9 | 23.4 | 22.7 |
| Transport and storage | 43.4 | 35.6 | 35.0 |
| Communication services | 31.2 | 24.4 | 14.6 |
| Finance and insurance | 8.4 | 7.5 | 5.9 |
| Property and business services | 13.5 | 13.9 | 11.1 |
| Government administration and defence | 22.5 | 23.2 | 25.8 |
| Education | 11.8 | 9.3 | 10.3 |
| Health and community services | 24.5 | 23.2 | 20.8 |
| Cultural and recreation services | 22.3 | 22.3 | 16.5 |
| Personal and other services | 28.8 | 25.0 | 20.7 |
| **Total** | **25.2** | **23.1** | **21.3** |

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

*Source: WorkCover Authority*

## Injuries in the workplace

A total of 39,531 injuries in the workplace were reported in 1999–2000. This represented a 5% decline from the previous year. Around two-thirds (63%) of injuries resulted in sprains and strains with back injuries representing 29% of all injuries. People aged 60–64 years had the highest incidence of injuries in the workplace (19.2), followed by the 50–54 year age group (18.6). Twenty two per cent of injuries in the workplace resulted in permanent disability.

## Occupational disease

In 1999–2000 9,169 cases of occupational diseases were reported in NSW, representing 17% of all employment injuries. This was a decline of 4% over the previous year. Occupational deafness was the most prevalent occupational disease (48%) followed by mental disorders including stress (17%), occupational overuse syndrome (10%) and hernia (9%). Approximately 59% of occupational disease cases resulted in permanent disability and the majority of these were deafness.

**7.23 NEW CASES OF INJURY AND DISEASE REPORTED(a)**

| | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Injuries in the workplace | | | |
| Fractures and dislocations | 4 894 | 4 682 | 4 654 |
| Sprains and strains | | | |
| Back | 12 765 | 11 962 | 11 059 |
| Knee | 2 801 | 2 668 | 2 544 |
| Neck and shoulder | 2 320 | 2 400 | 2 362 |
| Multiple locations | 1 809 | 1 704 | 1 877 |
| Ankle | 1 842 | 1 681 | 1 678 |
| Other | 5 717 | 5 504 | 5 334 |
| *Total* | *27 254* | *25 919* | *24 854* |
| Open and superficial wounds | 5 722 | 5 239 | 4 870 |
| Contusions and crushing | 3 897 | 3 704 | 3 233 |
| Burns | 913 | 830 | 727 |
| Occupational diseases | | | |
| Industrial deafness | 4 824 | 4 741 | 4 382 |
| Overuse syndrome | 913 | 889 | 954 |
| Mental disorders (including stress cases) | 1 908 | 1 682 | 1 577 |
| Hernia | 981 | 852 | 810 |

(a) Includes the most frequently reported injuries and diseases.

*Source: WorkCover Authority.*

## Causes of death

The four most significant causes of death in 1999 were diseases of the circulatory system (42%), malignant neoplasms (27%), diseases of the respiratory system (7%) 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 1999 42% of people died from circulatory system diseases compared to 57% 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 (9,948 or 53%). Of these over half were caused by acute myocardial infarction (5,364). Nearly a quarter of deaths caused by circulatory disease were due to cerebrovascular disease (4,581 or 24%).

The proportion of deaths caused by circulatory disease generally increased with age from 24% of people aged 45–54 years to 58% of people aged 85 years or over. Similarly the proportion of deaths caused by ischaemic heart disease was 16% among people aged 45–54 years and 26% among those aged 85 years or over.

## Cancer

Deaths from neoplasms (mainly cancer) have increased steadily with the proportion of deaths rising from 16% in 1969 to 27% in 1999. In 1999 malignant neoplasms were the major cause of death among people aged 45–54 years (42%), 55–64 years (46%) and 65–74 years (38%).

The NSW Central Cancer Registry maintains a register of all cases of cancer diagnosed in NSW residents since the beginning of 1972. It is managed by the NSW Cancer Council for the NSW Health Department and operates under the authority of the *Public Health Act 1991*. According to the Registry's records there were 27,675 new cases of cancer diagnosed in 1998. The most common cancers diagnosed in males were prostate (23%), lung (13%), melanoma of skin (10%) and colon cancer (9%) while for females the most common cancers diagnosed were breast (29%), colon (9%), melanoma of skin (9%), and lung cancer (7%).

The majority of cancers were diagnosed in people aged 65 years or older (62% for males and 52% for females), with more than a quarter (28%) being diagnosed in people aged 75 years or over. There were 226 cancers diagnosed in NSW children aged 0–4 years with the most common cancers being leukaemia (33%) and malignant tumours of the central nervous system (20%).

The were 11,766 cancer deaths reported to the Registry in 1998 of which 57% were males.

## Respiratory diseases

Respiratory diseases caused the death of 1,821 males and 1,531 females in NSW in 1999. Of these deaths, 2,185 (65%) were caused by chronic lower respiratory disease while a further 533 (16%) were caused by influenza and pneumonia. Deaths from respiratory disease were highest among people aged 65–74 years and 75–84 years (both 9%).

## External causes of morbidity and mortality

External causes of morbidity and mortality were the predominant cause of death in the 15–24 year and 25–34 year age groups (respectively, 63% and 60%). Intentional self-harm (suicide) and transport accidents caused the majority of these deaths.

In 1999, 689 male deaths (3%) and 180 female deaths (1%) were caused by intentional self-harm. The proportion of deaths due to intentional self-harm was highest among people aged 15–24 years (20%) and 25–34 years (23%).

In 1999, 441 male deaths and 192 female deaths were caused by transport accidents. The proportion of deaths due to transport accidents was highest among people aged 15–24 years (26%) and 25–34 years (13%).

**7.24 CAUSES OF DEATH(a) — 1999**

| Cause of death and ICD code | Males no. | Females no. | Persons no. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99) | 352 | 293 | 645 |
| Neoplasms (C00–D48) | | | |
| Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97) | | | |
| Digestive organs (C15–C26) | 1 887 | 1 434 | 3 321 |
| Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34) | 1 608 | 735 | 2 343 |
| Melanoma and other malignant neoplasms of skin (C43, C44) | 344 | 172 | 516 |
| Breast (C50) | 11 | 811 | 822 |
| Female genital organs (C51–C58) | — | 434 | 434 |
| Prostrate (C61) | 827 | — | 827 |
| Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96) | 694 | 552 | 1 246 |
| Other | 1 482 | 1 003 | 2 485 |
| *Total malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)* | *6 853* | *5 151* | *12 004* |
| In situ and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (D00–D48) | 169 | 134 | 303 |
| *Total neoplasms (C00–D48)* | *7 022* | *5 275* | *12 297* |
| Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D51–D89) | 78 | 100 | 178 |
| Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90) | | | |
| Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14) | 418 | 398 | 816 |
| Other | 159 | 217 | 376 |
| *Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)* | *577* | *615* | *1 192* |
| Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99) | 515 | 504 | 1 019 |
| Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99) | 641 | 735 | 1 376 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99) | | | |
| Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25) | 5 379 | 4 569 | 9 948 |
| Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69) | 1 824 | 2 757 | 4 581 |
| Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79) | 567 | 500 | 1 067 |
| Other | 1 367 | 1 938 | 3 305 |
| *Total diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)* | *9 137* | *9 764* | *18 901* |
| Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99) | | | |
| Influenza and pnuemonia (J10–J18) | 216 | 317 | 533 |
| Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J41–J47) | 1 245 | 940 | 2 185 |
| Other | 360 | 274 | 634 |
| *Total diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)* | *1 821* | *1 531* | *3 352* |
| Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93) | | | |
| Diseases of liver (K70–K77) | 335 | 125 | 460 |
| Other | 440 | 570 | 1 010 |
| *Total diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)* | *775* | *695* | *1 470* |
| Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99) | 42 | 73 | 115 |
| Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99) | 88 | 175 | 263 |
| Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99) | | | |
| Renal failure (N17–N19) | 293 | 324 | 617 |
| Other | 149 | 223 | 372 |
| *Total diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)* | *442* | *547* | *989* |

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

**7.24 CAUSES OF DEATH(a) — 1999 — *continued***

| Cause of death and ICD code | Males no. | Females no. | Persons no. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96) | 139 | 99 | 238 |
| Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99) | 127 | 102 | 229 |
| External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98) | | | |
| Transport accidents (V01–V99) | 441 | 192 | 633 |
| Falls (W00–E19) | 127 | 81 | 208 |
| Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74) | 68 | 21 | 89 |
| Intentional self-harm (X60–X84) | 689 | 180 | 869 |
| Assault (X85–Y09) | 78 | 32 | 110 |
| Other | 533 | 324 | 857 |
| *Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)* | *1 936* | *830* | *2 766* |
| **All causes** | **23 782** | **21 433** | **45 215** |

(a) Based on the International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision (ICD10).

*Source: Deaths, Australia 1999 (Cat. no. 3302.0); Causes of Death, Australia 1999 (Cat. no. 3303.0); ABS data available on request, Causes of Death.*

## Causes of infant deaths

Infant mortality is defined as deaths of children aged less than one year. In NSW in 1999 certain conditions originating in the perinatal period caused 236 infant deaths (47%). 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 1999 (141 deaths or 28%). The number of deaths due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) increased from 40 in 1997 to 55 in 1999. There were 11 infant deaths due to external causes of morbidity or mortality.

**7.25 CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH(a)**

| Cause of death and ICD code | 1997 no. | 1998 no. | 1999 no. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96) | 238 | 172 | 236 |
| Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99) | 120 | 88 | 141 |
| Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99) | | | |
| Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (R95) | 40 | 35 | 55 |
| Other | — | 4 | 4 |
| *Total* | *40* | *39* | *59* |
| External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98) | 15 | 18 | 11 |
| Other causes | 38 | 54 | 57 |
| **Total** | **451** | **371** | **504** |

(a) Based on the International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision (ICD10).

*Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death.*

## Causes of child deaths

Child deaths refers to deaths among persons aged 1–4 years. External causes of morbidity and mortality (39 deaths or 40%), rather than illness, were the leading cause of death among children in NSW in 1999. Of those deaths due to external causes, 15 were from transport accidents, 12 were from drowning and submersion and 7 were from assault.

Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities were the second largest cause of child mortality (14 deaths or 14%) followed by neoplasms (10 deaths or 10%).

**7.26 CAUSES OF CHILD DEATH(a)**

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cause of death and ICD code | no. | no. | no. |
| External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98) | 36 | 44 | 39 |
| Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99) | 14 | 16 | 14 |
| Neoplasms (C00–D48) | 17 | 15 | 10 |
| Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99) | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99) | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Other causes | 20 | 34 | 22 |
| **Total** | **100** | **121** | **97** |

(a) Based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD10).

*Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death.*

## Firearms death

Between 1995 and 1999, 630 firearm deaths were recorded. Most of these were suicides (76%), followed by homicides (21%). The total number of firearm deaths fell from 147 in 1995 to 87 in 1998, then increased to 114 in 1999. This is the result of a fall in firearm deaths by suicide. In 1999 there were 88 firearm deaths by suicide compared to 115 in 1995.

**7.27 DEATHS CAUSED BY FIREARMS, By Type**

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Accidental | 4 | n.p. | 3 | n.p. | 6 |
| Suicide | 115 | 106 | 107 | 61 | 88 |
| Homicide | 28 | 33 | 25 | 24 | 20 |
| Legal Intervention | — | — | 5 | — | — |
| Undetermined | — | n.p. | — | n.p. | — |
| **Total** | **147** | **142** | **140** | **87** | **114** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death.*

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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 Sydney ABS office.

# 8 Crime and Justice

## The law in NSW

NSW has independent legislative power in relation to all matters that are not specifically vested in the Commonwealth of Australia. The two sources of law in NSW are:

- statute law, which is made by Acts of Parliament; and
- common law, or judge-made 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, while providing safe custody for alleged offenders; and ensuring fair and equitable treatment of both victim and alleged offenders. The NSW Police Service describes its mission as working together with the community to establish a safer environment by reducing violence, crime and fear.

At 30 June 2001 there were 17,501 NSW Police Service personnel, of whom 82% were engaged on operational duties.

### Recorded criminal incidents

In 2000, there were 874,654 criminal incidents recorded by police; 52% of these involved some type of theft. The major categories of theft were stealing (18% of all recorded incidents), breaking and entering (15%) and motor vehicle theft (6%).

Assault accounted for 7% of all recorded incidents; sexual assault for less than 1% of recorded incidents.

**8.1 SELECTED RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, By Type of Offence**

| | 1999(a) | | 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | Rate(b) | no. | Rate(b) |
| Murder(c) | 123 | 1.9 | 101 | 1.6 |
| Assault | 58 497 | 914.5 | 61 338 | 949.0 |
| Sexual assault | 3 186 | 49.8 | 3 504 | 54.2 |
| Robbery | 10 679 | 166.9 | 11 287 | 174.6 |
| Break and enter | 123 467 | 1 930.2 | 130 412 | 2 017.7 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 48 328 | 755.5 | 52 279 | 808.8 |
| Stealing | 140 741 | 2 200.2 | 155 076 | 2 399.2 |
| Fraud | 26 940 | 421.2 | 26 436 | 409.0 |
| Other theft | 78 835 | 1 232.5 | 86 264 | 1 334.7 |
| Arson | 4 946 | 77.3 | 6 063 | 93.8 |
| Malicious damage to property | 92 063 | 1 439.2 | 93 381 | 1 444.8 |
| Drug offences | 24 623 | 384.9 | 22 930 | 354.8 |
| Offensive behaviour | 10 721 | 167.6 | 9 147 | 141.5 |

(a) Figures for 1999 have been revised. (b) Per 100,000 population. (c) For murder the data are counts of recorded victims, not of recorded incidents.

*Source: New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 2000, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.*

## 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. The ABS Crime and Safety Survey is one way to estimate the crime victimisation rate and assess the trends in crime. This is only true for crimes with an identifiable victim.

The 2000 Crime and Safety Survey estimated that 229,000 households (9%) were victims of household crime in the 12 months to April 2000. Of the three types of household crime surveyed the victimisation rates were; break and enter (6%), attempted break and enter (4%) and motor vehicle theft (2%).

The same survey estimated that 223,300 people in NSW (4%) were victims of personal crime. The types of personal crime surveyed and victimisation rates were; assault (4%), robbery (1%) and sexual assault for females aged 18 years and over (0.2%).

Males (6%) were more likely to be a crime victim than females (3%). Personal victimisation rates declined with age, from 8% of people aged 15–24 years to 2% of people aged 55–64 years. Males aged 15–24 years had a victimisation rate of 11%.

**8.2 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF CRIME, By Type of Offence — April 2000**

| | Victims | Non-victims | Victimisation rate(a) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2000 | 1996 | 1997 | 1999 | 2000 |
| | '000 | '000 | % | % | % | % |
| Households | | | | | | |
| Break and enter | 136.9 | 2 298.7 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Attempted break and enter | 85.6 | 2 350.0 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 41.4 | 2 394.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| **Total(b)** | **229.0** | **2 206.6** | **9.8** | **10.2** | **10.7** | **9.4** |
| Persons | | | | | | |
| Robbery(c) | 49.5 | 5 000.1 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Assault | 179.4 | 4 870.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Sexual assault(d) | *5.2 | 2 419.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | *0.2 |
| **Total(b)** | **223.3** | **4 826.4** | **n.a.** | **n.a.** | **4.7** | **4.4** |

(a) Proportion of all households/persons. (b) 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. (c) Robbery data, and consequently total person victimisation rates, prior to 1999 are not comparable with data for 1999 and 2000. (d) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years or over.

*Source: Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 2000 (Cat. no. 4509.1).*

## Multiple victims

Among victims of household crime, 31% were victims on more than one occasion within the 12 month reference period. Of the victims of personal crime, 41% experienced more than one incident in the reference period. The multiple victimisation rate was highest for victims of assault (45%).

## Reporting to police

Reporting of incidents to the police varied widely by the type of offence. For household crime, the proportion of victims reporting the last incident to police was far greater for break and enter (72%) than for attempted break and enter (20%). An estimated 95% of motor vehicle theft victims reported the last incident to police.

For victims of robbery, 43% reported the last incident to police in 2000, while 35% of victims of assault reported the last incident.

## Perceptions of crime

Just under half (49%) 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 33% of people) and dangerous/noisy driving (28%).

**8.3 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD — April 2000**

| | Perceived to be a problem | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Proportion(a) |
| | '000 | % |
| Perceived problem(s) | | |
| Housebreaking/burglaries/ theft from homes | 1 665.9 | 33.0 |
| Dangerous/noisy driving | 1 399.6 | 27.7 |
| Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property | 1 224.5 | 24.2 |
| Car theft | 1 100.6 | 21.8 |
| Louts/youth gangs | 983.9 | 19.5 |
| Illegal drugs | 875.9 | 17.3 |
| Drunkenness | 682.7 | 13.5 |
| Other theft | 559.9 | 11.1 |
| Prowlers/loiterers | 411.1 | 8.1 |
| Problems with neighbours/ domestic problems | 368.8 | 7.3 |
| Other assault | 260.9 | 5.2 |
| Sexual assault | 145.8 | 2.9 |
| Other | 84.4 | 1.7 |
| No perceived problem | 2 454.1 | 48.6 |
| **All persons(b)** | **5 049.7** | . . |

(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, New South Wales, April 2000 (Cat. no. 4509.1).*

## Courts

Courts in NSW have jurisdiction in all matters brought under NSW statute laws and 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 Courts in NSW deal with: criminal matters which can be decided without a jury and committal hearings; juvenile prosecutions and care matters; motor traffic prosecutions; civil actions to recover amounts up to a certain value ($40,000); some family law issues; and coronial inquiries.

Local Court Magistrates hear criminal cases which do not need a judge or 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.

Coroner's Courts investigate deaths and fires to find out what was the likely 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 on occasions by a Judge alone. The District Court handles civil matters with a monetary value up to $750,000 (or greater with the consent of the parties). The court also has an unlimited jurisdiction in respect of motor 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 handles the most serious criminal matters. Proceedings are presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. The Supreme Court has some jurisdiction not given to the lower courts e.g. equity and probate. Therefore, regardless of the money involved, some civil cases go directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court also conducts criminal trials for a few offences which are more serious than those heard in the District Court, such as murder trials.

The Court of Appeal and Court of Criminal Appeal is a special division of the Supreme Court which hears appeals from decisions made in most of the 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 and the Compensation Court. Tribunals include the Victims Compensation Tribunal and the Fair Trading Tribunal.

There are means of resolving disputes out of court in NSW such as using Community Justice Centres which provide mediators to assist private citizens to resolve disputes.

## Criminal court statistics

In the Local Courts in 2000 the most frequent criminal charges[1] dealt with were road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (32% of all charges), followed by theft and related offences (14%) and acts intended to cause injury (12%). Of the people charged, 88% were found guilty (either by the court or plea). The most frequent penalty was a fine (56%). In 2000, there were 6,348 people sentenced to prison (6% of those found guilty).

1 The categories used in 2000 are different from previous years due to a change in the classification system used. In 2000 statistics are based on the *Australian Standard Offence Classification* (Cat. no. 1234.0) issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1997. In previous years statistics were based on the Australian National Classification of Offences.

**8.4 PEOPLE FOR WHOM CRIMINAL CHARGES WERE FINALISED, By Outcome — 2000**

| | Local Court | District Court | Supreme Court |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Proceeded to defended hearing or trial | | | |
| All charges dismissed or acquitted | 4 879 | 392 | 25 |
| Guilty of at least one charge | 11 154 | 333 | 43 |
| Other(a) | 799 | 30 | 2 |
| Convicted ex parte(b) | 28 520 | — | — |
| All charges dismissed without hearing | 7 690 | 321 | 6 |
| Sentenced after guilty plea | 68 745 | 2 453 | 45 |
| All charges otherwise disposed of | 2 432 | 178 | 3 |
| **Total** | **124 219** | **3 707** | **124** |

(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: New South Wales Criminal Court Statistics 2000, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.*

## Prisons

The number of inmates held in NSW full-time correctional centres increased rapidly between the beginning of 1997 and the beginning of 2000 for remand inmates, and between mid 1998 and mid 1999 for sentenced inmates. Since then the number of both remand and sentenced inmates have continued to increase but at a more gradual rate.

Since the Fines Act of 1996 commenced in January 1998, the only fine defaulters received into NSW custody have been for federal offences or from interstate. This has reduced the number of fine defaulters received each year from about 4,500 in 1996–97 to about 80 in 2000–01.

The median time to serve (from conviction date to the end of the non-parole period) for sentenced inmates received in 2000–01 was three months for women and five months for men. About half of these sentenced receptions had already served a custodial sentence in NSW.

**8.5 CORRECTIONAL CENTRE POPULATION**

| | Inmates on remand | Sentenced inmates | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| 30 June 1996 | 799 | 5 462 | 6 261 |
| 29 June 1997(a) | 940 | 5 449 | 6 389 |
| 28 June 1998 | 1 036 | 5 416 | 6 452 |
| 27 June 1999 | 1 296 | 5 944 | 7 240 |
| 25 June 2000 | 1 521 | 5 807 | 7 328 |
| 24 June 2001 | 1 616 | 6 136 | 7 752 |

(a) Counting rules for remand status changed slightly on 13 May 1997.

*Source: NSW Department of Corrective Services.*

## 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.

On 30 June 2001 there were 18,362 offenders being supervised in the community in NSW. The majority of these offenders (14,910) were subject to supervision orders (on parole or with supervised good behaviour bonds), 5,208 offenders were subject to reparation (community service or fine default) orders and 190 offenders were subject to restricted movement (home detention) orders.

In 2000–01, more than 29,000 reports were prepared in response to requests from the courts and other sentencing and releasing authorities: 26,134 pre-sentence reports, 2,604 pre-release (parole) reports and 680 post-sentence (home detention) reports. This activity constitutes a major part of the work undertaken by the Service.

In providing these services the Probation and Parole Service responds to activities and outcomes occurring elsewhere in the NSW justice system, namely the NSW Police Service and the Local and Higher Courts (Attorney General's Department).

*This chapter was prepared with the assistance of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, the NSW Police Service and the NSW Department of Corrective Services.*

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**Non-ABS**

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## Australia

**ABS**

*Australian Standard Offence Classification* (Cat. no. 1234.0)

*Corrective Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 4512.0)

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

*Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0)

*Prisoners in Australia* (Cat. no. 4517.0)

*Recorded Crime, 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 Sydney ABS office.

# 9 Labour

Labour statistics are important economic indicators that describe the labour market and the conditions under which people participate in that market. Changes in the indicators provide an insight into the performance of the economy and the effects of economic policy on the people of NSW.

Labour statistics are also about people. They provide a picture of their involvement in the labour market, identify characteristics of these people and describe some of the arrangements under which they work.

## The labour force

The labour force comprises people aged 15 years or more who are either employed or looking for work. Employment is defined as having 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 2001 an estimated 3.2 million people were in the labour force in NSW. Of these, 3.1 million were employed and 186,900 were unemployed. In addition, there were an estimated 1.9 million people aged 15 years or more who were not in the labour force.

**9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), By Sex, Original Series**

| | May 1996 | May 1998 | May 1999 | May 2000 | May 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | MALES ('000) | | |
| Labour force | | | | | |
| Employed | 1 594.5 | 1 618.4 | 1 664.5 | 1 720.8 | 1 713.1 |
| Unemployed | 133.6 | 129.6 | 107.6 | 96.8 | 107.8 |
| *Total* | *1 728.1* | *1 748.0* | *1 772.1* | *1 817.7* | *1 820.9* |
| Not in labour force | 660.0 | 706.2 | 717.9 | 713.5 | 739.3 |
| | | | MALES (%) | | |
| Unemployment rate | 7.7 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| Participation rate | 72.4 | 71.2 | 71.2 | 71.8 | 71.1 |
| | | | FEMALES ('000) | | |
| Labour force | | | | | |
| Employed | 1 199.2 | 1 228.7 | 1 253.4 | 1 327.3 | 1 344.7 |
| Unemployed | 90.4 | 88.1 | 85.6 | 81.4 | 79.1 |
| *Total* | *1 289.6* | *1 316.9* | *1 339.0* | *1 408.7* | *1 423.8* |
| Not in labour force | 1 188.9 | 1 226.5 | 1 237.2 | 1 202.5 | 1 210.4 |
| | | | FEMALES (%) | | |
| Unemployment rate | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Participation rate | 52.0 | 51.8 | 52.0 | 53.9 | 54.1 |
| | | | PERSONS ('000) | | |
| Labour force | | | | | |
| Employed | 2 793.7 | 2 847.2 | 2 917.9 | 3 048.1 | 3 057.7 |
| Unemployed | 224.0 | 217.7 | 193.2 | 178.2 | 186.9 |
| *Total* | *3 017.7* | *3 064.9* | *3 111.1* | *3 226.3* | *3 244.7* |
| Not in labour force | 1 848.9 | 1 932.7 | 1 955.1 | 1 916.0 | 1 949.7 |
| | | | PERSONS (%) | | |
| Unemployment rate | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Participation rate | 62.0 | 61.3 | 61.4 | 62.7 | 62.5 |

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

## Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group of people is the number 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 2001 the overall participation rate was 62.5% (71.1% for males and 54.1% for females). Over the last five years the participation rates for both males and females have remained almost constant.

Participation rates vary significantly with age. In May 2001 the age groups 20–24, 25–34 and 35–44 years all had participation rates of just over 80%. Participation rates were lower for all other age groups, varying from 76.5% for those aged 45–54 years to 6.1% for people aged 65 years and over. Over the past five years participation rates have remained almost constant for most age groups. However, for people aged 55–64 years, the rate has changed from 42.8% in May 1996 to 46.4% in May 2001.

**9.2 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a), By Age**

| | May 1996 | May 1999 | May 2000 | May 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group (years) | % | % | % | % |
| 15–19 | 57.2 | 54.2 | 57.6 | 56.3 |
| 20–24 | 82.3 | 81.2 | 82.4 | 83.6 |
| 25–34 | 79.5 | 80.5 | 81.0 | 82.5 |
| 35–44 | 82.1 | 80.1 | 81.8 | 81.0 |
| 45–54 | 76.3 | 76.6 | 77.9 | 76.5 |
| 55–64 | 42.8 | 44.5 | 46.9 | 46.4 |
| 65 and over | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| **Total** | **62.0** | **61.4** | **62.7** | **62.5** |

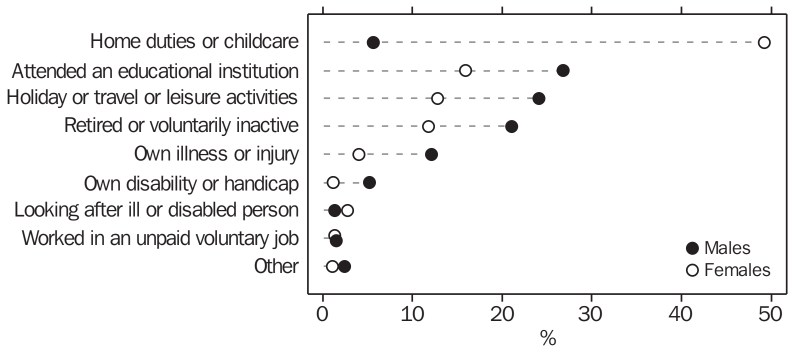
(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

## 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 who were not in the labour force at some time during the year ended February 2001. The main activities undertaken by people while not in the labour force varied. The main activities most commonly reported in NSW by males were ‘attended an educational institution’ (27%), ‘holiday, travel or leisure activities’ (24%) and ‘retired or voluntarily inactive’ (21%). For females the most commonly reported main activities were ‘home duties or childcare’ (49%) and ‘attended an educational institution’ (16%).

**9.3 MAIN ACTIVITY WHEN NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE — Year Ending February 2001**




*Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Experience Survey, February 2001*

In NSW in February 2001 almost 55% of people aged 15–69 years reported being in the labour force for the whole year while almost one-quarter reported that they were not in the labour force at any time during the year. The remainder (21%) were in the labour force for part of the year only.

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 in the labour force. This latter group comprises part of the potential labour supply but they are not reflected in employment and unemployment statistics. They are described as being marginally attached to the labour force. A September 2000 survey of people who were not in the labour force found that there were an estimated 271,600 people aged 15–69 years in NSW who were marginally attached to the labour force, of whom most (71%) were female.

Discouraged jobseekers are people with a marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but were not actively looking for work because they believed they would not find a job. Their reasons included:

- considered to be too young or too old by employers; or
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; or
- difficulties with language or ethnic background; or
- no jobs in their locality or line of work; or
- no jobs available at all.

In September 2000 there were 38,600 discouraged job seekers in NSW, an increase of 10% since September 1999. These discouraged job seekers represented 14% of those with marginal attachment to the labour force. Seventy per cent of discouraged jobseekers were female.

There were also a large number of people (214,100) with marginal attachment to the labour force who were not classified as discouraged jobseekers. These are people who wanted suitable 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 2000**

| | Males | Females | Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| With marginal attachment to the labour force | | | |
| Wanted to work and were actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks | 8.6 | 6.9 | 15.6 |
| *Total(b)* | *10.3* | *8.7* | *18.9* |
| Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks | | | |
| Discouraged jobseekers | 11.6 | 27.0 | 38.6 |
| Other | 57.0 | 157.1 | 214.1 |
| *Total* | *68.5* | *184.1* | *252.7* |
| *Total with marginal attachment to the labour force* | *78.8* | *192.8* | *271.6* |
| Without marginal attachment to the labour force | | | |
| Wanted to work but were neither looking nor available for work | 39.3 | 73.2 | 112.5 |
| Did not want to work | 295.0 | 548.8 | 843.8 |
| *Total without marginal attachment to the labour force(c)* | *374.8* | *639.9* | *1 014.6* |
| **Total not in the labour force** | **453.6** | **832.7** | **1 286.2** |

(a) Aged 15–69 years. (b) Includes those who wanted to work and were actively looking for work but were not available to start work within four weeks. (c) Includes people who were permanently unable to work.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Persons not in the Labour Force Survey, September 2000.*

# Unemployment

People are considered to be unemployed if they satisfy three criteria:

- not employed;
- available to work; and
- actively looking for work.

Individuals who are not working and are not actively looking for work are defined as not in the labour force.

The unemployment rate is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed.

There were 186,900 unemployed people in NSW in May 2001 representing an unemployment rate of 5.8%. Over the last five years the unemployment rate has dropped 1.6 percentage points, from 7.4% in May 1996 to 5.8% in May 2001. Approximately three out of four unemployed people in May 2001 were looking for full-time work. Just over one-third (37%) of unemployed females were looking for part-time work compared with 17% of males.

## Age groups

Unemployment rates varied between age groups and decreased with age. In May 2001 the unemployment rate for teenagers (aged 15–19 years) was 16.1% and the rate for those aged 55–64 years was 3.8%. All age groups, apart from those aged 65 years and over, recorded a lower unemployment rate than five years ago.

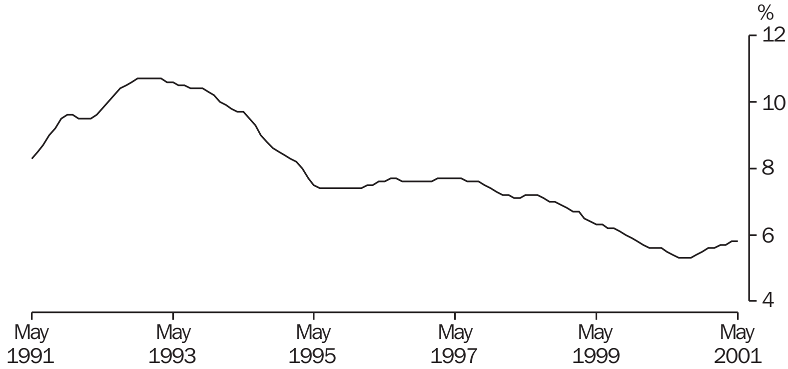
**9.5 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)**

| | Unemployed persons | | | Unemployment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May 1996 | May 2000 | May 2001 | May 1996 | May 2000 | May 2001 |
| Age group (years) | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| 15–19 | 43.9 | 36.6 | 40.5 | 18.2 | 14.3 | 16.1 |
| 20–24 | 40.7 | 32.7 | 36.9 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 9.8 |
| 25–34 | 49.1 | 36.1 | 39.0 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| 35–44 | 41.9 | 40.5 | 34.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.2 |
| 45–54 | 33.3 | 22.9 | 24.6 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| 55–64 | 14.5 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| 65 and over | *0.6 | *— | *1.2 | *1.3 | *— | *2.4 |
| **Total** | **224.0** | **178.2** | **186.9** | **7.4** | **5.5** | **5.8** |

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

**9.6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend Series**



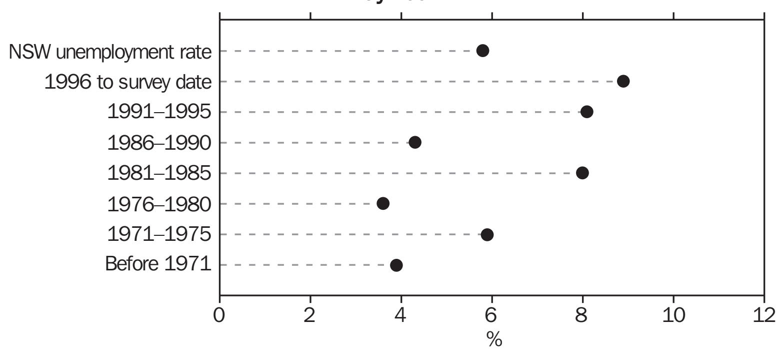

*Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).*

## Country of birth

In May 2001 the unemployment rate of those NSW people born overseas in English speaking countries (5.1%) was 0.6 percentage points lower than that for those born in Australia (5.7%). The rate was higher (6.3%) 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 the term of residency. The most recent arrivals recorded the highest rate. Overseas born people in NSW who arrived in Australia in 1996 or more recently had an unemployment rate of 8.9% in May 2001 compared to the NSW unemployment rate of 5.8%. The higher rates of more recent migrants may also be associated with the age of the migrants upon arrival in Australia.

**9.7 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF OVERSEAS BORN PEOPLE, By Period of Arrival — May 2001**




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

## Duration of unemployment

For people unemployed in May 2001 the average duration of their unemployment was 59 weeks for males and 37 weeks for females. Just under one-fifth (18%) of people were unemployed for under 4 weeks. The average duration of unemployment varies across age groups and ranged from 23 weeks for people aged 15–19 years to 74 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long term unemployed. In May 2001 23% of unemployed people fell into this category. Of the long term unemployed 56% have been unemployed for 104 weeks and over.

**9.8 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT — May 2001**

| Weeks | Males | Females | Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | | |
| Under 52 | | | |
| under 4 | 17.6 | 15.6 | 33.2 |
| 4 and under 8 | 13.5 | 9.8 | 23.3 |
| 8 and under 13 | 13.5 | 10.8 | 24.3 |
| 13 and under 26 | 21.9 | 18.6 | 40.5 |
| 26 and under 52 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 22.0 |
| *Total under 52* | *78.6* | *64.7* | *143.3* |
| 52 and over | | | |
| 52 and under 104 | 11.6 | 7.5 | 19.1 |
| 104 and over | 17.6 | 6.9 | 24.5 |
| *Total 52 and over* | *29.2* | *14.4* | *43.6* |
| **Total unemployed** | **107.8** | **79.1** | **186.9** |
| | WEEKS | | |
| Average | 58.8 | 37.0 | 49.6 |

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

## 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 2001 the unemployment rate for the Sydney Major Statistical Region (MSR) was 4.9%, compared with 7.4% for the balance of NSW.

Within Sydney the rates ranged from 9.7% in Fairfield–Liverpool SR to 1.9% in the Northern Beaches SR.

Outside Sydney the lowest unemployment rate was 4.9% in the Illawarra and South Eastern SRs while the highest was 10.8% in Newcastle Statistical Region Sector (SRS).

**9.9 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), By Region — May 2001**

| Region | Employed '000 | Unemployed '000 | Unemployment rate % | Participation rate % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney (SRs) | 262.2 | 9.6 | 3.5 | 70.6 |
| including | | | | |
| *Inner Sydney (SR)* | *171.5* | *6.7* | *3.7* | *73.0* |
| Eastern Suburbs (SR) | 106.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 61.2 |
| St George–Sutherland (SR) | 218.5 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 64.7 |
| Canterbury–Bankstown (SR) | 124.7 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 54.6 |
| Fairfield–Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney (SRs) | 269.7 | 25.7 | 8.7 | 63.5 |
| including | | | | |
| *Fairfield–Liverpool (SR)* | *151.6* | *16.4* | *9.7* | *59.9* |
| Central Western Sydney (SR) | 128.2 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 56.1 |
| Outer Western Sydney (SR) and Blacktown (C) | 282.9 | 14.4 | 4.8 | 65.2 |
| Lower Northern Sydney (SR) | 154.1 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 68.9 |
| Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai (SR) and Baulkham Hills (A) | 225.9 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 71.0 |
| Northern Beaches (SR) | 125.5 | *2.4 | *1.9 | 67.9 |
| Gosford–Wyong (SR) | 126.3 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 59.1 |
| *Sydney (MSR)* | *2 024.6* | *104.3* | *4.9* | *64.5* |
| Hunter (SR) | 249.8 | 28.3 | 10.2 | 59.2 |
| including | | | | |
| *Newcastle (SRS)* | *206.1* | *24.9* | *10.8* | *59.3* |
| Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs) | 109.7 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 49.1 |
| including | | | | |
| *Illawarra (SR)* | *182.1* | *11.0* | *5.7* | *58.9* |
| *Wollongong (SRS)* | *138.4* | *9.1* | *6.2* | *61.1* |
| Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast (SRs) | 179.7 | 18.4 | 9.3 | 54.4 |
| Northern, Far West–North Western and Central West (SRs) | 211.8 | 11.1 | 5.0 | 59.7 |
| Murray–Murrumbidgee (SR) | 134.8 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 66.0 |
| *Balance of NSW (MSR)* | *1 033.1* | *82.6* | *7.4* | 59.0 |
| **New South Wales** | **3 057.0** | **186.9** | **5.8** | **62.5** |

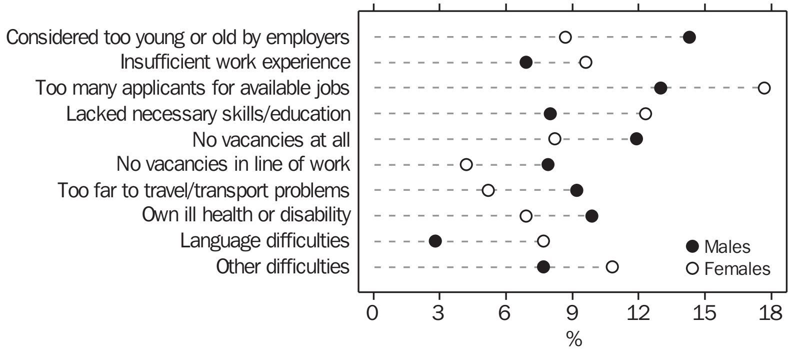
(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over. NOTE: Regional estimates other than those above are not sufficiently reliable for publication and should not be derived by subtraction.

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

## Job search experience

In July 2000 the job search experience of unemployed people was surveyed. In NSW some 15% of unemployed people stated that their main difficulty in finding work was that there were too many applicants for the available jobs. A further 12% identified their main difficulty as being considered too young or too old by employers, 11% believed there were no vacancies, 10% said they lacked the necessary skills/education and 8% said they had insufficient work experience.

9.10 MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK — July 2000




*Source: ABS data available on request, Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons Survey, July 2000.*

There were some significant differences in the active steps taken to find work by men and women. While almost two-thirds (66%) of unemployed men registered with Centrelink, less than half (44%) of unemployed women did so. More men (27%) than women (16%) would move interstate to find work and more men (36%) than women (19%) would move intrastate to find work.

## Job vacancies

Statistics on job vacancies are compiled from regular surveys of employers and refer to jobs available for immediate filling and for which recruitment action has taken place.

In May 2001 there were 28,400 job vacancies in NSW, a decrease of 32% in the 12 months since May 2000. In the same period the number of vacancies decreased by 35% in the private sector and by 7% in the public sector. Private sector vacancies represented 85% of the total.

9.11 JOB VACANCIES

| | Unit | May 1997 | May 1998 | May 1999 | May 2000 | May 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | | | | | | |
| Private | '000 | 21.5 | 22.3 | 33.7 | 37.2 | 24.1 |
| Public | '000 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| **Total vacancies** | **'000** | **24.6** | **25.6** | **37.5** | **41.8** | **28.4** |
| Job vacancy rate(a) | % | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 |

(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 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, during the week prior to the survey. Also included are employees, employers and self-employed people 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 2001 there were an estimated 3.1 million employed people in NSW. Between May 1996 and May 2001 the number of people in employment increased by 264,000 or 9%.

There were 1.7 million employed males and 1.3 million employed females in May 2001. Males represented 56% of the total employed population.

Between May 1996 and May 2001 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 88,800 (16%) and 58,600 (27%) respectively. The employment of people aged 65 years and over increased by 10%.

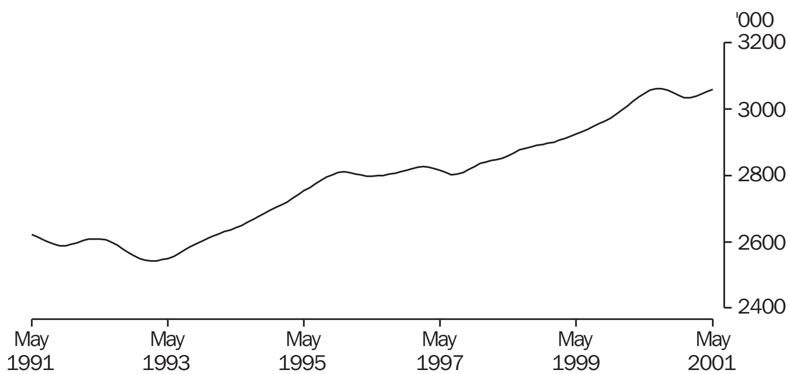
**9.12 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Age**

| | May 1996 | May 1999 | May 2000 | May 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group (years) | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 15–19 | 197.3 | 199.5 | 219.9 | 211.3 |
| 20–24 | 336.7 | 327.0 | 334.7 | 340.4 |
| 25–34 | 709.6 | 728.0 | 752.6 | 766.5 |
| 35–44 | 731.2 | 753.6 | 771.3 | 768.7 |
| 45–54 | 559.3 | 619.2 | 651.0 | 648.1 |
| 55–64 | 214.1 | 246.1 | 269.1 | 272.7 |
| 65 and over | 45.6 | 44.5 | 49.4 | 50.0 |
| **Total** | **2 793.7** | **2 917.9** | **3 048.1** | **3 057.7** |

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

**9.13 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend Series**




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

## Part-time employment

Part-time employment is defined as those who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week. Just over one-quarter of all people employed in May 2001 in NSW were part-time workers (26%). Approximately 42% of females were employed part-time compared to 14% of males. These are very similar to the proportions recorded in May 2000 (41% and 13% respectively).

The age groups with the highest proportion of part-time workers occur at both ends of the working life. Two-thirds of people aged 15–19 in NSW in May 2001 worked part-time, followed by 52% of those aged 65 years and over. Higher proportions of females than males of all ages worked part-time.

