



# New South Wales in Focus 2005



New  
Issue

# **New South Wales in Focus**

## **2005**

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**PREFACE** .....

This is the first edition of New South Wales in Focus. It effectively replaces the now discontinued New South Wales (NSW) Year Book. A review of the format and content of the NSW Year Book was conducted which resulted in this change. The essence of the year book has been maintained in that it is still a contemporary record of activity within the State. The focus has shifted to presenting a wider range of information from both ABS and non-ABS sources which aims to add value to the overall statistical picture of economic and social conditions in NSW.

The material presented in this publication is organised into ten chapters, each representing areas of social or economic importance in the following domains: population, family and community, health, education and training, crime and justice, household economic resources, economic activity, environment and regional statistics. Within each chapter, a summary table presents a time series of indicators modelled on a range of other statistical works such as ABS' Measures of Australia's Progress and overview reports on government services. This is followed by more detailed statistics relating to some of the key issues identified within each domain.

As a whole the publication is a 'work in progress' and the ABS invites comments on the usefulness of the content and the indicators used. The publication aims to provide a reference for discussion and decision making by government and the general community.

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

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. 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.

John Struik  
Regional Director, New South Wales



SUMMARY

Population statistics are measures of the size, growth, composition and geographic distribution of the population as well as the components that shape population change—notably births, deaths and migration. Australia's population is continually changing. Like many developed countries the population is ageing. The distribution of the population between states and territories is also changing.

Accurate estimates of Australia's population are important to ensure that political representation and government expenditures are fairly distributed. Changes in the the population can present challenges for governments to plan for, and meet, current and future economic and social needs.

The Census of Population and Housing is the principal source of information about Australia's population. The Census provides the base from which Australia's estimated resident population (ERP)—the official measure of the population—is calculated. To obtain population estimates between censuses, births and net overseas migration are added and deaths are subtracted. To obtain estimates for states and territories, and smaller areas, regional movements of population are also taken into account.

This chapter provides statistics for the different components of this demographic model—population, births, deaths, overseas migration and regional mobility. In addition, estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and projections of future population are presented.

**1.1**

## DEMOGRAPHY, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
POPULATION COMPOSITION (a)						
1. Persons	'000	6 486.2	6 575.2	6 634.1	6 682.1	6 731.3
2. Males	'000	3 219.1	3 264.2	3 295.9	3 321.4	3 346.6
3. Females	'000	3 267.1	3 311.0	3 338.2	3 360.7	3 384.7
4. Aged 0–14 years	%	20.6	20.4	20.2	19.9	19.7
5. Aged 15–64 years	%	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.7	66.8
6. Aged 65 years and over	%	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.5
7. Aged 85 years and over	%	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
8. Sydney SD as a proportion of NSW	%	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9
9. NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.6	33.5
10. Median age—males	years	35.0	35.2	35.4	35.7	35.8
11. Median age—females	years	36.4	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.4
POPULATION GROWTH (b)						
12. Births	'000	85.8	85.4	84.1	84.9	87.0
13. Deaths	'000	45.1	45.7	45.2	46.1	46.6
14. Natural increase	'000	40.8	39.7	38.9	38.8	40.4
15. Net overseas migration(c)	'000	43.7	58.6	44.4	40.9	39.3
16. Net interstate migration	'000	–14.3	–16.3	–24.4	–31.8	–30.4
17. Total population growth	'000	74.8	89.0	58.9	47.9	49.2
18. Annual growth rate	%	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7

(a) Data as at 30 June.

(b) Data is for 12 months and based on year of occurrence.

(c) Net overseas migration is the sum of the net permanent and long-term movement plus migration adjustment.

**1.2****ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age and sex—30 June 2004 .....**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i> .....	
	no.	no.	no.	%
.....				
0–4	219 158	206 786	425 944	6.3
5–9	226 431	215 385	441 816	6.6
10–14	235 661	222 968	458 629	6.8
15–19	232 188	221 368	453 556	6.7
20–24	234 633	224 525	459 158	6.8
25–29	230 151	228 110	458 261	6.8
30–34	255 226	258 207	513 433	7.6
35–39	241 135	242 062	483 197	7.2
40–44	258 356	256 825	515 181	7.7
45–49	236 760	238 463	475 223	7.1
50–54	217 792	218 199	435 991	6.5
55–59	201 565	197 548	399 113	5.9
60–64	153 533	150 936	304 469	4.5
65–69	125 608	129 692	255 300	3.8
70–74	104 107	113 879	217 986	3.2
75–79	86 460	106 355	192 815	2.9
80–84	54 730	81 407	136 137	2.0
85–89	23 293	45 596	68 889	1.0
90–94	7 754	20 087	27 841	0.4
95–99	1 607	5 257	6 864	0.1
100 and over	468	1 024	1 492	—
<b>All ages</b>	<b>3 346 616</b>	<b>3 384 679</b>	<b>6 731 295</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales* (cat. no. 3235.1.55.001).

### 1.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age and region—30 June 2003 .....

Statistical Division/Sub-Division	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65 years and over	85 years and over	Total persons.....		Average annual growth rate 1998-2003
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
.....								
Sydney								
Inner Sydney	35 840	45 009	193 790	31 059	3 479	305 698	4.6	1.7
Eastern Suburbs	33 492	34 529	140 309	33 116	4 630	241 446	3.6	0.1
St George-Sutherland	80 999	58 454	237 520	60 963	7 604	437 936	6.6	0.9
Canterbury-Bankstown	63 712	41 852	161 448	42 855	4 228	309 867	4.6	0.4
Fairfield-Liverpool	81 049	52 599	188 157	32 057	2 522	353 862	5.3	1.6
Outer South Western Sydney	59 538	37 159	125 651	17 366	1 602	239 714	3.6	1.5
Inner Western Sydney	26 818	22 156	93 003	23 952	3 356	165 929	2.5	1.1
Central Western Sydney	58 857	43 465	162 272	35 870	4 092	300 464	4.5	1.0
Outer Western Sydney	73 068	47 346	170 633	28 130	2 810	319 177	4.8	0.7
Blacktown	66 592	40 609	144 456	21 420	1 657	273 077	4.1	1.8
Lower Northern Sydney	45 443	38 838	172 264	40 101	6 231	296 646	4.4	0.9
Central Northern Sydney	84 296	61 952	223 078	49 608	6 591	418 934	6.3	1.7
Northern Beaches	41 832	27 915	129 849	33 589	4 551	233 185	3.5	0.6
Gosford-Wyong	63 279	35 551	150 625	53 153	6 228	302 608	4.5	1.6
Total Sydney	814 815	587 434	2 293 055	503 239	59 581	4 198 543	62.8	1.1
Hunter	120 278	78 420	308 957	91 920	10 039	599 575	9.0	1.1
Illawarra	83 441	52 380	208 481	63 469	5 885	407 771	6.1	1.3
Richmond-Tweed	44 423	26 144	112 132	38 695	4 310	221 394	3.3	1.3
Mid-North Coast	58 978	31 420	143 741	53 698	5 670	287 837	4.3	1.3
Northern	38 877	23 745	91 129	25 856	2 912	179 607	2.7	0.1
North Western	27 996	14 123	61 069	15 828	1 677	119 016	1.8	0.1
Central West	38 847	23 811	90 493	25 689	2 857	178 840	2.7	0.5
South Eastern	40 750	22 237	105 301	30 178	2 949	198 466	3.0	1.6
Murrumbidgee	34 363	21 137	76 717	20 679	2 382	152 896	2.3	0.4
Murray	24 261	14 339	58 155	17 475	1 885	114 230	1.7	0.4
Far West	4 802	2 621	12 330	4 125	473	23 878	0.4	-0.9
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>1 331 831</b>	<b>897 811</b>	<b>3 561 560</b>	<b>890 851</b>	<b>100 620</b>	<b>6 682 053</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Estimated Resident Population.

**1.4****POPULATION PROJECTIONS(a), By age and part of state .....**

Age group (years)	SYDNEY SD			BALANCE OF NSW			TOTAL NSW		
	2006	2016	2026	2006	2016	2026	2006	2016	2026
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
.....									
SERIES A(b)									
0-14	822.5	866.1	918.7	504.3	482.1	486.4	1 326.9	1 348.2	1 405.1
15-64	2 999.3	3 267.8	3 472.1	1 620.2	1 657.9	1 611.3	4 619.5	4 925.7	5 083.4
65 and over	530.5	718.3	973.9	412.4	549.0	727.1	942.8	1 267.2	1 701.0
All ages	4 352.3	4 852.2	5 364.7	2 536.9	2 688.9	2 824.8	6 889.2	7 541.1	8 189.5
.....									
SERIES B(c)									
0-14	812.8	789.7	796.8	501.9	452.5	440.7	1 314.8	1 242.2	1 237.5
15-64	2 987.6	3 221.1	3 348.8	1 623.7	1 671.1	1 613.8	4 611.3	4 892.1	4 962.6
65 and over	530.6	712.7	943.0	412.7	548.7	714.3	943.3	1 261.4	1 657.3
All ages	4 331.1	4 723.5	5 088.6	2 538.4	2 672.2	2 768.8	6 869.4	7 395.6	7 857.4
.....									
SERIES C(d)									
0-14	801.2	707.6	667.4	498.7	419.7	390.3	1 300.0	1 127.3	1 057.7
15-64	2 966.6	3 144.1	3 178.3	1 624.8	1 679.5	1 610.6	4 591.4	4 823.6	4 788.9
65 and over	530.4	710.9	936.4	413.2	552.5	724.3	943.6	1 263.5	1 660.7
All ages	4 298.2	4 562.6	4 782.1	2 536.7	2 651.8	2 725.2	6 835.0	7 214.3	7 507.3

(a) All populations are as at 30 June of the projection year.

(b) Fertility, Mortality, Overseas Migration and Interstate Migration based on high assumptions.

(c) Fertility, Mortality, Overseas Migration and Interstate Migration based on medium assumptions.

(d) Fertility, Overseas Migration and Interstate Migration based on low assumptions. Mortality based on medium assumptions.

Source: *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0).

## 1.5 EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS POPULATION ESTIMATES, By ATSIC region—30 June 2001

		<i>Bourke</i>	<i>Coffs Harbour</i>	<i>Queanbeyan(a)</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Tamworth</i>	<i>Wagga Wagga</i>	<i>New South Wales(b)</i>
<b>Estimated resident population</b>								
Males	'000	4.5	18.0	6.3	21.2	7.2	12.2	67.4
Females	'000	4.4	18.1	6.1	21.9	7.2	11.8	67.5
Persons	'000	8.9	36.1	12.4	43.1	14.4	24.1	134.9
<b>Sex</b>								
Males	%	50.6	49.9	50.6	49.3	50.1	50.8	50.0
Females	%	49.4	50.1	49.4	50.7	49.9	49.2	50.0
Sex ratio(c)	no.	102.5	99.6	102.4	97.0	100.5	103.4	100.0
<b>Age group (years)</b>								
0–14	%	38.6	41.0	39.7	37.5	40.5	41.9	39.8
15–64	%	58.0	56.2	58.0	59.6	56.6	55.4	57.3
65 and over	%	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9
<b>Median age</b>								
Males	years	21.3	18.7	19.7	20.6	19.0	18.5	19.4
Females	years	22.5	20.1	20.9	22.6	20.3	19.6	21.1

(a) Includes ACT.

(b) Not including ACT component of Queanbeyan ATSIC Region.

(c) Males per 100 females.

Source: *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0).

**1.6****BIRTHS, By age of mother—2003(a)**

	BIRTHS .....	AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE(b) .....	
		2003	1983
	no.	rate	rate
.....			
<b>Mother's age (years)</b>			
15–19(c)	3 301	15.1	27.2
20–24	12 360	56.4	101.7
25–29	24 448	106.0	143.9
30–34	29 352	113.7	83.4
35–39	13 988	57.3	26.3
40–44	2 743	10.7	4.7
45–49(d)	114	0.5	0.2
Not stated	38	—	—
<b>All ages</b>	<b>86 344</b>	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) Number of live births per 1,000 females of that age in the estimated resident population.

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection; *Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales* (cat. no. 3235.1.55.001).

## 1.7 BIRTHS, By region—2003(a)

<i>Statistical Division/Sub-Division</i>	<i>Births '000</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(b)(c)</i>	<i>Median age of mother</i>
		<i>rate</i>	<i>years</i>
Sydney			
Inner Sydney	3.8	1.22	32.6
Eastern Suburbs	3.0	1.28	32.9
St George-Sutherland	5.7	1.72	31.4
Canterbury-Bankstown	4.9	2.09	29.8
Fairfield-Liverpool	5.8	2.05	29.3
Outer South Western Sydney	3.8	2.06	28.9
Inner Western Sydney	2.0	1.41	32.6
Central Western Sydney	4.6	1.94	29.8
Outer Western Sydney	4.6	1.98	29.3
Blacktown	4.5	2.13	29.0
Lower Northern Sydney	3.7	1.37	33.3
Central Northern Sydney	4.4	1.63	32.5
Northern Beaches	3.2	1.72	32.8
Gosford-Wyong	3.5	1.93	30.0
<i>Total Sydney</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>31.0</i>
Hunter	7.0	1.81	29.5
Illawarra	4.7	1.84	29.8
Richmond-Tweed	2.3	1.92	29.8
Mid-North Coast	2.6	1.95	29.0
Northern	2.1	2.01	28.7
North Western	1.6	2.18	28.3
Central West	2.2	2.02	28.7
South Eastern	2.2	1.92	29.8
Murrumbidgee	2.0	2.08	29.4
Murray	1.4	1.98	29.9
Far West	0.3	1.98	28.0
<b>New South Wales(d)</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>30.5</b>

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) The number of children a female would bear during her lifetime based on the current age-specific fertility rates.

(c) Average total fertility rate over the three years 2001 to 2003.

(d) Includes births and deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and New South Wales undefined.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection; *Demography, New South Wales* (cat. no. 3311.1.55.001).

**1.8****EXPECTATION OF LIFE, By age and sex**

2001–03(a)		CHANGE SINCE 1993		
Male	Female	Male	Female	
years	years	years	years	
.....				
At exact age				
0	77.7	82.9	2.9	2.0
5	73.2	78.3	2.7	2.0
15	63.3	68.4	2.7	1.9
25	53.8	58.6	2.7	1.9
35	44.2	48.7	2.5	1.9
45	34.8	39.1	2.4	1.8
55	25.8	29.8	2.3	1.7
65	17.5	21.0	1.9	1.5
75	10.6	13.1	1.2	1.2
85	5.6	6.9	0.5	0.6
95	3.2	3.7	–0.1	0.2

(a) Calculated using data for the three years.

Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

## 1.9 DEATHS, By age and sex—2003(a) .....

Age group (years)	TOTAL DEATHS .....	AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE(b) .....		
	Persons no.	Males rate	Females rate	Persons rate
Under 1	398	4.9	4.5	4.7
1-4	94	0.3	0.3	0.3
5-9	47	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	49	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	183	0.6	0.2	0.4
20-24	254	0.8	0.3	0.6
25-29	284	0.9	0.3	0.6
30-34	346	0.9	0.4	0.7
35-39	443	1.2	0.6	0.9
40-44	676	1.7	0.9	1.3
45-49	930	2.5	1.5	2.0
50-54	1 207	3.4	2.1	2.8
55-59	1 817	5.8	3.6	4.7
60-64	2 418	10.1	6.4	8.2
65-69	3 203	16.7	9.2	12.9
70-74	4 778	28.1	15.6	21.6
75-79	6 826	46.8	27.3	36.0
80-84	8 029	77.7	51.5	61.8
85 and over	14 126	154.2	134.2	140.4
Not stated	3	—	—	—
<b>All ages</b>	<b>46 111</b>	—	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) Number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

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

**1.10****DEATHS, By region—2003(a)**

<i>Statistical Division/Sub-Division</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(b)</i>	<i>Infant deaths(c)</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate(d)</i>	<i>Median age at death</i>
		<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate</i>	<i>years</i>
<b>Sydney</b>					
Inner Sydney	1 771	7.1	11	2.9	77.3
Eastern Suburbs	1 496	5.5	14	4.7	81.7
St George-Sutherland	2 936	5.9	16	2.8	81.1
Canterbury-Bankstown	1 895	6.1	20	4.1	78.9
Fairfield-Liverpool	1 681	6.7	26	4.5	75.3
Outer South Western Sydney	960	6.8	17	4.4	75.1
Inner Western Sydney	1 239	6.4	8	4.1	81.7
Central Western Sydney	1 792	6.6	17	3.7	79.1
Outer Western Sydney	1 611	6.7	22	4.8	76.4
Blacktown	1 223	7.2	11	2.4	74.5
Lower Northern Sydney	2 024	5.5	16	4.3	83.2
Central Northern Sydney	2 333	5.3	17	3.8	82.5
Northern Beaches	1 729	6.1	6	1.9	82.7
Gosford-Wyong	2 864	7.0	16	4.5	79.8
<b>Total Sydney</b>	<b>25 554</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>79.9</b>
<b>Hunter</b>	<b>4 944</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>79.2</b>
Illawarra	3 063	6.7	26	5.6	78.6
Richmond-Tweed	1 892	6.3	9	3.9	80.0
Mid-North Coast	2 674	6.7	21	7.9	79.0
Northern	1 372	7.2	17	7.9	79.0
North Western	944	7.8	12	7.5	77.3
Central West	1 574	7.5	7	3.2	79.2
South Eastern	1 596	7.1	16	7.4	78.1
Murrumbidgee	1 170	7.1	13	6.5	78.4
Murray	948	7.0	9	6.5	79.4
Far West	237	7.7	3	7.7	77.8
<b>New South Wales(e)</b>	<b>46 111</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>79.4</b>

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) Deaths per 1,000 estimated resident population. The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 2001 to 2003.

(c) Deaths of children under one year of age.

(d) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

(e) This includes births and deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and New South Wales undefined.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection; *Demography, New South Wales* (cat. no. 3311.1.55.001); *Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales* (cat. no. 3235.1.55.001).

# 1.11 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES(a), By country—2002–03 .....

Country	LONG-TERM				%
	Permanent	Australian resident	Overseas visitor(b)	Total permanent and long-term	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	
ARRIVALS					
United Kingdom	3.4	10.9	9.7	24.0	16.3
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	3.8	1.6	10.7	16.1	10.9
New Zealand	5.1	1.2	3.5	9.8	6.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	0.7	4.4	4.1	9.3	6.3
United States of America	0.8	4.0	3.4	8.2	5.6
Japan	0.3	0.6	6.4	7.3	5.0
Korea Republic of (South)	0.5	0.4	4.4	5.3	3.6
Indonesia	1.3	0.7	2.9	4.9	3.3
Singapore	1.0	1.2	2.5	4.7	3.2
India	1.8	0.4	2.3	4.5	3.1
<b>Total arrivals (all countries)</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
DEPARTURES					
United Kingdom	3.0	10.1	4.0	17.2	18.8
New Zealand	4.4	1.3	2.9	8.5	9.3
United States of America	2.5	3.3	1.7	7.4	8.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2.3	2.4	1.4	6.2	6.7
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	1.3	1.0	3.7	6.0	6.6
Korea Republic of (South)	0.3	0.4	3.6	4.3	4.6
Singapore	1.2	1.5	1.4	4.1	4.5
Japan	0.4	1.0	1.9	3.3	3.6
Indonesia	0.4	0.4	2.5	3.2	3.5
Thailand	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.7	2.9
<b>Total departures (all countries)</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) The difference between permanent and long-term arrival and permanent and long-term departure movements is not net overseas migration (NOM) as the movement data do not include migration adjustments. For further details on NOM please see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), issued quarterly.

(b) Some persons who arrive long-term may become permanent residents at a later date through onshore grants of visas.

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

## 1.12 INTERSTATE MIGRATION—2002–03

State or Territory of arrival	STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE								Total arrivals
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	..	24.2	38.0	6.7	7.8	2.6	2.8	11.4	93.4
Victoria	27.6	..	19.7	9.1	8.3	4.3	2.5	2.7	74.2
Queensland	63.9	25.3	..	7.7	8.9	4.1	6.3	4.1	120.2
South Australia	7.6	8.3	5.7	..	3.4	0.9	3.0	0.8	29.9
Western Australia	8.3	7.4	6.9	3.4	..	1.4	2.6	0.9	30.9
Tasmania	4.2	4.4	3.7	1.2	1.7	..	0.4	0.4	16.0
Northern Territory	2.5	2.3	4.3	2.5	2.4	0.4	..	0.4	14.8
Australian Capital Territory	11.1	2.4	2.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	..	19.1
<b>Total departures</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>..</b>
Net gain/loss(a)	-31.8	—	39.2	-1.5	-2.8	1.9	-3.4	-1.6	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Total arrivals to a state/territory minus total departures from a state/territory.

Source: Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0).

## 1.13 INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, By age and sex—2002–03

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			NET GAIN/LOSS(a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Age group (years)									
0–14	9.2	8.9	18.1	13.2	12.7	26.0	-4.0	-3.9	-7.9
15–24	9.2	10.2	19.4	11.8	12.8	24.6	-2.5	-2.6	-5.2
25–34	11.6	12.0	23.5	13.5	14.3	27.8	-2.0	-2.3	-4.3
35–44	7.0	6.1	13.1	9.6	8.9	18.6	-2.7	-2.8	-5.5
45–54	4.5	4.4	8.9	6.2	6.0	12.3	-1.7	-1.7	-3.4
55–64	3.0	2.8	5.8	4.4	4.3	8.7	-1.4	-1.4	-2.8
65–74	1.4	1.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	4.3	-0.9	-0.7	-1.6
75 and over	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.9	3.0	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1
<b>All ages</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>-15.6</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>-31.8</b>

(a) Total arrivals to a state/territory minus total departures from a state/territory.

Source: ABS data available on request, Estimated Resident Population.