**9.14 FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKERS, By Age and Sex — May 2001**

| | | | Full-time | | | Part-time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Age group (years) | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 15–19 | 42.7 | 27.4 | 70.1 | 62.2 | 79.0 | 141.2 |
| 20–24 | 133.6 | 113.0 | 246.6 | 41.3 | 52.5 | 93.8 |
| 25–34 | 389.5 | 241.9 | 631.4 | 34.5 | 100.6 | 135.1 |
| 35–44 | 405.5 | 177.9 | 583.4 | 29.4 | 155.9 | 185.3 |
| 45–54 | 337.4 | 170.1 | 507.5 | 28.5 | 112.1 | 140.7 |
| 55–59 | 102.7 | 39.8 | 142.5 | 14.3 | 36.9 | 51.2 |
| 60–64 | 45.5 | 8.6 | 54.1 | 10.5 | 14.3 | 24.8 |
| 65 and over | 21.1 | *2.7 | 23.8 | 14.5 | 11.7 | 26.2 |
| **Total** | **1 477.9** | **781.5** | **2 259.4** | **235.1** | **563.2** | **798.3** |

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

The monthly labour force survey asks those who work part-time whether they would prefer to work more hours. In NSW in May 2001 over three-quarters (78%) of people who worked part-time in the reference week said that they preferred not to work more hours. More females (82%) than males (67%) preferred not to work more hours.

## Hours worked

In May 2001 one-third of people worked over 40 hours in the reference week. Just under one-tenth (9%) worked 60 hours or more and almost one-fifth (19%) worked 50 hours or more.

Just over two-fifths (44%) of NSW males worked over 40 hours in the reference week while 27% worked 50 hours or more and 13% worked 60 hours or more. Conversely, only 19% of females worked over 40 hours.

**9.15 HOURS WORKED, By Sex — May 2001**

| | Males | Females | Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % |
| 0 | 73.0 | 75.4 | 148.4 | 4.9 |
| 1–15 | 121.3 | 223.9 | 345.2 | 11.3 |
| 16–29 | 117.1 | 247.7 | 364.8 | 11.9 |
| 30–34 | 95.5 | 129.1 | 224.6 | 7.3 |
| 35–39 | 236.9 | 220.1 | 457.0 | 14.9 |
| 40 | 312.0 | 190.6 | 502.6 | 16.4 |
| 41–44 | 87.9 | 48.0 | 135.9 | 4.4 |
| 45–49 | 198.3 | 85.6 | 283.9 | 9.3 |
| 50–59 | 242.5 | 73.0 | 315.5 | 10.3 |
| 60 or more | 228.6 | 51.2 | 279.8 | 9.2 |
| **Total** | **1 713.1** | **1 344.7** | **3 057.7** | **100.0** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2001.*

## 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 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 2000 there were about 3.1 million people employed in NSW. An estimated 135,200 people (4% of total employed) were underemployed. Of these 123,000 (91%) usually worked part-time and wanted to work more hours and 12,200 (9%) usually work full-time but worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons. The former group can be divided into those who usually work part-time and want more part-time hours (62%) and those who usually work part-time and want full-time work (38%). The majority of those who wanted more part-time hours were female (74%) while just over half of those who wanted full-time work were male (51%).

## Forms of employment

In the Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, April to June 2000, employees were divided into groups according to their leave entitlements and whether they reported being employed as casuals. Employees who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (but not both) or who were entitled to neither form of paid leave were asked whether they were employed as casuals.

Some 59% of employees reported that they had leave entitlements while just under one-fifth (18%) self-identified as casuals. Almost one-quarter of females (24%) self-identified as casuals compared with 13% of males.

Owner managers are those who reported working for an employer for wages or salary and who reported that they did undertake the work as part of their own business, as well as those who do not work for a wage or salary but who worked for their own business. Owner managers were divided according to whether they were working in an incorporated or an unincorporated business.

Just over one-quarter (27%) of males were owner managers compared with 14% of females.

**9.16 SELECTED EMPLOYMENT TYPES(a), By Sex**

| | August 1998(b) | | | | April to June 2000(c) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Persons | | | | Persons | |
| | Males | Females | | | Males | Females | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 | '000 | '000 | % |
| Employees with leave entitlements | 971.8 | 713.3 | 1 685.1 | 60.4 | 966.0 | 741.4 | 1 707.5 | 58.7 |
| Self-identified casuals | 184.8 | 287.7 | 472.5 | 16.9 | 211.1 | 305.6 | 516.7 | 17.8 |
| Other employed persons(d) | 50.6 | 35.4 | 85.9 | 3.1 | 32.6 | 30.6 | 63.2 | 2.2 |
| Owner managers of incorporated enterprises | 137.7 | 58.2 | 195.9 | 7.0 | 187.1 | 67.6 | 254.8 | 8.8 |
| Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises | 243.2 | 106.7 | 349.9 | 12.5 | 253.9 | 112.4 | 366.3 | 12.6 |
| **Total** | **1 588.1** | **1 201.3** | **2 789.3** | **100.0** | **1 650.8** | **1 257.7** | **2 908.5** | **100.0** |

(a) Excluding contributing family workers and employees who worked for payment in kind only in their main job. (b) Data is from the Forms of Employment Survey. (c) Data is from the Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation. (d) Persons who: i) worked in someone else's business or ii) reported that they worked in their own unincorporated business but did not invoice clients for own payment and paid PAYE tax: and were not entitled to receive both paid holiday and paid sick leave and did not consider their job to be casual.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Forms of Employment Survey, August 1998: ABS data available on request, Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, April to June 2000.*

## Industry and occupation

In NSW in May 2001 Retail trade was the largest industry in terms of employment, representing 14% of all employed people. Other large employing industries in May 2001 were Property and business services (13%), Manufacturing (12%) and Health and community services (10%). Since May 1996 Retail trade, Property and business services and Health and community services experienced increases in employment (up by 2%, 43% and 25% respectively) while Manufacturing experienced a decrease in employment (down by 1%). Between 1996 and 2001 employment in the Mining industry declined by almost one-third (32%) while employment in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry fell by 23%.

The largest proportions of part-time employment were concentrated in the industries of Retail trade (25% of all people employed part-time), Health and community services (16%) and Property and business services (11%). Industries employing a large proportion of full-time employees were Manufacturing (14% of all people employed full-time), Property and business services (13%), Retail trade (10%) and Construction (9%).

In May 2001 the industries which employed the largest numbers of females were Health and community services (18% of employed females) and Retail trade (17%). The Manufacturing industry was the largest employer of males (15%) followed closely by the industries of Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction (all 12%).

The Manufacturing industry had the highest proportion of males employed full-time (17%) while Retail trade had both the highest proportion of males and females employed part-time (27% and 25% respectively). In May 2001 Health and community services and Property and business services were the industries with the highest proportion of females employed full-time (both 16%).

The major occupation groups containing the largest number of people employed were Professionals (19%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (17%). These two occupation groups also accounted for just over half of employed females (51%). Among males 20% were employed as Tradespersons and related workers and 17% as Professionals.

Occupations where there were high proportions of part-time workers were Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (60%), Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (39%), Advanced clerical and service workers (38%) and Labourers and related workers (35%).

**9.17 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation and Sex — May 2001**

| | Males | | Females | | Persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time | Total |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Managers and administrators | 177.7 | 7.9 | 45.2 | 9.0 | 222.8 | 16.9 | 239.8 |
| Professionals | 264.4 | 34.6 | 205.2 | 88.7 | 469.6 | 123.4 | 593.0 |
| Associate professionals | 189.6 | 15.5 | 103.0 | 32.8 | 292.6 | 48.3 | 340.9 |
| Tradespersons and related workers | 320.5 | 19.2 | 23.4 | 12.3 | 343.9 | 31.4 | 375.3 |
| Advanced clerical and service workers | 16.7 | 4.7 | 79.4 | 53.2 | 96.1 | 58.0 | 154.0 |
| Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers | 119.3 | 29.0 | 207.4 | 178.2 | 326.7 | 207.1 | 533.9 |
| Intermediate production and transport workers | 198.8 | 32.0 | 15.5 | 10.1 | 214.4 | 42.2 | 256.5 |
| Elementary clerical, sales and service workers | 56.6 | 46.4 | 58.9 | 127.5 | 115.5 | 173.9 | 289.4 |
| Labourers and related workers | 134.4 | 45.8 | 43.4 | 51.3 | 177.8 | 97.1 | 274.9 |
| **Total** | **1 478.0** | **235.1** | **781.5** | **563.2** | **2 259.4** | **798.3** | **3 057.7** |

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

## Working arrangements

In November 2000 the Working Arrangements Survey looked at the working arrangements of employed people, aged 15 years and over, who worked in their main job for an employer for wages or salary or in their own incorporated enterprise. In NSW in November 2000 there were 2.6 million employees in their main job. Of these:

- 32% have start and finish times that are not fixed (37% of males and 27% of females);
- 23% are entitled to a rostered day off (26% of males and 19% of females);
- 31% work overtime on a regular basis (37% of males and 24% of females);
- 13% worked shift work in the last four weeks (15% of males and 12% of females);
- 70% can choose when holiday leave is taken (71% of males and 68% of females); and
- 37% are able to work extra hours in order to take time off (both males and females).

Of parents with children under 12 years of age:

- 36% have start and finish times that are not fixed (41% of males and 29% of females);
- 21% are entitled to a rostered day off (28% of males and 12% of females);
- 34% work overtime on a regular basis (44% of males and 18% of females);
- 13% worked shift work in the last four weeks (15% of males and 11% of females);
- 70% can choose when holiday leave is taken (73% of males and 66% of females); and
- 41% are able to work extra hours in order to take time off (42% of males and 39% of females).

Job-share arrangements were in place for 9% of women with children under 12 years of age.

More males (66%) than females (54%) worked Monday to Friday in their main job. More females (17%) than males (4%) usually work weekdays only.

## Managing caring responsibilities and paid employment

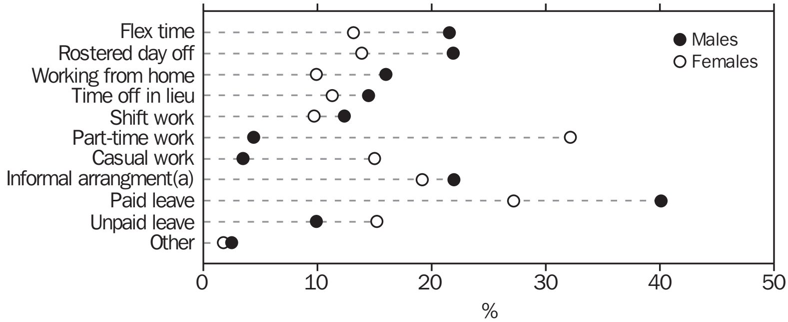
This section contains results from the October 2000 State Supplementary Survey, Managing Caring Responsibilities and Paid Employment, NSW. It presents information on the relationship between people's caring responsibilities and their work situation. It includes the type of work arrangements employees used to care for another person in the last six months; whether additional work arrangements were desired; whether caring responsibilities were a reason people were not seeking paid work; and whether women aged 18–54 years resigned from a job because sufficient maternity leave was not available.

In the six months to October 2000 an estimated 1,994,400 or 42% of persons aged 18 years and over in NSW provided care for another adult or child. Of these, 1,665,900 (84%) provided care on an ongoing or continual basis. A higher proportion of females provided care (46%) than males (37%). Just over half of all carers (53%) had children under the age of 15 years and were caring for their children only.

Half of all carers (996,200 persons) were employees in paid employment. Of these 401,900 (40%) had used some form of working arrangement in the last six months to help care for another person. This varied by sex and sector of employment. Females were more likely to use work arrangements (48%) than males (33%). However the difference between males and females appears to be in the private rather than the public sector. In the private sector 47% of females used work arrangements to care for another person compared to 28% of males. In the public sector similar proportions of males and females used working arrangements to care for another person (47% and 53% respectively).

The most common working arrangements used to care for another person were paid leave (32%), part-time work (20%), an informal arrangement with an employer (20%), a rostered day off (17%) and flex time (17%). Females were more likely to use part-time work (32%) than males (4%). Males were more likely than females to use paid leave (40% compared to 27%), a rostered day off (22% compared to 14%), flex time (22% compared to 13%) and working from home (16% compared to 10%).

**9.18 WORKING ARRANGEMENTS USED TO CARE, By Sex — 2000**



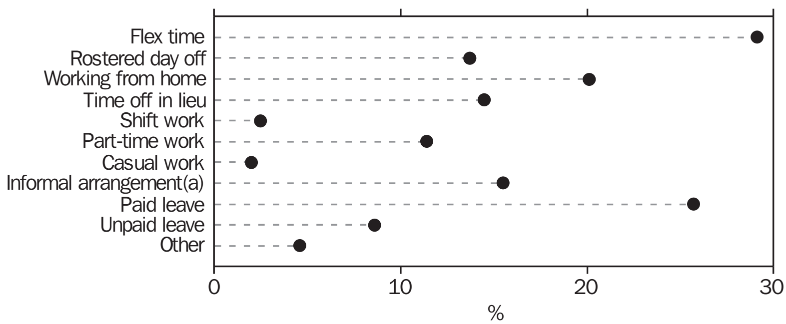

(a) With employer.

*Source: Managing Caring Responsibilities and Paid Employment, NSW, October 2000 (Cat. no. 4903.1).*

Of those carers who were employees in paid employment, an estimated 117,800 (12%) wanted to make more use of some form of working arrangement to care for another person. A higher proportion of females than males in the public sector wanted to make more use of working arrangements (18% compared to 11%). Females in the public sector also wanted to make more use of working arrangements than females in the private sector (18% compared to 12%).

The types of working arrangements people wanted to make more use of included flex time (29%), paid leave (26%) and working from home (20%). The main reasons for not making more use of working arrangements were that they did not have adequate working arrangements (36%) and work commitments (35%).

**9.19 WORKING ARRANGEMENTS WANTED — 2000**




(a) With employer.

*Source: Managing Caring Responsibilities and Paid Employment, NSW, October 2000 (Cat. no. 4903.1).*

An estimated 307,500 (15%) of all carers were self employed. Of these 49,200 (16%) had started their own business or become a contractor because it made it easier for them to provide care for another person. Females were more likely than males to become a contractor or to start their own business because it made caring responsibilities easier (29% compared to 9%).

An estimated 573,900 (29%) of all carers were not looking for paid work. Of these 228,000 (40%) were not looking for work primarily because of their caring responsibilities. This was higher for females (47%) than for males (12%). The main source of income for carers not looking for paid work were spouse or partner's income (59%) and Centrelink payments (36%).

In NSW in October 2000, there were an estimated 777,500 females aged 18–54 years with a child under the age of 15 years. Of these 39,200 (5%) had resigned from a job in the last five years because insufficient maternity leave was available. An estimated 154,900 females aged 18–54 years with a child under the age of 15 years took maternity leave in the last five years. Of these 124,900 (81%) took more than four weeks unpaid maternity leave during their most recent pregnancy.

## Locations of work

In the June 2000 Labour Force Survey employed persons were asked about all the different locations where they worked in the previous week and were classified by whether or not they worked at home in either their main or second job. For this survey persons employed at home were defined as employed persons who worked all or most hours at home and employees who had an arrangement with their employer to work some hours at home, in their main or second job, in the reference week.

In NSW in June 2000 there were an estimated 2,903,600 employed persons. In their main job:

- 82% had worked at their employer or client's workplace during the week;
- 27% had spent time travelling for work;
- 18% had worked at their own or another home (other than their employer or client's);
- 9% had worked in their own workplace; and
- 5% had worked in their employer or client's home.

Females were slightly less likely to have worked at their own or another's home (17%) than males (19%) but more likely to have worked at their employer or client's workplace (85% compared to 79%). Males are more likely to have spent time travelling for work (36%) than females (15%).

Of the estimated 291,700 employed at home in either their main or second job:

- 91% were employed in their main job;
- 68% used information technology in work at home, although males were more likely to use the Internet (48%) than females (37%);
- 45% operated their own business (half of females and 40% of males) with 18% needing to catch up on work (23% of males and 13% of females);
- 71% were full-time workers (89% of males and 51% of females); and
- 63% were employees and a further 29% were own account workers.

## Trade union membership

In August 2000 26% of NSW employees stated that they were members of a trade union in their main job. Male employees (27%) were more likely to have been trade union members than female employees (24%). Full-time employees (29%) were more likely than part-time employees (17%) to be union members.

The Mining and Electricity, gas and water supply industries had the highest proportion of all employees being trade union members, 64% and 63% respectively. The lowest proportions of union membership were found in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (9%) and Property and business services (8%).

The rate of union membership in the public sector (54%) was much higher than that in the private sector (18%). It was also higher among those employees with leave entitlements to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (31%) than employees without such leave entitlements (10%).

## 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 2000 268 disputes occurred in NSW involving 150,800 employees and 166,800 working days lost.

Working days lost fell by 47% between 1999 and 2000, from 316,500 to 166,800. The industries that recorded the largest decrease in the number of working days lost were the Education and Health and community services industries, down from 204,300 working days lost in 1999 to 72,800 in 2000, followed by the Construction industry, down from 34,000 to 11,400 working days lost during the same period.

Despite the decrease in working days lost in 2000, the Education and Health and community services industries still accounted for 58% of all employees involved in disputes in NSW in 2000 (87,500 employees out of a total of 150,800 for the State) and accounted for 44% of all working days lost in NSW in 2000 (72,800 working days lost out of a total of 166,800 for the State).

There were 2,290 working days lost per 1,000 employees in the Coal mining industry during 2000 while in the Metal product and Machinery and equipment manufacturing industries there were 221 working days lost per 1,000 employees. The Education and Health and community services industries were next highest with 161 working days lost per 1,000 employees.

In NSW during 2000 the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees for all industries was 64, slightly higher than the national figure of 61 working days lost per 1,000 employees.

**9.20 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a)**

| | Unit | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Working days lost | '000 | 178.3 | 223.2 | 113.6 | 377.9 | 153.7 | 188.5 | 316.5 | 166.8 |
| Total employees involved | '000 | 146.4 | 118.6 | 76.5 | 201.5 | 72.7 | 144.3 | 211.4 | 150.8 |
| Number of disputes | no. | 241 | 230 | 285 | 292 | 199 | 218 | 272 | 268 |

(a) Industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 working days, which is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by 10 people in one day.

*Source: ABS data on request, Industrial Disputes, Australia (Cat. no. 6321.0).*

## Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross earnings of employees before tax and 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 and 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 (trend series) in NSW in May 2001 were $833.60 for males and $556.20 for females. The female average was two-thirds of the male figure but some of this difference could be attributed to the fact that there was a larger proportion of females working part-time. A comparison of full-time employees total earnings revealed that average female earnings were 79% of male earnings.

**9.21 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES(a) — Trend Series**

| | May 1999 | May 2000 | May 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| MALES | | | |
| Full-time adults | | | |
| Ordinary time earnings | 837.90 | 888.70 | 924.70 |
| *Total earnings* | *897.50* | *945.20* | *978.60* |
| **Total** | **767.70** | **806.70** | **833.60** |
| FEMALES | | | |
| Full-time adults | | | |
| Ordinary time earnings | 705.30 | 722.40 | 762.30 |
| *Total earnings* | *720.00* | *741.00* | *776.30* |
| **Total** | **505.80** | **536.60** | **556.20** |
| PERSONS | | | |
| Full-time adults | | | |
| Ordinary time earnings | 788.50 | 825.40 | 864.60 |
| *Total earnings* | *831.40* | *867.50* | *903.90* |
| **Total** | **638.70** | **676.30** | **702.00** |

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households employing staff and the defence forces.

*Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and 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 comprised superannuation, holiday leave, sick leave and long service leave. The previous distinction between casual and permanent employees now relates to the entitlement of employees to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave.

The August 2000 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. Almost 90% of employees had superannuation, 73% had holiday leave and sick leave while 64% had long-service leave.

Access to benefits was much higher for full-time employees compared to part-time employees. While 98% of full-time workers received at least one benefit only 75% of people working part-time did so. In the public sector 98% of all employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 90% of employees in the private sector.

## Wage cost index

The wage cost index is an integrated set of quarterly indexes measuring changes in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, 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 2000 the wage cost index of total hourly rates of pay, excluding bonuses, increased by 3.4% for the public sector and 3.9% for the private sector. The combined indexes increased by 3.8%.

**9.22 WAGE COST INDEX(a)(b)**

| | 1999 | | 2000 | | 2001 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar qtr | Jun qtr | Mar qtr | Jun qtr | Mar qtr | Jun qtr |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | | | | | | |
| Total hourly rates of pay | 104.5 | 105.1 | 107.7 | 108.5 | 112.0 | 112.7 |
| Ordinary time hourly rates of pay | 104.4 | 105.1 | 107.6 | 108.5 | 112.0 | 112.7 |
| PUBLIC SECTOR | | | | | | |
| Total hourly rates of pay | 108.2 | 108.5 | 109.9 | 110.7 | 114.1 | 114.5 |
| Ordinary time hourly rates of pay | 108.2 | 108.5 | 109.9 | 110.7 | 114.1 | 114.5 |
| PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR | | | | | | |
| Total hourly rates of pay | 105.3 | 105.9 | 108.2 | 109.0 | 112.5 | 113.1 |
| Ordinary time hourly rates of pay | 105.3 | 105.9 | 108.1 | 109.0 | 112.5 | 113.1 |

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0. (b) Excluding bonuses.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6345.0).*

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*Underemployed Workers, Australia* (Cat. no. 6265.0)

*Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (Cat. no. 6248.0)

*Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6345.0)

*Working Arrangements, Australia* (Cat. no. 6342.0)


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 Sydney ABS office.

# 10 Industry Overview

## Introduction

The economic development in NSW has been one of contrast and change. In the early years of settlement, between 1788 and 1820, there was little scope for industrial or commercial enterprises. The government, as both main producer and main consumer, established workshops to produce the basic necessities of life — flour, salt, bread, candles, leather and leather articles, blacksmith's products, tools and domestic items.

Between 1820 and 1850 the pastoral industry led NSW economic development, and by 1850 it was supplying a large proportion of the British market for imported wool. The 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 NSW 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 with 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 the oil price rises in 1973–74 led the world into recession and 'stagflation' (inflation coupled with slower growth) affected all sectors of the economy. The modest employment growth between 1968 and 1979 was dominated by the service industries.

The 1980s and 1990s have seen 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 Manufacturing'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. These industries, together with Construction, are generally grouped together as goods producing industries. All other industries (excluding Agriculture) are considered to be service producing industries.

# Employment in industry

In August 2001 there were an estimated 3.1 million persons employed in NSW. This was an increase of 30% from August 1986 (2.3 million persons).

The industries that made the greatest contribution to employment in August 2001 were Retail trade with 448,000 persons (15% of total employment), Property and business services with 384,000 persons (13%) and Manufacturing with 341,000 persons (11%). This compares to August 1986 when Manufacturing employed 405,000 persons (17%), Retail trade employed 323,000 persons (14%) and Health and community services employed 187,000 persons (8%).

The industries that showed the greatest growth between August 1986 and August 2001 were Property and business services, which grew by 137% from 162,000 persons to 384,000, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, up 80% from 86,000 persons to 155,000, and Personal and other services, up 64% from 73,000 persons to 120,000.

The industries that experienced the greatest decline in employment between August 1986 and August 2001 were Electricity, gas and water supply, down 54% from 50,000 persons to 23,000, and Mining, down 26% from 27,000 persons to 20,000.

**10.1 INDUSTRY BY EMPLOYMENT**

| | August 1986 | | August 2001 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Contribution to total employment | | Contribution to total employment | Percentage change — Aug 1986 to Aug 2001 |
| | '000 | % | '000 | % | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 108 | 4.6 | 129 | 4.2 | 19.4 |
| Mining | 27 | 1.2 | 20 | 0.7 | –25.9 |
| Manufacturing | 405 | 17.3 | 341 | 11.2 | –15.8 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 50 | 2.1 | 23 | 0.8 | –54.0 |
| Construction | 162 | 6.9 | 226 | 7.4 | 39.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 165 | 7.1 | 150 | 4.9 | –9.1 |
| Retail trade | 323 | 13.8 | 448 | 14.7 | 38.7 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 86 | 3.7 | 155 | 5.1 | 80.2 |
| Transport and storage | 140 | 6.0 | 148 | 4.9 | 5.7 |
| Communication services | 56 | 2.4 | 66 | 2.2 | 17.9 |
| Finance and insurance | 120 | 5.1 | 158 | 5.2 | 31.7 |
| Property and business services | 162 | 6.9 | 384 | 12.6 | 137.0 |
| Government administration and defence(a) | 90 | 3.8 | 104 | 3.4 | 15.6 |
| Education | 138 | 5.9 | 212 | 6.9 | 53.6 |
| Health and community services | 187 | 8.0 | 300 | 9.8 | 60.4 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 48 | 2.1 | 68 | 2.2 | 41.7 |
| Personal and other services | 73 | 3.1 | 120 | 3.9 | 64.4 |
| **Total** | **2 339** | **100.0** | **3 051** | **100.0** | **30.4** |

(a) Defence forces are not included in estimates of employment.

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

# Industry size

This section outlines the growth in the number of NSW businesses and employment by employment size group. The analysis and table cover businesses other than government enterprises and those classified to the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries.

Table 10.2 shows the number of businesses categorised by size for 1983–84 and 1998–99. There was a 61% growth in the period from 205,000 businesses to 330,000. The largest growth was in the number of businesses with 1–4 employees which grew by 95%. Businesses with 100–199 employees grew by 71% from 700 to 1,200. The smallest growth was in the 200 and more employees category which grew by 29%.

**10.2 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), By Size**

| | 1983–84 | 1998–99 | Percentage change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | % |
| Non-employing businesses | 93.8 | 130.5 | 39.1 |
| Employing businesses | | | |
| 1–4 employees | 67.5 | 131.6 | 95.0 |
| 5–19 employees | 35.1 | 55.5 | 58.1 |
| 20–99 employees | 6.8 | 10.3 | 51.5 |
| 100–199 employees | 0.7 | 1.2 | 71.4 |
| 200 or more employees | 0.7 | 0.9 | 28.6 |
| **Total** | **204.6** | **330.0** | **61.3** |

(a) Excludes Government enterprises and Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries.

*Source: Small Business in Australia, 1999 (Cat. no. 1321.0).*

# Factor income

Individual industry contributions to total factor income have changed in recent years, generally in line with the shift from goods producing to service producing industries. In NSW the main industries contributing to the relative decline in goods producing industries between 1990–91 and 2000–01 were Electricity, gas and water supply and Mining. In this period Electricity, gas and water's contribution declined from 3% to 2% while Mining's contribution declined from 2% to 1.5%.

Between 1990–91 and 2000–01 the relative contribution of the Wholesale trade industry to total factor income experienced a decline of 1.8 percentage points while the Electricity, gas and water supply industry and the Transport and storage industry both experienced declines of 1.1 percentage points. Around half of the service industries increased in relative importance. The contribution to total factor income by the Property and business services industry increased from 11% to 14% while that of the Finance and insurance industry increased from 7% to 9%.

**10.3 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, Current Prices**

| | 1990–91 | | 2000–01 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | % | $m | % |
| Agriculture | 3 525 | 2.8 | 5 332 | 2.6 |
| Mining | 2 676 | 2.2 | 3 148 | 1.5 |
| Manufacturing | 16 764 | 13.5 | 27 212 | 13.1 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 4 199 | 3.4 | 4 816 | 2.3 |
| Construction | 7 489 | 6.0 | 11 452 | 5.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 8 520 | 6.9 | 10 633 | 5.1 |
| Retail trade | 7 092 | 5.7 | 10 569 | 5.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 3 121 | 2.5 | 6 088 | 2.9 |
| Transport and storage | 7 004 | 5.6 | 9 339 | 4.5 |
| Communication services | 3 583 | 2.9 | 6 590 | 3.2 |
| Finance and insurance | 9 015 | 7.3 | 17 952 | 8.7 |
| Property and business services | 14 089 | 11.4 | 29 652 | 14.3 |
| Government administration and defence | 3 687 | 3.0 | 5 988 | 2.9 |
| Education | 5 198 | 4.2 | 8 582 | 4.1 |
| Health and community services | 7 030 | 5.7 | 11 450 | 5.5 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2 095 | 1.7 | 4 289 | 2.1 |
| Personal and other services | 2 593 | 2.1 | 4 323 | 2.1 |
| Ownership of dwellings | 13 721 | 11.1 | 25 253 | 12.2 |
| General government(a) | 2 697 | 2.2 | 4 311 | 2.1 |
| **All industries(b)** | **124 098** | **100.0** | **206 979** | **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.

## The chapters on economic issues – a guide

Chapters 11 to 18 provide more detailed information about individual industries in NSW.

*Chapter 11, Transport* presents a picture of Road, Air, Shipping and Public Transport in NSW. It presents information on car usage, vehicles registered, and the use of public transport.

*Chapter 12, Communication and Information Technology* looks at both the old and the new. Information on Postal services through to the Internet are looked at in detail.

The Agricultural industry is profiled in *Chapter 13, Agriculture*. This chapter looks at financial information as well as commodity and livestock production.

*Chapter 14, Mining and Energy* presents statistics on the Mining and Energy industries. Details on types of minerals produced, energy sources and consumption are discussed

A profile of the Manufacturing industry is included in *Chapter 15, Manufacturing*. Details of employment, profit, turnover and commodities produced are to be found in this chapter.

The important Housing and Construction industries are discussed in *Chapter 16, Housing and Construction*. Details on how and where we live are discussed and the three broad areas of construction; residential building; non-residential building (offices, shops etc.); and engineering construction (roads, dams, etc.) are looked at in some detail.

The most significant and fastest growing industries are profiled in *Chapter 17, Service Industries*. The Retail, Wholesale and Tourism industries are looked at as are some specific industries such as Employment Services, Film and Video Production and Distribution and Public Libraries.

*Chapter 18, Finance and Commerce* looks at the Finance and Commerce industries. Private and Public finances are discussed as are the State's trade with the rest of the world.

## Bibliography

### Australia

*Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5220.0)

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# 11 Road Transport

## Roads

There are 181,840 km of public roads in NSW. The NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) has full or partial responsibility for maintaining 20,540 km of these roads including 4,350 bridges and major culverts. A further 18,420 km of regional roads are the responsibility of local government with the RTA providing funding assistance. The remaining 142,800 km are local roads which are the responsibility of local councils.

The construction and maintenance of National Highways is funded by the Commonwealth Government. Since January 1994, state roads have been fully funded by the State Government. However, under the Pacific Highway Reconstruction Program signed in 1995, the Commonwealth is committed to the contribution of funds to upgrading of that route. The RTA contributes funding to local councils for regional roads, and local roads are funded by councils with assistance from the State and Commonwealth Governments.

During 2000–01 State funding sources included motor vehicle weight taxation, a general allocation from State funds, sale of surplus assets and road user service charges including heavy vehicle permit fees and road tolls. Commonwealth funding included road grants and the return of a proportion of revenue from Commonwealth registration fees levied on vehicles engaged in interstate trade and commerce.

**11.1 ROADS IN NSW — 30 June 2001**

| | | Length(a) | Sealed(a) | Unsealed(a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class of road | Responsibility | km | km | km |
| State roads — National highways | RTA | 3 105 | 3 105 | — |
| State roads — Major arterial roads | RTA | 14 550 | 14 153 | 397 |
| Regional roads in Unincorporated Area | RTA | 506 | 129 | 377 |
| Unclassified roads in Unincorporated Area | RTA | 2 381 | 24 | 2 357 |
| *Total RTA* | . . | *20 542* | *17 411* | *3 131* |
| Regional roads | Councils | 18 423 | 12 515 | 5 908 |
| Local roads | Councils | 142 793 | 59 554 | 83 239 |
| *Total Councils* | . . | *161 216* | *72 069* | *89 147* |
| Toll roads | Private sector(b) | 79 | 79 | — |
| **Total all roads** | . . | **181 837** | **89 559** | **92 278** |

(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) 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**

| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 |
|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m |
| NSW STATE GOVERNMENT TOTAL | | |
| *Operating expenses (from operating statement)* | *1 652* | *1 684* |
| Employee expenses | 354 | 197 |
| Non-employee expenses | 956 | 852 |
| Depreciation | 157 | 443 |
| Current transfer expenses | 173 | 160 |
| Capital transfer expenses | 13 | 32 |
| *Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)* | *739* | *914* |
| NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOTAL | | |
| *Operating expenses (from operating statement)* | *1 737* | *1 775* |
| Employee expenses | 507 | 519 |
| Non-employee expenses | 490 | 562 |
| Depreciation | 688 | 694 |
| Capital transfer expenses | 52 | 0 |
| *Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)* | *433* | *421* |
| NSW STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOTAL | | |
| *Operating expenses (from operating statement)* | *3 215* | *3 325* |
| Employee expenses | 861 | 715 |
| Non-employee expenses | 1 446 | 1 414 |
| Depreciation | 844 | 1 137 |
| Current transfer expenses | 63 | 47 |
| Capital transfer expenses | 0 | 12 |
| *Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)* | *1 172* | *1 334* |
| TRANSFERS BETWEEN NSW STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT | | |
| *Operating expense — current and capital transfer* | *176* | *134* |

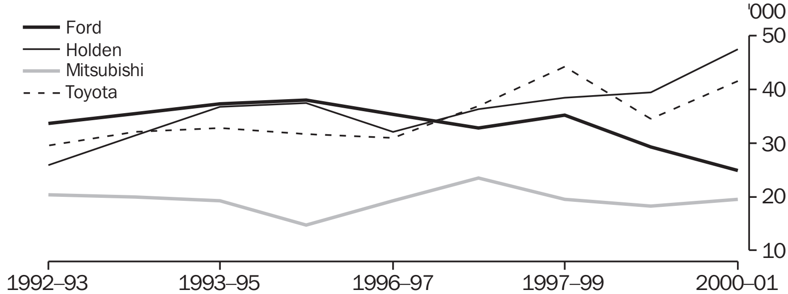
*Source: ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics, Australia.*

# Road transport

## New registrations

In recent years the total number of new motor vehicle registrations has fluctuated. The highest number of total new registrations was in 1998–99 with 282,000 registrations (including motor cycles). After falling to 268,000 in 1999–2000, registrations increased again in 2000–01 to 281,300. Increases in the new registrations of cars (up 9%) and motorcycles (up 8%) were counteracted by decreases in the new registrations of light commercial vehicles (down 15%) and trucks (down 9%).

**11.3 REGISTRATION OF NEW CARS/STATION WAGONS(a), Top Four Makes**




(a) From 1991–92 cars and station wagons include 4WD and forward control passenger vehicles with 5–9 seats including the driver.

*Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia (Cat. no. 9301.0).*

**11.4 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, By Type of Vehicle(a)**

| | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Passenger vehicles | 196.5 | 223.4 | 232.9 | 213.6 | 232.5 |
| Light commercial vehicles | 26.8 | 29.5 | 33.9 | 37.9 | 32.2 |
| Trucks | | | | | |
| Rigid | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.2 |
| Articulated | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Non-freight carrying(b) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Buses | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Motor cycles | 6.8 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 10.4 |
| **Total** | **235.4** | **267.2** | **282.0** | **268.0** | **281.3** |

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment, defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities. (b) Includes campervans.

*Source: ABS data available on request, New Motor Vehicle Registrations.*

## Number of vehicles

At 31 March 2001 there were 3,745,500 vehicles on the register of the NSW RTA, an increase of 2% over 31 October 1999. There were increases in the number of passenger vehicles, light commercial vehicles, non-freight carrying trucks, buses and motorcycles.

**11.5 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, By Type of Vehicle(a)**

| | 1996(b) | 1997(b) | 1998(b) | 1999(b) | 2001(c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Passenger vehicles | 2 775.7 | 2 843.9 | 2 960.6 | 2 963.1 | 3 007.3 |
| Light commercial vehicles | 451.7 | 459.5 | 481.6 | 482.1 | 501.7 |
| Trucks | | | | | |
| Rigid | 103.8 | 104.8 | 108.5 | 105.9 | 103.3 |
| Articulated | 15.1 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 15.3 |
| Non-freight carrying(d) | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.1 |
| Buses | 15.2 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 17.2 |
| Motor cycles | 77.9 | 80.6 | 88.5 | 85.6 | 90.7 |
| **Total** | **3 448.9** | **3 530.1** | **3 682.6** | **3 679.3** | **3 745.5** |

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment, defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities. (b) At 31 October. (c) At 31 March. (d) Includes campervans.

*Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0).*

Between 1991 and 1998 the number of motor vehicles per 1,000 estimated resident population in NSW increased from 526 to 581. After a slight decrease in 1999 (down 1% to 574) the number of vehicles per 1,000 population increased to 579 at 31 March 2001. There were 465 passenger vehicles per 1,000 population at 31 March 2001.

**11.6 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Per 1,000 Population(a)**

| | 1991(b) | 1993(c) | 1995(d) | 1996(e) | 1997(e) | 1998(e) | 1999(e) | 2001(f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Passenger vehicles | 421 | 427 | 439 | 447 | 453 | 467 | 462 | 465 |
| All truck types | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Other motor vehicles | 71 | 69 | 73 | 75 | 76 | 79 | 78 | 81 |
| Motor cycles | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| **Total** | **526** | **529** | **545** | **556** | **563** | **581** | **574** | **579** |

(a) Estimated mean resident population. (b) Data is at 30 September. (c) Data is at 30 June. (d) Data is at 31 May. (e) Data is at 31 October. (f) Data is at 31 March.

*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 2000 was 55 billion kilometres (km) or an average of 14,900 km per vehicle. During this period, passenger vehicles travelled the greatest distance (43 billion km), while articulated trucks and buses had the highest average kilometres travelled, with 92,600 km and 33,000 km respectively.

During 2000 it is estimated that for vehicles registered in NSW:

- 96% of all travel undertaken was within the state;
- 41% of all travel was for private purposes;
- freight carrying vehicles transported 396 million tonnes of goods;
- the average load carried per freight carrying vehicle was 3,317 kilograms; and
- buses travelled a total of 460 million kilometres, of which 329 million kilometres were mainly route and dedicated school bus services, and 49 million kilometres were mainly charter services.

11.7 DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY VEHICLES IN NSW — 12 Months Ended 31 October 2000

| | Average | Total |
|---|---|---|
| | '000 km | million km |
| Type of vehicle(a) | | |
| Passenger vehicles | 14.2 | 42 621 |
| Motor cycles | 4.7 | 398 |
| Light commercial vehicles | 16.6 | 7 848 |
| Rigid trucks | 20.7 | 2 158 |
| Articulated trucks | 92.6 | 1 395 |
| Other truck types | 15.4 | **67 |
| Buses | 33.0 | 479 |
| *Total* | *14.9* | *54 966* |
| Purpose | | |
| Business(b) | 13.9 | 19 804 |
| To and from work | 7.1 | 12 640 |
| Private | 7.5 | 22 521 |
| *Total* | *15.1* | *54 966* |
| Area of operation | | |
| Capital city | 12.9 | 31 305 |
| Provincial urban | 7.4 | 8 367 |
| Other areas of NSW | 11.2 | 13 323 |
| *Total within NSW* | *14.6* | *52 996* |
| Interstate | *5.4 | *1 970 |
| *Total* | *15.1* | *54 966* |

(a) Includes vehicles not used during year. (b) Includes the 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 2000 the ABS conducted the Environmental Attitudes and Practices survey which included a topic on the habits of motor vehicle owners. The proportion of NSW households owning a motor vehicle has increased from 83% in April 1996 to 86% (2.1 million) in March 2000. In comparison, 89% of all Australian households owned motor vehicles. Households most commonly owned one (45% or 1.1 million) or two (30% or 0.7 million) motor vehicles. In NSW 11% of households owned three or more vehicles, compared to 14% for Australia. Households in Sydney were more likely to not own a vehicle (15%) and less likely to own two vehicles (29%) when compared to households in the Balance of NSW (12% and 33% respectively).

The number of vehicles owned by a household varied with the structure of the household. Over two in five (41%) NSW households owned two or more vehicles. However that proportion was 66% for households whose members were all aged 15 years or over and 65% for households that contained a couple and dependent children.

The majority of motor vehicles owned by NSW households used unleaded fuel (78%), a higher proportion than at the Australian level (73%). The proportion of NSW household with motor vehicles using unleaded fuel has increased from 59% in 1996. Use of unleaded fuel was more common among Sydney households (82%) than those in the Balance of NSW (72%). Across Australia, NSW had the second highest rate of household motor vehicles using unleaded fuel, behind the ACT (81%). The second and third most common fuel types used in NSW were Super/leaded (15%) and diesel (5%).

When households purchase a vehicle many factors are taken into consideration. At March 2000 the most common factor considered by NSW households purchasing a vehicle was the purchase cost (53%), followed by the size of the vehicle (36%), fuel economy and/or running costs (34%) and reliability (33%). Environmental impact was the factor least considered (4%).

**11.8 HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING VEHICLES, Factors Considered — March 2000**

| | NSW | | Australia |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | % | % |
| Purchase cost | 256.4 | 52.6 | 54.3 |
| Size of vehicle | 176.1 | 36.1 | 36.0 |
| Fuel economy/running costs | 164.5 | 33.7 | 36.0 |
| Reliability | 160.7 | 33.0 | 31.2 |
| Type of vehicle e.g. car, 4WD, van | 128.9 | 26.4 | 26.2 |
| Appearance | 124.8 | 25.6 | 23.0 |
| Accessories e.g. airconditioning, power steering | 103.3 | 21.2 | 21.7 |
| Manufacturer's reputation | 88.0 | 18.0 | 14.2 |
| Safety | 77.8 | 16.0 | 14.1 |
| Age/low kilometres | 70.0 | 14.3 | 13.6 |
| Engine capacity/performance | 57.2 | 11.7 | 12.1 |
| Environmental impact | 19.9 | 4.1 | 2.9 |
| Other | 55.9 | 11.5 | 12.7 |
| **Total(a)** | **487.6** | .. | .. |

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

*Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (Cat. no. 4602.0)*

## Drivers' and riders' licences

Drivers and riders of motor vehicles are required to be licensed. A learner licence is required to learn to drive. To qualify for a learner licence applicants must pass an eyesight test, a knowledge test and must be at least 16 years of age for a car learner licence, or 16 years and 9 months for a motorcycle learner licence. To qualify for a provisional licence applicants must be at least 17 years of age and pass a practical test. Under the Graduated Licensing Scheme, introduced on 1 July 2000, the provisional period for car drivers will run for at least three years over two stages. Motorcycle rider licence applicants are required to undergo the compulsory rider training and testing schemes prior to obtaining a learner or provisional rider licence. A special authority must be obtained from the Department of Transport to drive a public passenger vehicle.

The number of driver and rider licences on issue in NSW at 30 June 2001 was 4,154,236 and 395,493 respectively (including learner licences).

## Driving offences

Drivers convicted of specified major offences such as driving with a high range concentration of alcohol are, by law, disqualified automatically for specified periods unless the courts order longer or shorter periods 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 alcohol. The prescribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.

A lower concentration of 0.02 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood is prescribed for special categories of drivers including the following: holders of provisional and learner's licences; drivers under 25 years of age who have held a driver's licence (not including a learner's license) for less than 3 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 the 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.