**1.14****REGIONAL MOBILITY—1996–2001****RESIDENCE IN 1996**

<i>Statistical Division/Sub-Division</i>	<i>Same as in 2001 no.</i>	<i>Elsewhere within the same SD no.</i>	<i>Elsewhere in NSW no.</i>	<i>Interstate no.</i>	<i>Overseas no.</i>	<i>Not stated no.</i>	<i>Total(a) no.</i>
<b>Sydney</b>							
Inner Sydney	102 942	80 155	9 437	14 301	30 796	34 620	272 251
Eastern Suburbs	97 178	58 743	6 817	9 082	25 199	19 960	216 979
St George-Sutherland	223 942	110 813	7 843	7 003	19 221	17 974	386 796
Canterbury-Bankstown	161 113	71 908	2 757	2 875	17 898	17 350	273 901
Fairfield-Liverpool	164 634	99 808	3 736	4 793	19 551	16 315	308 837
Outer South Western Sydney	114 696	70 337	5 644	3 108	5 251	9 929	208 965
Inner Western Sydney	76 669	40 706	2 994	3 839	13 570	9 369	147 147
Central Western Sydney	139 169	71 279	4 736	4 538	24 248	19 641	263 611
Outer Western Sydney	158 725	93 485	7 660	5 760	5 550	13 172	284 352
Blacktown	127 442	74 041	4 186	3 618	12 288	12 530	234 105
Lower Northern Sydney	121 806	79 307	7 149	11 467	26 714	14 766	261 209
Central Northern Sydney	204 752	109 419	6 666	9 614	22 498	11 315	364 264
Northern Beaches	110 313	62 805	4 107	4 880	12 999	10 739	205 843
Gosford-Wyong	135 239	99 519	11 615	5 510	4 050	11 706	267 639
<b>Total Sydney</b>	<b>1 938 620</b>	<b>1 122 325</b>	<b>85 347</b>	<b>90 388</b>	<b>239 833</b>	<b>219 386</b>	<b>3 695 899</b>
<b>Hunter</b>	<b>293 446</b>	<b>149 009</b>	<b>46 355</b>	<b>13 169</b>	<b>6 178</b>	<b>21 583</b>	<b>529 740</b>
<b>Illawarra</b>	<b>201 299</b>	<b>88 142</b>	<b>38 335</b>	<b>8 563</b>	<b>7 192</b>	<b>14 661</b>	<b>358 192</b>
<b>Richmond-Tweed</b>	<b>98 464</b>	<b>48 306</b>	<b>20 080</b>	<b>15 994</b>	<b>3 129</b>	<b>8 862</b>	<b>194 835</b>
<b>Mid-North Coast</b>	<b>130 884</b>	<b>64 043</b>	<b>36 623</b>	<b>9 995</b>	<b>2 329</b>	<b>9 657</b>	<b>253 531</b>
<b>Northern</b>	<b>89 623</b>	<b>38 364</b>	<b>19 012</b>	<b>6 128</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>6 771</b>	<b>161 489</b>
<b>North Western</b>	<b>57 947</b>	<b>26 360</b>	<b>12 478</b>	<b>2 981</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>5 316</b>	<b>105 877</b>
<b>Central West</b>	<b>88 274</b>	<b>39 269</b>	<b>18 384</b>	<b>4 246</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>7 296</b>	<b>158 853</b>
<b>South Eastern</b>	<b>92 051</b>	<b>37 538</b>	<b>17 997</b>	<b>15 472</b>	<b>2 011</b>	<b>9 926</b>	<b>174 995</b>
<b>Murrumbidgee</b>	<b>75 205</b>	<b>34 046</b>	<b>12 190</b>	<b>6 448</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>5 834</b>	<b>135 690</b>
<b>Murray</b>	<b>56 277</b>	<b>22 315</b>	<b>5 779</b>	<b>11 382</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>5 007</b>	<b>101 714</b>
<b>Far West</b>	<b>14 171</b>	<b>4 206</b>	<b>1 151</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>22 064</b>
<b>New South Wales(b)</b>	<b>3 137 331</b>	<b>1 674 151</b>	<b>318 933</b>	<b>187 718</b>	<b>268 629</b>	<b>317 050</b>	<b>5 903 809</b>

(a) Persons aged 5 years and over excluding overseas visitors.

(b) Includes No usual address, Migratory and Off-Shore, Undefined Sydney and Undefined NSW.

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

**1.15****DEMOGRAPHY, Data sources**

<i>Data Sources</i>	<i>Summary indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing	. .	1.14
ABS Estimated Resident Population	10–11	1.3; 1.13
ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection	. .	1.11
ABS Vitals Collection	. .	1.7; 1.10
<i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat no. 3101.0)	1–3; 12–16	. .
<i>Australian Historical Population Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)	. .	1.8
<i>Deaths, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3302.0)	. .	1.9
<i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> (cat no 3238.0)	. .	1.5
<i>Migration, Australia</i> (cat.no. 3412.0)	. .	1.12
<i>Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales</i> (cat. no. 3235.1.55.001)	4–7	1.2; 1.6; 1.10
<i>Population Projections, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3222.0)	. .	1.4
<i>Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand</i> (cat. no. 3218.0)	8–9; 17–18	. .
. . not applicable		

## CHAPTER 2

## FAMILY AND COMMUNITY .....

### SUMMARY

The family is a vital part of society, forming the basic unit of home life for most people. An individual's family is often their most fundamental source of emotional, physical and financial care and support. Individuals and families also receive support and care from the wider community. The strength of community functioning can have a large impact on individual, family and community wellbeing.

The family unit takes on a large part of the burden of caring for people in society. The vast range of services provided by groups, clubs and charitable organisations and the services provided by governments are also crucial sources of care and support. Both the immediate family and the wider community are the context for individual achievement in many areas of social concern.

The significance of the family to the wellbeing of a society as a whole is recognised by Australian and state and territory government agencies, and a wide range of policies and programs are directed towards supporting families. Family and community statistics are used to monitor the effectiveness of government programs as well as to inform planning and program delivery processes.

This chapter provides statistical information on indicators for family and community, for different population groups in NSW. Information presented includes statistics on: cultural diversity; different types of families and their work and child care arrangements; older people; people with a disability and their carers; homeless and marginally housed people; housing assistance; and measures of community participation.

## 2.1 FAMILY AND COMMUNITY, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
POPULATIONS						
1. Born in Australia	%	na	70.6	na	na	na
2. Born overseas	%	na	29.4	na	na	na
3. Speaks a language other than English at home	%	na	18.9	na	na	na
4. Persons with a disability	%	na	na	na	17.9	na
5. Persons with a disability with a profound or severe restriction	%	na	na	na	5.5	na
FAMILIES						
6. Households	'000	na	2 454.7	2 491.8	2 528.4	2 565.9
7. Lone person households	'000	na	586.9	na	na	na
8. Families	'000	1 721	1 777	1 798	1 827	1 838
9. Families with dependent children	'000	869	859	892	875	884
10. Marriage rate(a)	rate	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	nya
11. Divorce rate(a)	rate	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	nya
12. Number of children involved in divorce in year	no.	14 114	13 527	13 643	13 441	nya
13. De-facto couples of all couple families	%	na	11.5	na	na	na
14. One parent families of all families	%	14.8	14.5	16.1	15.1	15.5
15. Children aged 0–17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere	%	na	na	na	23	na
FAMILIES AND WORK						
16. No parent employed—all families with dependent children	%	15.8	16.9	16.5	16.6	17.1
17. Both parents employed—couple families with dependent children	%	59.2	58.7	59.9	59.8	60.1
18. Parent employed—one parent families with dependent children	%	51.1	46.9	49.5	48.7	47.5
19. Families who used a flexible working arrangement for childcare	%	na	na	54.5	na	na
20. Children aged 0–11 years who used formal or informal childcare	%	na	na	46.5	na	na
FAMILIES AND COMMUNITY WELL-BEING						
21. Adults that can get support from others in time of crisis	%	na	na	93.2	na	na
22. Children aged 0–11 years who used some informal childcare(b)	%	na	na	69.2	na	na
23. Main source of household income is government pensions and benefits(c)	%	28.5	27.6	na	26.3	na
24. Homeless and marginally housed persons(a)	rate	—	4.2	na	na	na
25. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent(c)	%	19.4	18.2	na	16.2	na
26. Children on care and protection orders per 1,000 children	rate	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.6	na
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION						
27. Voluntary work—persons aged 15 years and over	%	na	na	33.4	na	na
28. Participation in sport and physical activities(d)	%	na	na	59.5	na	na
29. Participation in organised sport—children aged 5–14 years	%	60.2	na	na	62.3	na
30. Participation in cultural activities—children aged 5–14 years	%	31.5	na	na	29.9	na
HOUSING ASSISTANCE						
31. Households in public housing	'000	na	na	na	na	123.2
32. Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients	'000	25.8	25.9	26.5	25.5	25.1
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) (b) Of childcare recipients. na not available (c) Year ending 30 June. nya not yet available (d) Persons aged 18 years and over (a) Rate per 1,000 population.						

**2.2****COUNTRY OF BIRTH (a)—2001**

	<i>Persons</i>	
	no.	%
Australia	4 463 650	70.6
Born overseas		
Mainly English speaking countries(b)	456 562	7.2
Mainly non-English speaking countries	1 013 691	16.0
Other(c)	392 676	6.2
<i>Total born overseas</i>	<i>1 862 929</i>	<i>29.4</i>
Selected countries of birth		
Canada	9 295	0.1
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	85 452	1.4
Croatia	18 425	0.3
Egypt	17 376	0.3
Fiji	27 137	0.4
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	19 062	0.3
France	6 472	0.1
Germany	31 680	0.5
Greece	36 864	0.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	37 614	0.6
India	37 889	0.6
Indonesia	21 038	0.3
Ireland	17 731	0.3
Italy	60 628	1.0
Korea; Republic of (South)	27 987	0.4
Lebanon	53 285	0.8
Malaysia	21 063	0.3
Malta	18 422	0.3
Netherlands	20 293	0.3
New Zealand	105 976	1.7
Philippines	52 272	0.8
Poland	16 890	0.3
Singapore	8 478	0.1
South Africa	28 685	0.5
Sri Lanka	16 901	0.3
Turkey	12 149	0.2
United Kingdom(d)	275 568	4.4
United States of America	19 307	0.3
Viet Nam	63 025	1.0
Region of birth		
Oceania and Antarctica	4 618 163	73.0
North West Europe	372 780	5.9
Southern and Eastern Europe	258 515	4.1
North Africa and the Middle East	126 865	2.0
South-East Asia	196 639	3.1
North-East Asia	170 349	2.7
Southern and Central Asia	75 150	1.2
Americas	70 138	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	45 304	0.7

**Total** **6 326 579** **100.0**

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Includes New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, United States of America and South Africa.

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

(d) Includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man and United Kingdom, n.f.d.

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

**2.3****LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND PROFICIENCY IN SPOKEN ENGLISH(a)—2001 .**

	<i>Persons</i> .....		<i>Proportion who speak English not well or not at all(b)</i>
	no.	%	%
Speaks English only	4 791 735	75.7	. .
Selected languages			
Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	145 737	2.3	16.1
Cantonese	120 859	1.9	29.7
Croatian	26 000	0.4	15.4
French	14 469	0.2	4.7
German	22 219	0.4	3.1
Greek	90 204	1.4	16.9
Hindi	28 174	0.4	5.5
Hungarian	8 721	0.1	11.3
Indonesian	18 070	0.3	11.8
Italian	96 798	1.5	15.3
Japanese	11 146	0.2	22.7
Khmer	8 235	0.1	37.9
Korean	30 136	0.5	36.9
Macedonian	30 658	0.5	19.8
Maltese	16 276	0.3	8.1
Netherlandic	9 654	0.2	2.8
Persian	12 266	0.2	21.5
Polish	17 072	0.3	13.0
Portuguese	13 073	0.2	22.6
Russian	13 862	0.2	21.7
Samoan	10 984	0.2	9.9
Serbian	20 490	0.3	23.8
South Slavic; n.f.d	4 674	0.1	15.9
Spanish	49 382	0.8	16.0
Tagalog (Filipino)	42 872	0.7	3.7
Tamil	12 108	0.2	6.1
Turkish	19 153	0.3	24.1
Vietnamese	67 902	1.1	39.6
<i>Total speaking a language other than English(c)</i>	<i>1 197 069</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>19.2</i>
Not stated	337 775	5.3	. .
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 326 579</b>	<b>100.0</b>	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Denominator is persons who speak a language other than English at home, and stated their proficiency in spoken English.

(c) Includes Inadequately described and Non-verbal so described.

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

**2.4****RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (a)—2001**

	<i>Persons</i>	
	no.	%
Buddhism	147 839	2.3
Christianity		
Anglican	1 507 043	23.8
Baptist	97 010	1.5
Brethren	5 742	0.1
Catholic	1 826 816	28.9
Christian; nfd	73 166	1.2
Churches of Christ	10 889	0.2
Jehovah's Witnesses	23 098	0.4
Latter Day Saints	16 213	0.3
Lutheran	36 048	0.6
Oriental Christian	25 103	0.4
Orthodox	201 064	3.2
Pentecostal	57 017	0.9
Presbyterian and Reformed	237 799	3.8
Salvation Army	22 699	0.4
Seventh-day Adventist	21 740	0.3
Uniting Church	335 217	5.3
Other Christian	8 646	0.1
Other Protestant	15 024	0.2
<i>Total Christianity</i>	<i>4 520 334</i>	<i>71.4</i>
Hinduism	51 463	0.8
Islam	140 938	2.2
Judaism	34 597	0.5
Other religions(b)	92 071	1.5
No religious belief(c)	738 730	11.7
Not stated/inadequately described	600 607	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 326 579</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Includes Religious belief, n.f.d.

(c) Includes No religion, n.f.d., Agnosticism, Atheism, Humanism and Rationalism.

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

**2.5****MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES**

		1983	1993	2003
<b>Marriages</b>				
Marriages registered	no.	39 995	39 993	36 872
Crude marriage rate(a)	rate	7.5	6.7	5.5
Median age at first marriage				
Bridegroom	years	25.1	27.2	29.1
Bride	years	22.8	24.9	27.1
Marriages involving re-marriage	%	32.8	32.5	31.9
Marriages where partners co-habited	%	na	na	70.5
<b>Divorces</b>				
Divorces granted	no.	14 023	14 753	16 285
Crude divorce rate(a)	rate	2.6	2.5	2.4
Median duration to divorce	years	10.5	9.9	11.4
Median age at divorce				
Husband	years	36.4	38.9	42.2
Wife	years	33.9	35.9	39.4
Divorces involving children				
Percentage	%	59.1	48.7	45.1
Total children involved	no.	15 769	13 261	13 441

na not available

(a) Rate per 1,000 population

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

**2.6****SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS(a)(b)**

		1986	1991	1996	2001
In a registered marriage	%	55.2	52.8	53.6	52.3
In a de facto marriage(c)	%	3.2	4.4	5.5	6.8
Not married(d)	%	41.6	42.8	40.9	41.0
<b>Total(e)</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>4 139.6</b>	<b>4 238.7</b>	<b>4 363.0</b>	<b>4 549.9</b>

- (a) Persons aged 15 years and over. Excludes overseas visitors and persons in non-classifiable households, non-private dwellings and off-shore and migratory areas.
- (b) Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household.
- (c) A de facto marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, although the marriage has not been formalised.
- (d) Includes Never married, Separated, Divorced and Widowed.
- (e) Includes marital status not stated.

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

**2.7****HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY TYPE(a)—2003**

	<i>Families</i>	<i>All persons</i>	<i>Children aged 0–14 years</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>All persons</i>	<i>Children aged 0–14 years</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>Household type</b>						
One family	1 764.3	5 430.8	1 258.3	95.2	83.3	96.4
Multi-family	89.8	241.0	46.7	4.8	3.7	3.6
Lone person	. .	614.3	. .	. .	9.4	. .
Group	. .	237.3	. .	. .	3.6	. .
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 854.1</i>	<i>6 523.4</i>	<i>1 305.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Family type</b>						
Couple family without children	687.7	1 396.0	. .	37.1	21.4	. .
Couple family with children						
With dependent children(b)	694.1	2 868.6	. .	37.4	44.0	. .
With non-dependent children only	168.8	575.9	. .	9.1	8.8	. .
<i>Total couple families with children</i>	<i>862.9</i>	<i>4 840.6</i>	<i>1 051.8</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>80.6</i>
One parent family						
With dependent children(b)	185.2	534.9	. .	10.0	8.2	. .
With non-dependent children only	83.7	190.5	. .	4.5	2.9	. .
<i>Total one parent families with children</i>	<i>268.9</i>	<i>725.4</i>	<i>253.2</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>19.4</i>
Other family(c)	34.6	75.6	. .	1.9	1.2	. .
Non-family member(d)	. .	881.9	. .	. .	13.5	. .
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 854.1</i>	<i>6 523.4</i>	<i>1 305.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

. . not applicable

(a) Persons in occupied private dwellings only. Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) With at least one dependent child (aged under 15 years) or dependent student (aged 15–24 years).

(c) Families where there were no partners or children (eg. Adult siblings living together without a parent).

(d) Includes unrelated individuals living in family households, and persons living in lone or group households.

Source: *Family Characteristics* (cat. no. 4442.0).

## 2.8 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS, Relationship to parents—2003 ...

	Children aged 0–17 years		Children aged 0–17 years	
	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
	'000	'000	%	%
.....				
Couple families				
Intact	601.4	2 485.3	71.5	76.3
Step	28.9	105.8	3.4	3.2
Blended	25.3	126.6	3.0	3.9
Total in couple families(a)	660.9	2 735.7	78.6	84.0
One parent families				
Lone mother	153.9	446.7	18.3	13.7
Lone father	26.2	75.1	3.1	2.3
Total in one parent families	180.1	521.8	21.4	16.0
<b>Total in all families with children aged 0–17 years</b>	<b>841.0</b>	<b>3 257.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
.....				

(a) Includes 'other' couple families which are not classified as intact, step or blended, for example, grandparent couple families or families with only foster children present.

Source: *Family Characteristics* (cat. no. 4442.0).

## 2.9 CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS WITH A NATURAL PARENT LIVING ELSEWHERE, Contact arrangements by age of child—2003

	AGE OF CHILD (YEARS)		
	0–11	12–17	Total
	%	%	%
Frequency of face to face contact			
Daily	7.9	*4.5	6.7
Once a week	31.6	25.6	29.4
Once a fortnight	16.0	16.3	16.1
Once a month	4.8	*6.7	5.5
Once every 3 months	5.4	9.1	6.8
Once every 6 months	*4.0	*7.3	5.2
Once a year	*3.5	*5.7	4.3
Less than once a year/never			
Has indirect contact(a)	*3.9	*6.3	4.8
Does not have indirect contact	21.3	18.4	20.2
Total children who have face to face contact less than once a year/never(b)	26.7	24.7	26.0
Proportion of nights with natural parent living elsewhere(c)			
Never stays overnight	51.6	50.6	51.2
1–9%(d)	15.4	23.5	18.4
10–19%	18.7	12.6	16.4
20–29%	7.5	7.5	7.5
30–49%	4.5	*4.0	4.3
50%(e)	*2.3	*1.9	*2.2
<b>Total children aged 0–17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

(a) Includes contact via phone, email, and letter.

(b) Includes some children under two years of age for whom indirect contact information was not asked.

(c) The proportion of nights a child stays with their non-resident parent is derived from information on how often a child stays overnight with this other parent e.g. weekly, fortnightly, etc. and the number of nights the child usually stays overnight with the other parent during that period. For example, if a child stays overnight once a week with the other parent and usually stays for two nights, this would equal 29% of nights with the other parent.

(d) Includes children who stayed overnight at least one night per year with the parent living elsewhere. In some cases, the proportion of nights was less than 1% for these children.

(e) Includes children whose resident parent reported greater than 50% of nights spent with the natural parent living elsewhere.

Source: *Family Characteristics* (cat. no. 4442.0).

**2.10****SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN LIVING OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD(a), By form of support and age of child—2002**

		AGE OF CHILD/REN BEING SUPPORTED (YEARS) .....		
Form of support		0-14	15-24	Total 0-24
.....				
Provides support(b)				
Child support payments	%	71.6	10.0	21.9
Provide or pay for food	%	25.4	15.9	18.1
Provide or pay for clothing	%	39.3	15.7	20.0
Give them money to help pay rent and/or other housing costs	%	..	14.8	..
Give them money to pay bills or meet debt	%	..	23.8	..
Pay for educational costs or textbooks	%	34.0	18.3	20.7
Give them pocket money or an allowance	%	34.6	17.1	19.9
Buy or give them money to buy big cost items	%	28.4	18.5	20.9
Drive them places	%	23.9	23.2	23.7
Let them borrow your car	%	..	12.3	..
Other support	%	11.2	5.6	6.8
Total providing support	%	89.6	56.0	63.0
Has children living outside the household but does not provide support	%	10.4	44.0	37.0
Total persons	'000	137.0	522.0	614.0

.. not applicable

(a) By all persons with own or partner's children living outside the household.

(b) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: General Social Survey, New South Wales (cat. no. 4159.1.55.001).

## 2.11 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGED 0–14 YEARS, By parents' employment status—2002–03

	<i>Families</i>		<i>Children aged 0–14 years</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%
.....				
Couple family				
Both parents employed	402.2	45.4	568.1	43.4
One parent employed	241.5	27.3	420.1	32.1
Neither parent employed(a)	49.4	5.6	67.5	5.2
<i>Total couple families(b)</i>	693.0	78.2	1 055.6	80.7
One parent family				
Parent employed	97.4	11.0	108.5	8.3
Parent not employed(a)	95.3	10.8	144.1	11.0
<i>Total one parent families(b)</i>	192.7	21.8	252.6	19.3
<b>Total families</b>	<b>885.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 308.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes 'Unemployed' and 'Not in the Labour Force'.

(b) Includes families where the labour force status of one or both parents was not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

**2.12****HOUSEHOLD TYPE, By dwelling type(a)—2001**

		HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Dwelling type	Dwellings	Family with dependent children	Total family	Lone person
PERCENTAGE (%)				
Private dwellings				
Separate house	70.1	82.6	80.2	50.1
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	9.3	7.5	7.8	12.9
Flat, unit or apartment				
High-rise(b)	5.3	2.2	3.2	8.7
Other(c)	12.5	6.5	7.4	24.1
Other dwelling				
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	1.1	0.2	0.4	2.0
Other(d)	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8
Total private dwellings(e)	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-private dwelling	0.3	. .	. .	. .
NUMBER ('000)				
Total occupied dwellings	2 350.2	755.2	1 625.1	522.5
. . not applicable	(c) In a one to three storey block or attached to a house.			
(a) Excludes migratory and off-shore. Excludes overseas visitors. Data is based on area of enumeration. Occupied dwellings only.	(d) Includes Improvised home, tent, sleepers out and House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.			
(b) High-rise units are defined as residential units in apartment blocks of four or more storeys.	(e) Includes dwelling structure not stated.			
	Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.			