### 11.9 CONVICTIONS AND TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT PENALTIES PAID FOR DRIVING OFFENCES

| | Year ended 30 June | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| Driving offence | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Convictions involving disqualification | | | | | |
| Culpable driving involving death or grievous bodily harm | 332 | 318 | 240 | 287 | 263 |
| Alcohol related | 20 359 | 23 574 | 20 409 | 21 037 | 26 886 |
| Dangerous driving | 2 069 | 2 035 | 1 854 | 2 257 | 2 200 |
| Driving whilst disqualified, cancelled, suspended or refused | 8 300 | 9 808 | 11 503 | 16 905 | 16 072 |
| Failure to stop after accident | 291 | 289 | 317 | 247 | (b)n.a. |
| Exceeding speed limit | 396 | 489 | 743 | 745 | 635 |
| Negligent driving | 310 | 308 | 359 | 285 | 284 |
| Disobey traffic lights | 17 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 4 |
| Other offences | 1 474 | 1 465 | 2 471 | 5 563 | 5 620 |
| *Total* | *33 548* | *38 301* | *37 905* | *45 009* | *51 964* |
| Convictions not involving disqualification(a) | | | | | |
| Failure to stop after accident | 975 | 892 | 706 | 1 875 | (a)n.a. |
| Exceeding speed limit | 5 211 | 5 471 | 4 218 | 3 671 | 4 090 |
| Negligent driving | 4 325 | 3 848 | 3 290 | 2 987 | 2 244 |
| Disobey traffic lights | 1 454 | 1 531 | 1 120 | 1 096 | 665 |
| Other offences | 30 585 | 29 954 | 28 859 | 31 091 | 33 022 |
| *Total* | *42 550* | *41 696* | *38 193* | *42 619* | *40 021* |
| **Total court convictions(a)** | **76 098** | **79 997** | **76 098** | **87 628** | **91 985** |
| Paid traffic infringements | | | | | |
| Failure to stop after accident | 1 250 | 1 121 | 1 099 | 614 | (a)n.a. |
| Exceeding speed limit | 382 941 | 326 908 | 352 393 | 313 340 | 440 421 |
| Negligent driving | 24 785 | 21 860 | 20 216 | 19 082 | 18 547 |
| Disobey traffic lights | 63 190 | 57 320 | 52 567 | 53 524 | 50 788 |
| Other offences | 84 569 | 68 409 | 58 104 | 40 438 | 48 405 |
| *Total* | *556 735* | *475 618* | *484 379* | *429 724* | *558 161* |

(a) In addition, these figures include those offences that are found proved but are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. (b) Due to a change in offence category for "Failure to stop after accident" this information was not available at the time of publication.

*Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.*

## Road traffic accidents

Data on road traffic accidents in NSW are collected by the NSW Police Service and reported by the NSW RTA.

In 2000–01 there were 504 road traffic accidents in NSW involving one or more fatalities (preliminary data). This represents a decrease of 2% when compared with 1999–2000. A total of 556 persons were killed on NSW roads during 2000–01, which is an decrease of 26 fatalities (4%) from 1999–2000.

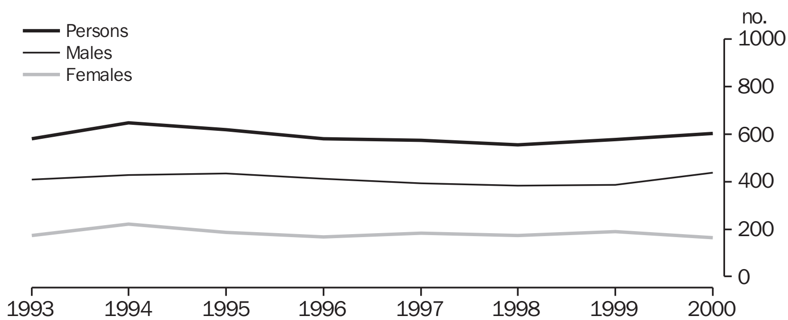
On a calendar year basis there were 603 fatalities on NSW roads in 2000. This represents an increase of 33 (6%) on the annual average of the period 1997–99 and an increase of 5% from the 1999 fatality total of 577.

Of these 603 fatalities in 2000, 46% were drivers, 24% were vehicle passengers, 18% were pedestrians, 10% were motorcyclists and 1% were bicycle riders.

There were 246 fatalities on roads in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong metropolitan areas during 2000, an increase of 42 fatalities (21%) from 1999.

Since 1994 males have accounted for about 70% of fatalities on an annual basis. Fatalities in the 17–25 year age group represented about 28% of the total fatalities in 2000, although this age group represented around 13% of the NSW population.

**11.10 PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS(a)**




(a) Includes motor vehicle drivers and passengers, pedal and motor cycle riders and passengers, and pedestrians.

*Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW*

## Air transport

The Commonwealth Government and State Government may exercise control over intrastate domestic aviation by virtue of their respective powers under the Constitution. Accordingly, both Commonwealth and State requirements must be satisfied before air services within NSW may be conducted. The Commonwealth alone regulates interstate aviation and negotiates the provision of international air services with governments of other countries. The NSW Government licences air services within its borders.

Up until 1 July 1995 the Commonwealth, through the Civil Aviation Authority, imposed safety and operational controls on the Australian aviation industry. From 1 July 1995 the former Civil Aviation Authority was split into two new organisations, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority and Airservices Australia. 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 has undergone a significant shake-up with the cessation of services by Ansett and its numerous associated companies, which include a number of regional airlines. As at October 2001 a reconfigured Ansett and a number of the regional airlines had recommenced operations under the control of administrators. Other airlines in Australia had increased services to meet demand.

## Aircraft

At 23 September 2001 there were 3,513 aircraft registered in NSW, representing 30% of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprised 77% of the total.

**11.11 AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS(a) — At 23 September 2001**

| | NSW | Australia |
|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. |
| General aviation(b) | 2 717 | 9 542 |
| Transport(c) | 413 | 1 032 |
| Sailplanes | 354 | 1 059 |
| Seaplanes | 29 | 69 |
| **Total** | **3 513** | **11 702** |

(a) Includes amateur built airships and hot air balloons, etc. (b) Helicopters with a maximum take-off weight less than 1,275 kg and other aircraft with a maximum take-off weight less than 5,700 kg. (c) Helicopters with a maximum take-off weight equal to or greater than 1,275 kg and other aircraft with a maximum take-off weight equal to or greater than 5,700 kg.

*Source: Civil Aviation Safety Authority.*

## Aerodromes

Sydney, Bankstown, Hoxton Park and Camden airports are operated by the Sydney Airport Corporation Limited (SACL) and its subsidiaries, which is owned by the Commonwealth 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 part of the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Services and is a focal point for transport safety.

The Bureau aims to maintain and improve transport safety and public confidence by undertaking:

- open and independent ‘no blame’ systemic transport accident, incident and safety deficiency investigation;
- safety data and analysis;
- safety communication and education; and
- safety programs, including the cost-effective treatment of road safety black spots.

Aircraft accidents and incidents must be reported to the Bureau in accordance with Section 19BA of the *Transport Legislation Amendment Act (No. 3) 1995*.

In NSW there were eight casualty accidents in 2000, down from five in 1999. Over the same period the number of fatalities decreased from 11 to one. However the number of persons seriously injured increased, from three in 1999 to seven in 2000. Across Australia there was an increase in the number of casualty accidents (35 accidents, up 17%) and persons seriously injured (32 persons, up 88%). Yet, similarly to NSW, the number of fatalities declined (down 10% to 38).

**11.12 CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES(a)**

| | NSW | | | | Australia | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Casualty accidents(b) | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 35 |
| Persons killed | 11 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 28 | 46 | 42 | 38 |
| Persons seriously injured | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 32 |

(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.

*Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau.*

# Shipping

The Commonwealth 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.

Under Commonwealth legislation, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. These include vessels used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis.

Under State legislation all ships involved in coastal trade must be licensed. Licensees of these ships are obliged to pay crew at the current wage rates ruling in Australia. Foreign vessels must also comply with the same crew staffing and accommodation conditions which are imposed on those registered in Australia.

## Port 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 Ports (Botany Bay and Sydney Harbour) respectively, as commercial businesses. The port corporations promote and facilitate trade through their port facilities and ensure that port safety functions are carried out properly. In doing so they exhibit a sense of social responsibility and accommodate the interests of the community.

The Waterways Authority owns the beds of the ports in Newcastle, Sydney, Botany Bay and Port Kembla, and Goodwood Island wharf in Yamba, as well as additional port lands considered to be of future strategic port use. The regional ports of Eden and Yamba are on Crown land and managed by the Waterways Authority, Maritime Assets Division. The NSW Minister for Transport is the minister responsible for the Waterways Authority. The NSW Department of Transport has navigational responsibility for Lord Howe Island.

## Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour has a safe entrance and affords 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, which have been somewhat reduced by reclamations and are irregular, 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 and White Bay/Glebe Island. The Port is 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 2000–01 was 14.1 million revenue tonnes (mrt), a decrease of 3% on 1999–2000. Imports, at 11.6 mrt, decreased by 3% and exports, at 2.5 mrt, decreased by 7% on 1999–2000.

**11.13 COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN SYDNEY HARBOUR**

| | Berths | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| | no. | 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 15km 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 part of the bulk liquid chemical and petrochemical industries. On the southern foreshores is a petroleum refinery and associated berths. The facilities at Port Botany now account for approximately three-quarters of Sydney's ports' total trade throughput.

Total trade for 2000–01 was 43.9 mrt, a slight increase over 1999–2000 (43.8 mrt). Imports, at 27.1 mrt, decreased by 3% and exports, at 16.8 mrt, increased by 6% over 1999–2000.

**11.14 COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN BOTANY BAY**

| | Berths | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| | no. | 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 2000–01 was 25.0 mrt, with imports totalling 9.2 mrt and exports totalling 15.8 mrt. Compared to 1999–2000 this was a similar result for imports and an increase of 14.5% for exports.

## 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. The Port of Newcastle is managed by the Newcastle Port Corporation.

A variety of berths are available for the handling of both bulk and general cargoes, as well as unitised and containerised products. Major bulk cargoes include coal, grains and raw materials for the aluminium industry in the Hunter. General cargoes include timber products, 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 2000–01 totalled 73.9mrt, an increase of 1.6% over 1999–2000. Imports totalled 3.4mrt, a decrease of 20% over 1999–2000 and exports totalled 70.4mrt, an increase of 3% over the same period. A competitive world coal market was the major influence on the trade decrease for the period.

### Other ports of NSW

The port of Eden is situated at Twofold Bay in the far south-east corner of the State. It is predominantly a fishing port, however the export of woodchips is also a significant activity. 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 ports of Eden and Yamba in 2000–01 was 0.8 mrt, a decrease of 50% on 1999–2000. Imports totalled 0.06 mrt, a decrease of 33% from 1999–2000 and exports totalled 0.7 mrt, a decrease of 51% over the same period. The port of Eden accounted for 98% of the total trade of the two ports.

## 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 is responsible for 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. Private and public bus operators must be accredited under the *Passenger Transport Act 1990*.

Under the Act, which is administered by the NSW Department of Transport, operators of regular route passenger services enter into a contract that involve minimum service levels, maximum fare scales and service quality standards.

### Railways

The State's railway tracks and services are provided by one statutory authority and two statutory State-owned corporations. The Rail Infrastructure Corporation (RIC) is a statutory corporation that owns and operates the rail track and related infrastructure, administering access to the track by operators of both passenger and freight rail services. The RIC also provides maintenance and other technical services to electrified rail operators.

Rail passenger services are provided by the SRA through CityRail and Countrylink, while government rail freight services are operated by FreightCorp, a statutory State-owned corporation. Other rail freight operators also use the NSW rail track.

CityRail operates urban and inter-urban passenger rail services in the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong regions, on over 2,080 km of track (both electrified and non-electrified). Assets include 301 stations and 1,514 carriages. In 2000–01 there were approximately 285.7 million passenger journeys by CityRail, excluding journeys to the Olympic and Paralympic Games. This was a growth of 2% since 1999–2000.

A further 16.9 million passenger journeys were undertaken on City Rail services during the Olympic and Paralympic Games period. When these additional trips are included there was an increase in journeys of 9% over 1999–2000.

Countrylink markets and operates long distance rail passenger services within NSW, and to Canberra, Melbourne and Brisbane. It also coordinates coach services that connect with these rail services. Countrylink operates 162 rail services and 578 coach services weekly. In 2000–01 there were 2.06 million passenger journeys by Countrylink in NSW, down from 2.36 million in 1999–2000.

FreightCorp, a statutory State-owned corporation, is responsible for 'above-rail' freight operations in NSW. It hauls a range of bulk commodities, including coal, grain and minerals, and carries a range of products, including cement, petroleum and export containers.

FreightCorp also provides maintenance and operational services and hires locomotives to other rail operators. It has a fleet of 301 locomotives and 5,463 wagons. In 2000–01 FreightCorp hauled a total of 89.0 million tonnes, of which 76.3 million tonnes was coal.

**11.15 USE OF NSW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**

| | Units | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Passenger journeys(a) | million | 267.2 | 268.0 | 272.9 | 281.0 | 287.8 |
| Freight | | | | | | |
| Coal | million tonnes | 58.7 | 69.1 | 72.5 | 70.7 | 76.3 |
| Grain and other bulk(b) | million tonnes | 12.0 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 12.4 | 10.1 |
| General freight/intermodal | million tonnes | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| **Total** | **million tonnes** | **72.6** | **82.1** | **85.5** | **85.5** | **89.0** |

(a) Passenger journeys include CityRail and Countrylink services. Excludes Olympic and Paralympic related journeys. (b) Grain and other bulk includes minerals.

*Source: State Rail Authority, FreightCorp.*

## State Government bus services

At 30 June 2001 the STA operated a fleet of 1,926 buses over a network of more than 260 routes. This fleet includes 283 compressed natural gas powered buses, 381 wheelchair accessible buses with ramps and 671 air-conditioned buses.

Passenger journeys on State Government bus services operated by the STA totalled 207.2 million in 2000–01. The effects of the extended holiday period and disruption to scheduled services during the Olympic period are evident in the patronage figures for the 2000–01 period.

**11.16 NSW GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES(a)**

| | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000) | | | | | |
| Sydney | 180 932 | 183 792 | 185 762 | 191 855 | 195 380 |
| Newcastle | 12 962 | 12 915 | 12 570 | 12 304 | 11 866 |
| **Total** | **193 894** | **196 707** | **198 332** | **204 159** | **207 246** |
| VEHICLE KILOMETRES ('000 km) | | | | | |
| Sydney | 67 851 | 69 317 | 70 979 | 74 502 | 77 444 |
| Newcastle | 10 191 | 9 898 | 9 685 | 9 590 | 9 844 |
| **Total** | **78 042** | **79 215** | **80 664** | **84 092** | **87 288** |

(a) Includes charter operations. (b) The 2000–01 financial year covers the 2000 Olympic Games period.

*Source: State Transit Authority.*

During 2000–01 the STA extended and improved services in Sydney's northern suburbs through its acquisition of North and Western bus lines, providing the opportunity for the integration of services between Parramatta and Ryde/Epping commercial centres.

In March 2001 the STA commenced a review of services under the Better Buses program. Focusing on one region at a time, the program is designed to improve bus routes and timetables according to the needs of the local community. The program will be extended to all the STA bus operations in Sydney and Newcastle over the next three years.

### Harbour and river ferry services

The STA operates the majority of Sydney Harbour ferry services as well as a ferry service between Newcastle and Stockton. As at 30 June 2001, the STA had a fleet of 33 vessels of various classes, including three JetCats providing high speed service between Manly and Circular Quay and seven low-wash catamarans mainly servicing the Parramatta River. Three new SuperCat vessels were introduced into service in 2000–01.

Sydney Ferries, operated by the STA, carried 14.9 million ferry passengers over approximately 1.3 million ferry kilometres in 2000–01. The substantial increase in patronage over previous years (12%) is a reflection of the popularity of ferries during the Olympic period. In previous years there has been an annual increase in ferry trips of around 1–2%.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways.

## Use of transport

### Transport to work/study

In March 2000 the majority of people in NSW (70% or 2.0 million) used a car, truck or van to travel to work/study. This was the lowest proportion among all the States and Territories, and lower than the proportion Australia-wide (76%). Public transport, and in particular trains (12% or 353,900) and buses (5% or 158,700), were the next most common forms of transport to work/study in NSW. Across Australia, 7% and 4% respectively of people used these forms of public transport to travel to work/study. NSW was the State with the highest proportion of people using trains to travel to work/study. Being a passenger in a car, truck or van (6%) and walking (5%) were other common methods of travelling to work/study in NSW.

The proportion of people travelling to work/study using a train or bus was higher in Sydney (17% and 7% respectively) when compared to persons living in the Balance of NSW (both 1%). Conversely, people in the Balance of NSW were more likely to drive to work/study in a car, truck or van (81%) when compared to those living in Sydney (65%).

**11.17 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK/STUDY — March 2000**

| | Sydney | Balance of NSW | NSW |
|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % |
| Train | 17.1 | *1.1 | 12.1 |
| Bus | 7.4 | *1.0 | 5.4 |
| Ferry/boat | *0.5 | *0.3 | *0.5 |
| Car/truck/van | | | |
| As driver | 64.7 | 80.9 | 69.8 |
| As passenger | 5.6 | 7.3 | 6.1 |
| *Total* | *70.3* | *88.2* | *75.9* |
| Motorbike or motor scooter | *0.5 | *0.7 | *0.6 |
| Bicycle | *0.2 | 1.8 | *0.7 |
| Walk | 3.6 | 6.5 | 4.5 |
| Other | *0.2 | *0.4 | *0.2 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Environmental Attitudes and Practices Survey, March 2000.*

## Non-use of public transport

Many people who do not use public transport to travel to work/study do have access to public transport. Of those people commuting to work/study two-thirds (1.2 million) stated that bus services were readily available while 48% stated that train services were available. People living in Sydney had greater access to trains (55%) compared to those living in the Balance of NSW (15%). People in NSW had greater access to train services when compared to all people Australia-wide (39%).

In March 2000 among NSW people who did not use public transport over a quarter (27% or 563,700) gave the reason as ‘No service available at all’, compared to over a third (35%) in March 1996. This reason was more commonly cited by people living outside Sydney (52%) than those living within Sydney (14%). ‘No services available at right/convenient time’ (550,200 or 27%) was the second most common cited reason for not using public transport followed by ‘Takes too long’ (421,100 or 20%) and ‘Own vehicle needed before/during/after hours’ (256,900 or 12%).

## Walking or cycling to work/study

In NSW in March 2000, 152,900 people walked or cycled to work/study. The reasons most commonly cited for using these methods of transport were ‘Proximity to work/school/college/university’ (81%) and ‘Exercise/health’ (22%). Only in Victoria did more people cite proximity as a reason for walking or cycling to work/study (85%). NSW and Victoria (both 22%) had a low proportion of people citing exercise or health reasons, when compared to the ACT (75%), the NT (73%) and WA (48%).

Of the people in NSW who did not walk or cycle to work/study in March 2000 the most common reasons cited were: ‘Work/study distance is too far’ (77%); ‘Doesn’t own bicycle’ (13%); ‘Need motor vehicle before/during/after hours’ (11%); ‘Need to carry goods/equipment’ (7%); and ‘Lack of time’ (7%).

**Travel to places other than work/study**

For NSW people undertaking travel to places other than work/study, the most common modes of transport were: as the driver of a car truck or van (82%); as the passenger in a car truck or van (18%); walking (17%); bus (11%); and train (11%).

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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 Sydney ABS office.

# 12 Communication and Information Technology

## Communication

### 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 Federal Government power over communications in Australia. The Federal Government exercises this power as either the full owner or majority owner of some key enterprises (the national broadcasters and Telstra) and as the industry regulator. It is also a major consumer of industry services and products.

As the industry regulator, the Federal Government is responsible for postal, telecommunications and broadcasting services in Australia, with three statutory authorities overseeing aspects of planning and administration of communications. Broadcasting services are planned and regulated by the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). The Australian Communications Authority (ACA) has responsibility for technical regulation, consumer issues and the licensing of telecommunications and radiocommunications around Australia. The ACA also has responsibility for the regulatory aspects associated with new carrier powers and immunities regime and regulatory functions such as consumer codes of practice, electromagnetic emissions, allocation and management of spectrum and universal service. The ACA has responsibility for allocating microwave distribution system licences. The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission regulates the competitive aspects of communications services. State Governments, in general, have limited power in relation to the communications industry. Their primary activity relates to censorship.

The print media are not, generally, subject to direct regulation by either the State or Commonwealth Governments. The Office of Film and Literature Classification, a division of the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, classifies the content of certain types of publications, videos and games by arrangement with the States.

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 (ABC and SBS) and the operations of major print media owners and advertising agencies.

# 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 is evolving 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 on a monopoly basis by government-owned carriers. Until 1991 Telecom and OTC provided domestic and international telecommunications services respectively. AUSSAT, the government-owned satellite operator, also offered a limited domestic service. In 1992 Telecom and OTC were merged to form a single carrier, AOTC, now known as 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 Commonwealth Government ownership.

In 1991, following a Commonwealth Government review, a private enterprise carrier — Optus Communications — was awarded a licence to install and maintain telecommunications infrastructure in competition with the government-owned carriers. The national satellite system formed the basis of the Optus network, along with interconnect arrangements with Telstra. Optus has now rolled out a cable network which provides both pay TV services and local telephony. A third carrier, Vodafone, commenced operations in October 1993, providing digital mobile telephony using the Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) standard in competition with Telstra and Optus.

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 take advantage of volume discounts to resell it at discounted rates.

The regulatory framework, which was introduced with open competition on 1 July 1997, recognises the scope for carriers, service providers and particularly Telstra, to engage in anti-competitive conduct. Consequently, the framework contains a number of important mechanisms built in to facilitate vigorous but fair competition. As of August 2001 a total of 79 telecommunications carriers had been licensed.

## Mobile telecommunications services

Increasing competition in telecommunications has resulted in carriers and service providers regarding much data as commercially sensitive, with the amount of information available to the public being greatly reduced. Despite the lack of data it is clear that the number of people communicating via mobile telephone services is growing rapidly. Mobile telephony uses radio technologies to switch users into the standard telephone network while they are on the move. Standard telephones are most commonly provided on fixed cable infrastructure.

Telstra introduced its analogue MobileNet service in Sydney in 1987. Optus commenced its operations on 31 January 1992. Several new mobile phone carriers (AAPT, Hutchinson {Orange} and One-Tel) entered the market following the 1998 auction, by the Australian Communications Authority (ACA), of radiocommunications spectrum in the 800 MHz and 1.8 GHz bands. Further 1.8 GHz spectrum was auctioned in March 2000.

Third generation (3G) spectrum in the 2GHz bands was auctioned in March 2001. This spectrum was taken up by existing carriers Telstra, C&W Optus, Vodafone and Hutchison, plus newcomers 36 Investments (Australia) Pty Ltd and CKW Wireless Pty Ltd.

Telstra has built a new mobile network based on Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) technology using the 800 MHz spectrum it acquired at the 1998 ACA auctions. This technology has a very similar range to the analogue system and is therefore well suited for use in regional Australia as well as in the cities. Telstra launched this new CDMA service and completed the initial network roll-out during 2000. The analogue network was phased out in October 2000.

Each of the three mobile carriers (Telstra, Optus and Vodafone) have developed their own digital mobile network. One mobile carrier, Hutchinson, is deploying 3G and CDMA networks in the capital cities with roaming agreements for regional areas. Vodafone has recently provided access to the Globalstar satellite service in Australia and this service provides national mobile coverage outside the range of mobile towers. Recently competitive pricing pressures have resulted in consolidation in the industry as evidenced by the withdrawal of One-Tel from the market.

As an indication of the speed of growth in this sector the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts reported that, at 30 June 1995, the total number of mobile phone subscribers in Australia was 2.2 million. By the end of June 2001 the total number of mobile telephone subscribers had increased to approximately 11.2 million. This compares with 10.1 million fixed lines in Australia.

## Households with mobile phones

In 2000 nearly two-thirds of NSW households (62% or 2.4 million) had access to some type of mobile phone. The proportion of households with access to a digital mobile phone in 2000 was 58%, up from 34% in 1998.

## Digital television

The Federal Government has provided for the implementation of digital television broadcasting by the public and commercial networks. Digital broadcasting commenced in January 2001 with simultaneous broadcasting of the existing analogue signal to continue until 2008. This will allow the population to gradually convert to digital TV over time.

The *Broadcasting Services Act 1992* provides for the conversion of all existing analog television broadcasting services to digital transmission. Key features of the digital conversion arrangements include:

- Simulcast of analog and digital signals for at least eight years from the commencement of digital services in an area; and
- Broadcasters are require to provide both standard definition digital (SDTV) and high definition digital (HDTV) broadcasts.

# Information technology

Information technology 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 are becoming increasingly important in the home. As software improves and Internet use increases home computers are becoming tools for communication, education, teleworking, operating home-based businesses and enjoying cultural and recreational activities.

## Household use of home computers

In 2000 1.25 million households (53%) in NSW had access to a home computer. This compares to just over 1.1 million households (47%) in 1999 and 1 million households (44%) in 1998. In the Sydney Statistical Division (SD) over half (57%) of all households had access to a home computer in 2000 compared to 47% of households in the Balance of NSW.

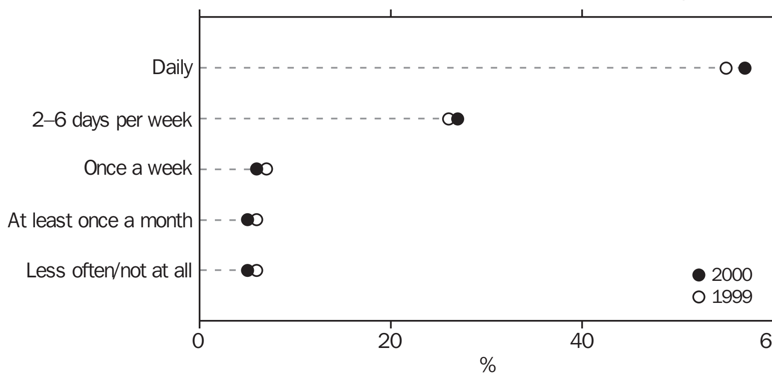
**12.1 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER, By Family Type**

| | Number of households | | | Proportion of households | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| Sydney SD | 670 | 745 | 832 | 48 | 52 | 57 |
| Balance of NSW | 343 | 346 | 418 | 38 | 39 | 47 |
| **Total** | **1 013** | **1 092** | **1 250** | **44** | **47** | **53** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.*

Of the NSW households which had access to a home computer in 2000, 57% used the computer daily while 27% used the computer on between 2–6 days per week.

**12.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER, Frequency of Use**




*Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.*

In 2000, 'couple with dependants' households were the most likely (75%) to have access to a home computer, followed by 'other' households (55%) and 'single parent' households (54%). 'Single person' households were the least likely to have access to a home computer (26%).

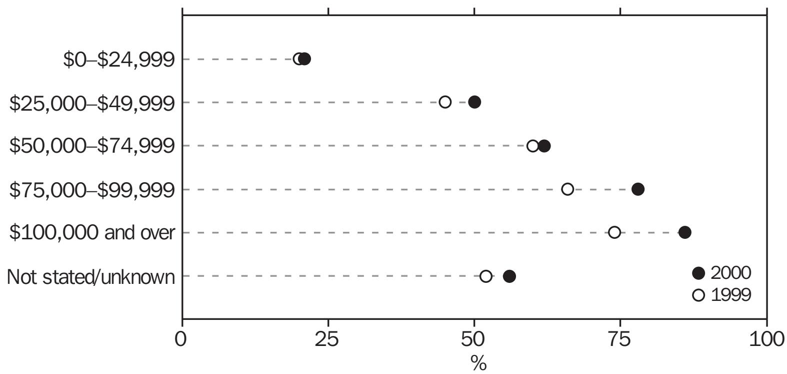
**12.3 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER, By Family Type**

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % |
| Couple | 34 | 38 | 43 |
| Couple with dependants | 67 | 69 | 75 |
| Single parent | 36 | 48 | 54 |
| Single person | 16 | 18 | 26 |
| Other | 53 | 50 | 55 |
| **Total** | **44** | **47** | **53** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.*

As household income increased so did the proportion of households who had access to a home computer. In 2000 21% of NSW households with an income of less than $25,000 had access to a home computer compared to 62% of households with an income of $50,000–$74,999 and 86% of households with an income of $100,000 and over.

**12.4 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER, By Income**




*Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.*

In 2000 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 or over.

Many people who had access to a home computer may also have a range of computer accessories or peripherals. In 2000, of NSW households who had access to a home computer, 88% also had a printer, 78% had a CD-ROM drive, 72% had a modem and 31% had a scanner.

## Household use of the Internet

In 2000 a third of NSW households (785,000) had Internet access at home, up from 22% in 1999 and 18% in 1998. In the Sydney SD 39% of households had Internet access compared to 24% of households in the Balance of NSW.

**12.5 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS**

| | Number of households | | | Proportion of households | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| Sydney SD | 314 | 392 | 569 | 23 | 27 | 39 |
| Balance of NSW | 92 | 129 | 216 | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| **Total** | **406** | **521** | **785** | **18** | **22** | **33** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.*

In NSW 49% of 'couple with dependants' households and 41% of 'other' households had home Internet access. This compared to 14% of 'single parent' households.

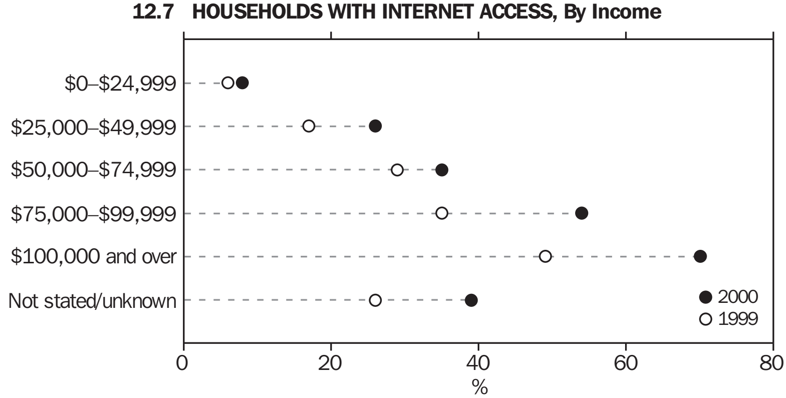
**12.6 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, By Family Type**

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % |
| Couple | 16 | 17 | 26 |
| Couple with dependants | 26 | 36 | 49 |
| Single parent | 10 | 16 | 28 |
| Single person | 5 | 8 | 14 |
| Other | 26 | 25 | 41 |
| **Total** | **18** | **22** | **33** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.*

Households with higher incomes were more likely to have home Internet access. In NSW in 2000 70% of households with an income of $100,000 and over had Internet access at home. This compared to 26% of households with an income of $25,000–$49,999 and 8% of households with an income of less than $25,000.

**12.7 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, By Income**




*Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.*

## Children's use of computers and the Internet

During the 12 months to April 2000, 360,400 NSW children aged 5–14 years (41%) accessed the Internet while 463,800 children (52%) used a computer but not the Internet. Boys and girls were equally likely to use a computer or the Internet. The proportion of children using a computer or accessing the Internet increased with age, from 86% of children aged 5–8 years to 99% of children aged 12–14 years. Younger children were more likely to have used a computer without accessing the Internet. As children grew older they were more likely to both use a computer and access the Internet.

The most common locations in which a computer was used or the Internet accessed were school (respectively 93% and 57%) and home (respectively 74% and 64%).

**12.8 CHILDREN USING COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET, Location of Use, By Age Group — April 2000**

| | 5–8 years | 9–11 years | 12–14 years | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % |
| Computer(a) | | | | | |
| Home | 215.2 | 204.4 | 193.9 | 613.6 | 74.4 |
| Someone else's home | 87.4 | 102.5 | 107.4 | 297.2 | 36.1 |
| School | 271.0 | 261.2 | 232.4 | 764.7 | 92.8 |
| Public library | 17.8 | 40.6 | 54.6 | 113.0 | 13.7 |
| Other places | 8.9 | 11.3 | 16.1 | 36.3 | 4.4 |
| **Total(b)** | **307.5** | **273.1** | **243.6** | **824.2** | **100.0** |
| Internet(c) | | | | | |
| Home | 38.2 | 88.7 | 102.8 | 229.7 | 63.7 |
| Someone else's home | 10.5 | 23.8 | 41.7 | 75.9 | 21.1 |
| School | 24.8 | 80.8 | 98.9 | 204.5 | 56.8 |
| Public library | 0.4 | 4.2 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 6.3 |
| Other places | 1.1 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 13.2 | 3.7 |
| **Total(b)** | **59.3** | **140.9** | **160.2** | **360.4** | **100.0** |

(a) Children aged 5–14 years who used a computer during or outside school hours in the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000. (b) Sum of locations may not add to total because some children used a computer or accessed the Internet in more than one place. (c) Children aged 5–14 years who used the Internet during or outside school hours in the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities Survey, April 2000.*

The activities for which children most commonly used a computer were playing games (84%), school or educational activities (84%) and Internet based activities including email (34%). Some 17% of children used a computer every day while most (57%) used a computer on between 2–6 days per week.

Children accessed the Internet for school or educational activities (84%) as well as to use email or chat rooms (47%) and to browse the Internet for leisure (45%). While nearly half (45%) of children accessed the Internet on between 2–6 days per week, many accessed the Internet on one day a week (22%) or less than one day a week (22%).

## Adults' use of computers and the Internet

During 2000 1.6 million men (69%) and 1.5 million women (62%) in NSW used a computer. This was higher than in 1998 (65% and 58% respectively). Use of a computer was most common among younger people with 87% of people aged 18–24 years using a computer during 2000 compared to 60% of people aged 45–64 years and 19% of people aged 65 years or over. Employed people (82%) were more likely than unemployed people (36%) to use a computer.

Most adults used a computer at home (45%) and at work (44%). Of those people who used a computer at home the most common activities were work-related purposes (55%), personal or family correspondence (42%), learning or study activities (39%) and keeping personal or family records (34%).

**12.9 HOME COMPUTER ACTIVITIES OF ADULTS, By Age — 2000**

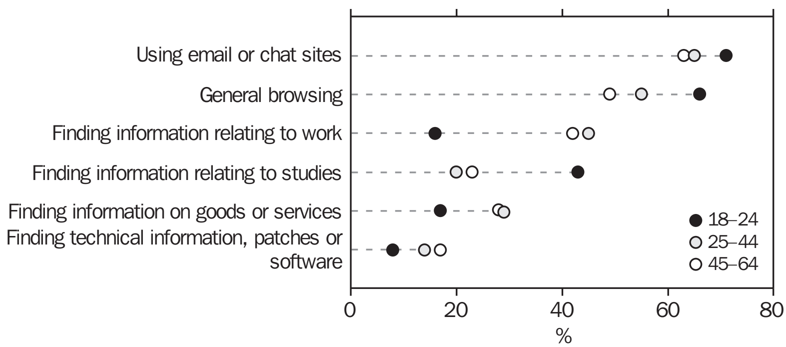
| | Work-related purposes | Personal or family correspondence | Learning or study activities | Keeping personal or family records | Playing games | Hobbies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 18–24 | 36 | 33 | 61 | 22 | 48 | 49 |
| 25–44 | 64 | 42 | 38 | 37 | 31 | 19 |
| 45–64 | 57 | 47 | 29 | 34 | 25 | 17 |
| 65 years or over | *30 | 53 | 32 | 47 | *27 | *15 |
| **Total** | **55** | **42** | **39** | **34** | **32** | **23** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey, 2000.*

During 2000 2.2 million NSW adults (47%) accessed the Internet. This was up from 41% in 1999 and 31% in 1998. Accessing the Internet was most common among people aged 18–24 years (74%) and least common among those aged 65 years or over (12%). People were more likely to access the Internet at home (29%) than at work (23%).

Using email or chat sites (66%) and general browsing (55%) were the most common activities pursued by adults on the Internet.

**12.10 HOME INTERNET ACTIVITIES OF ADULTS(a), By Age — 2000**




(a) Adults may have done more than one activity.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey, 2000.*

## Business use of computers and the Internet

In NSW in 1999–2000 74% of all employing businesses used computers, 55% had Internet access, 16% had a web site or homepage and 16% employed IT staff.

The use of IT increased as the size of the business increased. Businesses that employed 100 or more persons were most likely to utilise computers and the Internet. All of these businesses used computers, 98% had Internet access and 77% had a web site or home page.

The income of a business also reflects its use of computing technology. Almost every business with an income of $5m or more used computers compared to six in ten businesses with an income of less than $100,000.

**12.11 BUSINESS USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(a)(b) — 1999–2000**

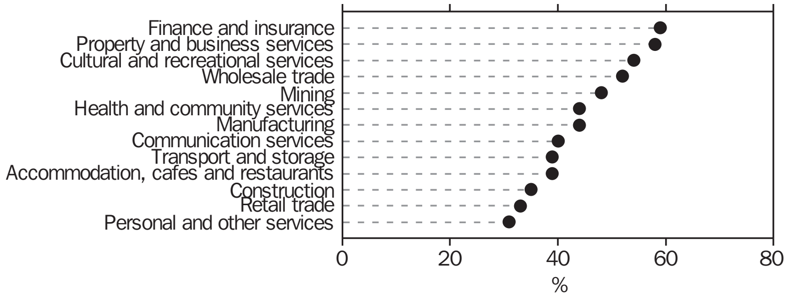
| | Number of businesses | Businesses with IT staff | Businesses with Computers | Businesses with Internet access | Businesses with Web site or home page |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | % | % | % | % |
| Employment size | | | | | |
| 0–4 persons | 155 | 12 | 68 | 49 | 10 |
| 5–19 persons | 64 | 21 | 84 | 64 | 24 |
| 20–99 persons | 12 | 40 | 97 | 84 | 43 |
| 100 or more persons | 2 | 79 | 100 | 98 | 77 |
| Value of annual sales/orders | | | | | |
| Less than $100,000 | 57 | 10 | 60 | 41 | 4 |
| $100,000–$999,999 | 133 | 15 | 74 | 54 | 14 |
| $1m–$4.9m | 33 | 24 | 91 | 72 | 33 |
| $5m or more | 10 | 50 | 99 | 87 | 53 |

(a) Proportions are of all businesses in each category. (b) Head office of business is located in NSW.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Business Use of Information Technology Survey, 1999–2000.*

Increasingly the Internet is being used to facilitate business activities. This may include use of the Internet, or a web site, for activities associated with buying or selling goods or services, banking, recruitment or company promotion. In 1999–2000 45% of businesses in NSW were engaged in Internet business activity. Nearly six in ten businesses involved in the finance and commerce industry and the property business service industry were involved in Internet business activity.

**12.12 BUSINESSES ENGAGED IN INTERNET BUSINESS ACTIVITY(a), By Industry — 1999–2000**




(a) Head office of business is located in NSW.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Business Use of Information Technology Survey, 1999–2000.*

In NSW in 1999–2000 8% of businesses had the ability to engage in Internet commerce (that is they were Internet enabled) while 6% of businesses were actively engaged in Internet commerce (that is they had received sales income from orders placed over the Internet). Three in ten businesses which employed 100 or more people were Internet enabled while two in ten were Internet active. By comparison, of businesses employing 0–4 persons only 7% were Internet enabled while 5% were Internet active.

Other than email and information searches the most common purposes for which businesses used the Internet were accessing government services (44%), banking (36%), marketing and promotion (28%) and selling (29%) and buying (27%) goods and services. In 1999–2000, of businesses who were receiving sales or orders via the Internet, 39% had less than 1% of their annual sales and orders generated from that source while 36% had 5% or more generated from that source.

## Farm use of computers and the Internet

At June 2000 53% of NSW farms used a computer and 31% used the Internet. In March 1999 the respective proportions were 49% and 19%.

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of poultry farms used a computer while 37% used the Internet. By comparison, 50% of Grain, sheep and beef cattle farms used a computer while 29% used the Internet.

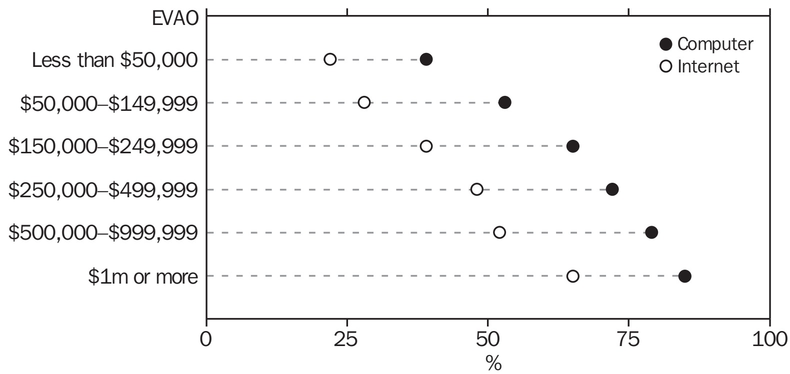
**12.13 FARMS USING A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET, By Broad Industry Group**

| | Using a computer | | Using the Internet | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 1999 | June 2000 | March 1999 | June 2000 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Horticulture and fruit growing | 52 | 58 | 23 | 36 |
| Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming | 47 | 50 | 17 | 29 |
| Dairy cattle farming | 51 | 60 | 14 | 35 |
| Poultry farming | 61 | 64 | 18 | 37 |
| Other livestock farming | 52 | 57 | 24 | 32 |
| Other crop growing | 63 | 67 | 30 | 46 |
| **All farms** | **49** | **53** | **19** | **31** |

*Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (Cat no. 8150.0).*

The proportion of farms using a computer or the Internet increased with the size of the farm (as measured by the estimated value of agricultural operations {EVAO}). Of NSW farms with an EVAO of less than $50,000 (39%) used a computer and 22% used the Internet. This increased to, respectively, 85% and 65% of farms with an EVAO of $1m or more.

**12.14 FARMS USING A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET, By EVAO — June 2000**




*Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 2000 (Cat. no. 8150.0)*

## Internet activity

In NSW at June 2001 there were 266 Internet Service Providers (ISPs), a decrease of 6% (17 ISPs) from the previous quarter. An ISP is an individual or business who offers Internet access services to customers. Over the same period the number of Points of Presence (POPs) (a geographic location where subscribers can access an ISP) also decreased by 6%, from 781 to 736.

At June 2001 there were 142,600 access lines in NSW, a decrease of 9% from March 2001 (157,250). NSW accounted for 30% of the access lines available in Australia (480,600). There were 1.3 million ISP subscribers in NSW at June 2001 which was a small increase from the number of NSW subscribers in the previous quarter (1%).

During the June 2001 quarter NSW subscribers downloaded 392 million megabytes (Mbs) of data, an increase of 16% from the March 2001 quarter (337 million Mbs). On average each NSW subscriber downloaded 301 Mbs of data compared to the Australian average of 288 Mbs. By comparison, the average data downloaded per subscriber was 377 Mbs in the ACT and 202 Mbs in Tasmania.

Sydney SD contained 76% (202) of the State's ISPs, 68% of the State's access lines (97,000) and 40% of the State's POPs (297). Sydney's share of the State's subscribers (72%) was higher than its share of the State population at June 2000 (63%).

The average number of subscribers per access line ranged from 12.3 in the SD of South Eastern to 6.3 in the SDs of Illawarra, Murray and Far West. The average data downloaded per subscriber varied from 483 Mbs for Richmond–Tweed SD to 174 Mbs in Murrumbidgee SD.