**2.12****HOUSEHOLD TYPE, By dwelling type(a)—2001** *continued*

## HOUSEHOLDS BY

TYPE *continued*

<i>Dwelling type</i>	<i>Group household</i>	<i>Total households</i>	<i>Total persons</i>
PERCENTAGE (%)			
Private dwellings			
Separate house	44.2	70.4	75.3
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	15.7	9.3	7.7
Flat, unit or apartment			
High-rise(b)	12.8	5.3	3.7
Other(c)	24.8	12.4	8.7
Other dwelling			
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	0.6	1.1	0.7
Other(d)	1.1	0.6	0.5
Total private dwellings(e)	100.0	100.0	97.3
Non-private dwelling	. .	. .	2.7
NUMBER ('000)			
Total occupied dwellings	85.2	2 338.6	6 309.7

. . not applicable

(a) Excludes migratory and off-shore. Excludes overseas visitors. Data is based on area of enumeration. Occupied dwellings only.

(b) High-rise units are defined as residential units in apartment blocks of four or more storeys.

(c) In a one to three storey block or attached to a house.

(d) Includes Improvised home, tent, sleepers out and House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

(e) Includes dwelling structure not stated.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**2.13****PUBLIC HOUSING TENANTS, By Statistical Division—As at 30 June 2004 . . . . .****HOUSEHOLDS**

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>Receiving a rental subsidy(a)</i>	<i>Not receiving a rental subsidy(a)</i>	<i>Total households</i>	<i>Total persons</i>
	%	%	no.	no.
Sydney	91.5	8.5	80 970	146 787
Hunter	88.0	12.0	12 022	20 663
Illawarra	86.5	13.5	10 130	17 377
Richmond-Tweed	91.8	8.2	2 470	4 063
Mid-North Coast	89.6	10.4	3 748	6 474
Northern	86.7	13.3	2 172	3 952
North Western	84.3	15.7	1 819	3 201
Central West	85.4	14.6	3 273	5 819
South Eastern	80.3	19.7	2 512	4 242
Murrumbidgee	86.0	14.0	2 619	4 946
Murray	85.6	14.4	1 354	2 421
Far West	80.0	20.0	105	129
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>123 194</b>	<b>220 074</b>

(a) Refers to the difference between the market rent of the dwellings and the rent charged to the tenant based on income.

Source: NSW Department of Housing, Public Housing Collection.

**2.14****LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF OLDER PEOPLE(a), By age—2001**

<i>Household composition</i>	MALES				FEMALES			
	65–74	75–84	85 years and over	Total	65–74	75–84	85 years and over	Total
PERCENTAGE (%)								
In private dwellings(b)								
Living with others								
Living with partner only	55.3	55.6	35.8	53.9	44.3	27.3	7.2	33.0
Living with partner and others	18.4	10.3	7.4	14.8	10.8	4.1	1.7	7.1
Living without partner, with others	6.8	7.4	11.6	7.4	13.7	16.5	18.5	15.4
Total living with others	82.1	77.4	67.4	76.1	68.8	47.9	27.4	55.5
Living alone	14.5	19.0	24.8	16.8	26.5	42.0	38.4	33.8
Total in private dwellings(c)	98.1	94.8	81.4	95.7	98.4	92.2	67.1	91.9
In non-private dwellings								
Cared accommodation(d)	1.3	4.5	17.1	3.6	1.3	7.2	31.2	7.5
Other non-private dwelling	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Total in non-private dwellings(e)	1.9	5.2	18.6	4.3	1.6	7.8	32.9	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NUMBER ('000)								
<b>Total</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>343.9</b>	<b>220.9</b>	<b>163.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>444.1</b>

(a) Excludes overseas visitors and people in off-shore and migratory areas.

(b) Non-relatives may also be present in all households except those specified as 'With partner only'.

(c) Includes persons in 'non-classifiable' households.

(d) Comprises persons living in hospitals, nursing homes, cared accommodation for the retired/aged, hostels for the disabled, childcare institutions and other welfare institutions.

(e) Includes persons who were staff/family of staff and those who did not specify their relationship in the non-private dwelling.

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

## 2.15 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS LIVING IN SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS—2001

	<i>Nursing home</i>	<i>Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared)</i>	<i>Hostel for the disabled</i>	<i>Psychiatric hospitals or institution</i>	<i>Hostel for homeless, night shelter, refuge</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Sex					
Males	8 398	5 162	1 314	989	982
Females	20 623	14 416	1 296	746	573
Age group (years)					
Under 35	106	50	431	444	945
35–64	1 654	902	1 157	970	544
65–74	3 297	1 964	224	147	45
75–84	10 250	6 910	318	135	16
85 and over	13 714	9 752	480	39	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 021</b>	<b>19 578</b>	<b>2 610</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>1 555</b>

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

## 2.16 HOMELESS AND marginally HOUSED PEOPLE—7 August 2001(a)

2001

Boarding house	%	29
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)	%	15
Friends/relatives	%	45
Improvised dwellings/sleepers out	%	11
<i>Total</i>	%	100
<b>Total homeless persons</b>	no.	<b>26 676</b>
Homelessness per 10,000 population	rate	42.2

(a) Data refers only to the night of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Australian Census Analytic Program: Counting the Homeless (cat. no. 2050.0).

**2.17****SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUPPORT .....**

1999-2000    2000-01    2001-02    2002-03

Support periods(a)(b)	no.	51 150	49 250	47 850	47 900
Clients(a)(b)	no.	25 800	25 900	26 450	25 450
Mean support periods per client(c)	no.	1.98	1.90	1.81	1.88
Clients per 10,000 population aged 10 years and over(d)	rate	46	46	46	44
Nightly average support periods with accommodation(e)	no.	2 400	2 500	2 700	2 600
Daily average support periods(f)	no.	4 050	4 500	5 250	5 450

- (a) Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 0 client and support periods.
- (b) Weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.
- (c) Some of the support periods for clients may have been at agencies in another state or territory.
- (d) The rate is estimated by comparing the number of SAAP clients aged 10 years and over with the estimated resident population aged 10 years and over at 30 June just prior to the reporting period.
- (e) Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 6,497 nightly average support periods with accommodation.
- (f) Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 3,737 daily average support periods.

Source: SAAP Administrative Data and Client Collections, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare; *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

**2.18****TYPE OF CHILD CARE, By age of child and hours of care—2002**

Type of care	Total children.....		AGE OF CHILD (YEARS)		HOURS OF CARE USED PER WEEK			
			0–4	5–11	Less than 10 hours	10–19 hours	20 hours or more	Total
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
.....								
Whether used any type of child care								
Children who used formal and/or informal care	487.1	46.5	62.7	35.4	43.2	28.4	28.4	100.0
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	560.1	53.5	37.3	64.6	..	..	..	..
Care used								
Formal care								
Before and/or after school care	47.3	4.5	0.2	7.5	75.7	22.2	2.1	100.0
Long day care centre	95.2	9.1	21.7	0.5	25.7	38.3	36.1	100.0
Family day care	28.4	2.7	5.6	0.7	40.5	31.0	28.5	100.0
Occasional care centre	9.9	0.9	2.1	0.2	84.8	15.2	—	100.0
Preschool	73.5	7.0	15.6	1.1	35.0	58.5	6.4	100.0
Other formal care	3.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	81.1	—	16.2	100.0
Children who used formal care(a)(b)	245.9	23.5	43.2	9.9	39.6	39.5	20.9	100.0
Informal care provided by								
Grandparent	189.2	18.1	23.8	14.2	58.1	20.7	21.1	100.0
Brother/sister	27.7	2.6	0.6	4.0	85.6	8.7	5.8	100.0
Other relative	65.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	43.4	20.5	36.0	100.0
Other person	78.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	73.4	16.6	9.8	100.0
Children who used informal care(a)(c)	337.0	32.2	35.5	29.9	58.5	20.1	21.4	100.0
Total children	1 047.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Sum of children who used formal care only and those who used formal and informal care.

(c) Sum of children who used informal care only and those who used formal and informal care.

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

**2.19****TYPE OF CHILD CARE, By main reason for use—2002**

	Work-related	Personal reasons	Beneficial for the child	Total
<i>Type of care</i>	%	%	%	%
<b>Formal care</b>				
Before and/or after school care	88.4	4.9	2.3	100.0
Long day care centre	53.4	8.3	35.5	100.0
Family day care	59.5	19.4	20.1	100.0
Occasional care centre	32.3	43.4	24.2	100.0
Preschool	19.0	3.3	72.4	100.0
Other formal care	—	51.4	37.8	100.0
<i>Children who used formal care(a)(b)</i>	48.1	9.4	39.2	100.0
<b>Informal care provided by</b>				
Grandparent	54.0	35.9	3.4	100.0
Brother/sister	60.6	39.4	—	100.0
Other relative	31.6	35.7	3.0	100.0
Other person	56.0	37.7	1.0	100.0
<i>Children who used informal care(a)(c)</i>	50.0	36.9	2.5	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Sum of children who used formal care only and those who used formal and informal care.

(c) Sum of children who used informal care only and those who used formal and informal care.

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

**2.20****WORKING ARRANGEMENTS USED TO CARE FOR CHILDREN, Families with at least one parent employed(a)(b)—2002**

	NUMBER ('000)			PERCENTAGE (%)		
<i>Working arrangement</i>	<i>Employed father</i>	<i>Employed mother</i>	<i>At least one parent employed(c)</i>	<i>Employed father</i>	<i>Employed mother</i>	<i>At least one parent employed(c)</i>
<b>Used working arrangements to care for children</b>						
Flexible working hours	89.4	119.6	163.7	20.9	37.5	33.5
Permanent part-time work	13.1	102.0	110.1	3.1	32.0	22.5
Shiftwork	24.1	20.3	40.9	5.6	6.4	8.4
Work at home	41.5	58.3	81.9	9.7	18.3	16.8
Job sharing	1.1	11.7	12.0	0.3	3.7	2.5
Other	4.8	11.9	15.9	1.1	3.7	3.3
<i>Total(d)</i>	125.4	219.5	266.0	29.4	68.8	54.5
Did not use working arrangement to care for children	301.8	99.4	222.2	70.6	31.2	45.5
<b>All families with at least one parent employed</b>	<b>427.2</b>	<b>318.9</b>	<b>488.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) In families with at least one parent employed.

(b) With children aged under 12 years.

(c) Includes families where both parents are employed.

(d) Components may not add to sum as families could report using more than one working arrangement.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2002 Childcare Survey.

**2.21****CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES, Reports by selected indicators—2003–04 . . . . .**

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Outcome of initial assessment(a)		
Requiring further assessment/assessment	121 368	65.5
Further assessment/investigation not required or not possible	63 830	34.5
Sex of child(a)		
Males	89 847	48.5
Females	91 913	49.6
Not stated	3 438	1.9
Age group(a)		
Under 1 year	15 631	8.4
1–2 years	20 651	11.2
3–4 years	21 279	11.5
5–11 years	71 383	38.5
12–15 years	45 416	24.5
16–17 years	6 740	3.6
Not stated	4 098	2.2
Reporter group(a)		
Mandatory reporter		
Police	65 558	35.4
Health	29 677	16.0
School/Childcare	25 670	13.9
Other	21 836	11.8
Total	142 741	77.1
Non-mandatory reporter	37 525	20.3
Other	3 588	1.9
Not stated	1 344	0.7
<b>Total reports(a)</b>	<b>185 198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Reports are contacts that result in an initial assessment. Reports are counted for each individual child or young person who is the subject of an initial assessment.

Source: Key Information and Directory System, NSW Department of Community Services.

**2.22****DISABILITY STATUS, By age and sex—2003****WITH A DISABILITY**

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Profound/severe core activity restriction(a)</i>	<i>Moderate core activity restriction(a)</i>	<i>Mild core activity restriction(a)</i>	<i>Schooling or employment restriction(b)</i>	<i>Without specific limitations or restrictions(c)</i>	<i>Total with a disability(d)</i>	<i>Total without a disability</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
<b>Sex</b>								
Males	4.9	3.0	5.7	1.5	2.7	17.9	82.1	3 308.5
Females	6.1	2.8	5.2	1.4	2.5	17.9	82.1	3 342.7
Persons	5.5	2.9	5.5	1.5	2.6	17.9	82.1	6 651.2
<b>Age group (years)</b>								
0–4	3.2	—	—	..	0.7	3.9	96.1	425.7
5–14	4.1	0.3	2.7	1.7	2.1	10.8	89.2	884.1
15–24	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	7.2	92.8	921.2
25–44	2.2	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.3	9.7	90.3	1 988.0
45–64	5.2	5.1	8.2	1.9	2.9	23.2	76.8	1 564.4
65–84	16.9	9.4	17.2	—	5.7	49.3	50.7	769.2
85 and over	52.4	8.5	16.2	—	1.7	78.6	21.3	98.7
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>366.9</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>362.9</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>172.4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6 651.2</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes those who also have a core activity restriction.

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

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

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

**2.23****PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY, By selected characteristics—2003****SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS**

<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>Profound/severe core activity restriction (b)</i>	<i>Moderate core activity restriction (b)</i>	<i>Mild core activity restriction (b)</i>	<i>Schooling or employment restriction (c)</i>	<i>Total with a disability (a)</i>	
	%	%	%	%	%	'000
<b>Main condition</b>						
Physical condition	79.1	95.3	89.0	77.9	85.1	1 012.9
Mental and/or behavioural disorder	20.9	4.7	11.0	22.1	14.9	177.7
<b>Living arrangement</b>						
Alone	10.8	20.2	18.8	12.9	15.5	184.8
With at least one other person	67.9	70.5	75.8	86.3	74.2	883.1
Cared accommodation	16.3	0.3	0.2	—	5.2	61.5
Other non-private dwelling	5.1	9.0	5.2	0.8	5.1	61.1
<b>Labour force status (d)</b>						
Employed	26.8	48.0	43.0	35.7	46.7	286.8
Unemployed	2.8	4.0	3.3	5.2	4.6	28.5
Not in the labour force	70.4	48.1	53.7	59.2	48.6	298.7
<b>Main source of income is government pensions/benefits (e)</b>	69.2	58.2	54.2	50.8	55.1	560.2
<b>Whether assistance needed</b>						
Needed (f)	98.7	67.6	46.2	68.6	58.8	663.6
Not needed	*1.3	32.4	53.8	31.4	41.2	465.5
<b>Extent to which need for assistance met (g)</b>						
Fully met	57.0	44.2	30.1	41.2	36.9	416.1
Partly met	39.3	16.5	11.1	22.9	17.9	202.2
Not at all	*2.4	7.0	4.9	4.5	4.0	45.3
Assistance not needed	1.3	32.4	53.8	31.4	41.2	465.5
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>366.9</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>362.9</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>. .</b>	<b>1 190.5</b>

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

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Includes those who also have a core activity restriction.

(d) Persons aged 15–64 years and living in households only.

(e) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(f) All persons needing assistance with at least one activity. Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may need or receive assistance with more than one activity.

(g) Persons living in households only.

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

**2.24****CARERS(a), By selected characteristics—2003**

	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>						
Carer status						
Primary carer	42.1	107.6	149.7	1.3	3.3	2.3
Other carer	298.9	299.4	598.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
Total carers	341.0	407.0	748.0	10.4	12.3	11.4
Not a carer	2 949.2	2 891.3	5 840.5	89.6	87.7	88.6
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>3 290.2</b>	<b>3 298.3</b>	<b>6 588.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>PRIMARY CARERS</b>						
Age group (years)						
15–44	10.7	37.6	48.3	25.4	34.9	32.3
45–64	16.4	43.4	59.8	39.0	40.3	39.9
65 and over	15.1	26.5	41.6	35.9	24.6	27.8
Living arrangement						
Lives in the same household as care recipient	33.4	79.2	112.5	79.3	73.6	75.2
Lives elsewhere	*8.7	28.4	37.2	*20.7	26.4	24.8
Carer's relationship with main recipient of care						
Partner	23.5	36.1	59.6	55.8	33.6	39.8
Parent	*3.2	27.1	30.3	*7.6	25.2	20.2
Son or daughter(b)	*13.1	34.5	47.6	*31.1	32.1	31.8
Other relatives/friends	**0.8	*6.8	*7.5	**1.9	*6.3	*5.0
Friend	**1.6	*3.1	*4.7	**3.8	*2.9	*3.1
Carer's disability status						
Carer has a disability	18.4	37.2	55.6	43.7	34.6	37.1
Carer has a profound or severe core activity restriction	*5.1	*6.2	*11.3	*12.1	*5.8	*7.5
Hours per week spent caring						
Less than 20	15.1	34.9	49.9	35.9	32.4	33.3
20–39	*7.5	22.8	30.3	*17.8	21.2	20.2
40 or more	14.9	39.7	54.6	35.4	36.9	36.5
Not stated	*4.6	*10.2	14.8	*10.9	*9.5	9.9
<b>Total primary carers</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Aged 15 years and over and living in households only.

(b) Includes daughter-in-law or son-in-law aged 15 years and over.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia* (cat. no. 4430.0); ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

**2.25****COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, Persons aged 18 years and over—2002**

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	Males	Females	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total persons	
PERCENTAGE (%)										
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household	92.1	94.2	96.9	95.4	93.5	90.9	92.9	89.9	93.2	
Source/s of support in time of crisis(a)										
Friend	65.0	64.7	79.4	70.8	69.1	64.2	61.5	43.6	64.8	
Neighbour	35.5	35.8	32.0	25.8	36.8	40.4	43.3	38.1	35.7	
Family member	79.9	81.5	78.9	88.4	80.0	74.8	82.7	78.4	80.7	
Work colleague	21.0	18.9	26.4	28.1	20.3	24.4	17.4	1.0	20.0	
Community, charity or religious organisation	11.2	13.0	9.2	9.8	16.1	14.4	10.3	11.2	12.1	
Local council or other government services	4.9	6.7	7.8	5.1	5.4	7.5	5.3	4.0	5.8	
Health, legal or financial professional	9.9	13.1	11.0	12.6	11.2	13.7	11.2	8.9	11.5	
Other sources	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.9	
Person and/or partner provide support to other relatives living outside the household	26.7	28.9	13.7	26.8	30.5	36.2	37.2	19.9	27.8	
Type/s of support provided(a)										
Give them money to help pay rent and/or other housing costs	3.8	4.2	0.6	4.1	4.4	3.7	8.8	2.5	4.0	
Give them money to pay bills or meet debt	6.6	7.1	1.6	5.8	7.7	11.1	9.5	4.6	6.9	
Provide or pay for food	3.4	3.8	0.2	3.7	5.1	3.1	6.9	2.0	3.6	
Buy or give them money to buy big cost items	2.4	3.2	0.4	1.7	2.3	3.8	6.5	2.4	2.8	
Let them borrow your car	4.4	5.9	1.2	6.9	4.5	5.1	8.0	4.9	5.2	
Drive them places	11.4	12.5	8.5	14.6	14.4	15.8	12.3	3.9	12.0	
Other support	11.1	11.4	4.6	9.1	11.2	15.5	15.9	10.8	11.2	
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months	32.1	34.8	25.1	29.5	40.4	37.1	38.3	28.4	33.4	
Type/s of voluntary work(a)										
Sport/recreation/hobby	14.2	9.2	11.4	11.5	17.9	14.2	8.1	4.3	11.7	
Welfare/community	9.7	13.2	6.2	7.5	9.4	10.7	17.6	19.1	11.4	
Health	1.1	2.8	0.6	1.8	2.4	1.5	2.8	2.6	2.0	
Emergency services	2.8	1.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.7	0.3	2.0	
Education/training/youth development	5.7	8.5	3.6	7.0	14.0	9.5	4.1	1.1	7.1	
Religious	6.7	9.6	4.7	5.8	9.0	9.7	11.2	8.6	8.1	
Environmental/animal welfare	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.4	1.5	
Business/professional/union	1.9	1.2	—	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	0.3	1.5	
Arts/culture	1.8	2.2	0.8	2.7	3.3	1.9	1.7	0.8	2.0	
Other organisation	3.4	2.5	1.6	0.7	4.6	2.8	5.8	2.5	2.9	
Total persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
NUMBER ('000)										
Total persons	2 425	2 472	630	985	988	881	636	777	4 897	

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: General Social Survey, New South Wales (cat. no. 4159.1.55.001).

**2.26****ADULT'S INVOLVEMENT IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, Persons aged 18 years and over—2002**

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total persons
PERCENTAGE (%)							
Type of social activity in last three months(a)							
Recreational or cultural group activities	16.9	16.1	18.0	13.7	18.1	18.4	16.8
Community or special interest group activities	8.0	16.5	14.8	19.2	18.3	16.3	15.8
Church or religious activities	20.7	23.7	28.3	26.1	28.8	26.0	25.7
Went out to a café, restaurant or bar	88.6	82.6	79.9	79.5	78.3	60.6	78.2
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	64.3	64.8	65.2	53.9	53.2	27.3	55.4
Visited library, museum or art gallery	47.7	39.5	40.1	39.7	39.3	30.6	39.3
Attended movies, theatre or concert	79.9	67.7	62.2	56.8	50.3	29.1	57.8
Visited park, botanic gardens, zoo or theme park	50.2	64.2	53.5	48.5	50.0	28.8	49.9
None of these activities	4.6	4.8	7.4	10.3	8.9	19.8	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER ('000)							
Total persons	630	985	988	881	636	777	4 897

(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: General Social Survey, New South Wales (cat. no. 4159.1.55.001).