**12.15 INTERNET ACTIVITY, By Statistical Division(a) — June Quarter 2001**

| | ISPs(b) | POPs | Access lines | Subscribers | Data downloaded by subscribers | Average number of subscribers per access line(c) | Average data downloaded per subscriber(c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | '000 | million Mbs | no. | Mbs |
| Sydney | 202 | 297 | 96 987 | 943 | 311 | 9.7 | 330 |
| Hunter | 38 | 57 | 9 916 | 76 | 14 | 7.7 | 184 |
| Illawarra | 45 | 64 | 9 493 | 60 | 14 | 6.3 | 233 |
| Richmond–Tweed | 24 | 29 | 2 993 | 29 | 14 | 9.7 | 483 |
| Mid-North Coast | 24 | 68 | 6 455 | 52 | 11 | 8.1 | 212 |
| Northern | 16 | 54 | 3 841 | 31 | 8 | 8.1 | 258 |
| North Western | 15 | 26 | 1 439 | 16 | 3 | 11.1 | 188 |
| Central West | 17 | 37 | 2 705 | 21 | 4 | 7.8 | 190 |
| South Eastern | 19 | 33 | 1 298 | 16 | 3 | 12.3 | 188 |
| Murrumbidgee | 15 | 31 | 1 916 | 23 | 4 | 12.0 | 174 |
| Murray | 22 | 29 | 4 917 | 31 | 6 | 6.3 | 194 |
| Far West | 10 | 11 | 640 | 4 | 1 | 6.3 | 250 |
| **Total** | **266** | **736** | **142 600** | **1 303** | **392** | **9.1** | **301** |

(a) Subscribers and data downloaded has been apportioned to a Statistical Division (SD) according to the location of the POP where the activity took place. (b) ISPs are counted in each SD where that ISP has a presence. (c) Average figures are calculated using actual data as opposed to rounded figures.

*Source: Internet Activity, Australia, June 2001 (Cat no. 8153.0).*

# Broadcasting

The broadcasting sectors operating in NSW are; public funded, commercial, community and subscription (pay TV) broadcasting; subscription narrowcasting and open narrowcasting services. These sectors provide a wide range of information and entertainment services in English and other languages.

Responsibility for planning and licensing broadcasting services in Australia rests with the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). In September 2001 there were 174 radio stations (including national, commercial and community radio) and 24 television stations broadcasting in NSW. The ABA is currently planning additional television and radio services Australia-wide.

Digital television transmissions commenced on 1 January 2001 in metropolitan areas. At September 2001 there were five digital television services transmitting in Sydney and three low powered digital television services transmitting from Stanwell Park, Wollongong. As well, the range of the SBS Canberra digital television service covers parts of NSW such as Yass and Queanbeyan.

The Federal Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts decides broadcasting policy and receives advice from a number of sources, including the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts and the ABA. The Minister's portfolio also includes responsibility for the two national broadcasting organisations; the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). These publicly-funded radio and television broadcasters are established by separate Acts of Federal Parliament and are charged with providing services which meet national information and entertainment needs.

**12.16 BROADCASTING SERVICES IN NSW(a) — September 2001**

| | Radio | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AM and FM | AM | FM | Non-BSB(b) | Total | Television |
| Type of service | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| National | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | 8 | 2 |
| Commercial | — | 36 | 48 | 4 | 88 | (d)22 |
| Community(c) | — | 3 | 75 | — | 78 | — |
| **Total** | **2** | **42** | **126** | **4** | **174** | **24** |

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Four commercial radio services are licensed to broadcast on the non-broadcasting services bands. (c) The television services are licensed as open narrowcasting services. (d) Figures for 2001 are on a different basis from previous years. Figures include stations whose licence area covers part of NSW, as well as remote satellite services.

*Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.*

## National broadcasting

The ABC provides a comprehensive range of services nationally. In NSW it operates one analogue television service, one digital television service (incorporating two programs, ABC TV and ABC Kids) and five radio networks. These radio networks are Local Radio, Radio National, ABC Classic FM, Triple J and NewsRadio. At 30 June 2001 the ABC employed 2,169 staff in full-time equivalent positions in NSW.

12.17 ABC SERVICES — 2001

| | ABC(a) | Self Help(b) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Local Radio (including Metropolitan Radio) | 56 | 5 | 61 |
| Radio National | 50 | 3 | 53 |
| Classic FM | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| Triple J | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| NewsRadio | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Analog TV | 93 | 11 | 104 |
| Digital TV | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| **Total** | **237** | **23** | **260** |

(a) Refers to services transmitted by ABC transmitters. (b) Refers to 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 and two multilingual radio services. The SBS has broadcast sub-titled television programs in more than 60 languages and broadcasts radio programs in 68 languages.

In NSW SBS analogue television is broadcast on 60 transmitters (including four in the ACT) while SBS radio services are broadcast on five transmitters, one FM and one AM in Sydney, one FM in Canberra and one AM in both Newcastle and Wollongong. SBS also broadcasts digital television services in both Canberra and Sydney. Since July 2000 21 new SBS analogue television services have begun transmitting in NSW, including six services which replaced existing self help transmitters.

Regional communities, especially those in isolated areas, may have ABC or SBS services re-transmitted to their local area via the self help scheme. Transmission coverage is usually achieved by using an appropriate satellite decoder and a low power transmitter. There are 23 ABC and 15 SBS community self-help transmitters 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 and 48 FM and four non-broadcasting service band[1] commercial radio services are currently licensed to operate in NSW, including one service which is not operating at present. Of these, five AM and six FM services and one non-broadcasting service band commercial services are licensed to operate in the Sydney metropolitan area while 31 AM and 42 FM services are licensed in regional NSW including the ACT. There are three non-broadcasting service band commercial services that are licensed to serve the whole of Australia including NSW.

In NSW between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 revenue from commercial television broadcasting services and radio broadcasting services increased by 9% and 16% respectively. Expenditure by commercial television services decreased by 8%. Profits of commercial television services increased by more than three times over the period. This substantial change was due to the increase in revenue and decrease in expenditure, as well as a lower than usual profit for 1998–99. Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 profits of commercial radio services rose by more than a half (58%).

**12.18 COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICES(a), Financial Results**

| | Revenue | | | Expenditure | | | Profit | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | Change from 1998–99 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | Change from 1998–99 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | Change from 1998–99 |
| | $m | $m | % | $m | $m | % | $m | $m | % |
| Television | 1 126.1 | 1 229.5 | 9.2 | 1 067.8 | 977.3 | –8.5 | 58.4 | 252.2 | 331.8 |
| Radio | 260.4 | 302.5 | 16.2 | 219.1 | 237.2 | 8.2 | 41.3 | 65.3 | 58.1 |

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

*Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.*

## Narrowcasting

Legislation enacted in 1992 liberalised broadcasting planning and licensing processes. This led to an increase in the number of broadcasting services particularly in the new area of open narrowcasting. Narrowcasting contributed to the availability of a diverse range of radio services which offer entertainment, education and information. Narrowcasting services are generally targeted at limited audiences (such as special interest groups), limited locations (such as arenas and business premises) and special events, or they may provide programs of limited appeal. The majority of open narrowcasting services are tourist information services. Other services include rural, sporting, real estate, racing and religious information.

## Community broadcasting

The community broadcasting sector provides programs for community purposes. The sector is not operated for profit or as part of a profit-making enterprise. 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.

1 Non-broadcasting services operate beyond the AM band but can be picked up by most commercial transmitters. Licences for these services are issued by the Australian Communications Authority.

Community radio groups are encouraged to develop their own radio operating skills and programming schedules and to gain support within the community by providing temporary transmissions of programming. In 2000–01 23 groups in NSW (including two in Sydney) were allocated a temporary community broadcasting licence by the ABA.

Community television commenced operations on a trial basis in April 1994. The trial was scheduled to continue until 31 December 2001. The Department of Communication, Information Technology and the Arts is reviewing whether the community television sector will be guaranteed free access to the spectrum needed to broadcast one standard definition digital channel.

### Pay TV

Pay TV services commenced in NSW in January 1995 via microwave distribution system (MDS) and satellite transmission facilities. In September 1995 pay TV services, delivered via cable, began with the launch of the Optus Vision service. Foxtel, a joint venture between Telstra, News Corp and PBL Ltd., commenced operation of its cable service in October 1995. Since 1992 the ABA has issued 1,748 licences (as at September 2001) for subscription television services.

## Postal services

The Australian Postal Corporation — trading as Australia Post — provides domestic and international postal services. Australia Post is a wholly government-owned enterprise which, in providing postal services, aims to operate commercially and efficiently, making a reasonable return on its assets, and fulfil specific community service obligations. The domestic carriage of letters up to 250g 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 2001 Australia Post employed 13,380 postal service workers in NSW and the ACT. This number represents 37% of all Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,311 post offices, post office agencies and community mail agencies provided Australia Post services throughout NSW and the ACT. The Australia Post delivery network comprised more than 3.1 million delivery points to households and businesses in NSW and the ACT.

**12.19 AUSTRALIA POST MAIL DELIVERY NETWORK(a) — 30 June 2001**

| | Households | Businesses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delivery points | no. | no. | no. |
| Street delivery | 2 383 537 | 158 563 | 2 542 100 |
| Private boxes/locked bags | 223 017 | 151 894 | 374 911 |
| Private and community bags | 6 198 | 684 | 6 882 |
| Roadside delivery | 166 330 | 6 473 | 172 803 |
| Counter delivery | 37 989 | 3 481 | 41 470 |
| **Total** | **2 817 071** | **321 095** | **3 138 166** |

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

*Source: Australia Post.*

# Newspapers

Newspapers have been a major form of communication in the State since the nineteenth century. Excluding national newspapers, there are six main types of newspapers currently published and circulated in NSW: metropolitan dailies, regional dailies, metropolitan Saturday papers, metropolitan Sunday papers, country press weeklies and suburban weeklies.

Over the last five years the number of metropolitan (capital city) dailies in NSW has remained steady at two, the Daily Telegraph and the Sydney Morning Herald. Daily newspaper readership has been in decline for many years, mainly due to the influence of the electronic media. The circulation of metropolitan daily newspapers decreased by 6% between 1997 and 2001. The circulation of country press newspapers dropped by 12% in the same period while circulation of regional daily newspapers was the same in 1997 and 2001. In contrast, metropolitan Sunday newspapers (2%) and suburban newspapers (5%) recorded an increase in circulation between 1997 and 2001.

**12.20 NEWSPAPERS(a) — At 30 June**

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Suburban newspapers(b) | 65 | 67 | 64 | 64 | 70 |
| CIRCULATION ('000) | | | | | |
| Metropolitan (capital city)(c) | | | | | |
| Daily | 672 | 675 | 666 | 646 | 633 |
| Saturday | 761 | 772 | 760 | 741 | 735 |
| Sunday | 1 253 | 1 331 | 1 321 | 1 303 | 1 280 |
| Regional daily(c) | 190 | 188 | 193 | 194 | 190 |
| Country press(d) | 117 | 103 | 106 | 106 | 103 |
| Suburban newspapers(b)(d) | 3 432 | 3 472 | 3 516 | 3 515 | 3 610 |

(a) Excludes National and Australian Capital Territory newspapers. (b) Suburban newspapers include city and country publications audited under that category by the Circulations Audit Board and refer to a reference period ended 31 March. (c) Figures are based on average net paid sales. (d) Figures are based on average net distribution.

*Source: Audit Bureau of Circulations; Circulations Audit Board.*

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*Government Information Technology, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8119.0)

*Household Use of Information Technology, Australia* (Cat. no. 8146.0)

*Information Technology, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8126.0)

*Internet Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8153.0)

*Telecommunications Services, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8145.0)

*Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia* (Cat. no. 8150.0)

*Use of the Internet by Householders, Australia* (Cat. no. 8147.0)

*Year 2000 Problem, Australia* (Cat. no. 8152.0)


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 Sydney ABS office.

# 13 Agriculture

## Development, structure and finance

### Agricultural development

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in 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, making control of water resources essential to the development 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.

Initially, the principal 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 wheat growing, wool growing, the raising of cattle for meat production and, increasingly, cotton growing.

### 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.

Marketing boards control overseas — and some domestic — sales of major agricultural commodities. These bodies include the Australian Wheat Board, the NSW Grains Board, Meat and Livestock Australia and the NSW Meat Industry Authority.

### NSW's share of Australian agriculture

The agriculture, forestry and fishing industries contributed 2.6% of total factor income for the State in 2000–01, the same as for the previous year.

In 2000–01 NSW contributed 26% of Australia's total factor income at current prices for the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries.

NSW accounted for 22% of total agricultural income for Australia in 2000–01, the same as in 1999–2000.

**13.1 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

| | Total factor income, Current prices Agriculture, foresty and fishing | | | Agricultural income(b), Current prices | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NSW(a) | Australia | NSW as a proportion of Australia | NSW(a) | Australia | NSW as a proportion of Australia |
| | $m | $m | % | $m | $m | % |
| 1996–97 | 4 802 | 16 742 | 28.7 | 1 685 | 5 946 | 28.3 |
| 1997–98 | 4 086 | 16 649 | 24.5 | 672 | 4 687 | 14.3 |
| 1998–99 | 4 209 | 17 464 | 24.1 | 720 | 5 219 | 13.8 |
| 1999–2000 | 5 037 | 19 502 | 25.8 | 1 455 | 6 526 | 22.3 |
| 2000–01 | 5 332 | 20 856 | 25.6 | 1 424 | 6 459 | 22.0 |

(a) ACT is excluded for Total factor income, but included for Agricultural income. (b) Gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred (including depreciation, compensation of employees, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid).

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

## Value of commodities produced

Estimates of the value of agricultural commodities produced have been calculated using commodity data, mainly from the Agricultural Commodity Survey, and prices relating to the marketing of agricultural commodities. The gross value of agricultural commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. The local value is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production. It has been derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value.

In the year ended 30 June 2000 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced in NSW was $7,936m. 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 2000 the gross value of crops (including pastures and grasses) was $4.6b, up 3% on the year ended 31 March 1999. Over the same period the gross value of wheat rose 33% to $1.5b and canola rose 11% to $266m, with these two crops being the major contributors to the overall increase. These increases were partially offset by falls in rice (down 13% to $289m) and grain sorghum (down 24% to $95.8m). Wheat ($1.5b) was the most valuable crop in NSW followed by cotton ($834m).

For the year ended 30 June 2000 the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals in NSW was $1.9b, up 6% from the year ended 30 June 1999. Increases were recorded in cattle and calves (up 12% to $1.1b) and pigs (up 24% to $215m), while falls were recorded in sheep and lambs (down 10% to $231m) and poultry (down 5% to $389m).

The estimate of gross value of livestock products remained steady for the year ended 30 June 2000 at $1.4b. Since the year ended 30 June 1999 there were slight decreases in the gross values of wool, honey and beeswax which were offset by increases in the gross values of milk and eggs.

**13.2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED**

| | Gross value | | | Local value | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998(a) | 1999(a) | 2000(b) | 1998(a) | 1999(a) | 2000(b) |
| | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| Crops (including pastures and grasses) | 4 302 | 4 471 | 4 610 | 3 674 | 3 834 | 3 962 |
| Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(c) | 1 724 | 1 796 | 1 898 | 1 756 | 1 637 | 1 736 |
| Livestock products(d) | 1 656 | 1 433 | 1 429 | 1 587 | 1 366 | 1 361 |
| **Total** | **(e). .** | **(e). .** | **7 936** | **(e). .** | **(e). .** | **7 059** |

(a) Reference period for crops, pastures and grasses is the year ended 31 March. Reference period for livestock slaughterings and other disposals and livestock products is the year ended 30 June. (b) Reference period for all commodities is the year ended 30 June. (c) Includes the value of goat slaughterings. (d) Includes the value of goat products. (e) Totals are not available for this year as it is incorrect to add figures based on different time periods.

*Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).*

## Financial performance

In 1999–2000 there were 30,100 agricultural enterprises in NSW with a net worth of $33.2b, a slight increase on the previous year. The agricultural industry class which made the highest contribution to net worth was the grain/sheep and grain/beef industry (22% of total net worth) followed by grain (14%) and sheep/beef (13%) farming enterprises.

In 1999–2000 agricultural enterprises in NSW had an average turnover of $280,600, compared with $260,000 in 1998–99. Average turnover for all Australian agricultural enterprises was $274,800. In NSW average turnover was highest in the cotton industry, at $2,138,700 per enterprise, and lowest in the sheep industry, at $136,314 per enterprise.

The profit margin of NSW agricultural enterprises was 24% compared with 17% the previous year. The fruit industry had the highest profit margin at 36%.

At 30 June 2000 NSW agricultural enterprises owed an average of $248,800, up 7% on the previous year. The average gross debt for all Australian agricultural enterprises was $252,300.

**13.3 SELECTED AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS(a)**

| | Aggregates | | Average value per agricultural enterprise | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 |
| | $m | $m | $'000 | $'000 |
| Current | | | | |
| Turnover | 7 538.8 | 8 460.7 | 260.0 | 280.6 |
| Less Purchases and selected expenses | 4 477.9 | 4 577.2 | 154.4 | 151.8 |
| *Value added(b)* | *3 342.8* | *4 285.8* | *115.3* | *142.2* |
| Less Rates, taxes and other expenses | 628.3 | 678.0 | 21.7 | 22.4 |
| *Adjusted value added(b)* | *2 714.5* | *3 607.8* | *93.6* | *119.7* |
| Less Wages, salaries and supplements | 764.9 | 787.3 | 26.4 | 26.1 |
| *Gross operating surplus(b)* | *1 949.6* | *2 820.5* | *67.2* | *93.6* |
| Less Interest and rent paid | 463.9 | 553.0 | 16.0 | 18.3 |
| Plus Interest and rent received | 93.1 | 132.3 | 3.2 | 4.4 |
| **Cash operating surplus(c)** | **1 276.9** | **1 985.1** | **44.0** | **65.8** |
| Net capital expenditure | 700.0 | 582.7 | 24.1 | 19.3 |
| Assets | | | | |
| Value of assets | 39 449.4 | 40 655.1 | 1 360.5 | 1 348.5 |
| Less Gross indebtedness | 6 758.3 | 7 499.7 | 233.1 | 248.8 |
| **Net worth** | **32 691.1** | **33 155.4** | **1 127.4** | **1 099.7** |
| | no. | no. | — | — |
| Agricultural enterprises | 28 996 | 30 149 | . . | . . |

(a) Excludes estimates for multi-State farm businesses. Includes the ACT. (b) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (c) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Finance Survey.*

## Land use

There were an estimated 43,700 establishments in NSW with agricultural activity according to the 1999–2000 Agricultural Commodity Survey. These establishments occupied a total area of 62.1 million hectares. The Statistical Division (SD) with the greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity was Northern SD (6,800 establishments) followed by Central West SD (5,800) and Murrumbidgee SD (5,000).

In the year ended 30 June 2000 the SDs with the largest area devoted to agricultural activity were North Western SD (17.9 million hectares), Far West SD (12.2 million hectares) and Murray SD (8.0 million hectares).

Northern SD had the largest area devoted to crops and Central West SD had the largest area devoted to growing sown pastures. Central West SD had the largest number of sheep and lambs, Murray SD had the largest number of dairy cattle and Northern SD had the largest number of beef cattle.

**13.4 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS — Year Ended 30 June 2000**

| Statistical Division | Establishments | Area of holding | Crops(a) | Native or naturalised pasture | Sown pasture(b) | Sheep and lambs | Dairy cattle(c) | Beef cattle |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Sydney | 2 103 | 123 | 10 | 41 | *22 | **32 | 16 | 36 |
| Hunter | 3 093 | 1 376 | 61 | 427 | 231 | 633 | 76 | 492 |
| Illawarra | 983 | 136 | **5 | *28 | 71 | **57 | 47 | 48 |
| Richmond–Tweed | 3 294 | 412 | 45 | 108 | 43 | **1 | 43 | 232 |
| Mid-North Coast | 3 338 | 797 | 26 | 155 | 105 | **5 | 74 | 308 |
| Northern | 6 783 | 7 664 | 1 536 | 1 715 | 1 056 | 6 571 | 14 | 1 563 |
| North Western | 4 352 | 17 919 | 1 368 | *3 026 | 869 | 8 068 | 7 | 761 |
| Central West | 5 819 | 5 383 | 1 045 | 872 | 1 494 | 8 642 | 11 | 598 |
| South Eastern | 4 543 | 2 781 | 159 | 573 | 1 006 | 6 668 | 51 | 402 |
| Murrumbidgee | 4 953 | 5 290 | 1 090 | 1 467 | 828 | 6 454 | 8 | 488 |
| Murray | 4 089 | 8 039 | 753 | 1 387 | 672 | 4 243 | 93 | 504 |
| Far West | 304 | 12 172 | 16 | *1 104 | — | 2 030 | — | 98 |
| **New South Wales** | **43 654** | **62 093** | **6 114** | **10 904** | **6 397** | **43 405** | **440** | **5 531** |

(a) Area used for cropping excludes pastures and grasses. (b) Includes lucerne. (c) Excludes house cows.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.*

# Crops and pastures

## General

In New South Wales during the year ended 30 June 2000, 6.1 million hectares of land were used for cropping while 6.4 million hectares were sown for pasture.

Wheat, oats and barley are grown predominantly west of the Great Dividing Range, extending along the centre of the State from Northern SD down to Murray SD.

Cotton in NSW 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 three areas; the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation Area, in the Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs. NSW accounts for almost all the Australian crop.

Oilseeds and grain legumes are grown mainly in the south of the State in Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs or in the north in the Northern and Richmond–Tweed SDs.

Sugarcane is grown in the north of the State on the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond rivers in the Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast SDs. Although accounting for only 7% of Australian production, sugarcane growing is an important agricultural activity in these regions. NSW crops have a two year growth period in comparison to the Queensland varieties which 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 mainly grown in the Central, Murray and Murrumbidgee SDs.

Citrus, pome and stone fruit are mainly grown in the Sydney, Central West, South Eastern, Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs. Other fruits and nuts are mainly grown in the Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast SDs. Grapes are concentrated in the Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs.

Estimates in this chapter relating to area, production of crops, numbers of livestock and land use practices are based on information obtained from the Agricultural Commodity Survey (ACS) conducted at 30 June 2000. Prior to 2000 information was obtained for the period ending 31 March. The collection period has been changed to 30 June to better align with other ABS surveys.

## Principal crops

**13.5 PRINCIPAL CROPS**

| | Establishments(a) | | Area(b) | | Production | | Yield | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998–99(c) | 1999–2000(d) | 1998–99(c) | 1999–2000(d) | 1998–99(c) | 1999–2000(d) | 1998–99(c) | 1999–2000(d) |
| | no. | no. | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 t | '000 t | t/ha | t/ha |
| Cereals for grain | | | | | | | | |
| Barley | 4 770 | 3 988 | 638 | 476 | 1 247 | 1 040 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Sorghum | 1 083 | 1 066 | 216 | 200 | 822 | 804 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Maize | 299 | 280 | 27 | 22 | 186 | 178 | 7.0 | 8.1 |
| Oats | 7 020 | 3 939 | 354 | 160 | 669 | 284 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Rice | 1 473 | 1 410 | 148 | 131 | 1 357 | 1 084 | 9.2 | 8.3 |
| Triticale | 2 243 | 2 169 | 143 | 129 | 324 | 373 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| Wheat | 10 764 | 11 307 | 3 174 | 3 425 | 6 563 | 8 602 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Legumes | | | | | | | | |
| Lupins for grain | 1 712 | 2 043 | 106 | 135 | 175 | 240 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Field peas for grain | 308 | 371 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Oilseeds | | | | | | | | |
| Canola | 3 031 | 3 590 | 372 | 515 | 623 | 827 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Soybean | 702 | 561 | 30 | 32 | 58 | 59 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Sunflower | 342 | 202 | 79 | 41 | 103 | 61 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Other crops | | | | | | | | |
| Sugarcane (cut for crushing) | 548 | 489 | 20 | 20 | 2 555 | 2 493 | 126.0 | 123.8 |
| Cotton | 561 | 465 | 292 | 263 | (e)393 | (e)416 | (e)1.3 | (e)1.6 |

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. (b) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. (c) Year ended 31 March. (d) Year ended 30 June. (e) Production and yield refers to lint cotton only.

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.*

### Wheat

Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the production of wheat increased by 31% to 8.6 million tonnes. This was a result of the increased area planted, up 8% to 3.4 million hectares, and the increased yield per hectare, from 2.1 tonnes to 2.5 tonnes.

**13.6 WHEAT FOR GRAIN(a)**

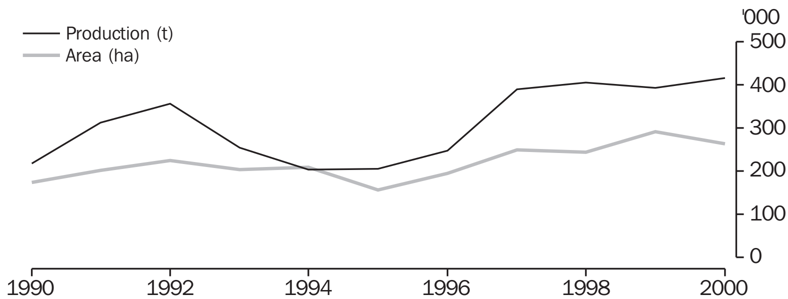

(a) Data for years prior to 2000 is for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 is for the year ended 30 June.

*Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data avaiable on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.*

## Cotton

Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the area sown to produce cotton lint in NSW fell by 10% to 262,700 hectares. The production of seed cotton increased by 13% to 1.2 million tonnes as the yield increased from 3.6 to 4.6 tonnes per hectare.

**13.7 RAW COTTON(a)**




(a) Data for years prior to 2000 is for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 is for the year ended 30 June.

*Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.*

## Rice

The area planted to rice decreased by 11% to 131,000 hectares between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. Yield decreased from 9.2 tonnes to 8.3 tonnes per hectare and the production of 1.1 million tonnes was 20% lower than the previous season.

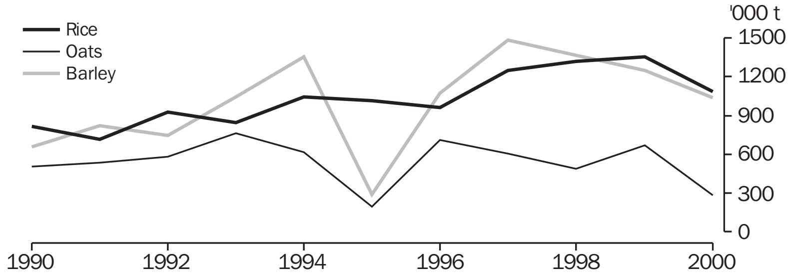
## Oats

Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the area of oats sown for grain decreased by 55% to 160,000 hectares. Production decreased by 58% to 284,000 tonnes with yield falling slightly from 1.9 tonnes per hectare to 1.8 tonnes.

## Barley

The area sown to barley decreased by 25% to 476,000 hectares between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. Production decreased by 17% to 1.0 million tonnes although the yield rose slightly from 2.0 tonnes per hectare to 2.2 tonnes.

**13.8 RICE, OATS AND BARLEY, Production of Grain(a)**




(a) Data for years prior to 2000 is for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 is for the year ended 30 June.

*Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.*

## Oilseeds

The principal oilseed crops in NSW is canola accounting for 84% of the total area planted to oilseeds. Sunflower and soybeans are also significant oilseed crops. All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing which are widely used as a livestock feed.

In 1999–2000 there were 613,000 hectares planted to oilseed crops, producing 968,000 tonnes of oilseed. Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the area planted to canola increased by 38% to 515,000 hectares while production increased by 33% to 826,800 tonnes.

## Sugarcane

In 1999–2000 the area of sugarcane cut for crushing was 20,000 hectares. Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the yield of sugarcane fell from 126 tonnes per hectare to 124 tonnes and there was a small decline in production (down 2% to 2.6 million tonnes).

## Grain legumes

Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the area sown to legumes increased. Most of this increase was due to increased planting of lupins for grain, up 27% to 135,000 hectares, with some 240,000 tonnes of lupins produced in 1999–2000.

# Pastures

To improve their nutritional value for stock — especially beef cattle — pastures can be sown with lucerne, clovers, medics and grasses, or cereal grains, the most common being oats, wheat and barley. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products and lead to a decrease in soil erosion and an improvement in soil quality.

The area of sown pastures in NSW at 30 June 2000 was 6.4 million hectares, representing a 14% increase from 31 March 1999.

In 1999–2000, 249,000 hectares of pasture, cereal and other crops were cut to produce 964,000 tonnes of hay. Pure lucerne accounted for 86,000 hectares of pasture and produced 381,000 tonnes of hay.

**13.9 HAY**

| | Establishments(a) | | Area(b) | | Production | | Yield | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998–99(c) | 1999–2000(d) | 1998–99(c) | 1999–2000(d) | 1998–99(c) | 1999–2000(d) | 1998–99(c) | 1999–2000(d) |
| | no. | no. | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 t | '000 t | t/ha | t/ha |
| Crops cut for hay | | | | | | | | |
| Cereal crops for hay | 3 691 | 2 065 | 97 | 50 | 410 | 183 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Non-cereal crops for hay | 260 | 100 | 7 | 3 | 29 | 10 | 4.1 | 3.2 |
| Pasture and grasses cut for hay | | | | | | | | |
| Lucerne | 3 736 | 3 791 | 92 | 86 | 406 | 381 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Other | 5 135 | 4 686 | 152 | 110 | 527 | 390 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| *Total* | *7 855* | *7 695* | *245* | *196* | *933* | *771* | *3.8* | *3.9* |

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. (b) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. (c) Year ended 31 March. (d) Year ended 30 June.

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).*

## Vegetables

Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the area used for growing vegetables in NSW decreased by 21% to 17,631 hectares.

Potatoes are the principal vegetable crop grown in NSW. Potatoes accounted for 37% of the total vegetable growing area in the State during 1999–2000 with 156,400 tonnes being produced. Other significant vegetable crops grown were tomatoes (60,400 tonnes), onions (34,700 tonnes), pumpkins (20,800 tonnes), rockmelon and cantaloupe (16,400 tonnes), carrots (15,500 tonnes), sweetcorn (14,300 tonnes) and mushrooms (13,000 tonnes).

**13.10 VEGETABLES(a)**

| | Establishments | | Area | | Production | | Yield | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1999(b) | 2000(c) | 1999(b) | 2000(c) | 1999(b) | 2000(c) | 1999(b) | 2000(c) |
| | no. | no. | ha | ha | t | t | t/ha | t/ha |
| Asparagus | 19 | 17 | 274 | *216 | 901 | *953 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| Beans, French and runner | 63 | 72 | 339 | 351 | *627 | 1 273 | *1.8 | 3.6 |
| Beetroot | 19 | *10 | 20 | ** | 696 | *1 176 | 34.0 | ** |
| Broccoli | 69 | *58 | 535 | 414 | 2 364 | 2 106 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| Cabbages | 140 | *137 | 422 | 315 | 10 721 | 11 189 | 25.4 | 35.5 |
| Capsicums, chillies and peppers | 101 | 45 | 157 | 130 | 1 585 | 901 | 10.1 | 7.0 |
| Carrots | 28 | *12 | 706 | 441 | 19 378 | 15 536 | 27.4 | 35.2 |
| Cauliflowers | 134 | *93 | *697 | *443 | *11 908 | *11 256 | 17.1 | 25.4 |
| Cucumbers | 159 | *111 | 561 | 541 | 5 475 | 9 635 | 9.8 | 17.8 |
| Green peas (sold in pod) | 21 | 33 | **396 | 135 | *199 | *133 | **0.5 | *1.0 |
| Lettuce | 178 | 118 | *1 223 | 611 | 27 706 | 11 820 | 22.6 | 19.3 |
| Marrow, squash and zucchini | 177 | 142 | *341 | 231 | 1 631 | 1 329 | *4.8 | 5.8 |
| Melons | | | | | | | | |
| Rock and cantaloupe | 54 | *87 | 1 013 | 771 | 21 470 | 16 382 | 21.2 | 21.2 |
| Water | 90 | *139 | 513 | 613 | 7 375 | 7 667 | 14.4 | 12.5 |
| Mushrooms | 41 | 42 | *42 | 46 | *12 483 | 13 046 | 296.9 | 283.6 |
| Onions, white and brown | 37 | *25 | 1 276 | 855 | 41 063 | 34 732 | 32.2 | 40.6 |
| Parsnips | 9 | *— | 38 | *10 | 700 | *200 | 18.5 | 20.0 |
| Potatoes | 228 | 212 | 6 884 | 6 342 | 162 098 | 156 391 | 23.5 | 24.7 |
| Pumpkins | 303 | 195 | 2 058 | 1 373 | 22 082 | 20 751 | 10.7 | 15.1 |
| Sweet corn | 65 | 61 | 2 228 | 1 371 | 36 649 | 14 258 | 16.5 | 10.4 |
| Tomatoes | 232 | 175 | 1 482 | 1 168 | 61 282 | 60 344 | 41.4 | 51.7 |
| **Total** | **1 246** | **1 166** | **21 940** | **17 361** | **n.a.** | **n.a.** | **n.a.** | **n.a.** |

(a) For human consumption. (b) Year ended 31 March. (c) Year ended 30 June.

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.*

## Fruit

Major fruit crops in NSW include citrus, grapes, pome, bananas and stone fruit. There has been a trend in recent years towards a more diverse range of fruit crops, with expansion in the tropical and sub-tropical, berry and nut industries. The following section presents statistics on fruit production in NSW. It should be noted that statistics are based on trees aged six years and over.

**13.11 TREE FRUIT(a)**

| | Establishments | | Trees | | Production | | Yield | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1999(b) | 2000(c) | 1999(b) | 2000(c) | 1999(b) | 2000(c) | 1999(b) | 2000(c) |
| | no. | no. | '000 | '000 | t | t | kg/tree | kg/tree |
| Citrus | | | | | | | | |
| Lemons and limes | 236 | 237 | 127 | 92 | 6 251 | 5 266 | 49.3 | 57.3 |
| Mandarins | 311 | 292 | 139 | 160 | 5 589 | 7 946 | 40.2 | 49.6 |
| Oranges | 955 | 983 | 3 210 | 3 750 | 181 821 | 237 698 | 56.6 | 63.4 |
| Pome | | | | | | | | |
| Apples | 233 | 219 | 1 528 | 1 406 | 68 175 | 66 992 | 44.6 | 47.7 |
| Pears (excluding Nashi) | 98 | 101 | 51 | 54 | 1 920 | 1 759 | 38.0 | 32.7 |
| Stone | | | | | | | | |
| Cherries | 210 | 282 | 436 | 495 | 2 845 | 2 923 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Nectarines | 364 | 401 | 413 | 411 | 11 794 | 12 411 | 28.6 | 30.2 |
| Peaches | 449 | 447 | 633 | 634 | 15 082 | 18 364 | 23.8 | 29.0 |
| Plums and prunes | 306 | 395 | 415 | 538 | 8 680 | 8 031 | 20.9 | 14.9 |
| Other fruit | | | | | | | | |
| Avocadoes | 286 | 304 | 90 | 108 | 3 678 | 4 908 | 40.8 | 45.5 |
| Nuts | | | | | | | | |
| Macadamia | 412 | 445 | 1 433 | 1 534 | 11 275 | 15 504 | 7.9 | 10.1 |

(a) Number of establishments, number of trees and yield are based on trees aged six years and over. (b) Year ended 31 March. (c) Year ended 30 June.

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.*

## Citrus

Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit grown in NSW, in terms of both number of trees and production. In 1999–2000 total production of oranges amounted to 237,700 tonnes, an increase of 31% since 1998–99, while the number of tree increased by 17% to 3.8 million. Valencia is the main variety of orange grown in NSW accounting for 65% of total production.

## Pome

Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. In 1999–2000 there were 1.4 million apple trees in NSW which produced 67,000 tonnes of apples. Both the number of trees and the apple production were down slightly from 1998–99.

There were 54,000 pear trees (excluding nashi) in NSW in 1999–2000 which produced 1,800 tonnes of fruit.

## Stone

Peaches are the principal stone fruit produced in NSW. During 1999–2000 18,400 tonnes of peaches were produced from 634,000 trees. This was an increase in production of 22% since 1998–99, and is due to an increase in yield from 23.8 kilograms to 29.0 kilograms per tree. Peaches grown for the fresh market accounted for over two-thirds (69%) of production with the remainder (31%) being grown for processing.

Other major stone fruits produced in NSW were plums, prunes, nectarines and cherries.

## Nuts

Macadamia nuts were the principal nut crop grown in NSW and accounted for 91% of all nut trees in 1999–2000. Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the number of macadamia nut trees increased by 7% to 1.5 million, while production increased by 38% to 15,500 tonnes. Other nut crops grown in NSW were almonds and pecans.

## Grapes

In 1999–2000 the area of bearing vines under cultivation was 26,100 hectares, which represented a 16% increase over 1998–99. These vines produced 288,000 tonnes of wine grapes, 24,500 tonnes of grapes for drying and 14,200 tonnes of table and other grapes. Total production for 1999–2000 rose by 8% to 327,600 tonnes.

During 1999–2000 nearly two-thirds (63%) of grapes grown in NSW were white grapes with the remainder being red grapes.

**13.12 GRAPES**

| | 1999(a) | 2000(b) |
|---|---|---|
| AREA OF VINES AT HARVEST (ha) | | |
| Bearing | 22 525 | 26 058 |
| Not yet bearing | 6 219 | 6 211 |
| **Total** | **28 744** | **32 269** |
| GRAPE PRODUCTION(c) (t) | | |
| Winemaking | 270 236 | 287 968 |
| Drying | 19 137 | 24 509 |
| Table and other | 14 128 | 14 155 |
| **Total** | **303 501** | **326 632** |
| Yield (t/ha)(d) | 13.5 | 12.5 |

(a) Year ended 31 March. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Fresh weight. (d) Yield represents the quantity of grapes produced per hectare of bearing vines.

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).*

## Plantation and other fruit

The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by the growing of bananas. During 1999–2000, 34,200 tonnes were cut from a total of 2,500 hectares of bearing trees. Other fruits produced in NSW include blueberries, raspberries, strawberries and kiwifruit.

**13.13 BERRY AND TROPICAL FRUIT**

| | Establishments(a) | | Area(a) | | Production | | Yield | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1999(b) | 2000(c) | 1999(b) | 2000(c) | 1999(b) | 2000(c) | 1999(b) | 2000(c) |
| | no. | no. | ha | ha | t | t | t/ha | t/ha |
| Bananas | 602 | 521 | 2 856 | 2 494 | 34 406 | 34 213 | 12.0 | 13.7 |
| Blueberries | 43 | *47 | *335 | 338 | 1 331 | 1 434 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| Strawberries | 34 | *17 | *24 | *10 | *186 | *118 | 7.9 | 11.8 |

(a) Based on bearing area. (b) Year ended 31 March. (c) Year ended 30 June.

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).*

# Livestock and livestock products

## General

The climate, terrain and vegetation of NSW are well suited for breeding and grazing of livestock. The early economic progress of the State was clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry.

Sheep grazing continues to be the main livestock activity across the State. Beef cattle are also found in all Statistical Divisions (SDs) of NSW.

Dairying is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the State, with the main areas being the Mid-North Coast and Hunter SDs.

Pigs are mainly raised in Murray, Central West and Richmond–Tweed SDs. Poultry raising is largely confined to the Sydney, Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Northern SDs.

## Sheep

The Merino is still the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is essentially 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 the Australian breeds, such as Corriedale and Polwarth, are suited to the production of both meat and fleece.

At 30 June 2000 there were 43.4 million sheep on 18,600 establishments. The State's total flock increased by 7% since 31 March 1999.

**13.14 SHEEP**

| | 1998(a) | 1999(a) | 2000(b) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Sheep (1 year and over) | | | |
| Breeding ewes | 19 373 | 19 910 | 20 339 |
| All other sheep | 10 693 | 10 461 | 11 403 |
| *Total sheep (1 year and over)* | *30 065* | *30 371* | *31 742* |
| Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year) | 10 755 | 10 211 | 11 663 |
| **Total sheep and lambs** | **40 821** | **40 583** | **43 405** |

(a) At 31 March. (b) At 30 June.

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.*

## Lambing

The greater part of lambing in NSW takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes are reserved for autumn lambing. Seasonal changes, availability of fodder, and estimated returns for lambs' wool and prime lambs for slaughter play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and the number of lambs marked. These factors can cause wide variations in the natural increase of the State's flock.

In 1999–2000 the lambing percentage was 87%, compared to 78% in the year ended 31 March 1999. The number of lambs marked increased by 19% to 16.0 million during 1999–2000.

**13.15 LAMBING PERCENTAGES(a)(b)**


(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated. (b) Date prior to 2000 is for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 is for the year ended 30 June.

*Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).*

## Wool production

Most wool produced in NSW is exported as greasy wool though there has been increasing initial processing undertaken locally prior to export. Variations in the value of wool have resulted from fluctuations in the internationally influenced market and changes in the level of local production.

During 1999–2000, 43.7 million sheep and lambs were shorn. The 201,200 tonnes of greasy wool produced included wool sold and unsold. The average wool clip for this period was 4.6 kilograms.

During 2000–01 brokers and dealers receivals of taxable wool in NSW decreased by 3% from the previous year to 184,800 tonnes.

**13.16 RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL(a)(b) — Greasy Wool Basis**

| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | t | t | t |
| Wool received by brokers(c) | 149 775 | 160 110 | 158 086 |
| Wool received by dealers | 31 937 | 30 288 | 26 715 |
| **Total wool received** | **181 712** | **190 399** | **184 801** |

(a) Excludes wool received by brokers and dealers on which tax has already been paid by other dealers (private buyers) or brokers. (b) Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). (c) Relates to data reported by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers (NCWSB).

*Source: ABS data available on request, Wool Receivals and Purchases Survey.*

## Mutton and lamb

In 2000–01 there were 5.9 million sheep slaughtered for human consumption producing 126,800 tonnes of mutton. This was an increase of 9% and 7% respectively over 1999–2000.

There were 4.2 million lambs slaughtered in 2000–01 to produce 82,900 tonnes of lamb meat. This represented an increase since 1999–2000 of 4% in both the number of lambs slaughtered and the lamb meat produced.

**13.17 SHEEP SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED**

| | Unit | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Animals slaughtered | | | | |
| Sheep | '000 | 5 583 | 5 386 | 5 857 |
| Lambs | '000 | 3 913 | 4 059 | 4 203 |
| Meat produced | | | | |
| Mutton | t | 117 416 | 118 947 | 126 835 |
| Lamb | t | 77 138 | 80 016 | 82 908 |

(a) For human consumption.

*Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 2001 (Cat. no. 7215.0).*

## Milk cattle

At 30 June 2000 the State's commercial dairy herd was 440,000 head, down 1% from 31 March 1999. Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle declined by 11% to 2,300.

**13.18 MILK CATTLE**

| | 1998(a) | 1999(a) | 2000(b) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Cows in milk and dry | 266 | 282 | 276 |
| Other | 163 | 163 | 163 |
| **Total milk cattle(c)** | **429** | **445** | **440** |

(a) At 31 March. (b) At 30 June. (c) Excludes house cows and heifers.

*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 2000–01 there were 1,330 million litres of whole milk received in NSW, a decrease of 5% on the previous year.

Butter/butteroil production decreased by 43% to 2,100 tonnes. The large decrease in butter/butteroil production was a result of the closure and relocation of the production facility during the year.

Cheese production decreased by nearly a fifth (19%) to 20,900 tonnes in 2000–01. As in previous years this was not sufficient to meet local demand and appreciable quantities were imported from interstate and overseas.

**13.19 PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS**

| | Unit | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whole milk(a) | million L | 1 286 | 1 395 | 1 330 |
| Butter/butteroil | t | 4 095 | 3 688 | 2 091 |
| Cheese | t | 24 163 | 25 708 | 20 939 |

(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: Australian Dairy Corporation.*

## Meat cattle

At 30 June 2000 the meat cattle herd in NSW was 5.5 million, a decrease of 5% since 31 March 1999. Over the same period the number of establishments raising beef cattle increased by 3% to 26,800.