**2.27****CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN CULTURE AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES, Children aged 5–14 years—2003**

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total children	Median time spent on activities
	Males	Females	5–8	9–11	12–14		
	%	%	%	%	%	'000	hours
Organised cultural activities(a)							
Playing a musical instrument	12.3	22.3	12.1	21.5	19.6	151.2	4
Singing	2.1	6.6	2.7	5.5	5.4	38.1	2
Dancing	2.3	26.1	14.4	15.4	11.7	122.5	2
Drama	2.3	4.3	2.7	3.8	3.6	28.9	2
Total	16.7	43.7	25.6	34.3	30.9	263.0	na
Organised sport(a)	71.0	53.1	57.6	67.0	63.6	548.3	4
Leisure activities(b)							
Skateboarding or rollerblading	25.1	14.8	20.6	24.5	15.0	177.0	3
Bike riding	68.6	49.7	68.3	64.4	42.5	523.0	3
Watching TV or videos	98.3	98.0	98.5	98.4	97.5	864.4	20
Playing electronic or computer games	84.1	58.4	67.8	78.8	69.3	630.6	5
Art and craft activities	40.4	60.0	61.8	47.7	36.7	440.2	4
Reading for pleasure	68.3	82.9	74.6	79.5	72.4	664.4	7
Total	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8	879.7	na
Computer activities(c)							
Accessing the internet	60.5	64.5	35.0	73.4	87.6	550.0	(d)—
Using a computer but not the Internet	33.3	28.9	51.8	23.7	11.5	274.5	(d)—
Total	93.9	93.4	86.9	97.1	99.0	824.5	(d)—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview.

(b) Outside of school hours during the past two school weeks prior to interview.

(c) During or outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview.

(d) Not collected.

Source: ABS data available on request, Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities Survey.

**2.28****HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO HOME COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET, By selected characteristics—2002**

<i>Household characteristics</i>	<i>HAS A COMPUTER</i>			
	<i>Computer</i>	<i>Has Internet access</i>	<i>Does not have a computer</i>	<i>Total households</i>
	%	%	%	'000
Household type				
Couple only	56.9	45.1	43.1	630.6
Couple family with children	88.4	71.6	11.6	661.3
Lone parent family	65.7	42.0	34.3	154.5
Lone person	31.8	23.0	68.2	599.8
Group	64.0	51.3	*36.0	73.9
Area of usual residence				
Sydney	66.7	53.4	33.3	1 566.3
Balance of NSW	52.6	39.2	47.4	919.4
<b>Total households (a)</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>2 485.7</b>

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

(a) Includes 'Other households'.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey.

**2.29****USE OF HOME COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET BY ADULTS(a), By age and purpose of use—2002**

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						TOTAL	
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
<b>Purpose of home computer use</b>								
Personal or private	17.3	26.2	23.4	18.6	10.0	4.5	100.0	2 446.8
Work or business related	8.0	29.2	29.4	23.0	9.0	1.5	100.0	1 385.1
Education or study	29.6	25.1	22.5	15.2	5.7	*2.0	100.0	1 070.4
Volunteer or community activities	*9.6	18.5	29.5	23.6	14.4	*4.3	100.0	343.5
Other	**12.7	*34.7	*28.5	*20.0	**3.0	**1.1	100.0	66.6
<b>Purpose of home Internet use</b>								
Personal or private	18.9	27.6	24.4	18.0	7.9	3.2	100.0	1 941.0
Work or business related	*6.3	30.6	29.5	22.2	10.0	*1.5	100.0	939.4
Education or study	32.8	27.0	21.3	13.4	4.5	*0.9	100.0	806.2
Volunteer or community activities	*18.5	19.9	26.6	20.7	*11.4	**2.8	100.0	217.4
Other	**18.2	*39.6	**7.1	*22.3	**12.8	—	100.0	27.1

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

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Percentages are of all adults who used a computer at home or who accessed the Internet at home.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey.

## 2.30 FAMILY AND COMMUNITY, Data sources .....

<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Summary indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing	1–3; 13	2.2–2.4; 2.6; 2.12; 2.14–2.15
ABS Child Care Survey	19–20; 22	2.18–2.20
ABS General Social Survey	21; 27	2.10; 2.25–2.26; 2.28–2.29
ABS Survey of Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities	29–30	2.27
ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	4–5	2.22–2.24
ABS Survey of Income and Housing	23	2.11
ABS Vitals Collection	. .	2.5
<i>Australian Census Analytic Program: Counting the Homeless</i> (cat. no. 2050.0)	24	2.16
<i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0)	. .	2.17
<i>Child Protection Australia 2003–04</i> , (AIHW cat. no. CWS 24)	26	. .
<i>Divorces, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)	11–12	. .
<i>Family Characteristics, June 2003</i> (cat. no. 4442.0)	15	2.7–2.9
<i>Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2002–03—New South Wales supplementary tables</i> (AIHW cat. no. HOU 92)	32	2.17
<i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed</i> (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	6–9; 14; 16–18; 25	. .
<i>Marriages, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)	10	. .
NSW Department of Community Services	. .	2.21
NSW Department of Housing, Public Housing Collection	31	2.13
<i>Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, 2002</i> (cat. no. 4177.0)	28	. .
.. not applicable		



SUMMARY

Health has been defined by the World Health Organisation as '*a state of complete and physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity*'. Good health provides direct benefits to individuals and assists them to successfully participate in other areas of life.

Australia has a national health system that provides free public health care and subsidised private health care to its residents. The health system has a diversity of arrangements for planning, funding, delivering and regulating health services, featuring a mix of private and government involvement. The Australian Government has significant financial and policy responsibility for health services, while the state and territory governments are involved in the direct provision of health services. Private and non-salaried practitioners provide most medical, dental and allied health care.

Health statistics are used to help develop health policy, promotion and intervention activity, and to ensure adequate access to health facilities and services, thereby helping to reduce the incidence of disease, disability and premature mortality.

The statistics contained in this chapter provide a compilation of data on a wide range of health indicators covering: health status, health determinants, disease prevalence, causes of death and mortality, usage of health services and composition of the health system.

**3.1****HEALTH, Summary table**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>HEALTH STATUS</b>						
1. Life expectancy at birth—males(a)	years	76.4	76.9	77.3	77.7	nya
2. Life expectancy at birth—females(a)	years	81.9	82.4	82.6	82.9	nya
3. Self assessed health—excellent or very good(b)	%	na	52.3	na	na	nya
4. Self assessed health—good(b)	%	na	29.4	na	na	nya
5. Self assessed health—fair or poor(b)	%	na	18.4	na	na	nya
<b>HEALTH CONDITIONS</b>						
Long-term conditions(b)						
6. Cancer (neoplasms)	%	na	2.0	na	na	nya
7. Ischaemic heart disease	%	na	2.1	na	na	nya
8. Diabetes mellitus	%	na	3.7	na	na	nya
9. Asthma	%	na	10.5	na	na	nya
10. New cases of cancer per 100,000 males(c)	rate	544.6	550.2	553.8	na	nya
11. New cases of cancer per 100,000 females(c)	rate	388.8	396.7	399.9	na	nya
12. Employment injuries rate per 1,000 wage and salary earners	rate	21.3	20.3	20.3	18.5	nya
<b>MORTALITY</b>						
13. Number of deaths(d)	'000	45.4	44.6	46.4	46.1	nya
14. Standardised death rate per 1,000 population(c)	rate	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.4	nya
15. Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	rate	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.6	nya
16. Ischaemic heart disease(e)	rate	145.5	133.8	128.7	123.1	nya
17. Malignant neoplasms (cancer)(e)	rate	185.3	187.0	182.4	179.3	nya
18. Cerebrovascular disease(e)	rate	72.1	66.1	66.7	64.6	nya
19. External causes(e)	rate	38.2	38.6	38.0	36.4	nya
<b>SERVICES (f)</b>						
20. Public hospital beds	no.	17 754	17 534	17 402	18 085	nya
21. Private hospital beds(g)	no.	6 557	6 864	6 503	6 575	nya
22. Average length of hospital stay in public hospital	days	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	nya
23. Residential aged care places per 1,000 population aged 70 years and over(h)	rate	83.9	83.0	81.0	81.6	nya
24. Total hospital separations(i)	rate	..	..	..	..	30 531
25. Persons seeking drug treatment episodes	'000	na	38.1	40.0	nya	nya
26. Registered medical practitioners	'000	24.4	25.0	25.3	25.3	26.0
27. Registered nurses	'000	76.2	76.2	77.7	79.2	80.6
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
28. Persons with private health insurance	%	51.6	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.5
29. Total health expenditure(i)	\$b	18.8	20.7	22.2	nya	nya

.. not applicable

na not available

nya not yet available

(a) Calculated using data for the three years with the reference year stated as the middle year.

(b) For persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) Standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(d) Based on year of registration.

(e) Standardised death rate per 100,000 of the estimated mid-year population.

(f) Year ending 30 June

(g) Data for years 1999–2000 and 2000–01 include the ACT.

(h) Includes places and packages provided by Commonwealth funded schemes including Multi-Purpose Services and places and packages funded under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

(i) Standardised rate per 100,000 population. Based on three years of data.

## 3.2 SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS AND ACTIONS TAKEN(a), Persons aged 15 years and over—2001

	Male	Female	Persons	
	%	%	%	'000
Self assessed health status(a)				
Excellent	18.8	19.5	19.2	977.5
Very good	31.5	34.6	33.1	1 686.6
Good	30.8	28.1	29.4	1 500.1
Fair/Poor	18.9	17.8	18.4	936.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	5 100.3
Actions taken(b) (c)				
Hospital inpatient	*0.7	0.8	0.8	38.3
Visited casualty/emergency	1.0	0.9	0.9	47.1
Visited outpatients	1.6	1.4	1.5	76.8
Visited day clinic	2.4	2.8	2.6	133.8
Consulted GP or specialist	22.5	32.1	27.4	1 397.5
Consulted dentist	5.4	7.5	6.5	331.0
Consulted other health professional	10.5	15.9	13.2	675.7
Had days away from work/study(d)	7.3	7.2	7.3	371.0
Had other days of reduced activity	10.1	12.2	11.2	570.6
None of the above actions	62.5	48.4	55.3	2 822.1
<b>Total persons aged 15 years and over ('000)</b>	<b>2 504.8</b>	<b>2 595.5</b>	<b>. .</b>	<b>5 100.3</b>

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

. . not applicable

(a) Respondent's general assessment of own health, against a five point scale.

(b) Actions taken in the two weeks prior to interview.

(c) Persons may have reported more than one type of action and therefore components may not add to totals.

(d) Days away due to own illness/injury only.