**13.20 MEAT CATTLE**

| | 1998(a) | 1999(a) | 2000(b) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Bulls(c) | 124 | 120 | 116 |
| Calves (under one year)(d) | 1 764 | 1 689 | 1 542 |
| Cows and heifers (one year and over) | 2 863 | 2 859 | 2 801 |
| Other cattle (one year and over)(e) | 1 171 | 1 178 | 1 071 |
| **Total meat cattle and calves** | **5 922** | **5 846** | **5 531** |

(a) At 31 March. (b) At 30 June. (c) Used or intended for service. (d) Including vealers. (e) Other cattle for meat production (i.e. steers, bullocks, etc.).

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).*

## Beef and veal

In 2000–01, 1.9 million cattle and calves were slaughtered for human consumption. Since 1999–2000 beef and veal production increased minimally to 446,000 tonnes.

**13.21 CATTLE SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED**

| | Unit | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Animals slaughtered | | | | |
| Cattle | '000 | 1 895 | 1 725 | 1 697 |
| Calves | '000 | 243 | 211 | 226 |
| Meat produced | | | | |
| Beef | t | 437 769 | 431 983 | 431 898 |
| Veal | t | 15 630 | 13 044 | 14 214 |

(a) For human consumption.

*Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 2001 (Cat. no. 7215.0).*

## Pigs

At 30 June 2000 there were 968 establishments in NSW with pigs, up from 829 establishments at 31 March 1999. Over the same period the number of pigs decreased by 9%, from 778,000 to 710,000.

**13.22 PIGS**

| | 1998(a) | 1999(a) | 2000(b) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Boars | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Breeding sows and gilts | 97 | 89 | 86 |
| Other pigs | 746 | 684 | 620 |
| **Total** | **849** | **779** | **710** |

(a) At 31 March. (b) At 30 June.

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).*

## Pig meat

Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01 the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption rose by 24% to 1.7 million while pig meat production rose by 26% to 130,371 tonnes.

**13.23 PIGS SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED**

| | Unit | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pigs slaughtered | '000 | 1 347 | 1 408 | 1 740 |
| Pig meat produced | t | 97 185 | 103 234 | 130 371 |

(a) For human consumption.

*Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 2001 (Cat. no. 7215.0).*

## Poultry

Poultry farming in NSW is confined to 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 2000 there were 3.6 million chickens kept for egg production (down 11% from 31 March 1999) and 35.2 million chickens kept for meat production (down 9% from 31 March 1999).

**13.24 POULTRY**

| | 1998(a) | 1999(a) | 2000(b) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Chickens | | | |
| For egg production | 4 703 | 4 011 | 3 564 |
| For meat production | 37 758 | 38 822 | 35 192 |
| *Total* | *42 461* | *42 833* | *38 756* |
| Ducks | 110 | 79 | 132 |
| Turkeys | 1 008 | 1 103 | 1 262 |

(a) At 31 March. (b) At 30 June.

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.*

Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01 the number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption increased by 7% to 150 million, while the dressed weight of chicken meat produced increased by 10% to 242,500 tonnes.

**13.25 CHICKENS SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED**

| | Unit | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number slaughtered | '000 | 140 794 | 139 967 | 150 465 |
| Dressed weight | t | 223 222 | 221 245 | 242 452 |

(a) For human consumption.

*Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 2001 (Cat. no. 7215.0).*

## Honey

The commercial beekeeping industry in NSW is well established and produces honey and beeswax for local and overseas consumption. Most commercial apiaries operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. The beekeeping industry is regulated and all beekeepers must register their hives with NSW Agriculture.

At 30 June 2000 there were 375 beekeepers with 200 or more hives, compared with 419 at 31 March 1999. In the year ended 30 June 2000 honey production was 8.8 million kilograms, a decrease of 2% from the year ended 31 March 1999. Beeswax production for year ended 30 June 2000 was 176,000 kilograms, a decrease of 2%. The average production per productive hive was 78 kilograms of honey and 1.6 kilograms of beeswax.

**13.26 APICULTURE(a)**

| | Unit | 1997–98(b) | 1998–99(b) | 1999–2000(c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beekeepers at 30 June | no. | 404 | 419 | 375 |
| Bee hives | | | | |
| Productive(d) | '000 | 116 | 121 | 113 |
| Unproductive | '000 | 25 | 26 | 32 |
| *Total* | *'000* | *141* | *147* | *144* |
| Production | | | | |
| Honey | t | 8 232 | 8 921 | 8 775 |
| Beeswax | t | 199 | 179 | 176 |
| Average production per productive hive | | | | |
| Honey | kg | 71.0 | 73.9 | 78.0 |
| Beeswax | kg | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 |

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 200 or more hives. (b) Year ended 31 March. (c) Year ended 30 June. (d) Beehives from which honey is taken.

*Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).*

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*Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 7111.0)

*Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 7501.0)

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 Sydney ABS office.

# 14 Mining and Energy

## Mining

The mining industry began in 1788 when stone was quarried and clay was dug for the building of dwellings and other structures. Since then, the industry has had its booms and busts but, from the discovery of gold in 1851 near Bathurst, it has provided considerable stimulus to the development of the State 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.

### Administration

Responsibility for the management of the State's mineral resources lies with the NSW Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). The Department provides advice to government and the community on mineral matters and promotes the safe and efficient exploration, production and utilisation of the State's mineral resources. In addition, a number of other statutory bodies have specific administrative functions under State legislation, including the Joint Coal Board.

### Source of statistics

Data on the mining industry are collected by the ABS annually as part of its economic statistics strategy. Data are collected from those mining establishments classified under the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) to the Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining industries (ANZSIC subdivisions 11, 12 and 13). From 1995–96 data for Construction material mining and Mining n.e.c. (ANZSIC subdivision 14) are also being collected on an annual, rather than triennial, basis.

Statistics relating to coal production are obtained from the Joint Coal Board. Other production data are collected by the DMR.

### Measuring output

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are generally recorded in the form in which they leave the mine or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Metallic minerals production is recorded as concentrate if there has been treatment (for example 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 shown and value are on an ex-washery basis.

## Summary of operations

At 30 June 2000 NSW accounted for 24.1% of employment in the coal and metal ore mining industries, ranking third behind Western Australia (36%) and Queensland (25%). Employment in the NSW coal industry was 8,895 (down 8% from 9,622 at 30 June 1999) and employment in the metal ore mining industry was 1,566 (down by 20% from 1,957). The decrease in employment in the coal industry is a result of a number of factors including the continuation of cost cutting in the industry amid low profitability which in turn is a result of continuing low export prices.

For 1999–2000 turnover in the coal and metal ore mining industries was $5,660m. The coal industry had a turnover of $4,808m (down 11% of the previous year) and was the major contributor to turnover (85%). The turnover in the metal ore mining industry during 1999–2000 was $852m (down by 13% from $975m). On a national scale, NSW ranked third behind Western Australia (42%) and Queensland (24%), contributing 15.3% to total turnover for these industries during 1999–2000.

**14.1 COAL AND METAL ORE MINING ESTABLISHMENTS — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | Coal mining | Metal ore mining | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Establishments at 30 June | no. | 99 | 24 | 123 |
| Employment at 30 June(a) | no. | 8 895 | 1 566 | 10 461 |
| Wages and salaries(b) | $m | 862.7 | 111.9 | 974.6 |
| Turnover | $m | 4 808.3 | 851.7 | 5 660.0 |

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

*Source: Mining Industry, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8414.0).*

## Private mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits and the continuing appraisal of deposits (including those being worked) 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 2000–01 expenditure on mineral exploration in NSW (excluding petroleum) was $59.4m, an increase of 6% over the previous year. Exploration for copper, silver-lead-zinc, nickel and cobalt (down 9% to $18.2m) accounted for 31% of expenditure, compared to 36% in 1999–2000. Exploration for gold (up 14% to $16.3m) accounted for 27% of total expenditure. Exploration for coal (down 23% to $11.3m) accounted for 19% of total expenditure, compared to 26% in 1999–2000.

**14.2 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a)**

| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m |
| Coal | 17.0 | 14.7 | 11.3 |
| Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt | 18.8 | 20.1 | 18.2 |
| Gold | 23.1 | 14.3 | 16.3 |
| Other | 6.7 | 7.0 | 13.6 |
| **Total** | **65.6** | **56.1** | **59.4** |

(a) Excluding petroleum.

*Source: Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia (Cat. no. 8412.0); 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 74% of income from mining in NSW and is an important export earner for the State.

The principal coal producing centres in NSW are the Gunnedah coalfield (including Gunnedah and Narrabri areas), the Hunter coalfield (including Muswellbrook and Singleton areas), the Newcastle coalfield (including Cessnock and Lake Macquarie areas), the Western coalfield (including Lithgow and Ulan areas) and the Southern coalfield (including 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 volatile coking coal. Low sulphur and ash are significant environmental attributes of NSW coal. Since the 1960s significant developments in the mining of coal in NSW include the increase in the number of open cut mines (accounting for 57% of saleable coal production in 1999–2000) and the increase in the proportion of underground coal extracted by the longwall mining method (35% in 1999–2000). The impetus for improving the efficiency of operations has been to further improve productivity and to meet the challenges of falling coal prices and intense international competition.

Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the quantity of saleable coal produced increased by 2%, from 103 million tonnes to 105 million tonnes. Total consumption of coal in NSW was 31 million tonnes, a slight decrease on the previous year. The majority of coal was consumed by power stations (82%) and the steel industry (15%). In 1999–2000 NSW exported 72 million tonnes of coal overseas at a value of $3,090m (down 18% from 1998–99). The amount of coal exported was equivalent to over two-thirds (69%) of total saleable coal production.

**14.3 COAL SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL**

| | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 t | '000 t | '000 t |
| Stocks at start of year | 14 748 | 14 311 | 9 606 |
| Net production of saleable coal | | | |
| Northern district | 80 363 | 79 089 | 81 692 |
| Southern district | 13 366 | 11 453 | 10 521 |
| Western district | 13 979 | 12 879 | 12 979 |
| *Total* | *107 708* | *103 421* | *105 192* |
| Interstate movement | | | |
| Imports(a) | 168 | 281 | 194 |
| Exports | 1 076 | 938 | 1 032 |
| Overseas exports | 75 934 | 76 406 | 72 389 |
| Consumption | 31 491 | 31 380 | 31 172 |
| In transit and unaccounted for | 188 | 317 | –34 |
| Stocks at end of year | 14 311 | 9 606 | 10 365 |

(a) Imports may include a small amount from overseas sources.

*Source: Joint Coal Board.*

## Metallic minerals

The discovery of gold in 1851 near Bathurst prompted more extensive mineral prospecting and by the 1870s copper and tin deposits were being mined. In 1883 a massive high grade ore deposit of silver, lead and zinc was found at Broken Hill. Broken Hill has been the major contributor to metallic mineral production in NSW over the years and remains one of the largest provinces of silver, lead and zinc production in Australia.

Since the 1970s mines at Cobar and at Woodlawn, near Goulburn, have been significant contributors to lead-zinc production. Most of the copper production in NSW comes from mines at Cobar, Parkes and Girilambone. 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. Mining commenced at the Potosi lead-zinc-silver mine, north of Broken Hill in April 1996. 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.

The value of metallic mineral production in NSW (calculated at average annual market prices) has remained relatively stable increasing only slightly to $1.28b in 1999–2000 from $1.11b in 1998–99. A fall in the value of antimony, lead and silver products (decreases of 25%, 15% and 6%) has been offset by the significant increase in the production of copper, zinc and gold (54%, 12% and 5% respectively), due largely to increased production from the Cadia mine and increased production from the reopened CSA mine at Cobar.

**14.4 METALLIC MINERALS**

| | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000p |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRODUCTION (tonnes)(a) | | | |
| Antimony | 1 711 | 1 784 | 1 585 |
| Copper | 118 000 | 93 000 | 124 000 |
| Gold | 12 | 19 | 20 |
| Silver | 167 | 157 | 144 |
| Lead | 166 000 | 162 000 | 151 000 |
| Zinc | 270 000 | 273 000 | 266 000 |
| **Total** | **555 890** | **529 960** | **542 749** |
| VALUE ($'000)(b) | | | |
| Antimony | 3 740 | 2 881 | 2 174 |
| Copper | 329 859 | 224 409 | 344 800 |
| Gold | 177 912 | 279 806 | 293 000 |
| Silver | 42 905 | 41 474 | 39 000 |
| Lead | 138 504 | 132 354 | 112 000 |
| Zinc | 486 649 | 434 070 | 487 000 |
| **Total** | **1 179 570** | **1 114 994** | **1 277 974** |

(a) Contained in metal ore and concentrate. (b) Value is calculated using average annual market prices.

*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 extensive resources 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 Albion Park, Bass Point, Dunmore, Bombo, Peats Ridge, Kulnura and Prospect areas. Several large producers extract gravel and sand from the Penrith area.

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 1999–2000 fell from $446m to $444m. Crushed and broken stone was the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for 48% of the value of production. Fine aggregates (construction sand) are gravel were the next largest contributors to the total value of production (23% and 17% respectively).

**14.5 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS**

| | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000p |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes) | | | |
| Dimension stone(a) | 25 | 34 | 32 |
| Crushed and broken stone | 15 171 | 16 775 | 17 620 |
| Gravel(b) | 5 495 | 5 220 | 4 565 |
| Fine aggregates (construction sand) | 9 428 | 10 378 | 10 498 |
| Other materials(c) | 9 793 | 9 882 | 9 692 |
| **Total** | **39 912** | **42 289** | **42 406** |
| VALUE ($'000) | | | |
| Dimension stone(a) | 3 754 | 5 075 | 4 504 |
| Crushed and broken stone | 185 438 | 205 039 | 215 371 |
| Gravel(b) | 89 856 | 85 347 | 74 639 |
| Fine aggregates (construction sand) | 90 134 | 99 192 | 100 361 |
| Other materials(c) | 50 283 | 51 216 | 49 476 |
| **Total** | **419 464** | **445 869** | **444 350** |

(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 common in NSW and resources are immense the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to the market. The main producing areas for cement manufacture are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, Cow Flat and Attunga.

All mineral sand production comes from sands along the mid north coast between Tomago and Kempsey and the far north coast between Byron Bay and the Queensland border. Large inland mineral sand deposits in the Murray Basin have potential for mining in the near future. The principal mineral sands are rutile and zircon. Titanium dioxide pigment, for use in paints, plastics and paper, is produced from rutile. Zircon sand is used as a valuable refractory material.

Brick clay is won mainly in the Sydney, Newcastle–Maitland and Illawarra areas. Bentonitic clay has industrial applications: as a bonding clay; as a suspending agent in emulsions; and as a water sealant in civil engineering applications.

Significant quantities of opals are mined at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs while sapphires are obtained around Glen Innes and Inverell. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones.

The total value of industrial minerals produced in 1999–2000 was $116m, a 23% decrease on the $151m for the previous year. This occurred mainly due to a decline in opal production from the Coocoran field at Lightning Ridge and a decline in mineral sand production due to the cessation of RZM's Tomago sand operations in early 1999 and the closure of Mineral Deposits Pty Ltd's Viney Creek mine in April 1999. The value of clays produced increased by 3% to $13.4m.

**14.6 INDUSTRIAL MINERALS**

| | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000p |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes) | | | |
| Mineral sands(a) | 76 | 149 | 19 |
| Limestone | 3 887 | 4 194 | 4 164 |
| Clays(b) | 1 860 | 2 244 | 2 335 |
| Other industrial minerals | 829 | 832 | 811 |
| Gemstones(c) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| **Total** | **n.a.** | **n.a.** | **n.a.** |
| VALUE ($'000) | | | |
| Mineral sands(a) | 48 339 | 31 030 | 10 077 |
| Limestone | 32 188 | 35 052 | 28 560 |
| Clays(b) | 12 366 | 13 044 | 13 436 |
| Other industrial minerals | 22 650 | 22 921 | 22 243 |
| Gemstones(c) | 60 965 | 49 107 | 41 975 |
| **Total** | **176 508** | **151 155** | **116 290** |

(a) Includes ilmenite, rutile and zircon. (b) Includes structural, cement, kaolin and refractory clays and bentonite clay. (c) Includes opal, rhodenite 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 various sectors of the economy and affects the standard of living of the Australian people. In NSW in 1998–99 energy consumption was 1,049 petajoules (PJ) which accounted for 32% of Australia's energy consumption.

## Source of statistics

Estimates of the State's annual production of energy from primary sources and its consumption by end-users are supplied by the NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are also available from the Ministry.

## Primary sources of energy

There are six major primary sources of energy in NSW today: oil; natural gas; coal; water for hydro-electricity production; bagasse (a combustible waste product of the sugar industry); and wood. Coal is the predominant source of energy, providing 82% of total primary energy used in NSW during 1998–99.

**14.7 PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR USE IN NSW(a)**

| | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENERGY (petajoules(b)) | | | |
| Oil(c) | | | |
| Crude | | | |
| Interstate | 255 | 234 | 167 |
| Overseas | 219 | 220 | 249 |
| Refined | | | |
| Interstate | 37 | 52 | 89 |
| Overseas | 45 | 71 | 61 |
| *Total oil* | *555* | *577* | *565* |
| Natural gas | 111 | 114 | 126 |
| Coal(d) | 3 126 | 3 452 | 3 381 |
| Water power | 12 | 11 | 15 |
| Bagasse and wood | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Electricity imports | 3 | 14 | 10 |
| **Total** | **3 850** | **4 210** | **4 139** |
| PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%) | | | |
| Oil(c) | | | |
| Crude | | | |
| Interstate | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Overseas | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Refined | | | |
| Interstate | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Overseas | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| *Total Oil* | *14* | *14* | *14* |
| Natural gas | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Coal(d) | 81 | 82 | 82 |
| Water power | — | — | — |
| Bagasse and wood | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Electricity imports | — | — | — |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** |

(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 coal for export.

*Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.*

## Alternative energy sources

NSW also has significant sources of renewable energy such as solar, wind and biomass which, to date, are largely untapped. Energy sector reforms currently being introduced by the State Government are promoting favourable market conditions for the application of efficient energy management practices and the development and use of alternative energy technology. Environmental requirements have been introduced for holders of electricity retail licences requiring them to negotiate strategies for greenhouse gas emission reduction and to report annually on their progress towards meeting their apportioned benchmarks. These requirements are encouraging further growth of energy efficiency services and the development of renewable energy sources.

The State Government encourages sustainable energy development through:

- The Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) which administers energy efficiency programs and sustainable energy commercialisation programs;
- The State Energy Research and Development Fund.

In recent years a number of generators using renewable energy have been commissioned. These include: the 0.4 megawatt (MW) capacity Singleton Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy Farm at Singleton; the Sydney 2000 Olympic Village residential PV systems at Newington; the largest windfarm in NSW at Blayney, with a nominal capacity of 10 MW; the 0.042 MW White Cliffs Solar Power Station, which uses 14 dish shaped reflectors to focus the sun's energy onto PV cells; and a 1MW generator at Whytes Gully, near Wollongong which uses household green waste for electricity generation. Energy produced by these generators are sold as Green Power by electricity retailers. NSW currently has around 19,000 greenpower customers.

Cogeneration is a highly efficient form of energy production that produces both electricity and heat from the one fuel source. In 1997, the State's largest cogeneration plant, a 162 megawatt (MW) plant at Smithfield, began operation. A number of other cogeneration plants are proposed in NSW. These include the upgrading of the State's bagasse cogeneration plants at the Condong, Broadwater and Harwood sugar mills which is expected to provide an extra 700 gigawatt hours (GWh) of renewable energy.

NSW has large resources of coal seam methane, some of which are being used for power generation. Two coal seam methane power stations exist in NSW — a 55.6 MW station at the Appin Mine, south of Campbelltown, and a 41.2 MW station at nearby Tower Mine. A privately owned company, the Sydney Gas Company, is currently evaluating the sustainability of a number of coal seam methane exploration wells in the Sydney Basin. If this resource proves to be commercially viable, NSW may have a local gas supply source but its utilisation will be subject to a full environmental impact assessment.

Methane resulting from the decomposition of organic waste in green waste disposal areas is another source of energy for generation. NSW has a total of 23 MW capacity of landfill gas generation units. Energy can also be generated from municipal waste by controlled combustion or gasification followed by combustion. Wollongong City Council and Energy Developments Ltd are developing a 1 MW Solid Waste to Energy Recycling Facility to process household and green waste into electricity.

## Consumption of energy

In 1998–99 the industrial sector was the principal user of energy, accounting for 42% of consumption. Transport was the next largest sector (using 40%) with domestic consumption accounting for 11% and the commercial sector using 7%. Of the total energy used in 1998–99, 46% came from oil, 19% from coal, 11% from gas and 19% from electricity.

**14.8 ENERGY CONSUMPTION, By Consumer Sector and Fuel Type — 1998–99**

| | Fuel type | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oil(a) | Gas | Coal | Electricity | Wood and bagasse | Total |
| | ENERGY (PJ) | | | | | |
| Transport | 411.3 | 1.7 | — | 2.2 | — | 415.2 |
| Commercial | 13.8 | 15.5 | 0.8 | 43.5 | 0.2 | 73.8 |
| Industrial | 57.6 | 77.7 | 201.3 | 91.9 | 12.1 | 440.6 |
| Domestic | 4.4 | 17.5 | 0.1 | 66.7 | 30.2 | 118.9 |
| **Total** | **487.1** | **112.4** | **202.2** | **204.3** | **42.5** | **1 049.0** |
| | PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%) | | | | | |
| Transport | 99.1 | 0.4 | — | 0.5 | — | 100.0 |
| Commercial | 18.7 | 21.0 | 1.1 | 58.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Industrial | 13.1 | 17.6 | 45.7 | 20.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| Domestic | 3.7 | 14.7 | 0.1 | 56.1 | 25.4 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | **46.4** | **10.7** | **19.3** | **19.5** | **4.1** | **100.0** |

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. Includes Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG).

*Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.*

**14.9 ENERGY CONSUMPTION, Proportion of Fuel Types Used by Consumer Sector — 1998–99**

| | Consumer sector | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Transport | Commercial | Industrial | Domestic | Total |
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| Oil(a) | 84.4 | 2.8 | 11.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Gas | 1.5 | 13.8 | 69.1 | 15.6 | 100.0 |
| Coal | — | 0.4 | 99.6 | — | 100.0 |
| Electricity | 1.1 | 21.3 | 45.0 | 32.6 | 100.0 |
| Wood and bagasse | — | 0.5 | 28.5 | 71.1 | 100.0 |
| **All types** | **39.6** | **7.0** | **42.0** | **11.3** | **100.0** |

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. Includes Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG).

*Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.*

## Electricity generation and distribution

Electricity is a derived energy source which provides the major form of energy used in commercial and domestic applications. Electricity was first introduced in Australia in the form of electric lighting as a supplement to, and then replacement of, coal gas in the lighting of houses, factories and streets. The first electric street lighting occurred in Tamworth in 1888 and Sydney's Pyrmont powerhouse opened in July 1904.

During the war years of 1939–1945 there was a need for considerable industrial energy which placed a large strain on the existing generators. Following the war, there was a massive increase in electricity demand. However, neglect of the electricity system during the war resulted in the State's generation plant no longer being reliable.

In 1949 construction of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme began. The Electricity Commission of NSW was established in 1950 to build upon the State's power resources on an integrated basis. In response to demand power stations grew bigger with generating units rapidly increasing in size.

The Electricity Commission became Pacific Power on 1 January 1992. Between 1992 and 1996 the NSW Government implemented significant reforms in the NSW electricity industry. In 1996 three competing generating companies — Pacific Power, Delta Electricity and Macquarie Generation — were formed from the original Pacific Power. In July 2000 Pacific Power was corporatised and all of its generation assets were transferred to Eraring Energy, a newly created State owned corporation.

The commencement of the National Electricity Market in 1998 introduced competition in the wholesale supply and purchase of electricity combined with an open access regime for the use of electricity networks across the ACT, NSW, Queensland, SA and Victoria. Investment in new generation is now largely driven by the demand of this market.

The total installed capacity of the generating plants in NSW at 30 June 2000 was 12,687 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 1998–99 was 60,058 gigawatt hours (GWh), an increase of 4.4% from the previous year.

Most of the State's electricity generation is undertaken by the government owned generators, Delta Electricity, Macquarie Generation and Eraring Energy. At 30 June 1999, the seven major (coal based) power stations, their locations, operators and effective capacities were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ▪ Bayswater (Hunter Valley) | Macquarie Generation | 2,640 MW |
| ▪ Liddell (Hunter Valley) | Macquarie Generation | 2,000 MW |
| ▪ Eraring (Lake Macquarie) | Eraring Energy | 2,640 MW |
| ▪ Munmorah (Tuggerah Lakes) | Delta Electricity | 600 MW |
| ▪ Vales Point (Lake Macquarie) | Delta Electricity | 1,320 MW |
| ▪ Wallerawang (near Lithgow) | Delta Electricity | 1,000 MW |
| ▪ Mount Piper (near Lithgow) | Delta Electricity | 1,320 MW |

In 1998–99 NSW imported 6,079 GWh of electricity. This amount includes energy imported from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, Queensland and Victoria.

The Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme was built between 1949 and 1974 and is owned by the NSW, Victorian and Commonwealth Governments. The fundamental purpose of the scheme is to collect, store and divert water for irrigation and electricity generation. Water is diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation. In the course of its diversion, by means of aqueducts, tunnels and shafts, it is used to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,760 MW.

In 1998–99 the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority sent out 4,573 GWh of electricity. This energy was traded through the National Electricity Market. The Commonwealth, NSW and Victorian governments are currently engaged in corporatising the operations of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority.

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 commencement of the National Electricity Market has resulted in an expansion of the National Electricity Grid, particularly the interconnections between the networks of the participating states. The Queensland–NSW Interconnection (QNI), a 550 km (of which 220 km is in NSW) 330 kV transmission line from Armidale in NSW to Tarong in Southern Queensland, is now operational. Directlink, a 180 MW DC interconnection between Queensland and NSW, is also now operational.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is carried out by licensed electricity retailers. At 30 June 2000, there were 23 retailers holding NSW licences with the majority of retail sales continuing to be made through the six State-owned electricity supply authorities, which also operate the distribution networks within NSW:

- Advance Energy
- Australian Inland Energy
- Energy Australia
- Great Southern Energy
- Integral Energy
- NorthPower

Under a timetable of contestability, all electricity customers will soon be able to enter the market to make choices about their supplier based on price, service, quality and other factors. At 1 July 1999, all customers satisfying the regulatory criteria with a use in excess of 160 MW hours (about $16,000) electricity per year are contestable, i.e: able to choose a retailer to supply them. Medium sized businesses (100–160 MW hours per year) became contestable from 1 January 2001 and smaller businesses (40–100 MW hours per year) became contestable from 1 July 2001. Remaining businesses and householders will become contestable from 1 January 2002.

Not all electricity produced in NSW is consumed in NSW; some is lost in production, transmission and distribution, while a small proportion is exported. Total electricity consumption in NSW in 1998–99 was 57,168 GWh and 445 GWh was exported. The maximum daily demand for energy in NSW in 1998–99 was 11,424 MW.

**14.10 PRIMARY ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS — 1998–99**

| | Total electricity consumed | Consumers | Average use |
|---|---|---|---|
| | GWh | no. | KWh |
| Residential | 17 720 | 2 394 806 | 7 399 |
| Other | 39 448 | 455 846 | 82 744 |
| **Total** | **57 168** | **2 850 652** | **(a). .** |

(a) Average of total use is not meaningful because of wide variation in average use for each category of consumer.

*Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.*

## Gas distribution and consumption

In 1998–99 natural gas accounted for 11% of total energy end-use in NSW. The amount of natural gas sold through reticulated pipeline networks was 116.4 petajoules (PJ).

**14.11 PRIMARY GAS CONSUMERS, NSW and ACT — 1996–97**

| | Total gas consumed | Consumers | Average use |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TJ | no. | MJ |
| Residential | 17 526 | 758 428 | 23 108 |
| Commercial | 11 359 | 25 209 | 450 593 |
| Industrial | 87 457 | 529 | 165 495 274 |
| **Total** | **116 432** | **784 166** | **(a). .** |

(a) Average of total use is not meaningful because of wide variation in average use for each category of consumer.

*Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.*

Most of the gas used in NSW is imported from the Moomba field in South Australia although last year, for the first time, a small amount of gas was imported from Bass Strait through the recently completed eastern gas pipeline.

Natural gas was first made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,351 kilometre overland supply pipeline from the Moomba in 1976. Since then, natural gas has been made available to Wollongong, Newcastle and many regional areas through the construction of lateral pipelines.

The Interconnector between Wodonga in Victoria and Wagga Wagga in NSW was completed in August 1998, linking the NSW and Victorian natural gas systems. This pipeline is able to carry gas in either direction between the Victorian and NSW gas networks. The initial capacity is 20 PJ per year, expandable to 90 PJ.

In August 2000, the $495m, 795 km Eastern Gas Pipeline from Longford in Victoria to Sydney began delivering gas from the Gippsland Basin in Bass Strait into the Sydney metropolitan market. This pipeline, which has a design capacity of 110 PJ of gas per year, will provide a second major source of natural gas for the NSW market.

A number of gas-fired power plants are being considered for NSW including a 350 MW combined cycle plant on the western shores of Lake Illawarra in the Wollongong area (site of the old Tallawarra power station), a 100 MW plant at Wagga Wagga, a 420 MW gas cogeneration plant at Kurnell and a 350 MW gas cogeneration plant at Botany.

Gas exploration is being actively promoted by the NSW Government and a number of exploration licences have been issued. A small quantity of the gas produced in evaluating the sustainablility of a number of the wells drilled in the Sydney Basin is being sold to industrial and residential consumers in NSW.

As NSW has as yet no proven commercial gas reserves of its own, it is necessary to provide effective regulatory and policy settings for an attractive gas market in order to encourage new players to enter the gas market. Third party access rights to pipelines have been progressively extended to customers and to retailers wishing to supply those customers. In August 1996, a NSW access regime provided the largest gas consumers (>500 Terajoules) with access rights to the distribution networks. In August 1998, a national third party access regime was implemented in NSW, applying to both distribution and transmission pipelines. On 1 July 2000, third party access rights were extended to apply to all gas users, including small business and residential customers.

## 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 real potential exists for significant petroleum discoveries. The NSW Government is actively promoting petroleum exploration in the state and currently 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 1999–2000, motor spirit accounted for 50%, auto diesel oil for 26% and aviation fuel for 19% of petroleum products 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.

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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 Sydney ABS office.

# 15 Manufacturing

## Industry development

Manufacturing industries in NSW grew quickly from the time of federation of the Australian colonies in 1901. In Sydney, the wharves, served by large railway yards, were located near the Central Business District. A band of mixed industrial and residential suburbs extended from Waverley to Alexandria in the south-east through the older, more densely populated areas of Redfern and Newtown and on to the then western fringes of Balmain and Leichhardt. As the railways were extended and taller buildings began to appear on city skylines, thousands of new jobs were created for boilermakers, engineers, iron founders and brickmakers.

This growth was interrupted during the Depression years of the early 1930s, when there was a decline in industrial activity. However, 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. Considerable further development of the State's manufacturing industries took place in the period after the Second World War. It was fostered by a high rate of population growth, the post-war backlog of consumer demand, the introduction of new materials, machines and techniques, the prosperity of most primary industries and a substantial volume of local and overseas capital available for investment.

The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, which supplied the post-war demand for consumer goods. Expansion in the basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement heavy engineering and chemicals followed later as it took longer to plan and construct new capacity. One of the major areas of expansion was in the iron and steel industry, with large development programs initiated in both the Newcastle and Wollongong areas. These cities (located to the north and south of Sydney respectively) are situated near large coalfields.

The 1960s saw a steady expansion in both the size and range of locally manufactured products, especially in the basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, chemicals and petroleum industries. However, in more recent times, the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change. Changing government policy, pressure from competing imports and the general state of the world economy have been causing a contraction in the contribution of Manufacturing to the overall economy and rationalisation within manufacturing industries.

By the 1970s the world economic environment had changed dramatically. The “stagflation” of the Australian economy reflected the wider world recession, triggered by oil price rises in 1973–74. Despite significant rationalisation, 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 and in 1982 the crisis in heavy industry was signalled when Australian Iron and Steel announced the impending loss of jobs in the Port Kembla steelworks.

The announcement in 1997 of the impending closure of the Newcastle steelworks marked a further decline in heavy industry. The final closure in September 1999 brought an end to large scale steelmaking and a significant industrial heritage in the Hunter region. The 1990s also saw a marked decline in activity in the Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather industry in NSW. Between June 1990 and June 2000 employment in this industry fell by 42.2%. At June 1990 this industry constituted 8.5% of all Manufacturing employment in the State. By June 2000 this proportion had fallen to 4.9%. Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing was the only manufacturing industry to record a decline in turnover between 1989–90 and 1999–2000 (down 11.5%).

Outsourcing of previously core activities of manufacturing businesses, especially to the Business services sector, is also now having an affect on data relating to the Manufacturing industry. Recent employment decreases in particular manufacturing industries give some indication of the various changes occurring.

## Overview

About one-third of Australian manufacturing activity takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant since 1983. As measured by the August 2001 Labour Force Survey, 31.2% of the 1.1 million persons employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 33.1% in Victoria and 16.0% in Queensland.

Manufacturing continues to play an important role in the economy of NSW. In August 2001, the Manufacturing industry was proportionately the third largest employer in the State, with 11.2% of total persons employed, compared with 14.7% for Retail trade and 12.6% for Property and business services.

Manufacturing was the second largest contributor to total factor income for NSW after Property and business services. Manufacturing’s contribution remained constant at 13.1% for both 1999–2000 and 2000–01, while Property and business services increased from 13.6% in 1999–2000 to 14.3% in 2000–01. All States recorded a reduction in the proportion of total factor income contributed by Manufacturing between 1990–91 and 2000–01. Over this period, NSW recorded a decrease of 0.3 percentage points, while Victoria recorded a decrease of 0.7 percentage points. South Australia recorded the greatest decrease, of 2.2 percentage points, and Queensland recorded a decrease of 0.4 percentage points. Australia as a whole recorded a decrease of 0.7 percentage points.

Manufacturing establishments in NSW employed 291,900 people in June 2000 and generated $73,259m in turnover and $23,103m in industry value added (IVA) in 1999–2000. The percentage contribution by NSW to total Australian manufacturing turnover and IVA in 1999–2000 was 32.0% and 33.7% respectively. For the fourth consecutive year, the contribution to Australian turnover for 1999–2000 by NSW manufacturers was lower than that of manufacturers located in Victoria ($74,312m). When this first occurred, for 1996–97, it was the first time that this had happened since the commencement of integrated economic statistics with the 1968–69 collection.

**15.1 MANUFACTURING, Employment and Total Factor Income**

| | Proportion of employment at August | Proportion of total factor income for year ended June |
|---|---|---|
| | % | % |
| 1991 | 14.1 | 13.4 |
| 1992 | 14.0 | 13.4 |
| 1993 | 14.5 | 13.9 |
| 1994 | 14.5 | 14.4 |
| 1995 | 13.4 | 14.3 |
| 1996 | 13.5 | 14.1 |
| 1997 | 14.9 | 13.5 |
| 1998 | 12.8 | 13.8 |
| 1999 | 12.0 | 13.6 |
| 2000 | (a)12.0 | 13.1 |
| 2001 | 11.2 | 13.1 |

(a) Comparable time series data are not available because of changes made to the method of coding industry. It has been estimated in 2000 that the number of persons employed in manufacturing in Australia was 5% higher than it would have been under previous methodology.

*Source: ABS data available on request, August Labour Force Surveys; Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0).*

## Source of statistics

The principal source of manufacturing statistics is the manufacturing survey conducted by the ABS for the twelve months ending 30 June each year. Periodically, as in 1996–97, a full census of manufacturing establishments is conducted. For census years, sub-State regional manufacturing statistics are available. For 1998–99 and 1999–2000, a full census was not conducted; hence, regional data is not available until 2001–02, the next scheduled census year.

The statistics in this chapter relate to all manufacturing establishments which operated in NSW during the relevant year ended 30 June. Excluded are those manufacturers not employing staff at 30 June of the reference year (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had not registered as group employers with the Australian Taxation Office. Though a substantial number, these businesses would contribute only marginally to aggregate data were they to be included. Also excluded is the production from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which also undertake limited manufacturing activities. In addition, the ABS attempts to obtain data for those businesses which ceased operation during the year, but it is not possible to obtain data for all of them.

The ABS conducts additional manufacturing production quantity collections for a limited range of commodities, generally on a subannual basis. Some of these statistics are available at State level.

## Growth trends

Manufacturing employment in NSW decreased by 1.5% between June 1999 and June 2000. Over the period from June 1995 to June 2000, Manufacturing employment decreased by 8.3%. Total Australian manufacturing employment decreased by 1.2% between June 1999 and June 2000 and by 4.8% between June 1995 and June 2000. Turnover for NSW for 1999–2000 has increased by 2.9% since 1998–99 and by 11.1% since 1994–95. Total Australian manufacturing turnover increased more strongly, both between 1994–95 and 1999–2000 (17.3%), and between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 (4.0%).

Printing, publishing and recorded media recorded the largest percentage increase in NSW between June 1995 and June 2000 for employment (7.9%) and turnover (29.4%). This industry also had the largest increase in Australian employment between June 1995 and June 2000 (3.0%) and the largest percentage increase in Australian turnover (26.1%). The industry in NSW with the largest percentage decrease in employment between June 1995 and June 2000 was Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (–32.2%). Between June 1999 and June 2000 a 10.9% decrease was recorded. This industry also recorded the largest percentage decrease in employment for Australia over this five year period (–20.5%). Similarly to NSW, a substantial proportion of this decrease occurred between June 1999 and June 2000, with employment falling by 6.0%.

Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing recorded the only decrease in turnover in NSW between 1994–95 and 1999–2000, (–13.2%). This industry also recorded the largest decrease in turnover between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 (–6.7%). Printing, publishing and recorded media manufacturing recorded the largest percentage increase in turnover over the five years 1994–95 to 1999–2000 (29.4%), and Wood and paper product manufacturing recorded the largest percentage increase between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 (11.6%). However in 1999–2000 the latter industry contributed only 5.6% of the total manufacturing turnover in NSW. For the third consecutive year food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing was the largest manufacturing industry (by turnover) in NSW (at 20.5%). It was also the largest for Australia (22.4%).

**15.2 CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER**

| | 1994–95 to 1999–2000 | | 1998–99 to 1999–2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employment | Turnover | Employment | Turnover |
| Industry subdivision | % | % | % | % |
| Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | –3.3 | 17.7 | –0.5 | 1.5 |
| Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | –32.2 | –13.2 | –10.9 | –6.7 |
| Wood and paper product mfg | –5.4 | 12.8 | 15.1 | 11.6 |
| Printing, publishing and recorded media | 7.9 | 29.4 | 1.0 | 8.8 |
| Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated mfg | 0.6 | 10.0 | –3.3 | 2.8 |
| Nonmetallic mineral product mfg | –11.2 | 20.8 | 4.2 | 5.9 |
| Metal product mfg | –15.1 | 3.4 | –7.2 | 3.9 |
| Machinery and equipment mfg | –13.0 | 8.1 | –1.8 | –1.7 |
| Other mfg | 0.7 | 11.6 | 3.2 | 5.0 |
| **Total** | **–8.3** | **11.1** | **–1.5** | **2.9** |

*Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8221.1).*

## Structure of manufacturing

The manufacturing industries employing the largest number of people in NSW at June 2000 were Machinery and equipment manufacturing (20.0%), Metal product manufacturing (16.5%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (16.3%). These relative positions have remained unchanged since ANZSIC industry data were introduced for 1989–90. However in 1999–2000, for the third consecutive time since ANZSIC industry data were introduced, Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (20.5%) generated the largest manufacturing turnover in NSW, followed by Metal product manufacturing (19.3%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (17.1%). In terms of contribution to industry value added, the State's major manufacturing industries in 1999–2000 were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (19.2%), and Metal product manufacturing and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (both 17.0%).

**15.3 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS — 1999–2000**

| Industry group | Employment at end of June(a) no. | Wages and salaries(b) $m | Turnover $m | Industry value added $m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | | | | |
| Meat and meat product mfg | 15 439 | 535.7 | 3 355.8 | 879.7 |
| Dairy product mfg | 3 376 | 156.8 | 1 346.1 | 330.0 |
| Fruit and vegetable processing | 2 485 | 109.2 | 878.9 | 225.2 |
| Oil and fat mfg | 532 | 37.6 | 422.7 | 100.0 |
| Flour mill and cereal food mfg | 3 690 | 138.7 | 2 107.4 | 655.9 |
| Bakery product mfg | 7 022 | 248.1 | 1 086.6 | 424.6 |
| Other food mfg | 9 530 | 407.3 | 2 710.7 | 822.4 |
| Beverage and malt mfg | 5 061 | 209.5 | 2 658.4 | 826.0 |
| Tobacco product mfg | 485 | 38.0 | 415.5 | 175.0 |
| *Total* | *47 620* | *1 880.9* | *14 982.1* | *4 438.8* |
| Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | | | | |
| Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg | 2 876 | 127.9 | 589.2 | 177.3 |
| Textile product mfg | 2 410 | 70.6 | 368.3 | 116.3 |
| Knitting mills | 1 845 | 51.8 | 361.7 | 104.3 |
| Clothing mfg | 8 843 | 237.4 | 1 274.7 | 422.3 |
| Footwear mfg | 940 | 24.4 | 78.8 | 34.0 |
| Leather and leather product mfg | 584 | 20.6 | 140.2 | 28.6 |
| *Total* | *17 497* | *532.7* | *2 812.9* | *882.9* |
| Wood and paper product mfg | | | | |
| Log sawmilling and timber dressing | 2 817 | 78.9 | 520.7 | 205.7 |
| Other wood product mfg | 11 773 | 360.1 | 1 944.3 | 658.8 |
| Paper and paper product mfg | 4 973 | 252.9 | 1 602.3 | 608.3 |
| *Total* | *19 563* | *691.9* | *4 067.3* | *1 472.8* |
| Printing, publishing and recorded media | | | | |
| Printing and services to printing | 19 228 | 706.8 | 2 998.6 | 1 111.5 |
| Publishing | 20 454 | 905.1 | 4 329.8 | 1 726.6 |
| Recorded media manufacturing and publishing | 1 159 | 50.9 | 505.8 | 298.9 |
| *Total* | *40 841* | *1 662.7* | *7 834.3* | *3 137.0* |
| Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | | | | |
| Petroleum refining | 1 225 | 76.3 | 2 630.4 | 365.2 |
| Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c. | 365 | 24.3 | 247.5 | 78.5 |
| Basic chemical mfg | 3 124 | 186.9 | 1 494.5 | 426.3 |
| Other chemical product mfg | 14 628 | 721.6 | 5 763.2 | 1 630.7 |
| Rubber product mfg | 1 203 | 43.2 | 195.0 | 74.7 |
| Plastic product mfg | 11 889 | 447.2 | 2 231.4 | 813.0 |
| *Total* | *32 434* | *1 499.4* | *12 561.9* | *3 388.4* |

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

**15.3 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS — 1999–2000 — *continued***

| Industry group | Employment at end of June(a) no. | Wages and salaries(b) $m | Turnover $m | Industry value added $m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonmetallic mineral product mfg | | | | |
| Glass and glass product mfg | 1 588 | 71.4 | 332.1 | 116.9 |
| Ceramic mfg | 2 190 | 107.8 | 619.0 | 240.7 |
| Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg | 5 179 | 235.8 | 2 067.7 | 677.2 |
| Nonmetallic mineral product mfg n.e.c. | 1 900 | 76.8 | 480.9 | 194.2 |
| *Total* | *10 856* | *491.8* | *3 499.7* | *1 229.0* |
| Metal product mfg | | | | |
| Iron and steel mfg | 12 939 | 670.0 | 5 701.8 | 1 403.3 |
| Basic non-ferrous metal mfg | 2 524 | 147.5 | 1 824.2 | 545.4 |
| Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg | 2 884 | 141.8 | 1 269.7 | 268.5 |
| Structural metal product mfg | 13 063 | 454.1 | 2 624.0 | 774.0 |
| Sheet metal product mfg | 5 773 | 215.8 | 938.2 | 331.0 |
| Fabricated metal product mfg | 10 925 | 382.6 | 1 768.7 | 612.0 |
| *Total* | *48 107* | *2 011.8* | *14 126.5* | *3 934.3* |
| Machinery and equipment mfg | | | | |
| Motor vehicle and part mfg | 6 534 | 220.8 | 1 139.5 | 378.3 |
| Other transport equipment mfg | 9 456 | 485.0 | 1 665.5 | 750.3 |
| Photographic and scientific equipment mfg | 3 986 | 142.2 | 755.0 | 269.2 |
| Electronic equipment mfg | 10 100 | 448.6 | 2 603.4 | 764.1 |
| Electrical equipment and appliance mfg | 13 124 | 517.1 | 2 572.8 | 846.5 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment mfg | 15 198 | 628.9 | 2 570.7 | 920.2 |
| *Total* | *58 399* | *2 442.7* | *11 306.9* | *3 928.6* |
| Other manufacturing | | | | |
| Prefabricated building mfg | 515 | 15.7 | 102.5 | 27.8 |
| Furniture mfg | 12 878 | 352.7 | 1 609.2 | 548.5 |
| Miscellaneous mfg | 3 220 | 77.8 | 355.6 | 115.0 |
| *Total* | *16 613* | *446.3* | *2 067.4* | *691.4* |
| **Total manufacturing** | **291 930** | **11 660.1** | **73 259.1** | **23 103.1** |

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

*Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8221.1).*

## Characteristics of the workforce

In NSW, manufacturing employment was dominated by males working full-time (68.6%), with the main exception being the Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing industry with almost equal proportions of males and females working full-time (39.0% and 41.1%, respectively). The highest proportion of total male employment within a manufacturing industry was in Metal product manufacturing and Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing (89.1% and 87.7%, respectively). The highest proportion of total female employment was recorded in Textile clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (56.5%). Females made up a greater proportion of part-time employment in all of the manufacturing industries except Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing and Metal product manufacturing. Female part-time employment was most significant in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (15.4% of industry employment), Printing, publishing and recorded media (13.1%) and Other manufacturing (8.6%). The most significant industry for male part-time employment was Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing (10.2%).

For both NSW and Australia, part-time employment in manufacturing as a whole was less than the average for all industries, especially for females. The corresponding proportions of male full-time employment in manufacturing were higher than the averages for all industries, but for female full-time employment the proportions were again lower. In August 2001, the proportion of total full-time manufacturing employment was only slightly higher for NSW than Australia (89.7% and 88.8%, respectively).

**15.4 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS — August 2001**

| | NSW | | | | Australia | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | | Females | | Males | | Females | |
| | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time |
| Industry subdivision | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 58.3 | 4.9 | 30.3 | 6.5 | 62.4 | 5.0 | 24.3 | 8.3 |
| Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | 39.0 | 4.5 | 41.1 | 15.4 | 41.1 | 3.7 | 42.7 | 12.4 |
| Wood and paper product mfg | 78.6 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 7.2 | 80.4 | 1.8 | 11.7 | 6.0 |
| Printing, publishing and recorded media | 48.2 | 3.8 | 34.9 | 13.1 | 48.4 | 4.8 | 31.3 | 15.4 |
| Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 72.1 | 1.2 | 20.7 | 6.0 | 68.1 | 1.7 | 23.6 | 6.5 |
| Nonmetallic mineral product mfg | 77.4 | 10.2 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 77.8 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| Metal product mfg | 85.0 | 4.0 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 83.9 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 4.0 |
| Machinery and equipment mfg | 77.7 | 2.9 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 79.8 | 2.4 | 14.0 | 3.8 |
| Other manufacturing | 72.8 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 8.6 | 72.3 | 4.9 | 12.4 | 10.5 |
| **Total manufacturing** | 68.6 | 3.5 | 21.1 | 6.8 | 69.6 | 3.7 | 19.2 | 7.5 |
| Total all industries | 46.7 | 7.4 | 27.2 | 18.8 | 47.5 | 8.2 | 24.2 | 20.1 |

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

## Capital expenditure

NSW manufacturers accounted for 27.5% of capital expenditure by Australian manufacturers. Private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW totalled $2,312m for 2000–01, which was 16.6% 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).

The Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing industry was the largest contributor to private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW in 2000–01 with 23.6% of the total, followed by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (16.4%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (14.9%). The smallest contributors were Other manufacturing (3.2%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (3.4%).

**15.5 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES**

| | NSW manufacturing | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Buildings and structures | Equipment, plant and machinery | Total | Proportion of total NSW capital expenditure | Proportion of total Australian manufacturing capital expenditure |
| | $m | $m | $m | % | % |
| 1995–96 | 391 | 2 927 | 3 318 | 26.3 | 31.7 |
| 1996–97 | 395 | 2 680 | 3 075 | 22.5 | 30.2 |
| 1997–98 | 600 | 3 050 | 3 649 | 25.0 | 33.2 |
| 1998–99 | 334 | 2 526 | 2 860 | 19.8 | 30.3 |
| 1999–2000 | 338 | 2 300 | 2 638 | 17.8 | 27.2 |
| 2000–01 | 273 | 2 039 | 2 312 | 16.6 | 27.5 |

*Source: Private New Capital Expenditure, State Estimates, September Quarter 2001 (Cat. no. 5646.0); ABS data available on request, Private New Capital Expenditure Survey.*

## Exports

In 1999–2000, NSW manufacturers directly exported $8,896m worth of goods, which represented 13.5% of their total sales and transfers out of goods produced. This was a lower proportion than for Australia as a whole, where manufacturers directly exported an average of 17.5% ($36,834m) of their sales and transfers out of goods produced. In 1999–2000, the NSW manufacturing industry contributed 24.2% of Australia's manufacturing industry direct exports. The Printing, publishing and recorded media industry in NSW contributed 62.8% of Australian direct exports for that industry (with NSW recording $319m out of $508m total for Australia), followed by Other manufacturing (34.5%, or $83m out of $239m) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (34.4%, or $1,396m out of $4,056m).

NSW direct exports of $8,896m in 1999–2000 represents a 6.3% increase on the $8,371m recorded for 1998–99, and the percentage of the total sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced that were exported has increased from 13.0% for 1998–99 to 13.5% for 1999–2000). Machinery and equipment manufacturing recorded the largest dollar increase (direct exports up $251m or 17.2%) between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. For NSW, Metal product manufacturing remained the industry with the largest proportion of its sales and transfers out of goods produced going to direct export, at 19.9% (21.3% in 1998–99). The next highest proportions of direct exports were recorded by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (18.7%), followed by Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (15.1%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (15.0%).

**15.6 EXPORTS BY NSW MANUFACTURERS — 1999–2000**

| Industry subdivision | Amount exported $m | Exports as a proportion of sales and transfers out of goods produced % |
|---|---|---|
| Food, beverage and tobacco mfg | 2 171 | 15.0 |
| Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg | 380 | 15.1 |
| Wood and paper product mfg | 146 | 3.7 |
| Printing, publishing and recorded media | 319 | 5.9 |
| Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg | 1 396 | 11.5 |
| Nonmetallic mineral product mfg | 58 | 1.8 |
| Metal product mfg | 2 632 | 19.9 |
| Machinery and equipment mfg | 1 710 | 18.7 |
| Other mfg | 83 | 4.3 |
| **Total** | **8 896** | **13.5** |

*Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8221.1).*

## Products manufactured

Production of chicken meat increased by 10.4% in 2000–01 (following a 0.9% decrease in 1999–2000), and pigmeat by 26.3% (compared with a 6.2% rise in 1999–2000). Production of beef and veal remained relatively stable in 2000–01 (following a 1.8% decrease in 1999–2000).

Production of butter fell by 30% in 2000–01 (compared with a 9.9% fall in 1999–2000). Production of cheese decreased by 18.6% in 2000–01 after a 6.4% increase in 1999–2000.

Production of ready mixed concrete decreased by 18.2% in 2000–01, after a 4.3% increase in 1999–2000, and clay bricks fell by 13.1% after a 4.3% increase in 1999–2000.

**15.7 QUANTITIES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Selected Articles(a)**

| | Unit | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meat production(b) | | | | |
| Chicken meat | t | 223 222 | 221 245 | 244 302 |
| Mutton | t | 117 416 | 118 947 | 126 835 |
| Lamb | t | 77 138 | 80 016 | 82 908 |
| Beef and veal | t | 453 399 | 445 027 | 446 112 |
| Pigmeat | t | 97 185 | 103 234 | 130 371 |
| Dairy products(c) | | | | |
| Whole milk | million L | 1 286 | 1 395 | 1 330 |
| Butter | t | 4 095 | r3 688 | 2 580 |
| Cheese | t | 24 163 | 25 708 | 20 939 |
| Construction and energy products | | | | |
| Clay bricks for structural purposes(d) | million | 627 | 654 | 568 |
| Ready mixed concrete(e) | '000 $m^3$ | 6 656 | r7 449 | r6 096 |
| Gas(d)(f) | TJ | 110 092 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Electricity | million kWh | 63 743 | 65 934 | 69 324 |

(a) Data in this table exclude operations by single establishment manufacturing businesses with less than four persons employed. (b) Chicken meat in dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets. Other meats shown are expressed in carcass weight, and exclude offal. (c) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (d) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory. (e) Reported production of ready mixed concrete for sale as such. Excludes production used, or for use, in the same business. (f) Available for issue through mains. Includes natural gas. From 1996–97, includes production for distribution via natural gas pipelines which service a single user.

*Source: Livestock Products, Australia, September Quarter 1998 (Cat. no. 7215.0); ABS data available on request, Manufacturing Production Survey.*

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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 Sydney ABS office.**

# 16 Housing and Construction

## Housing

### Dwellings and occupancy

The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides information on the housing of the population of NSW. At 6 August 1996 there were 2,388,000 private dwellings in NSW. The number of occupied private dwellings in NSW increased by 9% between 1991 and 1996, to 2,175,000. The average number of people per occupied private dwelling declined slightly over the same period, from an occupancy rate of 2.9 to 2.8 people per dwelling. The number of unoccupied private dwellings in NSW in 1996 was 213,000, an increase of 11% on the corresponding 1991 Census figure.

### Type of dwellings

Between 1991 and 1996 the total number of occupied houses in NSW increased by 8% to 1,722,000. The total number of occupied flats, units and apartments in NSW increased by 12% to 366,000 over the same period. The number of caravans, cabins, houseboats and other dwelling types decreased by a third to 43,000. In 1996 occupied houses comprised 79% of total occupied private dwellings in NSW, with flats, units and apartments contributing 17% to the total. Caravans, cabins, houseboats and other dwelling types made up only 2% of occupied private dwellings.

**16.1 NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, By Type of Dwelling — 6 August 1996**

| | Sydney SD | Hunter SD | Illawarra SD | Balance of NSW | NSW |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Occupied private dwellings | | | | | |
| Houses(a) | 988 497 | 179 692 | 113 523 | 440 413 | 1 722 125 |
| Flats, units or apartments | 295 471 | 14 823 | 14 272 | 41 801 | 366 367 |
| Caravans, cabins, houseboats | 5 926 | 3 222 | 1 999 | 15 688 | 26 835 |
| Other(b) | 7 769 | 1 232 | 765 | 6 046 | 15 812 |
| Not stated | 30 714 | 3 175 | 1 858 | 8 030 | 43 778 |
| *Total* | *1 328 377* | *202 144* | *132 418* | *511 978* | *2 174 917* |
| Unoccupied private dwellings | 97 889 | 22 854 | 20 649 | 71 516 | 212 908 |
| **Total** | **1 426 266** | **224 998** | **153 067** | **583 494** | **2 387 825** |

(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: Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay (Cat. no. 2015.1).*

**16.2 NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, By Type of Dwelling and Dwelling Location — 6 August 1996**

| | Caravan park | Marina | Manufactured home estate | Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care) | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Separate house | 535 | — | 2 007 | 513 | 1 541 274 | 1 544 329 |
| Semi-detached | | | | | | |
| 1 storey | 8 | — | 52 | 4 016 | 93 140 | 97 216 |
| 2 or more storeys | 7 | — | — | 934 | 79 639 | 80 580 |
| *Total* | *15* | — | *52* | *4 950* | *172 779* | *177 796* |
| Flat, unit or apartment | | | | | | |
| In a 1 or 2 storey block | 49 | — | 7 | 6 672 | 132 657 | 139 385 |
| In a 3 storey block | 4 | — | 11 | 569 | 115 192 | 115 776 |
| In a 4 or more storey block | 3 | — | — | 837 | 100 849 | 101 689 |
| Attached to a house | 5 | — | — | 3 | 9 512 | 9 520 |
| *Total* | *61* | — | *18* | *8 081* | *358 210* | *366 370* |
| Other dwelling | | | | | | |
| Caravan, cabin, houseboat | 20 963 | 88 | 1 257 | 119 | 4 408 | 26 835 |
| Improvised home, tent, sleepers out | 236 | — | 4 | — | 2 075 | 2 315 |
| House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc. | 31 | 3 | 3 | — | 13 462 | 13 499 |
| *Total* | *21 230* | *91* | *1 264* | *119* | *19 945* | *42 649* |
| Not stated | 1 050 | 65 | 98 | 2 153 | 40 412 | 43 778 |
| **Total** | **22 891** | **156** | **3 439** | **15 816** | **2 132 620** | **2 174 922** |

*Source: Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay (Cat. no. 2015.1).*

## Home ownership

In the mid 1960s home ownership reached a peak of over 70%. The level of home ownership in both 1986 and 1991 was 68%. By 1996 it had decreased to 66%, with 43% of occupied private dwellings in NSW owned by their occupants, 23% of dwellings being purchased and 30% being rented.

The proportion of homes owned outright by their occupiers varied across NSW, ranging from 26% in the Inner Sydney Statistical Subdivision (SSD) to 60% in the Far West SSD. The highest proportions of dwellings being purchased were located in the SSDs of Outer South Western Sydney and Outer Western Sydney.

The highest proportions of rented dwellings were located in the SSDs of Inner Sydney and Newcastle. The median rent payment for NSW was $140 per week in 1996, a 10% increase on the figure for 1991. Sydney Statistical Division (SD) recorded the highest median rents, where many Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) had median rent payments in excess of $200 per week. The lowest median rent payments were recorded for the Central Murray SSD, where some SLAs showed median rent payments of $20 and less per week.

## 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 2000–01 the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989–90=100.0) was 163.8. This represented an increase of 7% over the previous year. For the same period the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 138.4, an increase of 12% over 1999–2000.

## Affordability of housing

Housing affordability refers to a household's ability to meet the costs of adequate housing and is viewed in terms of a household's ability to pay for its basic needs (such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education) after paying housing costs. Although measures of affordability require complex analysis a basic measure is the ratio of housing costs to income.

Housing costs include rent payments, the interest component of mortgage payments, water and sewerage rates, council rates, house and contents insurance, repairs and maintenance (both materials and labour), interest payments on loans for alterations and additions, and body corporate payments.

In 1998–99 housing costs in Sydney were just under 13% of average weekly household income. This is lower than the proportion recorded in 1993–94, which was the highest value recorded for the series.

**16.3 HOUSING COSTS IN SYDNEY, As a Proportion of Average Weekly Household Income**

| | 1975–76 | 1984 | 1988–89 | 1993–94 | 1998–99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion (%) | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 12.8 |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Household Expenditure Survey.*

## Finance for home purchase

Following strong growth in the past 4 years the value of lending for owner-occupied housing in NSW levelled out in 2000–01 to $31,953m. Commitments for the construction of dwellings declined by over a third (37%) to $2,074m, while commitments for the purchase of established dwellings declined slightly (down 2% to $21,165m). Over the same period the value of loans for refinancing increased by 28% to $6,387m.

16.4 HOUSING LOANS

| | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| Loans approved to individuals for housing | | | | |
| Construction of dwellings | 2 625 | 2 990 | 3 268 | 2 074 |
| Purchase of newly erected dwellings | 1 280 | 1 147 | 1 129 | 1 171 |
| Purchase of established dwellings | 14 445 | 16 761 | 21 636 | 21 165 |
| Re-financing(a) | 3 573 | 4 026 | 4 993 | 6 387 |
| Loans approved for alterations and additions | 1 174 | 1 126 | 1 271 | 1 155 |
| **Total** | **23 097** | **26 051** | **32 297** | **31 953** |
| Type of lender | | | | |
| Banks | 18 196 | 21 195 | 26 396 | 24 946 |
| Building societies | 1 247 | 1 318 | 1 264 | 1 494 |
| Other | 3 653 | 3 538 | 4 636 | 5 513 |
| **Total** | **23 097** | **26 051** | **32 297** | **31 953** |

(a) Excludes refinancing within the same institution.

*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 Commonwealth Government makes grants to the States under the current Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement (CSHA) for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. 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 Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments aim to provide housing assistance that is affordable, secure and appropriate to consumers.

There have been several Commonwealth–State housing agreements since 1945. The current housing agreement operates for four years (1999–2000 to 2002–03). All States have entered into Bilateral Agreements with the Commonwealth Government. These Bilateral Agreements set out the strategic directions for housing assistance over the four years of the CSHA.

**16.5 COMMONWEALTH–STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS, Commonwealth Government Payments to NSW**

| | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 | 2001–02 | 2002–03 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Purpose of payment | $m | $m | $m(a) | $m(a) |
| CSHA Base Funds(b)(c) | 253.0 | 249.8 | 246.6 | 243.4 |
| Community Housing Program(d) | 21.7 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 21.7 |
| Aboriginal Rental Housing Program(e) | 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** | **319.2** |

(a) With the exception of the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program, the figures for 2001–02 and 2002–03 are estimates only. Actual figures will be calculated at the beginning of each of those financial years using the most recent ABS population data. (b) Included under Other Housing Assistance, Pensioner Housing and Mortgage and Rent Relief in previous editions of this publication. (c) 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. (d) Referred to as Local Community Housing in previous editions of this publication. (e) Referred to as Aboriginal Housing in previous editions of this publication.

*Source: Department of Housing.*

The NSW Government also contributes funds for housing assistance under the CSHA.

The major proportion of payments made under the agreement to NSW by the Commonwealth Government was provided for the erection or purchase of dwellings for rental and for existing and new leased dwellings.

The Commonwealth Government also provides assistance to home buyers under various schemes such as the Mortgage Assistance Scheme, Defence Service Homes and Housing Loans Insurance.

# State Housing Assistance

## Overview

Social rental housing forms the major part of the direct housing assistance in NSW. Housing assistance is also provided through financial assistance to eligible consumers to help pay for private rental housing and to assist home purchase.

The principal source of funding for housing assistance in NSW is the CSHA. The NSW Government also contributes additional funds for special State priorities such as encouraging the private sector to provide more affordable rental housing. In 2000–01 a total of $586.5m was available for housing assistance in NSW.

Social housing assistance in NSW falls into a number of areas, the main ones being public housing, community housing, housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and home purchase assistance.

## Public housing

The NSW Department of Housing is the largest provider of public housing in Australia. At 30 June 2001 there were 131,139 public housing dwellings, a small increase on the number managed at 30 June 2000. Of the total public housing dwellings 1,715 were leased from the private market, an increase of 22% from June 2000, with the remaining dwellings being owned by the Department.

In addition to providing rental housing a number of other programs were administered through Public Housing to assist clients with specific needs, such as rental subsidies to people living with HIV/AIDS and to people with disabilities.

The level of demand for public housing is relatively stable. The estimated number of people on the waiting list at 30 June 2001 was 96,075, a decrease of 2% on the number waiting at the end of June 2000 (98,340).

At 30 June 2001 there were 126,613 households receiving ongoing assistance in public housing, 91% of which received rental subsidies.

During 2000–01 the estimated number of new households housed was 12,360.

Rent assistance is provided to households in financial need in the private housing market. Assistance is provided with bonds, rent in advance and removal expenses. In 2000–01 rental assistance was provided on an estimated 57,180 occasions.

## Community housing

Administered by the Office of Community Housing and managed by community based housing providers, community housing is a critical component of the overall housing assistance strategy in NSW.

By promoting the growth of community housing the NSW Government aims to promote innovation and service improvement amongst providers, and use the strengths of different providers in specific areas of service delivery to meet an increasingly complex range of requirements for housing services, sometimes linked to the provision of support.

At 30 June 2001 there were 10,488 community housing dwellings in NSW (excluding crisis accommodation), an increase of 23% since June 2000. Of these community housing dwellings 4,577 were leased and the remainder were owned by community housing organisations. During 2000–01 an estimated 1,740 new client/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 2001 there were 1,086 crisis accommodation dwellings, an increase of 5% on the number at 30 June 2000.

## Housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

During 1997–98 extensive consultation was undertaken with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to determine the future directions of housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW. A number of goals were identified which any dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing assistance system would need to address. These included: greater self-determination for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in their housing; increased housing choices and options for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people; more efficient, effective and transparent use of housing assistance resources; and enhanced effectiveness and sustainability of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing providers through greater support and streamlining of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing program management arrangements.

In response the NSW Government passed the Aboriginal Housing Bill in June 1998 which provided a legislative framework for the establishment of the Aboriginal Housing Office 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, through the Housing Aboriginal Communities Program (HACP), and by government providers, through the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO).

At 30 June 2001 there were 5,334 HACP and AHO dwellings (an increase of 4% since June 2000) providing ongoing housing assistance to around 5,170 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in NSW.

During 2000–01 an estimated 824 new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households were housed in dwellings designated for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW (down from 1,664 in 1999–2000).

The 1999 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS), conducted by the ABS, identified 234 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations in NSW (including the ACT), which was 33% of the total for Australia. The activities of these housing organisations in NSW were targeted more towards urban housing (73% of the organisations) than to housing in discrete communities (27% of the organisations). This is because the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW tend to live in larger, predominantly non-Indigenous centres. NSW had only 67 (5%) of the 1,291 identified discrete Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities in Australia.

Most (97%) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations in NSW received some type of income, either from housing grants (39%), rents (97%), business enterprises (4%) or other sources. Of those which received grants, 71% received a grant from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) while 44% received a grant from the NSW Government.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations in NSW and the ACT were responsible for 4,029 dwellings (20% of the Australian total). Total rental income from these dwellings was $8.3m, at an average rent of $41 per week.

### Home purchase assistance

The Home Purchase Assistance Authority operates the Mortgage Assistance Scheme. In 2000–01 some 300 home buyers received up to 12 months mortgage assistance, which was more than twice the number that received assistance in 1999–2000.

## 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 the 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 the 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 of building approvals in NSW are compiled from: permits issued by local government authorities, and by approved private certifiers on behalf of those authorities, in areas subject to building control by the local government authorities; permits issued by licensed building surveyors; and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of 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

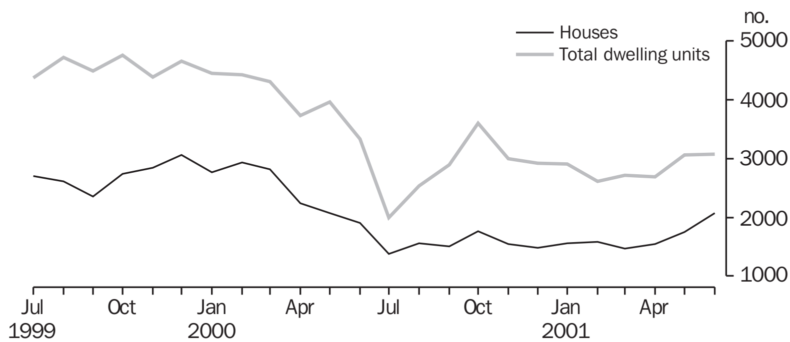
The statistics relate to building structures such as houses, flats and shops, but exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage and other similar types of construction.

While statistics of public sector building cover the whole of NSW, the statistics of private sector building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition major private sector building activity, which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes, is included.

## Value of building jobs

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the abolition of the Wholesale Sales Tax on 1st July 2000 has impacted on building activity in NSW. Prior to 1 July 2000 there was an increase in building approvals and activity which reflected a 'bringing forward' of activity before price changes occurred. In the period immediately after 1 July 2000 building approvals and building activity dropped. Towards the end of 2000–01 and the beginning of 2001–02 there has been a rise in approvals of new houses in the outlying areas of Sydney, some of which are the traditional areas attracting first home buyers. In the March quarter 2001 the average number of private sector new houses approved per month was 1,492. This rose by 19% to an average of 1,776 per month in the June quarter 2001 and by a further 27% to an average of 2,253 per month in the September quarter 2001.

**16.6 BUILDINGS APPROVED(a)**




(a) Seasonally adjusted data.

*Source: Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8731.1).*

In 2000–01 the value of building jobs approved in NSW was $9,614m, a decrease of nearly a quarter (24%) since 1999–2000. The value of new houses approved in 2000–01 ($2,896m) was down by over a third (34%) when compared to 1999–2000 and down by over a fifth (22%) when compared to 1998–99.

The value of building work commenced in 2000–01 ($10,101m) fell by 22% when compared to 1999–2000. The value of new houses commenced fell by 36% over the same period to $2,869m.

The value of building work under construction at June 2001 ($9,404m) was down by a fifth (20%) compared to the previous June. This followed a 10% decrease between June 1999 and June 2000.

The value of building work completed during 2000–01 was $13,379m, down 14% from the peak value recorded during the previous year ($15,528m). The value of building work completed for new houses declined by 9% to $3,709m. The value of building work completed for offices increased by 2% to $1,769m. However the value of new building work completed for shops, factories and educational facilities declined by 18%, 17% and 15% respectively.

When compared to 1999–2000 the value of building work done by the private sector ($10,110m) and the public sector ($1,110m) during 2000–01 decreased by 28% and 27% respectively.

**16.7 VALUE OF WORK, By Stage of Construction and Class of Building**

| Class of building | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | APPROVED ($m) | | | |
| Residential buildings(a) | | | | | |
| New houses | 3 054.3 | 3 549.7 | 3 706.8 | 4 358.5 | 2 896.1 |
| Other new residential | 1 975.1 | 2 447.9 | 2 581.0 | 2 458.3 | 1 939.4 |
| Alterations and additions(b) | 1 158.0 | 1 440.3 | 1 186.3 | 1 356.7 | 1 140.8 |
| Non-residential buildings(c) | | | | | |
| Shops | 891.3 | 735.6 | 646.0 | 1 183.7 | 566.2 |
| Factories | 438.7 | 397.3 | 345.8 | 321.3 | 237.3 |
| Offices | 1 229.0 | 1 505.8 | 857.2 | 791.4 | 1 062.3 |
| Educational | 410.5 | 442.3 | 391.4 | 397.0 | 351.8 |
| Other | 2 199.7 | 2 829.8 | 2 318.1 | 1 817.9 | 1 420.4 |
| **Total** | **11 356.5** | **13 348.8** | **12 032.3** | **12 684.8** | **9 614.2** |
| | | COMMENCED ($m) | | | |
| Residential buildings(a) | | | | | |
| New houses | 2 827.5 | 3 284.5 | 3 721.7 | 4 464.5 | 2 869.2 |
| Other new residential | 1 944.5 | 2 479.8 | 2 499.4 | 2 589.8 | 2 305.9 |
| Alterations and additions(b) | 1 098.2 | 1 384.0 | 1 293.4 | 1 380.9 | 1 163.7 |
| Non-residential buildings(c) | | | | | |
| Shops | 632.9 | 613.1 | 824.6 | 878.0 | 722.0 |
| Factories | 449.9 | 330.9 | 311.1 | 324.9 | 204.2 |
| Offices | 1 087.1 | 1 309.7 | 1 126.6 | 756.6 | 1 083.2 |
| Educational | 412.9 | 449.2 | 374.2 | 412.9 | 373.1 |
| Other | 2 236.0 | 2 768.9 | 1 941.9 | 2 118.4 | 1 379.3 |
| **Total** | **10 689.1** | **12 619.9** | **12 092.9** | **12 925.9** | **10 100.8** |
| | | UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD ($m) | | | |
| Residential buildings(a) | | | | | |
| New houses | 1 486.2 | 1 673.6 | 1 982.4 | 2 438.9 | 1 705.5 |
| Other new residential | 2 186.0 | 3 165.2 | 3 183.1 | 2 829.0 | 2 537.2 |
| Alterations and additions(b) | 607.3 | 862.3 | 912.4 | 839.9 | 704.6 |
| Non-residential buildings(c) | | | | | |
| Shops | 761.6 | 818.7 | 853.1 | 1 007.2 | 1 287.7 |
| Factories | 295.0 | 185.4 | 179.6 | 195.2 | 131.6 |
| Offices | 1 040.9 | 1 839.4 | 2 057.1 | 1 393.2 | 767.0 |
| Educational | 349.0 | 376.0 | 433.7 | 422.6 | 483.9 |
| Other | 3 171.3 | 3 807.5 | 3 468.0 | 2 616.7 | 1 786.6 |
| **Total** | **9 897.2** | **12 728.1** | **13 069.4** | **11 742.7** | **9 404.1** |
| | | COMPLETED ($m) | | | |
| Residential buildings(a) | | | | | |
| New houses | 2 753.4 | 3 141.8 | 3 431.0 | 4 081.8 | 3 708.6 |
| Other new residential | 1 772.4 | 1 760.2 | 2 647.8 | 3 276.3 | 2 950.5 |
| Alterations and additions(b) | 1 077.2 | 1 207.6 | 1 307.0 | 1 579.7 | 1 341.7 |
| Non-residential buildings(c) | | | | | |
| Shops | 682.5 | 684.1 | 910.8 | 846.0 | 697.9 |
| Factories | 530.7 | 451.9 | 330.2 | 325.0 | 270.6 |
| Offices | 582.2 | 605.4 | 1 000.8 | 1 730.7 | 1 768.8 |
| Educational | 427.1 | 438.7 | 347.7 | 446.8 | 382.0 |
| Other | 1 577.2 | 2 478.5 | 2 467.5 | 3 241.4 | 2 258.6 |
| **Total** | **9 402.7** | **10 768.2** | **12 442.8** | **15 527.8** | **13 378.6** |

(a) Valued at $10,000 or more. (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) Valued at $50,000 or more.

*Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals Collection; Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1).*

**16.8 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, By Ownership and Class of Building**

| Class of building | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRIVATE SECTOR ($m) | | | | | |
| Residential buildings(a) | | | | | |
| New houses | 2 776.4 | 3 221.2 | 3 552.2 | 4 375.4 | 3 297.0 |
| Other new residential | 1 758.0 | 2 243.9 | 2 895.8 | 3 128.5 | 2 358.7 |
| Alterations and additions(b) | 1 074.1 | 1 320.0 | 1 421.2 | 1 581.6 | 1 213.5 |
| Non-residential buildings(c) | | | | | |
| Shops | 560.5 | 876.0 | 835.0 | 1 071.2 | 951.2 |
| Factories | 461.6 | 386.9 | 330.0 | 331.3 | 230.4 |
| Offices | 491.0 | 907.1 | 1 435.1 | 1 446.2 | 887.8 |
| Educational | 155.7 | 155.4 | 127.4 | 181.1 | 126.4 |
| Other | 1 654.0 | 1 715.5 | 1 950.9 | 1 843.7 | 1 045.0 |
| *Total* | *8 931.4* | *10 825.9* | *12 547.5* | *13 959.2* | *10 110.0* |
| PUBLIC SECTOR ($m) | | | | | |
| Residential buildings(a) | | | | | |
| New houses | 24.0 | 21.6 | 36.9 | 24.9 | 21.9 |
| Other new residential | 156.0 | 90.3 | 99.9 | 86.6 | 119.0 |
| Alterations and additions(b) | 13.4 | 16.5 | 26.4 | 25.2 | 15.8 |
| Non-residential buildings(c) | | | | | |
| Shops | 68.1 | 31.5 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 3.9 |
| Factories | 26.0 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| Offices | 108.1 | 118.8 | 82.8 | 147.0 | 90.2 |
| Educational | 294.2 | 274.3 | 258.4 | 319.5 | 319.7 |
| Other | 547.2 | 730.9 | 931.8 | 916.0 | 538.5 |
| *Total* | *1 236.9* | *1 286.1* | *1 448.3* | *1 529.7* | *1 109.5* |
| TOTAL ($m) | | | | | |
| Residential buildings(a) | | | | | |
| New houses | 2 800.4 | 3 242.8 | 3 589.1 | 4 400.3 | 3 319.0 |
| Other new residential | 1 914.0 | 2 334.1 | 2 995.7 | 3 215.2 | 2 477.7 |
| Alterations and additions(b) | 1 087.5 | 1 336.5 | 1 447.6 | 1 606.8 | 1 229.3 |
| Non-residential buildings(c) | | | | | |
| Shops | 628.7 | 907.5 | 840.4 | 1 079.4 | 955.0 |
| Factories | 487.6 | 389.2 | 336.8 | 333.7 | 230.9 |
| Offices | 599.1 | 1 025.9 | 1 517.9 | 1 593.2 | 978.0 |
| Educational | 449.9 | 429.7 | 385.9 | 500.6 | 446.2 |
| Other | 2 201.2 | 2 446.4 | 2 882.5 | 2 759.7 | 1 583.5 |
| **Total** | **10 168.3** | **12 112.0** | **13 995.9** | **15 488.9** | **11 219.5** |

(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).*

## Number of dwellings

In 2000–01 the number of dwelling units approved in NSW was 34,200, a decrease of 34% compared to 1999–2000. 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 1999–2000 and 2000–01 the decline in approvals of new flats, units or apartments (25%) was less than the decrease in approvals of new houses (39%) and new semi-detached row or terrace houses and townhouses (37%).

In 2000–01, 51% of new houses approved, 70% of new semi-detached, row or terrace houses approved and 91% of new flats, units and apartments approved were in the Sydney Statistical Division (SD).

**16.9 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By Type**

| | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Sydney SD | | | | | |
| New houses | 13 879 | 15 681 | 15 465 | 16 366 | 9 790 |
| New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc. | 5 577 | 5 516 | 6 111 | 5 499 | 3 621 |
| New flats, units or apartments | 11 091 | 12 875 | 13 013 | 11 010 | 8 151 |
| Other(a) | 1 797 | 1 775 | 1 210 | 776 | 750 |
| *Total* | *32 344* | *35 847* | *35 799* | *33 651* | *22 312* |
| Total NSW | | | | | |
| New houses | 26 037 | 29 075 | 28 332 | 31 239 | 19 079 |
| New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc. | 7 731 | 7 577 | 8 636 | 8 191 | 5 195 |
| New flats, units or apartments | 12 130 | 14 033 | 14 198 | 11 856 | 8 915 |
| Other(a) | 1 980 | 2 008 | 1 440 | 913 | 1 012 |
| **Total** | **47 878** | **52 693** | **52 606** | **52 199** | **34 201** |
| Private sector | | | | | |
| Number | 45 785 | 51 433 | 51 001 | 51 104 | 33 195 |
| Percentage | 95.6 | 97.6 | 96.9 | 97.9 | 97.1 |

(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 (excluding conversions etc.) in NSW in 2000–01 (32,800) was 35% lower than the previous year. Compared to 1999–2000 the number of houses commenced decreased by 42% while the number of other residential buildings commenced decreased by 23%. The number of private sector residential dwellings commenced decreased by 36% from 49,200 in 1999–2000 to 31,600 in 2000–01. Over the same period the number of public sector residential dwellings commenced increased by 20%, from 970 to 1,170.

Compared to the previous year the number of residential dwellings completed (excluding conversions etc.) in NSW in 2000–01 fell by 17% to 41,600. Over the same period private sector residential dwelling completions for 2000–01 fell by 17% while public sector residential dwelling completions fell by 20%.

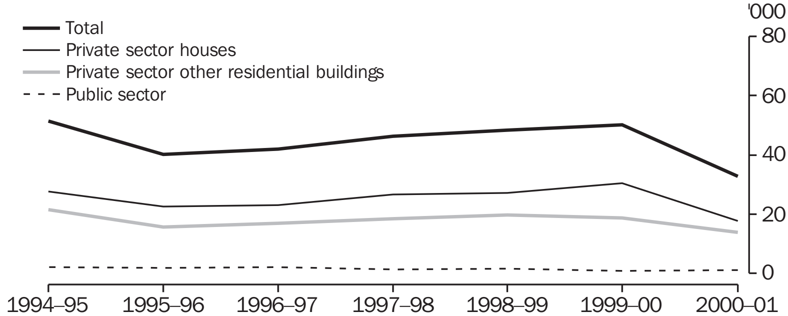
**16.10 NEW DWELLINGS, By Stage of Construction, Ownership and Class of Building**

| | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPROVED (no.) | | | | | |
| Private sector | | | | | |
| Houses | 25 831 | 28 866 | 27 924 | 31 048 | 18 973 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 17 999 | 20 577 | 21 661 | 19 158 | 13 218 |
| *Total(a)* | *43 830* | *49 443* | *49 585* | *50 206* | *32 191* |
| Public sector | | | | | |
| Houses | 206 | 209 | 408 | 191 | 106 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 1 862 | 1 033 | 1 173 | 889 | 892 |
| *Total(a)* | *2 068* | *1 242* | *1 581* | *1 080* | *998* |
| Total | | | | | |
| Houses | 26 037 | 29 075 | 28 332 | 31 239 | 19 079 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 19 861 | 21 610 | 22 834 | 20 047 | 14 110 |
| **Total(a)** | **45 898** | **50 685** | **51 166** | **51 286** | **33 189** |
| COMMENCED (no.) | | | | | |
| Private sector | | | | | |
| Houses | 23 180 | 26 585 | 27 155 | 30 566 | 17 618 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 16 878 | 18 681 | 19 673 | 18 646 | 13 990 |
| *Total(a)* | *40 058* | *45 266* | *46 828* | *49 212* | *31 608* |
| Public sector | | | | | |
| Houses | 205 | 179 | 393 | 188 | 133 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 1 803 | 1 171 | 1 148 | 784 | 1 038 |
| *Total(a)* | *2 008* | *1 350* | *1 541* | *972* | *1 171* |
| Total | | | | | |
| Houses | 23 385 | 26 764 | 27 548 | 30 754 | 17 751 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 18 681 | 19 852 | 20 821 | 19 430 | 15 028 |
| **Total(a)** | **42 066** | **46 616** | **48 369** | **50 184** | **32 779** |
| UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (no.) | | | | | |
| Private sector | | | | | |
| Houses | 10 788 | 11 991 | 12 708 | 14 753 | 9 178 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 15 559 | 19 068 | 19 358 | 17 365 | 13 646 |
| *Total(a)* | *26 347* | *31 059* | *32 066* | *32 118* | *22 824* |
| Public sector | | | | | |
| Houses | 97 | 59 | 204 | 77 | 65 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 766 | 706 | 718 | 425 | 498 |
| *Total(a)* | *863* | *765* | *922* | *502* | *563* |
| Total | | | | | |
| Houses | 10 885 | 12 050 | 12 912 | 14 830 | 9 243 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 16 325 | 19 774 | 20 076 | 17 790 | 14 144 |
| **Total(a)** | **27 210** | **31 824** | **32 988** | **32 620** | **23 387** |
| COMPLETED (no.) | | | | | |
| Private sector | | | | | |
| Houses | 23 233 | 25 168 | 26 070 | 28 236 | 22 943 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 14 835 | 14 659 | 18 831 | 20 398 | 17 522 |
| *Total(a)* | *38 068* | *39 827* | *44 901* | *48 634* | *40 465* |
| Public sector | | | | | |
| Houses | 228 | 217 | 248 | 315 | 144 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 1 944 | 1 231 | 1 136 | 1 077 | 965 |
| *Total(a)* | *2 172* | *1 448* | *1 384* | *1 392* | *1 109* |
| Total | | | | | |
| Houses | 23 461 | 25 385 | 26 318 | 28 551 | 23 087 |
| Other residential buildings(a) | 16 779 | 15 890 | 19 967 | 21 475 | 18 487 |
| **Total(a)** | **40 240** | **41 275** | **46 285** | **50 026** | **41 574** |

(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: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals Collection; Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1).*

16.11 DWELLINGS UNITS COMMENCED(a)




(a) Excluding conversions etc.

*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 2000–01 the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (base year 1989–90=100.0) was 130.0 for Sydney, an increase of 2.5% over the previous year. During the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 1.3% to 124.4.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index (base year 1989–90=100.0) was 116.1 for Sydney in 2000–01, an increase of 0.1% over 1999–2000. The weighted average of the six State capital cities was 116.4 for the same period, an increase of 0.3% over the previous year. For Sydney the greatest increases in the price indexes of selected major building materials for this period were for Non-ferrous pipes (up 10%), Builders' hardware (up 5%) and Fabricated steel products (up 4%), while the most significant decreases were for Structural timber (down 8%) and Ready mixed concrete (down 7%).

## 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 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 percentage movements given below. Construction of infrastructure for the Sydney Olympics would also have represented a significant one-off effect on data for the years 1997–98 to 1999–2000.

The value of engineering construction work commenced in NSW in 2000–01 was \$5,642m, 9% lower than in the previous year. The value of work commenced for the private sector in 2000–01 was \$2,582m, a decrease of 11% on 1999–2000. For the public sector the value of work commenced decreased by 8% from 1999–2000, to \$3,060m.

The value of engineering construction work done in NSW during 2000–01 (\$6,144m) decreased slightly from 1999–2000 (\$6,231m). There were increases in the value of work done for Telecommunications (up 11% to \$1,621m), Heavy industry (including oil, gas, coal and other minerals and other heavy industry) (up 5% to \$309m) and Water storage and supply and sewerage and drainage (up 4% to \$612m). However there were decreases in the value of work done for Other construction (bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreation and miscellaneous construction) (down 18% to \$564m), Railways (down 12% to \$337m) and Electricity generation, transmission and distribution (down 7% to \$750m).

At the end of 2000–01 the value of engineering construction work yet to be done for the private sector (\$1,005m) was 43% lower than for 1999–2000. Work yet to be done for the public sector (\$311m) also declined, down 17% from \$373m. The value of work yet to be done in Telecommunications (\$192m) at the end of 2000–01 was three times higher than at the end of 1999–2000 (\$48m). Most other types of construction experienced a decrease in the value of work yet to be done at the end of 2000–01, for example Railways (down 56% to \$31m) and Roads, highways and subdivisions (down 55% to \$449m).

**16.12 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, Value of Work**

| | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMMENCED ($m) | | | | |
| Type | | | | |
| Roads, highways and subdivisions | 2 434 | 2 215 | 1 963 | 1 409 |
| Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage | 364 | 526 | 794 | 465 |
| Electricity generation, transmission and distribution | 251 | 760 | 728 | 671 |
| Telecommunications | 1 108 | 1 236 | 1 379 | 1 719 |
| Railways | 300 | 138 | 359 | 431 |
| Heavy industry(a) | 353 | 512 | 347 | 413 |
| Other(b) | 649 | 529 | 651 | 533 |
| **Total** | **5 459** | **5 916** | **6 222** | **5 642** |
| Sector | | | | |
| Private | 2 719 | 3 409 | 2 886 | 2 582 |
| Public | 2 740 | 2 507 | 3 335 | 3 060 |
| DONE DURING YEAR ($m) | | | | |
| Type | | | | |
| Roads, highways and subdivisions | 1 875 | 2 017 | 2 016 | 1 952 |
| Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage | 311 | 328 | 586 | 612 |
| Electricity generation, transmission and distribution | 306 | 459 | 810 | 750 |
| Telecommunications | 1 145 | 1 184 | 1 456 | 1 621 |
| Railways | 610 | 518 | 381 | 337 |
| Heavy industry(a) | 385 | 507 | 293 | 309 |
| Other(b) | 604 | 583 | 689 | 564 |
| **Total** | **5 236** | **5 597** | **6 231** | **6 144** |
| Sector | | | | |
| Private | 2 688 | 2 868 | 3 115 | 3 167 |
| Public | 2 548 | 2 729 | 3 116 | 2 977 |
| YET TO BE DONE(c) ($m) | | | | |
| Type | | | | |
| Roads, highways and subdivisions | 819 | 1 072 | 1 008 | 449 |
| Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage | 219 | 341 | 572 | 324 |
| Electricity generation, transmission and distribution | 43 | 340 | 143 | 85 |
| Telecommunications | 8 | 73 | 48 | 192 |
| Railways | 436 | 105 | 70 | 31 |
| Heavy industry(a) | 197 | 203 | 180 | 146 |
| Other(b) | 164 | 102 | 109 | 89 |
| **Total** | **1 886** | **2 236** | **2 130** | **1 316** |
| Sector | | | | |
| Private | 1 479 | 2 073 | 1 757 | 1 005 |
| Public | 407 | 163 | 373 | 311 |

(a) Oil, gas, coal and other minerals and other heavy industry. (b) Includes bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreation and miscellaneous construction. (c) Work yet to be done at the end of the period.

*Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0).*

# Bibliography


## NSW

*Building Activity, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 8752.1)

*Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 8731.1)

*Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay* (Cat. no. 2015.1)

## Australia

*Building Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8752.0)

*Building Approvals, Australia* (Cat. no. 8731.0)

*Construction Work Done, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 8755.0)

*Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0)

*House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6416.0)

*Housing Finance for Owner Occupation* (Cat. no. 5609.0)

*Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (Cat. no. 6407.0)

*Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (Cat. no. 6408.0)


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 Sydney ABS office.

# 17 Service Industries

## Introduction

The service industries sector can be defined as all industries other than the goods producing industries (Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing), the utilities (Electricity, gas and water supply) and the Construction industry. In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), service industries cover 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 services industry sector dominates the NSW economy. The significance of the sector is shown by the contribution it makes to the State's factor income and employment. In addition to this general information the chapter also provides further information about parts of the sector.

## Factor income

The service industries sector accounts for 61% of total factor income for NSW for 2000–01. This was two percentage points higher than in 1990–91. NSW represents 37% of factor income for Australia for the services industries sector. Industries within the sector which made major contributions to factor income were Property and business services (14% of NSW total factor income) and Finance and insurance (9%).

**17.1 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES, By Industry — 2000–01**

| | $m | % |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 5 332 | 2.6 |
| Mining | 3 148 | 1.5 |
| Manufacturing | 27 212 | 13.1 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 4 816 | 2.3 |
| Construction | 11 452 | 5.5 |
| Service industries | | |
| Wholesale trade | 10 633 | 5.1 |
| Retail trade | 10 569 | 5.1 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 6 088 | 2.9 |
| Transport and storage | 9 339 | 4.5 |
| Communication services | 6 590 | 3.2 |
| Finance and insurance | 17 952 | 8.7 |
| Property and business services | 29 652 | 14.3 |
| Government administration and defence | 5 988 | 2.9 |
| Education | 8 582 | 4.1 |
| Health and community services | 11 450 | 5.5 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 4 289 | 2.1 |
| Personal and other services | 4 323 | 2.1 |
| *Total service industries* | *125 455* | *60.6* |
| Ownership of dwellings | 25 253 | 12.2 |
| General government(a) | 4 311 | 2.1 |
| **All industries** | **206 979** | **100.0** |

(a) State details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

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

## Employment

In August 2001 there were more than 2.3 million people employed in the service industries sector in NSW. This represented over three-quarters of people employed in all industries in the State. Within the service industries, the major employing industry was Retail trade with 447,500 employees, representing 15% of total employment for all industries in NSW. Other large employing service industries were Property and business services (13% or 383,600), Health and community services (10% or 300,000) and Education (7% or 211,900).

**17.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry — August 2001**

| | Employment | Percentage of total employment |
|---|---|---|
| | '000 | % |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 129.3 | 4.2 |
| Mining | 19.8 | 0.6 |
| Manufacturing | 340.9 | 11.2 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 22.7 | 0.7 |
| Construction | 225.8 | 7.4 |
| Service industries | | |
| Wholesale trade | 150.3 | 4.9 |
| Retail trade | 447.5 | 14.7 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 154.5 | 5.1 |
| Transport and storage | 148.3 | 4.9 |
| Communication services | 66.2 | 2.2 |
| Finance and insurance | 157.5 | 5.2 |
| Property and business services | 383.6 | 12.6 |
| Government administration and defence | 104.3 | 3.4 |
| Education | 211.9 | 6.9 |
| Health and community services | 300.0 | 9.8 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 68.3 | 2.2 |
| Personal and other services | 120.1 | 3.9 |
| *Total service industries* | *2 312.5* | *75.8* |
| **Total all industries** | **3 051.0** | **100.0** |

*Source: Labour Force, NSW and ACT, August 2001 (Cat. no. 6201.1).*

# Retail trade

## General

During 2000–01 the retail trade sector contributed 5.1% of the NSW total factor income at current prices. This is the lowest proportion recorded during the past ten years. The highest during this period was recorded in 1993–94 when the sector contributed 5.8%.

In 2000–01 the NSW share of the national total factor income for the retail sector was 33%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 25%.

At August 2001 there were 447,500 people employed in NSW in retail trade, an increase of 5% over August 2000. Retail trade is the largest employing sector, representing 15% of total State employment. Females accounted for 52% of total employment.

**17.3 RETAIL TRADE, Total Factor Income at Current Prices**

| | Unit | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | $m | 29 977 | 31 030 | 32 078 |
| NSW | $m | 10 191 | 10 196 | 10 569 |
| NSW as a proportion of Australia | % | 34.0 | 32.9 | 32.9 |

*Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1999–2000 (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 37% of turnover in 2000–01 followed by Hospitality and services with 22% and Household good retailing with 11%.

For the year ended 2000–01 total retail trade increased by 6% over the previous year. However turnover of Hospitality and services (14%) and Recreational good retailing (11%) increased by a greater amount, while turnover of Clothing and soft good retailing establishments decreased slightly (2%).

**17.4 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AT CURRENT PRICES**

| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m |
| Food retailing | 18 423.3 | 18 919.1 | 19 946.8 |
| Department stores | 4 290.1 | 4 579.6 | 4 585.3 |
| Clothing and soft good retailing | 3 688.7 | 3 854.6 | 3 789.2 |
| Household good retailing | 4 651.5 | 5 436.4 | 5 735.4 |
| Recreational good retailing | 2 217.8 | 2 349.8 | 2 604.8 |
| Other retailing | 4 770.7 | 5 230.3 | 5 468.7 |
| Hospitality and services | 9 904.5 | 10 367.5 | 11 782.8 |
| **Total** | **47 946.7** | **50 737.1** | **53 913.0** |

(a) Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

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

## Retail Industry Survey

In 1998–99 the ABS conducted the Retail Industry Survey, the first detailed survey of the retail trade industry since 1991–92. It differed in scope to the monthly retail trade survey in that it included motor vehicle retailing and household equipment repair but excluded hospitality and services industries.

According to the survey there were just over 27,000 shopfront retail locations in NSW which occupied 8.2 million square metres of floorspace. The NSW retail trade sector as defined in this survey employed just over 364,000 people and generated a total income of $56b. NSW was the largest contributor with 33% of the national total for employment, wages and salaries and income, whilst contributing 30% of total retail locations.

# Wholesale trade

During 2000–01 the wholesale trade sector contributed 5.1% of the NSW total factor income at current prices. This is the lowest proportion recorded during the past ten years. The highest during this period was recorded in 1991–92 when the sector contributed 7.0%.

In 2000–01 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 2001 there were 150,000 people employed in NSW in wholesale trade, a decrease of 12% on the figure recorded in August 2000. Wholesale trade represents 5% of total State employment. Males accounted for 71% of total employment in wholesale trade.

**17.5 WHOLESALE TRADE, Total Factor Income at Current Prices**

| | Unit | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | $m | 28 972 | 30 253 | 28 703 |
| NSW | $m | 10 628 | 11 178 | 10 633 |
| NSW as a proportion of Australia | % | 36.7 | 36.9 | 37.0 |

*Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).*

### Wholesale Industry Survey

The ABS undertook a Wholesale Industry Survey for the 1998–99 financial year, the first detailed survey of the wholesale trade industry since 1991–92. Wholesale businesses in NSW generated a total income of $76.5 billion and employed 148,700 people. NSW was the largest national contributor, being responsible for 35% of employment and 36% of total income, which was marginally higher than the NSW proportion (34%) of the Australian population.

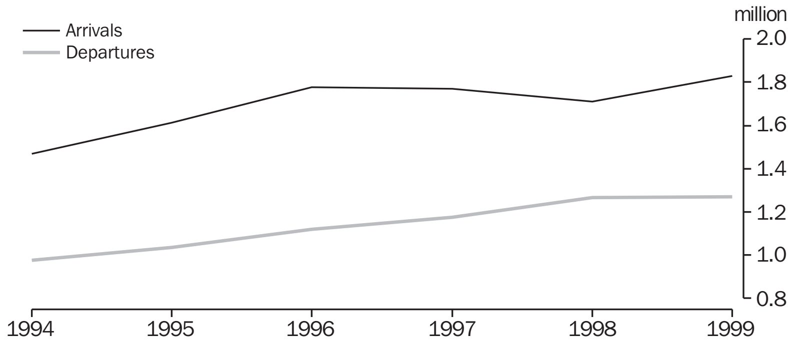
## Tourism

### Overseas visitors

Final overseas arrival and departure data for 2000 were not available at the time of publication. 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 (DIMIA), serve as the source for statistics on overseas arrivals and departures. DIMIA is currently automating the processing of passenger cards and the ABS is yet to receive relevant data for the year 2000.

Arrivals by overseas residents for short-term visits to NSW were 1.8 million in 1999, a 7% increase on 1998 and a 25% increase during the five years to 1999. Departures of NSW residents for short-term visits overseas remained relatively constant in 1999 at 1.3 million, a 30% increase during the five years to 1999.

**17.6 SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES(a)**




(a) A short-term visit is one of 12 months duration or less.

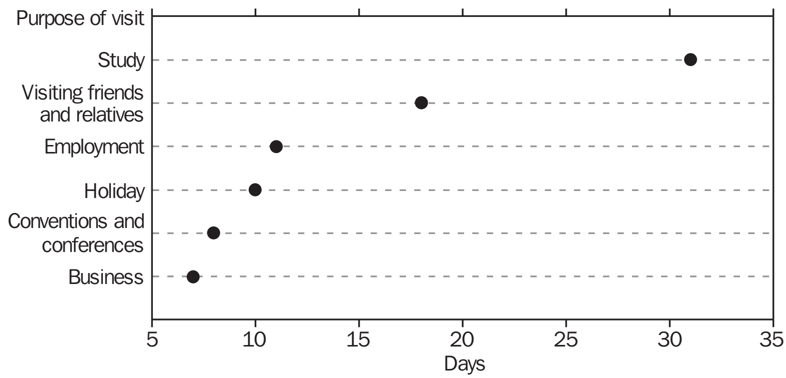
*Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.*

NSW has been the main destination of short-term visitors to Australia since 1979. However, the proportion of short-term visitors to Australia who intended to stay in NSW has declined from 47% in 1979 to 41% in 1999 mainly as a result of the increased popularity of Queensland as a destination.

In 1999, one-third of short-term visitor arrivals who intended to stay in NSW were young adults aged 20–34 years, over a quarter were people aged 35–49 years and a fifth were aged 50–64 years. People aged under 20 years and over 64 years accounted for 11% and 8% respectively. The median age of short-term visitors who intended to stay in NSW was 40 years, two years lower than that of all short-term visitors to Australia. Males accounted for 53% and females for 47% of short-term visitors who intended to stay in NSW.

The majority (61%) of short-term visitors to NSW in 1999 intended to stay in Australia for less than two weeks. The median duration of intended stay was 10 days for those who came for a holiday, 18 days for those visiting friends and relatives, 7 days for those who came for business reasons, 31 days for students, 8 days for those who attended conventions or conferences, and 11 days for employment.

**17.7 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS , Duration of Intended Stay — 1999**




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

The main countries from which short-term visitors came during 1999 were New Zealand, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and Japan. The number of visitors from Asian countries continued to increase in response to the recovery from the Asian currency crisis which resulted in a significant decline in the number of visitors the previous year.

Over half (53%) of all short-term visitor arrivals who intended to stay in NSW in 1999 came mainly for a holiday, a further 19% came to visit friends and relatives and 12% came for business. In the same year, education and attendance at conventions or conferences accounted for 3% each and employment 1%.

**17.8 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Country of Last Residence and Main Purpose of Journey — 1998–99**

| | Main purpose of journey | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Convention/ conference; business | Visiting friends and relatives | Holiday | Other and not stated | Total |
| | no/ | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| New Zealand | 65 723 | 83 228 | 105 698 | 34 991 | 289 910 |
| USA | 49 052 | 41 587 | 119 002 | 28 397 | 238 038 |
| United Kingdom | 21 010 | 70 516 | 118 669 | 19 651 | 229 847 |
| Japan | 14 691 | 8 139 | 162 289 | 16 246 | 201 364 |
| Korea | 7 562 | 11 000 | 41 332 | 11 897 | 71 790 |
| Germany | 5 513 | 7 082 | 47 473 | 5 094 | 65 162 |
| Singapore | 15 989 | 6 797 | 37 211 | 5 079 | 65 076 |
| Taiwan | 2 774 | 2 730 | 48 192 | 9 525 | 63 221 |
| Hong Kong | 10 568 | 13 416 | 25 083 | 8 747 | 57 813 |
| Indonesia | 3 079 | 5 374 | 11 625 | 7 477 | 27 554 |

(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 most popular destination for international visitors to Australia (aged 15 years and over) during 1999 was Sydney. The country region which received the most international visitor nights was the Northern Rivers followed by Hunter, Mid-North Coast, Holiday Coast and the Blue Mountains.

Those country regions receiving the most domestic visitor nights for 2000 were, in descending order, South Coast, Tropical North, Hunter, Northern Rivers and Mid-North Coast.

## Tourist accommodation

Information about tourist accommodation is provided by the ABS 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.

At 30 June 2001, there were some 1,330 hotels, motels, guests houses and serviced apartments in NSW providing some 65,500 rooms. This represented an increase of 1% in the number of establishments and 4% in the number of rooms over the previous year. During 2000–01 the number of people employed decreased by 4% to 35,025. Over the same period takings from accommodation rose by 19% to $1,837m.

There were some 300 hotels, motels, guests houses and serviced apartments in the Sydney Tourism Region, a 5% increase from 30 June 2000. There was a 7% increase in the number of rooms and a 6% increase in the number of bed spaces during 2000–01, however the number of people employed decreased by 4% to 22,050. During 2000–01 takings from accommodation rose by 27% to $1,345m, compared to a 12% increase during 1999–2000. This may reflect increased use of accommodation during the Olympic and Paralympic Games periods.

The Hunter and North Coast NSW Tourism Regions each had a capacity of over 12,000 bed spaces at June 2001. These two Tourism regions had, after Sydney, the greatest takings from accommodation, being $81m for the Hunter and $64m for North Coast NSW.

**17.9 ACCOMMODATION WITH FACILITIES(a)**

| | Capacity at 30 June 2001 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Establishments | Guest rooms | Bed spaces | Takings from accommodation 2000–01 | Persons employed at 30 June 2001(c) |
| | no. | no. | no. | $m | no. |
| Tourism Region(b) | | | | | |
| Big Sky Country | 90 | 2 484 | 7 425 | 32.7 | 856 |
| Blue Mountains | 33 | 1 245 | 3 517 | 33.8 | 991 |
| Capital Country | 68 | 2 141 | 6 267 | 36.2 | 861 |
| Central Coast | 40 | 1 528 | 5 144 | 32.1 | 844 |
| Explorer Country | 121 | 3 519 | 10 689 | 48.3 | 1 215 |
| Hunter | 100 | 3 867 | 12 221 | 81.0 | 2 078 |
| Illawarra | 33 | 1 124 | 3 515 | 25.2 | 629 |
| North Coast NSW | 124 | 3 772 | 12 144 | 63.6 | 1 493 |
| Northern Rivers Tropical NSW | 76 | 2 114 | 6 621 | 31.7 | 646 |
| Riverina | 67 | 1 896 | 5 647 | 28.7 | 666 |
| Snowy Mountains | 59 | 2 357 | 9 335 | 33.7 | 867 |
| South Coast | 81 | 1 989 | 6 173 | 26.0 | 623 |
| Sydney | 297 | 33 629 | 83 960 | 1 344.9 | 22 053 |
| The Living Outback | 38 | 950 | 2 779 | 10.6 | 294 |
| The Murray | 99 | 2 873 | 9 038 | 38.0 | 909 |
| By star grading | | | | | |
| One | 31 | 1 187 | 4 187 | 12.6 | 357 |
| Two | 177 | 5 079 | 14 969 | 58.4 | 1 720 |
| Three | 704 | 25 682 | 74 988 | 504.9 | 9 034 |
| Four | 220 | 21 000 | 57 737 | 746.4 | 12 136 |
| Five | 26 | 6 893 | 15 733 | 417.6 | 9 762 |
| Ungraded | 168 | 5 647 | 16 861 | 97.5 | 2 016 |
| **New South Wales** | **1 326** | **65 488** | **184 475** | **1 837.4** | **35 025** |

(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. (c) Includes working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities.

*Source: Tourist Accommodation Small Area Data, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8635.1.40.001); ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation Survey.*

During 2000–01 the room occupancy rate for NSW was 58%, a slight decrease on the previous year. Sydney Tourism Region had the highest room occupancy rate at 67%, while the lowest rate was 27% in the Snowy Mountains Tourism Region.

Fluctuations in occupancy rates can occur over the year. Snowy Mountains had the greatest fluctuation from 12% in the December quarter to 60% during the September quarter. Many regions have relatively stable occupancy rates throughout the year.

Annual occupancy rates generally increase with the star grading. In 2000–01 accommodation with a one star rated accommodation had an occupancy rate of 37% compared to 67% for five star rated accommodation.

**17.10 ACCOMMODATION WITH FACILITIES(a), Room Occupancy Rates**

| | 1999–2000 | Sept qtr 2000 | Dec qtr 2000 | Mar qtr 2001 | Jun qtr 2001 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Tourism Region(b) | | | | | | |
| Big Sky Country | 53.7 | 51.2 | 46.9 | 47.9 | 50.6 | 49.2 |
| Blue Mountains | 53.3 | 53.5 | 52.2 | 51.0 | 64.7 | 52.9 |
| Capital Country | 50.5 | 49.4 | 46.3 | 46.3 | 53.3 | 48.8 |
| Central Coast | 53.0 | 46.3 | 53.6 | 52.7 | 54.7 | 48.3 |
| Explorer Country | 52.9 | 52.5 | 49.0 | 45.4 | 51.7 | 49.7 |
| Hunter | 52.0 | 49.4 | 51.7 | 51.1 | 46.7 | 49.7 |
| Illawarra | 57.8 | 57.4 | 55.3 | 62.1 | 53.9 | 57.1 |
| Northern River Tropical NSW | 49.8 | 48.6 | 51.5 | 49.9 | 47.8 | 49.5 |
| North Coast NSW | 53.0 | 47.6 | 56.7 | 56.6 | 47.5 | 52.1 |
| Riverina | 54.1 | 52.3 | 55.5 | 52.1 | 54.5 | 53.6 |
| Snowy Mountains | 27.1 | 60.1 | 12.0 | 14.9 | 17.4 | 26.5 |
| South Coast | 47.0 | 36.3 | 49.0 | 55.8 | 40.9 | 45.5 |
| Sydney | 70.6 | 69.6 | 68.8 | 67.1 | 61.0 | 66.6 |
| The Living Outback | 49.3 | 51.7 | 45.2 | 40.6 | 50.3 | 47.0 |
| The Murray | 49.5 | 42.9 | 47.1 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 47.5 |
| By star grading | | | | | | |
| One | 37.2 | 50.0 | 31.6 | 33.6 | 32.7 | 36.7 |
| Two | 49.3 | 47.0 | 48.5 | 46.0 | 46.4 | 47.0 |
| Three | 57.9 | 56.6 | 56.2 | 55.3 | 51.9 | 55.0 |
| Four | 70.0 | 67.8 | 68.6 | 68.0 | 62.5 | 66.7 |
| Five | 71.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 68.1 | 61.3 | 67.1 |
| Ungraded | 44.6 | 51.9 | 35.3 | 37.9 | 35.5 | 40.7 |
| **New South Wales** | **60.1** | **59.7** | **58.7** | **57.9** | **54.1** | **57.6** |

(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); ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation Survey.*

# 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 1998–99 and 1999–2000. These surveys included Cafes and Restaurants, Commercial Art Galleries, Employment Services, Film and Video Production and Distribution, Hire Industries, Motion Picture Exhibition, Performing Arts, Public Libraries, Museums, Television Services, Video Hire and Veterinary Services.

## Cafes and Restaurants

In 1998–99 the ABS conducted a survey of the cafes and restaurants industry. Included in this industry were businesses mainly engaged in operating cafes and restaurants for consumption of meals on the premises and businesses mainly engaged in catering services.

At 30 June 1999 there were 4,800 such businesses in NSW which employed 49,500 people. The total income generated by NSW cafes and restaurants was $2,634m. NSW businesses contributed one-third (33%) of employment and more than one-third (37%) of total income generated by the industry in Australia.

In NSW the cafe and restaurant industry income per head of Australian population was $420 compared to $387 Australia-wide.

**17.11 CAFES AND RESTAURANTS — 1998–99**

| | Unit | NSW | Australia | NSW as a percentage of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 4 846 | 12 845 | 37.7 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 49 515 | 152 107 | 32.6 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 638.3 | 1 941.0 | 32.9 |
| Total income | $m | 2 634.5 | 7 174.3 | 36.7 |

(a) Multi-State businesses are counted in each State in which they operate.

*Source: Cafes and Restaurants, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 8655.0).*

## Commercial Art Galleries

In 1999–2000 the ABS conducted a survey of commercial art gallery businesses (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander art centres). There were 230 commercial art gallery businesses in NSW and they accounted for 44% of the gross sale of artworks in Australia, 48% of the industry employment and 40% of total income.

**17.12 COMMERCIAL ART GALLERIES — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | NSW | Australia | NSW as a percentage of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 230 | 514 | 44.7 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 670 | 1 409 | 47.6 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 9.2 | 22.0 | 41.8 |
| Purchases of artworks | $m | *12.9 | 44.4 | *29.1 |
| Total income | $m | 52.2 | 131.8 | 39.6 |
| Gross sale of artworks | | | | |
| By Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists | $m | 8.1 | 35.6 | 22.8 |
| By other artists | $m | 87.7 | 181.9 | 48.2 |
| *Total* | *$m* | *95.9* | *217.5* | *44.1* |

*Source: Commercial Art Galleries, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8651.0).*

## Employment Services

During 1998–99 the ABS conducted a survey of businesses involved in the provision of employment services (e.g. personnel recruitment, search, selection, referral and job placement of a permanent, temporary and contract employment basis). At 30 June 1999, there were 890 businesses in NSW in the employment services industry of which 530 (60%) were in the contract staff services industry and 350 (40%) in the employment placement industry.

At 30 June 1999, the contract staff services industry accounted for the majority of people employed (107,500 or 95%), of wages and salaries ($1,451m or 91%) and of total income ($2,228m or 85%). However, the employment placement industry accounted for the greatest share of permanent placements made during 1998–99 (93,200 or 71%).

**17.13 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES — 1998–99**

| | Unit | Contract staff services industry | Employment placement industry | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 533 | 354 | 887 |
| Permanent placements(b) | no. | 38 594 | 93 241 | 131 836 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 107 491 | 5 101 | 112 592 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 1 451.3 | 150.6 | 1 601.9 |
| Total income | $m | 2 228.5 | 378.7 | 2 607.2 |

(a) Some businesses may be involved in more than one State. (b) Includes job network and other permanent placements.

*Source: Employment Services, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 8558.0).*

## Film and Video Production and Distribution Industry

In 1999–2000 the ABS conducted a survey of businesses mainly engaged in the production of motion pictures in film or video tape for theatre or television projection. Also included were businesses mainly providing post production services such as dubbing and sub-titling and editing. There were 1,100 film and video production businesses in NSW which generated an income of $917m and employed 10,500 people. Businesses in NSW accounted for 56% of all businesses in Australia and nearly two-thirds of income generated.

The ABS also conducted a survey of employing businesses mainly engaged in leasing or wholesaling motion pictures on film, video tape and digital video disk (DVD) to organisations for exhibition or sale. At 30 June 2000 there were 47 businesses in NSW engaged in film or video distribution which employed 930 people and generated income for the year of $695m. The income generated by the distribution industry was three-quarters of that generated by the production industry despite there being only a fraction as many businesses and employees. Businesses in NSW accounted for 81% of all businesses in Australia and 61% of total income.

**17.14 FILM AND VIDEO PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | NSW | Australia | NSW as a proportion of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Production industry | | | | |
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 1 112 | 1 975 | 56.3 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 10 513 | 15 195 | 69.2 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 241.3 | 373.5 | 64.6 |
| Total income | $m | 916.6 | 1 473.8 | 62.2 |
| Distribution industry | | | | |
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 47 | 58 | 81.0 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 932 | 1 426 | 65.4 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 46.5 | 66.8 | 69.6 |
| Total income | $m | 694.8 | 1 141.8 | 60.9 |

(a) Multi-State businesses are counted in each State in which they operate.

*Source: Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8679.0).*

## Hire Industries

In 1999–2000 the ABS undertook a survey of employing businesses mainly involved in the plant and goods hiring industries. In NSW there were 270 businesses involved in the plant hiring and leasing industry at 420 locations (27% of the Australian total). These businesses employed 4,000 people and generated an income of $753m.

There were 145 businesses involved in the personal and household goods hiring industry. These businesses employed 1,300 people and generated an income of $132m.

**17.15 HIRE INDUSTRIES — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | NSW | Australia | NSW as a proportion of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal and household goods hiring | | | | |
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 145 | 409 | 35.5 |
| Locations | no. | 190 | 584 | 32.6 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 1 299 | 3 493 | 37.2 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 39.9 | 89.2 | 44.7 |
| Total income | $m | 131.7 | 360.3 | 36.6 |
| Plant hiring and leasing | | | | |
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 274 | 923 | 29.7 |
| Loactions | no. | 417 | 1 540 | 27.1 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 3 995 | 13 235 | 30.2 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 190.5 | 551.3 | 34.6 |
| Total income | $m | 752.5 | 2 245.7 | 33.5 |

(a) Multi-State businesses are counted in each State in which they operate.

*Source: Hire Industries, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8567.0).*

## Motion Picture Exhibition

At 30 June 2000 there were 67 motion picture exhibition businesses in NSW, with a total of 456 cinema screens. The industry employed 3,170 people and gross box office receipts for 1999–2000 were $244m. When compared to the proportion of the Australian resident population living in NSW (34%), NSW had a lesser share of the country's cinema screens (30%) but a higher proportion of the gross box office receipts (36%).

**17.16 MOTION PICTURE EXHIBITION — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | NSW | Australia | NSW as a percentage of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 67 | 173 | 38.7 |
| Cinema screens | no. | 456 | 1 513 | 30.1 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 3 172 | 9 282 | 34.2 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 45.1 | 129.0 | 34.7 |
| Gross box office receipts | $m | 243.7 | 678.9 | 35.9 |

(a) Multi-State organisations are counted in each State in which they operate.

*Source: Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8654.0).*

## Performing Arts Industries

During 1999–2000 the ABS conducted a survey of the performing arts industries. This comprised both public and private sector organisations involved in music and theatre production; operating performing arts venues; and other services to the arts industry.

At 30 June 2000 there were 324 organisations in NSW involved in the music and theatre production industry. These organisations accounted for 56% of paid performances in Australia, 59% of paid attendances and 56% of total income.

At 30 June 2000 there were 64 performing arts spaces in NSW operated by 38 performing arts venue businesses. Nearly 1,700 people were employed in the industry which generated $114m in income during 1999–2000.

There were 226 businesses in NSW involved in providing other services to the arts industry, almost half the businesses in the Australian industry. These businesses employed 1,700 people and generated total income of $371m (52% of the Australian total).

**17.17 PERFORMING ARTS INDUSTRIES — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | NSW | Australia | NSW as a percentage of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Music and theatre production industry | | | | |
| Organisations at 30 June(a) | no. | 324 | 705 | 46.0 |
| Paid performances(b) | no. | 25 142 | 45 057 | 55.8 |
| Paid attendances(b) | '000 | 6 954 | 11 711 | 59.4 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 3 429 | 7 060 | 48.6 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 87.2 | 171.6 | 50.8 |
| Total income | $m | 281.9 | 505.4 | 55.8 |
| Performing arts venue industry | | | | |
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 38 | 125 | 30.4 |
| Performing arts spaces at 30 June | no. | 64 | 260 | 24.6 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 1 671 | 5 149 | 32.5 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 30.6 | 97.1 | 31.5 |
| Total income | $m | 113.9 | 315.9 | 36.1 |
| Other services to the arts industry | | | | |
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 226 | 454 | 49.8 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 1 742 | 3 846 | 45.3 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 47.6 | 82.8 | 57.5 |
| Total income | $m | 371.1 | 709.8 | 52.3 |

(a) Multi-State organisations are counted in each State in which they operate. (b) Number of paid performances and paid attendances excludes overseas performances and attendances.

*Source: Performing Arts Industries, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8697.0).*

## Public Libraries

In 1999–2000 the ABS conducted a census of public libraries (local government, State and National). Data in this section refers only to local government libraries. In NSW there were 390 public library branches and 40 mobile libraries. These libraries had 4.2 million members or registered borrowers at 30 June 2000. During 1999–2000, NSW local government libraries received 30.4 million visits and spent $27m on the acquisition of library materials.

There were 3,420 computers in NSW libraries, of which 1,370 (40%) were available for public use (an average of 3.2 computers per library location). NSW libraries employed 3,100 staff, of whom 49% were permanent full-time, 27% were permanent part-time and the remainder were casuals. Women made up the majority of library employees (2,630 or 85%). Librarians made up 27% of the total employees.

**17.18 LOCAL GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | NSW | Australia | NSW as a percentage of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Locations at 30 June | | | | |
| Branches | no. | 387 | 1 393 | 27.8 |
| Mobile | no. | 40 | 117 | 34.2 |
| Visits during 1999–2000 | '000 | 30 441.6 | 93 335.1 | 32.6 |
| Memberships/registered borrowers at 30 June(a) | '000 | 4 165.5 | 10 686.1 | 39.0 |
| Holdings at 30 June | | | | |
| Lending stock | | | | |
| Books | '000 | 10 207.3 | 32 898.8 | 31.0 |
| Other | '000 | 1 117.2 | 3 517.7 | 31.8 |
| *Total* | *'000* | *11 324.6* | *36 416.4* | *31.1* |
| Non-lending stock | '000 | 1 579.7 | 2 963.9 | 53.3 |
| *Total* | *'000* | *12 904.2* | *39 380.3* | *32.8* |
| Loans during 1999–2000 | | | | |
| Books | '000 | 36 622.0 | 133 069.5 | 27.5 |
| Other | '000 | 6 783.7 | 28 966.3 | 23.4 |
| *Total* | *'000* | *43 405.7* | *162 035.8* | *26.8* |
| Employment | no. | 3 112 | 9 592 | 32.4 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 81.6 | 244.0 | 33.4 |
| Total income | $m | 148.4 | 478.0 | 31.0 |

(a) Library patrons may hold a membership at more than one library, hence they were counted at each library where a membership was held.

*Source: Public Libraries, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8561.0).*

## Museums

For the purpose of the 1999–2000 ABS survey a museum establishment was defined as an enclosed area which stored artefacts, artworks, and museum objects and which was open to the general public. At 30 June 2000 there were 504 museums in NSW, a quarter of the total number in Australia. These museums admitted 10.1 million people throughout the year of whom just under two-thirds (63%) were admitted free.

At 30 June 2000 there were 2,050 people employed in NSW museum establishments. However during the month of June there were 8,350 people who volunteered their services to the museum establishments. The income of NSW museums in 1999–2000 was $210m of which 65% ($137m) came from government funding.

**17.19 MUSEUMS — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | NSW | Australia | NSW as a percentage of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Museum establishments at 30 June | no. | 504 | 2 049 | 24.6 |
| Admissions | | | | |
| Paid | '000 | 3 725.0 | 10 965.7 | 34.0 |
| Free | '000 | 6 420.8 | 16 566.1 | 38.8 |
| *Total* | *'000* | *10 145.8* | *27 531.8* | *36.9* |
| Average hours per week open | no. | 27.7 | 30.4 | . . |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 2 042 | 6 956 | 29.4 |
| Volunteers for month of June 2000 | no. | 8 353 | 29 963 | 27.9 |
| Income | | | | |
| Government funding | $m | 137.0 | 487.2 | 28.1 |
| Admissions income | $m | 14.6 | 52.4 | 27.9 |
| Income from fund raising | $m | 17.5 | 53.5 | 32.7 |
| Other income | $m | 40.7 | 123.3 | 33.0 |
| *Total* | *$m* | *209.8* | *716.4* | *29.3* |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 76.5 | 211.4 | 36.2 |
| Special exhibitions | no. | 1 040 | 4 268 | 24.4 |

*Source: Museums, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8560.0).*

## Television Services (Commercial free-to-air broadcasters)

In 1999–2000 the ABS conducted a census of businesses mainly engaged in television broadcasting (excluding community broadcasting). At 30 June 2000 a quarter (25%) of Australia's commercial free-to-air TV stations were located in NSW and the ACT. These stations accounted for 49% of industry employment but only 39% of wages and salaries. Just under half (47%) of all businesses engaged in commercial free-to-air television broadcasting were in NSW and the ACT. The total income produced by NSW and ACT commercial free-to-air broadcasters in 1999–2000 was over $1,200m.

**17.20 COMMERCIAL FREE-TO-AIR BROADCASTERS — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | NSW(a) | Australia | NSW as a percentage of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Businesses at 30 June(b) | no. | 16 | 34 | 47.1 |
| Stations at 30 June | no. | 12 | 48 | 25.0 |
| Employees at 30 June | no. | 3 851 | 7 807 | 49.3 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 116.6 | 302.2 | 38.6 |
| Total income | $m | 1 229.5 | 3 271.0 | 37.6 |

(a) Includes ACT. (b) Some businesses may be counted in more than one State.

*Source: Television Services, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8559.0).*

## Veterinary Services

During 1999–2000 the ABS conducted a survey of employing private veterinary practices. There were 570 practices in NSW, which was 32% of the practices in Australia. Practices in NSW accounted for 30% of employment, 35% of industry income and 38% of operating profits before tax.

The return per practitioner in NSW practices was $81,400 compared to $68,000 Australia-wide.

**17.21 VETERINARY SERVICES — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | NSW | Australia | NSW as a percentage of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Practices at 30 June | no. | 573 | 1 792 | 32.0 |
| Locations at 30 June | no. | 760 | 2 325 | 32.7 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 3 992 | 13 218 | 30.2 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 105.5 | 311.9 | 33.8 |
| Total income | $m | 347.6 | 993.9 | 35.0 |
| Professional services income | $m | 303.6 | 864.6 | 35.1 |
| Operating profit before tax | $m | 60.4 | 158.5 | 38.1 |
| Operating profit margin | % | 17.4 | 16.0 | . . |
| Return per practioner | $'000 | 81.4 | 68.6 | . . |

*Source: Veterinary Services, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8564.0).*

## Video Hire Industry

In 1999–2000 the ABS conducted a survey of businesses mainly engaged in hiring prerecorded video cassettes for personal use. There were 370 businesses in NSW with a total of 475 locations. Some 3,600 people were employed at 30 June 2000, while total income generated during the year was just over $180m.

**17.22 VIDEO HIRE INDUSTRY — 1999–2000**

| | Unit | NSW | Australia | NSW as a percentage of Australia % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Businesses at 30 June(a) | no. | 373 | 1 166 | 32.0 |
| Locations at 30 June | no. | 475 | 1 615 | 29.4 |
| Employment at 30 June | no. | 3 585 | 11 034 | 32.5 |
| Wages and salaries | $m | 36.3 | 114.7 | 31.6 |
| Total income | $m | 181.2 | 595.2 | 30.4 |

(a) Multi-State organisations are counted in each State in which they operate.

*Source: Video Hire Industry, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8562.0).*

## Summary

The following table includes information on service industries that were surveyed by the ABS over the period 1997–98 to 1999–2000. To allow comparison, a common set of variables have been included; number of businesses, number of employees, wages and salaries and total income.

### 17.23 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES

| | | | | NSW | NSW as a percentage of Australia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Businesses(a) | Employment | Wages and salaries | Total income | Total income |
| | no. | no. | $m | $m | % |
| **1999–2000** | | | | | |
| Commercial art galleries | 230 | 670 | 9.2 | 52.2 | 39.6 |
| Commercial free-to-air broadcasting | 16 | 3 851 | 116.6 | 1 229.5 | 37.6 |
| Film and video production and distribution | | | | | |
| Film and video production | 1 112 | 10 513 | 241.3 | 916.6 | 62.2 |
| Film and video distribution | 47 | 932 | 46.5 | 694.8 | 60.9 |
| Hire industries | | | | | |
| Personal and household goods hiring | 145 | 1 229 | 39.9 | 131.7 | 36.6 |
| Plant hiring and leasing | 274 | 3 995 | 190.5 | 752.5 | 33.5 |
| Motion picture exhibition | 67 | 3 172 | 45.1 | 243.7 | 35.9 |
| Museums | 504 | (c)2042 | 76.5 | 209.8 | 29.3 |
| Performing arts industries | | | | | |
| Music and theatre production industry | 324 | 3 429 | 87.2 | 281.9 | 55.8 |
| Performing arts venue industry | 38 | 1 671 | 30.6 | 113.9 | 36.1 |
| Other services to the arts industry | 226 | 1 742 | 47.6 | 371.1 | 52.3 |
| Public libraries(b) | (d)427 | 3 112 | 81.6 | 148.4 | 31.0 |
| Veterinary services | 573 | 3 992 | 105.5 | 347.6 | 35.0 |
| Video hire industry | 373 | 3 585 | 36.3 | 181.2 | 30.4 |
| **1998–99** | | | | | |
| Cafes and restuarants | 4 846 | 49 515 | 638.3 | 2 634.5 | 36.7 |
| Cleaning services | 2 026 | 32 123 | 491.3 | 872.2 | 40.8 |
| Computing services | 6 362 | 37 743 | n.a. | 5 172.3 | 49.4 |
| Employment services | | | | | |
| Contract staff services | 533 | 107 491 | 1 451.1 | 2 228.5 | 32.7 |
| Employment placement services | 354 | 5 101 | 150.6 | 378.7 | 37.8 |
| Market research services | 160 | 5 400 | 97.8 | 241.2 | 52.9 |
| Real estate services | 2 904 | 17 392 | 539.3 | 1 336.8 | 34.3 |
| Security services | 781 | 11 157 | 262.9 | 559.5 | 40.1 |
| Solicitor's practices | 2 912 | 28 061 | 825.5 | 2 820.7 | 45.6 |
| **1997–98** | | | | | |
| Accommodation industry | 2 233 | 33 308 | 649.5 | 2 409.5 | 35.6 |
| Audiology and audiometry services | 50 | 541 | 23.6 | 59.4 | 37.6 |
| Chiropractic services | (e)615 | 1 603 | 25.2 | 75.1 | 31.4 |
| Clubs (Hospitality) | (f)1 528 | 41 700 | 1 025.1 | 4 137.0 | 68.8 |
| Pubs, taverns and bars | (f)1 676 | 22 886 | 356.7 | 2 378.7 | 28.8 |
| Dental services | | | | | |
| General | (e)1 830 | 7 377 | 130.0 | 483 | 35.7 |
| Specialist | (e)215 | 1 302 | 31.4 | 115.8 | 34.9 |
| Optometry and optical dispensing services | 702 | 3 086 | 60.4 | 266.0 | 32.5 |
| Osteopathic services | (e)165 | 375 | 4.1 | 14.5 | 50.3 |
| Physiotherapy services | (e)1 006 | 2 969 | 46.2 | 124.9 | 34.3 |

(a) Multi-State businesses are counted in each State in which they operate. (b) Refers only to local government libraries. (c) Does not include volunteers. (d) Refers to branches and mobile libraries. (e) The number of practices. (f) The number of licensed premises.

*Source: See Bibliography.*

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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 Sydney ABS office.

# 18 Finance and Commerce

## 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 this core activity, 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 (public non-financial corporations) or engage in financial intermediation (public financial corporations).

### Structure of public finance

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in NSW are controlled by three levels of government:

- the government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- the government of the State of NSW, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport, and water and sewerage; and
- local councils and county councils (NSW local government bodies operating in defined geographical areas).

### Sources of revenue

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from taxes on income and sales, and customs and excise duties. Its expenditure, after allowing for payments to the States and local government, is mainly on social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies and public debt charges.

The revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation, and charges for services. The expenditure of the State includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (such as roads, bridges, harbours, and electricity generation and distribution), grants to public transport authorities and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by statutory bodies are also borne by the State Government.

The revenue of State statutory bodies such as those administering housing, railways, buses, harbour services, water and sewerage services and electricity services is derived mainly from charges for the use of these services. All are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of rateable properties within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services, regulation of building activity and, in some areas, water and sewerage services.

## Accrual based Government Finance Statistics

The Australian system for producing Government Finance Statistics (GFS) was changed with effect from 1998–99 because of the adoption of accrual accounting by governments and the revision of international statistical standards.

The key accrual GFS analytical measures are defined below.

*Net Operating Balance* is calculated as transactions in GFS revenues less transactions in GFS expenses. It measures (in accrual terms) the full cost of providing government services, including unfunded superannuation and non-cash items such as depreciation.

*Net Lending/Borrowing* is calculated as the Net Operating Balance less net acquisition of non-financial assets. It measures (in accrual terms) the gap between government savings plus net capital transfers and investment in non-financial assets.

*Net Worth* is defined as assets less liabilities less shares and other contributed capital. It reflects the contribution of governments to the wealth of Australia.

## Tables and commentary

Unless otherwise stated, data in this chapter relate to the total NSW public sector, transactions within and between levels of government (State and Local) having been netted out ('consolidated') to avoid double counting. The data are presented in the form of an Operating Statement and a Balance Sheet.

### 18.1 NSW TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATING STATEMENT — 1999–2000

| | State | Local | State and Local |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m |
| GFS Revenue | | | |
| Taxation revenue | 14 547 | 2 080 | 16 802 |
| Current grants and subsidies | 10 129 | 551 | 10 194 |
| Sales of goods and services | 11 875 | 1 848 | 13 543 |
| Interest income | 981 | 190 | 866 |
| Other | 3 298 | 960 | 3 869 |
| *Total* | *40 829* | *5 629* | *45 274* |
| *less* | — | — | — |
| GFS Expenses | | | |
| Gross operating expenses | | | |
| Depreciation | 2 808 | 1 145 | 3 953 |
| Employee expenses | 15 126 | 1 854 | 16 874 |
| Other operating expenses | 12 931 | 1 893 | 14 803 |
| *Total* | *30 865* | *4 892* | *35 631* |
| Nominal superannuation interest expenses | 479 | — | 479 |
| Other interest expenses | 2 236 | 108 | 2 094 |
| Other property expenses | — | — | — |
| Current transfers | | | |
| Grant expenses | 2 810 | — | 2 327 |
| Subsidy expenses | 216 | — | 205 |
| Other current expenses | 547 | 100 | 399 |
| Capital transfers | | | |
| Grant expenses | 369 | — | 183 |
| Other capital transfers | 14 | — | 14 |
| *Total* | *37 536* | *5 100* | *41 332* |
| *equals* | — | — | — |
| **GFS Net Operating Balance** | **3 293** | **529** | **3 942** |
| *less* | — | — | — |
| Net acquisition of non-financial assets | | | |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 4 686 | 1 330 | 6 016 |
| less Depreciation | 2 808 | 1 145 | 3 953 |
| plus Change in inventories | 243 | 3 | 247 |
| plus Other transactions in non-financial assets | –84 | 74 | –15 |
| *Total* | *2 038* | *262* | *2 294* |
| *equals* | — | — | — |
| **GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(–)** | **1 255** | **267** | **1 648** |

Note: The sums of individual levels of government may not agree with totals for all government due to transfers between levels of government.

*Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5512.0).*

**18.2 NSW TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BALANCE SHEET — 30 June 2000**

| | State | Local | State and Local |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m |
| Assets | | | |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| Cash and deposits | 1 717 | 324 | 1 042 |
| Advances paid | 312 | — | 312 |
| Investments, loans and placements | 7 089 | 2 940 | 10 806 |
| Other non-equity assets | 3 960 | 510 | 4 456 |
| Equity | 130 | — | 130 |
| *Total* | *13 208* | *3 774* | *16 746* |
| Non-financial assets | | | |
| Land and fixed assets | 123 117 | 63 557 | 186 674 |
| Other non-financial assets | 1 053 | 896 | 1 945 |
| *Total* | *124 170* | *64 453* | *188 619* |
| *Total* | *137 377* | *68 227* | *205 365* |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Deposits held | 3 978 | — | 3 884 |
| Advances received | 2 145 | 27 | 2 170 |
| Borrowing | 22 622 | 1 464 | 24 017 |
| Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements | 10 564 | 679 | 11 242 |
| Other provisions | 2 712 | 65 | 2 785 |
| Other non-equity liabilities | 7 306 | 552 | 7 810 |
| *Total* | *49 326* | *2 786* | *51 908* |
| **GFS Net Worth** | **88 050** | **65 440** | **153 455** |
| Net debt(a) | 19 627 | –1 773 | 17 912 |

Note: The sums of individual levels of government may not agree with totals for all government due to transfers between levels of government. (a) Equals deposits held, advances received and borrowing, less cash and deposits, advances paid and investments, loans and placements.

*Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5512.0).*

## State government finance

In 1999–2000, GFS revenues of $40,829m exceeded GFS expenses of $37,536m, giving a Net Operating Balance of $3,293m. Net lending for the NSW State government was $1,255m. As at 30 June 2000, the net worth of the NSW State Government was $88,050m.

The vast majority of assets held by the NSW State government comprise land and fixed assets. The main items are construction/infrastructure other than buildings ($55,123m), buildings ($43,530m) and land ($12,615m). Much of the unimproved crown lands are currently valued at $1 per block and will remain so until an appropriate valuation methodology can be developed.

## Revenue

Taxes of $14,547m accounted for 36% of NSW State Government total revenue in 1999–2000 on an accruals basis. In addition, NSW received current and capital grants of $10,934m from the Commonwealth government which accounted for a further 27%.

## Taxation revenue

Taxation revenue data are presented on a general government basis since only general government has the power to levy taxes. The data above includes taxes of $464m received from NSW public sector corporations and $100m from other levels of government.

In 1999–2000, taxes on financial and capital transactions of $4,193m included stamp duties of $3,235m and financial institutions' taxes of $924m.

Taxes on gambling raised $1,570m in 1999–2000, including $955m from gambling devices, $277m on government lotteries and $191m on race betting taxes.

The two main types of motor vehicle taxes in 1999–2000 were vehicle registration fees and taxes ($1,001m) and stamp duty on motor vehicle registration ($462m).

Franchise taxes (since September 1997 collected by the Federal Government on behalf of the State and Territory Governments) in 1999–2000 raised $2,023m, including tobacco franchise taxes ($1,083m), petroleum products franchise taxes ($614m), and liquor franchise taxes ($323m). These taxes were discontinued from 1 July 2000.

Employers' payroll tax is a tax on wages paid or payable by employers and has been imposed by the State since 1971. Subject to some exemptions, from 1 July 1999 the tax has been levied at the base rate of 6.4% (previously 6.85%). Payroll tax concessions are offered to employers in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people and increase employment.

Taxes on immovable property comprise mainly land taxes, which totalled $900m in 1999–2000.

**18.3 NSW (STATE) GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE — 1999–2000**

| | $m |
|---|---|
| Employers' payroll taxes | 3 769 |
| Taxes on property | |
| Taxes on immovable property | 924 |
| Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 4 193 |
| Taxes on provision of goods and services | |
| Taxes on gambling | 1 570 |
| Taxes on insurance | 902 |
| Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities | |
| Motor vehicle taxes | 1 468 |
| Franchise taxes | 2 023 |
| Other | 343 |
| **Total taxes** | **15 191** |

*Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5506.0).*

## Grants received from Commonwealth

Commonwealth current grants to NSW State totalled $10,111m in 1999–2000. Of this, $5,645m was not associated with specific purposes (mostly untied 'general purpose' grants), with health ($2,224m) and education ($1,632m) accounting for significant proportions of the remainder.

Commonwealth capital grants to NSW totalled $823m in 1999–2000. The majority of this was for housing and community amenities ($319m), transport and communications ($314m) and education ($159m).

## Expenses by purpose

Education and health are by far the largest items of expenditure by the NSW State Government, accounting for 20% and 18% respectively of all expenses in 1999–2000. Transport and other communications and fuel and energy are other major components, largely driven by the size of the publicly operated rail and electricity undertakings: they contribute 12% and 9% respectively.

**18.4 NSW TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR (STATE) EXPENSES BY PURPOSE — 1999–2000**

| | $m |
|---|---|
| General public service | 1 499 |
| Public order and safety | 2 626 |
| Education | 7 433 |
| Health | 6 598 |
| Social security and welfare | 1 873 |
| Housing and community amenities | 2 387 |
| Recreation and culture | 1 683 |
| Fuel and energy | 3 450 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 966 |
| Mining, manufacturing and construction | 88 |
| Transport and other communications | 4 569 |
| Other economic affairs | 1 296 |
| Public debt transactions | 2 714 |
| Other purposes | 354 |
| **Total all purposes** | **37 536** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Government Financial Statistics.*

## Gross fixed capital formation

The majority of purchases of fixed assets by the NSW State government during 1999–2000 were construction/infrastructure other than buildings, and equipment other than transport equipment. Most of the sales of fixed assets were land and buildings other than dwellings.

## Reform of Commonwealth-State financial relations

In June 1999, Heads of Government revised the Intergovernmental Agreement struck at the April 1999 Premiers' Conference, relating to changes to the 'A New Tax System' package following negotiations between the Prime Minister and the Australian Democrats. It was agreed by Heads of Government that the following reform measures would be implemented:

- From 1 July 2000, the Commonwealth would appropriate all of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenues to the States so that no State is worse off than under previous arrangements. After 2001–02 the GST revenues will be distributed amongst the States and Territories with the aim of ensuring that, on a per capita basis, all governments have the financial capacity to provide services at the same standard.
- The States would adjust their gambling tax revenues to the extent of the impact of the GST on gambling operators from 1 July 2000 and progressively abolish Accommodation Levies, Financial Institutions Duties and any debits taxes, and a number of business-related stamp duties and stamp duty on non-residential conveyances on real property.
- The Commonwealth committed to provide financial assistance to the States to cover any temporary shortfall in their budgets resulting from the implementation of tax reform.

Any proposal to vary the 10% GST rate requires:

- the unanimous support of the State and Territory Governments;
- the endorsement by the Commonwealth Government of the day; and
- the passage of relevant legislation by both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament.

(Source: Commonwealth Budget Paper No 3, 1999–2000 and 2000–01.)

## Local government finance

In 1999–2000, GFS revenues at the local government level of $5,629m exceeded GFS expenses of $5,100m, giving a Net Operating Balance of $529m. Net lending for the NSW general government sector at the local level was $267m. As at 30 June 2000, the net worth of NSW local Government was $65,440m.

The main component of taxes received by local government is local government rates. General rates are assessed on all rateable land within a council area. In 1999–2000, taxes of $2,080m raised 37% of the local government councils' total revenue on an accruals basis.

Local government also raised $1,848m from sales of goods and services, accounting for 33% of total local government revenue. Of this amount, $836m relates to the provision of waste management services and user charges received for water and sewerage services.

Local government received $553m in current grants and subsidies during 1999–2000. Of this, $323m consisted of general purpose (untied) financial assistance grants.

The major purposes of expenditure by local government are roads (35%), community amenities and community development (24%), administration (16%) and recreation and culture (11%).

The major component of gross fixed capital formation by local government councils in NSW is expenditure on roads and general public services. Gross fixed capital formation was $1,330m in 1999–2000.

Most of the assets on the NSW local government balance sheet are construction/infrastructure other than buildings ($33,865m), land ($25,043m) and buildings ($3,796m).

## Commonwealth assistance to local government

General purpose financial assistance has been paid to local government authorities since 1974–75. Payments from the Commonwealth to local government authorities in NSW during 1999–2000 were $409.1m. This assistance consists of untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose grants to the States and Territories.

**18.5 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES — 1999–2000**

| | $m |
|---|---|
| General purpose assistance | |
| General | 296.3 |
| Identified road funding | 112.8 |
| **Total general purpose assistance** | **409.1** |

*Source: Commonwealth Final Budget Outcome 1999–2000.*

# 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 for all Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) including banks, credit unions and permanent building societies. APRA also supervises insurance companies, superannuation funds and friendly societies.

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) has responsibility for ensuring 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 continued to be the dominant financing institutions, accounting for 79.3% of total measured lending activity during 2000–01. Particulars of housing finance for owner occupation are included in Chapter 16 — Housing and Construction.

### 18.6 LENDING ACTIVITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN NSW — 2000–01

| | Housing finance for owner occupation | Personal finance | Commercial finance | Lease finance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| Banks | 25 117 | 13 242 | 77 788 | 1 085 |
| Permanent building societies | 1 494 | (a) | — | — |
| Credit cooperatives | (a) | 938 | — | — |
| Finance companies | (a) | 2 210 | 2 479 | 519 |
| Money market corporations | — | — | 8 149 | (a) |
| Other | 5 512 | 1 060 | 7 053 | 1 172 |
| **Total lending activity** | **32 124** | **17 452** | **95 469** | **2 777** |

(a) Separate details not available — included in Other.

*Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (Cat. no. 5609.0); ABS data available on request, Personal Finance Survey, Commercial Finance Survey and Lease Finance Survey.*

## Personal finance

Personal loans comprise all loans to persons and are used predominantly for the purchase of consumer durables with the exception of secured housing. The following table shows finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their private use.

### 18.7 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, All Lenders

| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m |
| Commitments under fixed loan facilities | | | |
| Purchase of | | | |
| Motor vehicles | 2 839 | 3 301 | 3 238 |
| Boats, caravans and trailers | 96 | 90 | 103 |
| Land and dwellings(a) | 607 | 535 | 532 |
| Household and personal goods | 312 | 273 | 205 |
| Debt consolidation | 539 | 489 | 471 |
| Travel and holidays | 102 | 101 | 83 |
| Refinancing | 1 071 | 984 | 1 101 |
| Other | 1 320 | 1 338 | 1 454 |
| Commitments under revolving credit facilities | | | |
| New and increased credit limits | 8 951 | 10 024 | 10 263 |
| **Total personal finance commitments** | **15 836** | **17 135** | **17 452** |

(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, nonprofit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes.

**18.8 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, All Lenders**

| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m |
| Commitments under fixed loan facilities | | | |
| Erection of buildings | 4 392 | 4 235 | 3 416 |
| Purchase of real property | 13 133 | 17 507 | 16 554 |
| Purchase of plant and equipment | 2 402 | 2 581 | 2 981 |
| Wholesale finance | 2 340 | 1 313 | 1 910 |
| Refinancing | 6 217 | 5 162 | 4 092 |
| Other | 16 543 | 14 969 | 18 026 |
| Commitments under revolving credit facilities | | | |
| New and increased credit limits | 42 625 | 40 404 | 48 490 |
| **Total commercial finance commitments** | **87 652** | **86 172** | **95 469** |

*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**

| | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $m | $m | $m |
| Motor vehicles and transport equipment | 2 422 | 1 584 | 1 051 |
| Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment | 312 | 187 | 118 |
| Manufacturing equipment | 275 | 242 | 126 |
| Electronic data processing equipment and office machines | 852 | 990 | 1 044 |
| Shop and office furniture, fittings and equipment | 160 | 293 | 178 |
| Other | 263 | 247 | 260 |
| **Total** | **4 284** | **3 542** | **2 778** |

*Source: ABS data available on request, Lease Finance Survey.*

# External trade

## Administration

Under the Constitution of Australia, the Federal Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of Industry, Science and Resources and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry–Australia.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development and marketing of Australian exports.

The Australian Trade Commission (Austrade), part of the DFAT portfolio, helps Australian business take advantage of export opportunities. Austrade also assists with foreign investment into Australia and export-related investment into other countries.

The Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR) is responsible for developing, implementing and administering policies and programs to maximise the national benefits of research and innovation, add value to resources and increase the competitiveness and internationalisation of Australian industries. DISR supports opportunities for developing export markets through its involvement in several international initiatives. The International Branch facilitates linkages and relationships between Australian industry and overseas firms leading to strategic alliances and joint ventures at the firm level. It also works with other agencies, such as DFAT and Austrade, to improve market access for exports of Australian manufactures and services.

Located in the DISR, 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 detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry–Australia (AFFA) promotes raising national prosperity through competitive and sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forest and processing industries. The Department provides research, analytical, policy, program and management services to Government. AFFA pursues a range of international activities, representations and negotiations at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels aimed at protecting Australian trade interests and increasing market access opportunities for portfolio industries. AFFA works in close partnership with industry to ensure their views and priorities are reflected in Australia's trade policy. The Department also promotes trade and investment linkages, and access opportunities, through facilitation of bilateral contacts between industry and visiting ministers and officials.

## 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 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 (f.o.b.) 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 f.o.b. price. This price is based on the current price of similar goods exported from the Australian port of shipment to the country to which the goods are despatched for sale. 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 this State. This does not necessarily mean that the goods were discharged in NSW or that the goods are to be consumed or used in NSW. Goods can be forwarded interstate after discharge, either under Customs' control or otherwise, but are recorded as being imported into the State in which they are released by Customs.

The recorded value of imports is known as the Customs value. Imports are valued at the point of containerisation (in most cases) or the port of shipment, or at the Customs frontier of the exporting country, whichever comes first. Therefore, 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 2000–01 NSW accounted for 44% of all Australia's imports (an increase of 0.9 percentage points on the previous year) and 19% of all exports (down 0.5 percentage points on the previous year).

The value of imports into NSW in 2000–01 increased by $4,579m or 10% from 1999–2000 while exports for the same period increased by $3,783m or 20%.

**18.10 OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW and Australia**

| | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–2000 | 2000–01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $m | | |
| NSW trade | | | | | |
| Imports(a) | 34 229 | 38 481 | 42 142 | 47 927 | 52 506 |
| Exports(b) | 17 730 | 19 678 | 17 948 | 18 966 | 22 749 |
| Australian trade | | | | | |
| Imports(a) | 78 998 | 90 684 | 97 611 | 110 078 | 118 257 |
| Exports(b) | 78 932 | 87 768 | 85 992 | 97 286 | 119 559 |
| | | | % | | |
| NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade | | | | | |
| Imports(a) | 43.3 | 42.4 | 43.2 | 43.5 | 44.4 |
| Exports(b) | 22.5 | 22.4 | 20.9 | 19.5 | 19.0 |

(a) Based on the Harmonised Tariff Item Statistical Classification. (b) Based on the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

*Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2001.*

## Imports

The principal import trading partners of NSW in 2000–01 were the United States of America, Japan and China. They accounted for 40% of all imports into NSW.

By far the largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 2000–01 was Machinery and transport equipment at $25,671m or 49% of all imports.

**18.11 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a)(b), Top Ten Trading Partners — 2000–01**

| | $m |
|---|---|
| United States of America | 10 787 |
| Japan | 5 894 |
| China | 4 353 |
| United Kingdom | 3 550 |
| Germany | 2 501 |
| Korea, Republic of | 2 445 |
| Malaysia | 2 019 |
| Singapore | 1 924 |
| Taiwan | 1 804 |
| New Zealand | 1 725 |

(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, September 2001.*

**18.12 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), By Commodity Group(b) — 2000–01**

| | $m |
|---|---|
| Food and live animals | 1 946 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 444 |
| Crude materials, inedible, except fuels | 525 |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials | 3 005 |
| Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes | 108 |
| Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. | 6 836 |
| Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material | 5 097 |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 25 671 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 8 078 |
| Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified in the SITC | 798 |
| **Total** | **52 506** |

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

*Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2001.*

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 2000–01 were telecommunications equipment and automatic data processing machines (computers), valued at $4,447m and $4,143m respectively.

### 18.13 TOP TEN IMPORTS INTO NSW(a) — 2000–01

| Commodity description and SITC code(b) | $m |
|---|---|
| Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; parts, and accessories of radio, television, video and similar apparatus, n.e.s. (764) | 4 447 |
| Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic, optical readers; data transcribers and processors (752) | 4 143 |
| Motor vehicles principally designed for transport of persons (excluding public transport type, including racing cars) (781) | 3 060 |
| Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments) (542) | 2 758 |
| Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (333) | 2 296 |
| Parts and accessories (excluding covers, cases and the like) for use with office and automatic data (759) | 1 952 |
| Aircraft and associated equipment, spacecraft (including satellites and spacecraft vehicles; parts thereof) (792) | 1 732 |
| Thermionic, cold cathode or photo cathode valves and tubes, semiconductors, l.e.d., integrated circuits, etc. (776) | 859 |
| Organo-inorganic compounds, heterocyclic compounds, nucleic acids and their salts (515) | 835 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s. (778) | 832 |

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

*Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2001.*

## Exports

The major export trading partners of NSW in 2000–01 were Japan, the United States of America and New Zealand. The top ten trading partners accounted for 69% of all exports, with 21% going to Japan alone.

### 18.14 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a)(b), Top Ten Trading Partners — 2000–01

| | $m |
|---|---|
| Japan | 4 799 |
| United States of America | 2 378 |
| New Zealand | 1 777 |
| Korea, Republic of | 1 395 |
| Taiwan | 1 277 |
| China | 948 |
| Indonesia | 896 |
| Hong Kong | 868 |
| Thailand | 725 |
| Italy | 717 |

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports. (b) Based on the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

*Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2001.*

Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials was the largest group of commodities exported from NSW in 2000–01 at $4,675m or 21% of all exports.

**18.15 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a), By Commodity Groups(b) — 2000–01**

| | $m |
|---|---|
| Food and live animals | 3 866 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 476 |
| Crude materials, inedible, except fuels | 3 251 |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials | 4 675 |
| Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes | 46 |
| Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. | 1 767 |
| Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material | 3 080 |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 2 141 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 1 662 |
| Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC | 1 786 |
| **Total** | **22 749** |

(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 2001.*

The major commodity exported from NSW in 2000–01 was coal at $3,829m or 17% of all exports. The second largest export was aluminium at $1,636m or 7% of all exports.

**18.16 TOP TEN EXPORTS FROM NSW(a) — 2000–01**

| Commodity description and SITC code(b) | $m |
|---|---|
| Coal, not agglomerated (321) | 3 829 |
| Aluminium (684) | 1 636 |
| Combined confidential items excluding some of SITC 280 (exports only) and some of SITCs 510 and 520 (imports only) (988) | 1 597 |
| Cotton (263) | 1 157 |
| Wool and other animal hair (including wool tops) (268) | 1 051 |
| Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments) (542) | 1 021 |
| Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled (041) | 1 005 |
| Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011) | 960 |
| Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals (not crude); preparations, containing 70% or more by weight of these oils (334) | 820 |
| Alcoholic beverages (112) | 453 |

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

## Private New Capital Expenditure

The NSW share of total Australian private new capital expenditure in 2000–01 was 35.4%, which was the highest share recorded since 1996–97. The NSW share of Australian new capital expenditure in 2000–01 was 30.5% for buildings and structures and 37.0% for equipment, plant, and machinery.

New capital expenditure on buildings and structures fell for the fourth consecutive year in NSW, with a significant 20.8% decrease from the previous year. In comparison, there was a decrease of 17.2% for Australia over the same period.

Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery in NSW has remained relatively unchanged with a slight fall of 0.5% compared with the previous year. Australian expenditure has fallen over the past three financial years after peaking strongly in 1997–98.

**18.17 PRIVATE FIXED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, NSW and Australia**

| | NSW | | | Australia | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Building | Equipment | Total | Building | Equipment | Total |
| | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m | $m |
| 1996–97 | 4 287 | 9 376 | 13 663 | 14 330 | 29 507 | 43 837 |
| 1997–98 | 4 200 | 10 405 | 14 605 | 13 150 | 33 060 | 46 210 |
| 1998–99 | 4 152 | 10 277 | 14 429 | 13 709 | 30 973 | 44 682 |
| 1999–2000 | 3 831 | 10 987 | 14 818 | 12 003 | 30 444 | 42 447 |
| 2000–01 | 3 033 | 10 933 | 13 966 | 9 937 | 29 554 | 39 491 |

*Source: Private New Capital Expenditure, State Estimates (Cat. no. 5646.0).*

# Price Indexes

Price indexes are designed to measure the changes over time in the level of prices in selected fields of activity. The principle of an index is to select a list of goods and services which are representative of the field to be covered. Changes in the prices of these items are 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 prices of a constant basket of goods and services acquired by metropolitan households.

## 2000–01 CPI

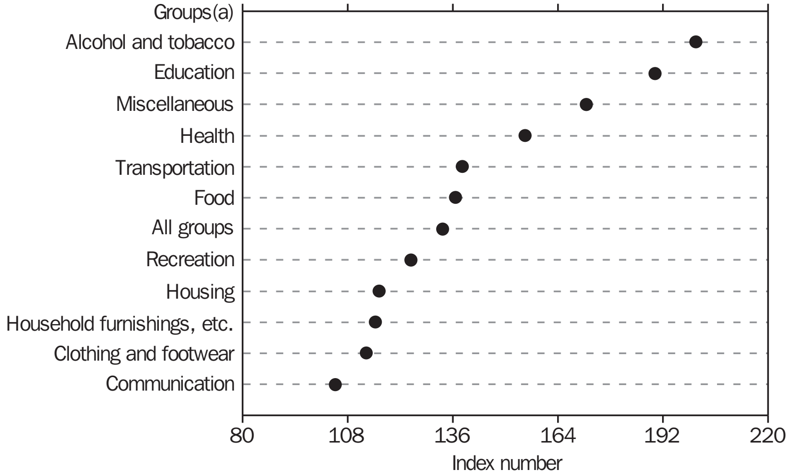
The introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS) has had a direct impact on the CPI. A key element of TNTS is the introduction of a broad based goods and services tax (GST) from 1 July 2000, with the removal of wholesale sales taxes and some State and Territory taxes. The CPI, in measuring final transaction prices paid by households for goods and services, reflects the net effect on those prices of all the tax changes included in TNTS.

September quarter 2000 saw the introduction of the 14th Series CPI. A major motivation for its introduction was to ensure that the CPI continued to be a reliable measure of price inflation after the introduction of TNTS. Two major aspects associated with the 14th series are a new utility-based commodity classification and updated weights. The new commodity classification better addresses possible consumer substitution between commodities in response to relative price changes. The updated weights are based on results from the 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey.

For the year 2000–01, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 133.2 (base year 1989–90). This figure represented an increase of 6.2% over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 132.2, an increase of 6.0% over the previous year.

The largest changes in index numbers between 1999–2000 and 2000–01 were in Alcohol and tobacco (up 21.0 points, from 179.6 to 200.6), Miscellaneous (up 14.5 points, from 156.9 to 171.4) and Education (up 10.3 points, from 179.5 to 189.8).

**18.18 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Sydney — 2000–01**




(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, June Quarter 2001 (Cat. no. 6401.0).*

## International Trade Price Indexes

International Trade Price Indexes cover imports and exports. The import price index measures changes in the prices of merchandise that are landed in Australia, while the export price index measures changes in the price of exports of merchandise that are shipped from Australia. Key series from the range of International Trade Price Indexes were released in an integrated publication, namely *International Trade Price Indexes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6457.0), for the June quarter 2001. This new publication replaces the previous publications: *Export Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6405.0); and *Import Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6414.0).

## Producer Price Indexes

The Producer Price Indexes (PPI) are a measure of change in wholesale prices. Whereas the CPI measures prices paid by household consumers for goods and services, the PPI measure the wholesale prices of products sold to business enterprises as these products move through different business sectors. Several producer price indexes, covering different sectors of activity, are compiled. They provide a consistent measure of price change, where the items actually sold vary over time in terms of design and quality.

The Producer Price Indexes comprise an economy-wide stage of production index and separate indexes specific to the manufacturing, construction, mining and service industries. Manufacturing contains the Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry and the Copper Materials indexes. Construction covers the Building Materials (House, and Other than House) and Output of the Building Industry indexes. Mining relates to the Materials Used in Coal Mining index, while services embraces the Selected Service Industries index. These indexes measure changes at the total Australia level only, except for the two building materials price indexes which measure changes in prices for the six State capital cities (individually and as a weighted average).

Key series from the range of producer price indexes were released in an integrated publication, namely *Producer Price Indexes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6427.0), for the June quarter 2001. This publication presents an economy wide framework for producer price indexes, with the Stage of Production (SOP) indexes as the headline indicators. This new publication replaces eight previous publications:

- *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6407.0);
- *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6408.0);
- *Price Indexes of Copper Materials, Australia* (Cat. no. 6410.0);
- *Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia* (Cat. no. 6411.0);
- *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 6412.0);
- *Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining, Australia* (Cat. no. 6415.0);
- *Producer Price Indexes for Selected Service Industries, Australia* (Cat. no. 6423.0);
- and *Stage of Production Producer Price Indexes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6426.0).

## 2000–01 Building Materials Price Index

Details are included in Chapter 16 — Housing and Construction: Construction, under the heading Materials used in building.

## Price Index of Domestic Final Purchases

The *Information Paper: Price Index of Domestic Final Purchases, Australia* (Cat. no. 6428.0) released in July 2001 represents the last major element of the system of price indexes designed to assist in the economy-wide analysis of inflation. It reflects purchases by Australian residents. As such, it includes prices of imported items but excludes prices of exported items. This index is confined to final market purchases, excluding all intermediate purchases and notional transactions. Transactions in goods and services provided at prices which are non-market determined are likewise excluded. The index reflects the amount paid by the purchaser inclusive of taxes on products, wholesale and retail trade margins and transport costs.

The Domestic Final Purchases (DFP) Index is comprised of separate component indexes for consumption purchases and capital purchases. Each of these indexes is then further disaggregated. This results in the following component price indexes: Household Consumption Purchases, General Government Consumption Purchases, Household Capital Purchases, Business Capital Purchases, and General Government Capital Purchases.

The DFP index has been constructed as an experimental measure, with the index items and weights derived from an analysis of detailed 1994–95 input-output tables. Index series have been compiled on a quarterly and annual basis commencing with September quarter 1996. After completing consultations with users, agreed changes will be implemented. It is intended to release the DFP index as a regular quarterly publication, which is expected to occur from early 2002.

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*Expenditure on Education, Australia* (Cat. no. 5510.0)

*Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0)

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

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*Managed Funds, Australia* (Cat. no. 5655.0)

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*Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6407.0)

*Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6408.0)

*Price Indexes of Copper Materials, Australia* (Cat. no. 6410.0)

*Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia* (Cat. no. 6411.0)

*Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 6412.0)

*Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining, Australia* (Cat. no. 6415.0)

*Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (Cat. no. 5625.0)

*Private New Capital Expenditure, State Estimates* (Cat. no. 5646.0)

*Producer Price Indexes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6427.0)

*Producer Price Indexes for Selected Service Industries, Australia* (Cat. no. 6423.0)

*Stage of Production Producer Price Indexes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6426.0).

*Stocks, Selected Industry Sales and Expected Sales, Australia* (Cat. no. 5629.0)

*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 Sydney ABS office.

# 19 Historical Series Tables

The following pages show a historical summary of some statistics relating to NSW. Only brief footnotes have been included and readers should refer to 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 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 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Number of males per 100 females | Population of Sydney at 30 June |
| 1788(a) | 775 | 220 | 1 035 | n.a. | 1 035 |
| 1788 | n.a. | n.a. | 859 | n.a. | 859 |
| 1828 | 27 611 | 8 987 | 36 598 | 307 | n.a. |
| 1860 | 197 851 | 150 695 | 348 546 | 131 | (f)95 789 |
| 1870 | 272 121 | 225 871 | 497 992 | 120 | (f)137 776 |
| 1880 | 404 952 | 336 190 | 741 142 | 120 | (f)224 939 |
| 1890 | 602 704 | 510 571 | 1 113 275 | 118 | (f)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 | 100 | 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 | 3 098 200 | 3 142 700 | 6 240 900 | 99 | 3 881 100 |
| 1997 | 3 128 967 | 3 171 503 | 6 300 470 | 99 | 3 933 724 |
| 1998 | 3 164 517 | 3 204 008 | 6 368 525 | 99 | 3 981 641 |
| 1999 | 3 198 497 | 3 235 075 | 6 433 572 | 99 | 4 031 944 |
| 2000 | 3 234 911 | 3 266 748 | 6 501 659 | 99 | 4 084 971 |

(a) At 26 January 1788. Total includes 40 children. (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) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded from population estimates prior to 1966. (e) From 1971, estimates are based on the concept of estimated resident population. (f) Estimates are for the year following that listed.

*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).*

**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 |

(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.

*Source: Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0); Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0); Demography, NSW (Cat. no. 3311.1); Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0).*

### 19.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Index Numbers(a) — Year Ended 30 June

| | Sydney | Weighted average of eight capital cities |
|---|---|---|
| 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 | 125.4 | 124.7 |
| 2001 | 133.2 | 132.2 |

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

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

### 19.4 LABOUR(a)

| | Total employed | Total unemployed | Labour force | Not in labour force | Unemployment rate | Participation rate | Average Weekly Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | $ |
| May 1981 | 2 247.7 | 117.4 | 2 365.1 | 1 567.9 | 5.0 | 60.1 | n.a. |
| May 1982 | 2 256.8 | 150.4 | 2 407.2 | 1 594.5 | 6.2 | 60.2 | n.a. |
| 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 |

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

*Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1); Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0).*

### 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 |

(a) Industrial disputes which occurred during the year. Relates to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 working days, which is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by 10 people in one day.

*Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (Cat. no. 6322.0).*

### 19.6 OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW and Australia

| | NSW trade | | Australian trade | | NSW trade as a proportion of Australian 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 | 17 948 | 97 611 | 85 992 | 43.2 | 20.9 |
| 1999–2000 | 47 927 | 18 966 | 110 078 | 97 286 | 43.5 | 19.5 |
| 2000–01 | 52 506 | 22 749 | 118 257 | 119 559 | 44.4 | 19.0 |

(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, September 2001.*

### 19.7 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a)(b), Top Ten Trading Partners

| | China | Germany | Japan | Korea | 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 |

(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, September 2001.*

### 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 |

(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 2001.*

### 19.8 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), By Commodity Group(b) — *continued*

| | 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 |

(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 2001.*

### 19.9 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a)(b), Top Ten Trading Partners

| | China | Hong Kong | Indonesia | Italy | Japan | Korea | New Zealand | Taiwan | Thailand | 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 | 156 | 709 |
| 1989–90 | 143 | 452 | 264 | 302 | 3 638 | 974 | 755 | 595 | 214 | 798 |
| 1990–91 | 158 | 458 | 404 | 273 | 3 500 | 1 067 | 779 | 662 | 197 | 791 |
| 1991–92 | 189 | 491 | 450 | 291 | 3 197 | 972 | 808 | 723 | 204 | 841 |
| 1992–93 | 348 | 632 | 417 | 228 | 3 429 | 1 011 | 1 020 | 777 | 241 | 926 |
| 1993–94 | 344 | 792 | 408 | 299 | 3 758 | 1 157 | 1 249 | 810 | 317 | 1 060 |
| 1994–95 | 465 | 878 | 489 | 394 | 3 908 | 1 145 | 1 512 | 803 | 445 | 998 |
| 1995–96 | 690 | 999 | 611 | 381 | 4 061 | 1 203 | 1 613 | 918 | 434 | 925 |
| 1996–97 | 756 | 938 | 821 | 437 | 3 931 | 1 246 | 1 671 | 1 009 | 452 | 1 051 |
| 1997–98 | 749 | 1 114 | 790 | 597 | 4 432 | 1 337 | 1 708 | 1 149 | 403 | 1 515 |
| 1998–99 | 625 | 808 | 657 | 441 | 4 023 | 1 327 | 1 666 | 1 033 | 385 | 1 592 |
| 1999–2000 | 798 | 831 | 593 | 538 | 4 026 | 1 218 | 1 810 | 1 051 | 476 | 1 751 |
| 2000–01 | 948 | 868 | 896 | 717 | 4 799 | 1 395 | 1 777 | 1 277 | 725 | 2 378 |

(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, September 2001.*

**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 |

(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 2001.*

**19.10 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a), By Commodity Group(b) — *continued***

| | 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 |

(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 2001.*

## 19.11 METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION

| | Gold | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Market price(a) | Black coal production | Lead production | Zinc production |
| | fine oz | $A/oz | '000 t | t | t |
| 1901 | 173 543 | 8.50 | 6 064 | n.a. | 227 |
| 1911 | 181 121 | 8.50 | 8 831 | 209 837 | 241 892 |
| 1921 | 51 173 | 10.60 | 10 967 | 78 558 | 141 698 |
| 1931 | 19 673 | 11.75 | 6 536 | 131 132 | 75 403 |
| 1941 | 88 091 | 21.37 | 11 955 | 239 218 | 192 234 |
| 1951 | 48 910 | 30.98 | 13 730 | 171 267 | 156 898 |
| 1961 | 12 034 | 31.25 | 19 326 | 215 076 | 241 651 |
| 1971 | 9 675 | 36.91 | 34 567 | 257 609 | 293 480 |
| 1976 | 16 146 | 102.40 | 44 744 | 218 268 | 274 799 |
| 1981 | 18 873 | 401.89 | 60 749 | 221 045 | 306 610 |
| 1991 | 203 461 | 465.64 | 97 386 | 216 738 | 342 970 |
| 1992 | 186 103 | 468.82 | 102 477 | 222 109 | 338 612 |

(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: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW.*

## 19.12 METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION

| | Gold(a) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Market price(b) | Silver production | Black coal production | Lead production | Zinc production |
| | kg | $A/oz | kg | '000 t | t | t |
| 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 |

(a) Content of fine metal. (b) The price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader.

*Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW.*

**19.13 MANUFACTURING**

| | Employment(a) | Wages and salaries | Turnover(b) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | $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(h) | 308.8 | (i)10 601.0 | 66 837.9 |
| 1996–97(h) | 308.0 | 11 267.2 | 67 797.7 |
| 1997–98(h) | 301.1 | 11 360.4 | (j)67 829.2 |
| 1998–99r | 296.3 | 11 908.9 | 71 213.9 |
| 1999–2000 | 291.9 | 11 660.1 | 73 259.1 |

(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 (Australian Standard Industrial Classification — 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) Since these data were last released in ABS publications, Group Employer information held by the Australian Taxation Office has been used to delete those businesses which have ceased trading or are no longer employing staff. (i) For 1995–96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements. (j) 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%.

*Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8221.1).*

## 19.14 NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED

| | Houses | | Other residential buildings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Value | Number | Value | Value of all buildings(a) |
| | no. | $'000 | no. | $'000 | $'000 |
| 1946 | 9 500 | 21 394 | 56 | 136 | 25 998 |
| 1951 | 20 379 | 90 684 | 1 120 | 4 984 | 116 236 |
| 1954 | 28 176 | 148 500 | 685 | 3 190 | 215 304 |
| 1954–55(b) | 27 413 | 156 174 | 682 | 3 104 | 221 388 |
| 1960–61 | 29 778 | 195 692 | 6 619 | 39 224 | 419 466 |
| 1970–71 | 29 051 | 353 766 | 20 346 | 182 133 | 947 481 |
| 1980–81 | 36 200 | 1 460 200 | 13 793 | 427 200 | 3 261 900 |
| 1990–91 | 25 506 | 2 578 799 | 14 192 | 1 207 352 | 10 845 099 |
| 1991–92 | 25 254 | 2 575 728 | 12 586 | 1 057 419 | 9 542 927 |
| 1992–93 | 27 182 | 2 826 400 | 15 840 | 1 332 800 | 9 136 600 |
| 1993–94 | 28 630 | 3 014 700 | 17 230 | 1 405 700 | 9 216 400 |
| 1994–95 | 29 295 | 3 168 800 | 18 054 | 1 608 800 | 8 976 400 |
| 1995–96 | 26 042 | 3 076 000 | 19 342 | 1 997 000 | 10 287 200 |
| 1996–97 | 23 461 | 2 753 400 | 16 779 | 1 772 400 | 9 402 700 |
| 1997–98 | 25 385 | 3 141 800 | 15 890 | 1 760 200 | 10 768 200 |
| 1998–99 | 26 318 | 3 431 000 | 19 967 | 2 647 800 | 12 442 800 |
| 1999–2000 | 28 551 | 4 081 800 | 21 475 | 3 276 300 | 15 527 800 |
| 2000–01 | 23 087 | 3 708 600 | 18 487 | 2 950 500 | 13 378 600 |

(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 Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8752.1); ABS data available on request, Building Approvals Collection.*

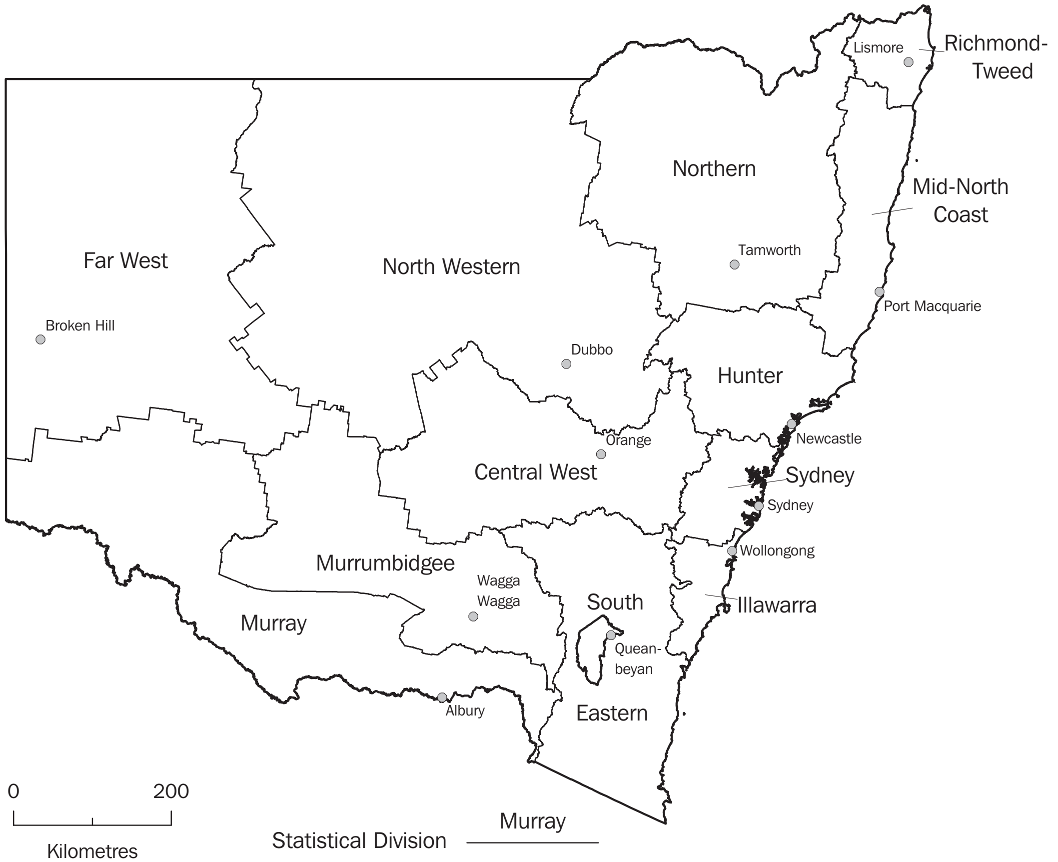
**19.15 WHEAT, LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS**

| | Wheat for grain(a) | | Livestock(a) | | Livestock products | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Production | Cattle | Sheep and lambs | Milk production for all purposes(b) | Greasy wool production(a) |
| | ha | t | ’000 | ’000 | ML | t |
| 1901 | 619 416 | 440 179 | 2 047 | 41 857 | 557 | 140 624 |
| 1911 | 861 506 | 759 684 | 3 194 | 48 830 | 1 079 | 183 517 |
| 1921 | 1 265 606 | 1 513 868 | 3 375 | 37 750 | 1 136 | 124 839 |
| 1931 | 2 078 046 | 1 792 882 | 2 840 | 53 366 | 1 354 | 193 751 |
| 1941 | 1 802 456 | 651 354 | 2 769 | 55 568 | 1 398 | 243 496 |
| 1951 | 1 346 993 | 1 177 698 | 3 703 | 54 111 | 1 313 | 206 762 |
| 1961 | 1 649 545 | 2 303 983 | 4 242 | 68 087 | 1 450 | 275 381 |
| 1971 | 2 215 691 | 3 010 156 | 6 494 | 70 605 | 1 237 | 292 888 |
| 1981 | 3 345 000 | 2 865 000 | 5 459 | 46 000 | 820 | 220 605 |
| 1991 | 2 165 755 | 4 127 568 | 5 653 | 59 763 | 857 | 300 222 |
| 1992 | 1 499 321 | 2 182 990 | 5 697 | 53 612 | 894 | 258 163 |
| 1993 | 1 694 040 | 3 582 676 | 5 781 | 48 112 | 997 | 236 844 |
| 1994 | 1 977 746 | 5 086 123 | 6 491 | 46 531 | 1 098 | 222 640 |
| 1995 | 1 423 804 | 874 648 | 6 236 | 42 874 | 1 087 | n.a. |
| 1996 | 2 328 309 | 4 508 401 | 6 390 | 41 090 | 1 114 | n.a. |
| 1997 | 3 192 037 | 8 363 413 | 6 511 | 42 388 | 1 192 | 193 333 |
| 1998 | 2 936 240 | 5 906 375 | 6 351 | 40 820 | 1 285 | 186 541 |
| 1999 | 3 173 782 | 6 563 316 | 6 291 | 40 583 | 1 395 | 181 087 |
| 2000 | 3 424 502 | 8 601 866 | 5 970 | 43 405 | 1 330 | 201 243 |

(a) The figures from 1901 to 1913 are as at 31 December; from 1915 to 1931 as at 30 June; and from 1932 as at 31 March.
(b) Year ended 30 June.

*Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Australian Dairy Corporation.*

# 20 Statistical Division Reference Map



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