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

## 3.3

## SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, Persons aged 15 years and over—2001 .....

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
	Males	Females	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Persons	
Factor	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
.....								
Body mass(a)								
Underweight	2.2	4.5	9.1	2.8	*1.4	*2.4	3.4	172.3
Normal	39.0	49.5	57.1	47.6	36.7	37.3	44.4	2 262.7
Overweight	37.6	21.7	17.6	27.0	36.4	35.6	29.5	1 505.9
Obese	14.8	14.5	6.5	14.6	18.9	15.4	14.6	746.7
Not known/not stated	6.3	9.8	9.7	8.0	6.6	9.3	8.1	412.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5 100.3
Exercise level								
Sedentary	32.3	35.4	23.2	33.0	35.7	44.1	33.9	1 727.6
Low	31.9	38.3	35.3	37.0	35.5	29.8	35.2	1 792.8
Moderate/high	35.9	26.3	41.5	30.0	28.8	26.2	31.0	1 579.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5 100.3
Alcohol status(b)(c)								
Did not consume/low risk(d)	87.0	91.4	89.6	89.1	86.9	93.6	89.2	4 323.5
Risky/high risk	13.0	8.6	10.4	10.9	13.1	6.4	10.8	522.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4 845.7
Smoker status(b)								
Smoker	27.1	21.2	30.9	29.2	22.7	9.4	24.1	1 169.2
Ex-smoker	28.5	22.3	12.5	19.7	30.7	38.9	25.3	1 228.4
Never smoked	44.4	56.5	56.7	51.1	46.6	51.7	50.5	2 448.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4 845.7
Usual daily serves of vegetables								
1 serve or less(e)	30.1	22.0	33.5	28.9	21.9	18.3	26.0	1 325.5
2–3 serves	44.2	49.0	44.0	48.2	46.0	46.8	46.6	2 378.7
4–5 serves or more	25.7	29.0	22.5	22.9	32.0	34.8	27.4	1 396.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5 100.3
Usual daily serves of fruit								
1 serve or less(f)	53.2	43.1	51.2	53.7	44.2	38.1	48.1	2 452.0
2–3 serves	38.1	45.6	38.4	38.4	43.6	51.5	41.9	2 139.4
4–5 serves or more	8.7	11.2	10.4	7.9	12.2	10.5	10.0	508.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5 100.3
Types of milk usually consumed								
Whole	57.3	43.4	62.4	54.1	43.3	40.4	50.2	2 560.6
Low/reduced fat or skim	31.9	46.9	32.2	36.4	43.6	47.2	39.5	2 014.7
Soy	4.2	4.9	*1.7	3.9	6.8	4.8	4.5	230.9
Other(g)	6.7	4.9	3.6	5.6	6.2	7.6	5.8	294.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5 100.3
High blood cholesterol(h)	8.6	6.7	*0.6	2.5	11.9	19.7	7.6	389.0
Hypertensive disease(i)	12.2	13.8	np	np	18.5	40.9	13.0	662.8

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

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

(a) Based on self-reported weight and height.

(b) Information on alcohol consumption and smoking was only collected for persons aged 18 years and over.

(c) Based on the National Health and Medical Research Council risk levels for harm in the long-term.

(d) Includes those who last consumed alcohol more than one week or more ago and those who never consumed alcohol.

(e) Includes "doesn't eat vegetables".

(f) Includes "doesn't eat fruit".

(g) Includes 'evaporated or sweetened condensed', 'none of the above' and 'not known'.

(h) Refers to self-reported high blood cholesterol which has lasted or is expected to last six months or more.

(i) Refers to self-reported high blood pressure which has lasted or is expected to last six months or more.

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

### 3.4 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a), By cause and sex(b)—2003–04(c) .....

Diagnosis group and ICD–10 code	SEPARATIONS(d)			SEPARATION RATE(e)			PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	%	%	%
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	16 366	16 035	32 403	498.9	478.6	487.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
Neoplasms (C00–D48)									
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	47 107	38 678	85 785	1 479.5	1 056.9	1 237.1	4.8	3.5	4.1
Other neoplasms (D00–D48)	18 343	27 530	45 873	567.1	795.2	673.5	1.9	2.5	2.2
Total malignant neoplasms (C00–D48)	65 450	66 208	131 658	2 046.5	1 852.1	1 910.6	6.7	6.0	6.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)									
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	7 371	6 410	13 781	230.0	173.7	199.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
Other endocrine (E00–E9), (E15–E90)	4 088	6 940	11 029	126.7	197.6	162.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	11 459	13 350	24 810	356.7	371.3	362.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	41 185	39 785	80 971	1 260.2	1 176.5	1 209.1	4.2	3.6	3.9
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	22 490	19 595	42 086	688.5	558.8	620.0	2.3	1.8	2.0
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)									
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	32 698	17 869	50 567	1 009.1	467.0	726.9	3.4	1.6	2.4
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	6 423	5 957	12 380	208.7	148.2	175.9	0.7	0.5	0.6
Diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79)	4 184	2 754	6 938	134.2	70.1	98.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other circulatory diseases (I00–I02, I05–I15, I26–I28, I30–I52, I80–I89, I95–I99)	33 497	32 629	66 126	1 053.5	872.6	956.3	3.4	3.0	3.2
Total circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	76 802	59 209	136 011	2 405.4	1 557.9	1 957.9	7.9	5.4	6.5
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)									
Acute upper and lower respiratory (J00–J06, J20–J22)	11 955	9 964	21 920	363.8	297.4	330.8	1.2	0.9	1.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	17 156	14 985	32 141	538.9	418.8	469.8	1.8	1.4	1.5
Other respiratory diseases (J10–J18, J30–J39, J60–J70, J80–J86, J90–J99)	27 346	22 739	50 086	853.9	650.7	741.9	2.8	2.1	2.4
Total respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	56 457	47 689	104 147	1 756.5	1 366.9	1 542.6	5.8	4.3	5.0

(a) All counts and rates are based on separations (i.e. discharges, transfers or deaths) from public and private sector hospitals following admission for acute care. This includes separations from day-only facilities.

(b) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first ICD–10 coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(c) Data are estimated using three years of data—2001–02 to 2003–04.

(d) Mean number of separations per year.

(e) Directly standardised rate per 100,000 persons.

Source: NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

### 3.4 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a), By cause and sex(b)—2003–04(c) *continued* . . . . .

Diagnosis group and ICD–10 code	SEPARATIONS(d)			SEPARATION RATE(e)			PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	%	%	%
Digestive system (K00–K93)	109 958	114 666	224 625	3 350.2	3 307.9	3 316.6	11.3	10.4	10.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00–L99)	16 232	14 545	30 778	499.0	412.6	455.6	1.7	1.3	1.5
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases (M00–M99)	48 108	46 834	94 942	1 462.4	1 318.8	1 394.2	4.9	4.2	4.6
Genitourinary disease (N00–N99)	36 295	70 252	106 547	1 117.7	2 060.9	1 578.3	3.7	6.4	5.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	. .	139 803	139 803	. .	4 262.8	2 127.1	. .	12.7	6.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	16 316	12 902	29 219	486.5	406.7	447.7	1.7	1.2	1.4
Congenital abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	8 258	7 300	15 558	247.2	227.4	237.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)									
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	12 929	6 519	19 448	391.7	193.8	293.1	1.3	0.6	0.9
Falls (W00–W19)	27 112	36 328	63 440	873.2	912.9	915.7	2.8	3.3	3.1
Burns and scalds (X00–X19)	1 555	890	2 445	47.2	26.5	36.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other external causes of accidental injury (W20–W99, X20–X59)	32 397	16 560	48 958	984.8	475.1	732.9	3.3	1.5	2.4
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	3 845	5 713	9 558	116.6	173.7	144.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Assault and other interpersonal violence (X85–Y99, Y87)	5 677	1 767	7 443	171.4	53.5	112.9	0.6	0.2	0.4
Other external causes of morbidity and mortality (Y10–Y86, Y90–Y98)	43 945	42 248	86 194	1 374.1	1 162.7	1 253.1	4.5	3.8	4.1
<i>Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)</i>	<i>127 460</i>	<i>110 024</i>	<i>237 486</i>	<i>3 959.0</i>	<i>2 998.4</i>	<i>3 489.0</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>11.4</i>
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	217 323	207 391	424 718	6 653.5	5 927.0	6 234.4	22.3	18.8	20.4
All other causes (D50–D89, H00–H59, H60–H95, R00–R99, S00–T98)	99 790	116 584	216 374	1 557.3	1 615.1	1 580.4	10.3	10.6	10.4
<b>All causes(f)</b>	<b>973 358</b>	<b>1 104 872</b>	<b>2 078 263</b>	<b>29 902.8</b>	<b>31 514.6</b>	<b>30 531.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

. . not applicable

(a) All counts and rates are based on separations (i.e. discharges, transfers or deaths) from public and private sector hospitals following admission for acute care. This includes separations from day-only facilities.

(b) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first ICD–10 coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(c) Data are estimated using three years of data—2001–02 to 2003–04.

(d) Mean number of separations per year.

(e) Directly standardised rate per 100,000 persons.

(f) Components may not add to total as 'all causes' includes a small number of records which do not have a principal code.

Source: NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

### 3.5 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, IDENTIFIED AS ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER(a)—By cause and sex(b)—2003–04

Diagnosis group and ICD code	SEPARATIONS			AGE STANDARDISED SEPARATION (c)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	ratio	ratio	ratio
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	544	467	1 011	1.1	1.1	1.1
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	269	435	704	0.5	0.6	0.6
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs (D50–D89)	88	117	205	0.8	1.0	0.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)						
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	264	241	505	3.6	3.6	3.6
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	4	10	14	1.2	1.5	1.4
Other endocrine (E00–E07, E10–E14, E15–E46, E65–E90)	74	91	165	1.1	0.9	1.0
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	342	343	684	2.4	2.0	2.1
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	1 599	1 375	2 974	2.3	2.0	2.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	470	340	809	1.5	1.2	1.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)						
Diseases of the middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	164	154	318	0.8	1.1	0.9
Other diseases of the ear (H60–H62, H80–H83, H90–H95)	37	29	67	1.0	0.9	1.0
Total diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	201	183	385	0.8	1.0	0.9
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)						
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	430	383	814	1.9	3.7	2.4
Other circulatory diseases (I00–I15 I26–I99)	434	424	859	1.3	1.4	1.3
Total circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	865	808	1 673	1.5	1.9	1.7
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)						
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	348	315	663	2.0	2.1	2.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	448	649	1 096	1.7	3.1	2.3
Other respiratory diseases (J00–J39, J60–J70, J80–J86, J90–J99)	913	834	1 748	1.2	1.4	1.3
Total respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	1 709	1 798	3 507	1.5	1.9	1.7
Digestive system (K00–K93)	1 467	1 454	2 921	1.0	0.9	0.9
Genitourinary disease (N00–N99)	408	997	1 405	0.9	1.0	1.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	451	379	831	0.7	0.7	0.7
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	. .	3 868	3 868	. .	1.3	1.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)						
Transport accident (V01–V99)	301	140	441	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 444	837	2 281	1.2	1.3	1.2
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	153	262	415	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other external causes of morbidity and mortality (X85–Y36, Y40–Y98)	881	870	1 751	1.6	1.8	1.7
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	2 779	2 109	4 888	1.3	1.5	1.4
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)						
Care involving dialysis (Z49)	5 287	4 937	10 224	5.7	6.9	6.2
Other factors (Z00–Z39, Z40–Z48, Z50–Z54, Z55–Z99)	1 273	1 539	2 811	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total factors (Z00–Z99)	6 560	6 476	13 036	2.2	2.1	2.1
All other causes	2 367	2 607	4 975	1.1	1.2	1.1
<b>All causes excluding dialysis</b>	<b>14 832</b>	<b>18 819</b>	<b>33 652</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>All causes including dialysis</b>	<b>20 119</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>43 876</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>

. . not applicable

(a) All counts and rates are based on separations (i.e. discharges, transfers or deaths) from public and private sector hospitals following admission for acute care. This includes separations from day-only facilities.

(b) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first ICD–10 coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(c) Ratio is calculated as: hospital separations for persons identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander divided by expected separations based on all-Australian rates. The number of separations expected was estimated, based on data from the preceding three years.

Source: NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

### 3.5 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, IDENTIFIED AS ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER(a)—By cause and sex(b)—2003–04 *continued*

Diagnosis group and ICD code	PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2.7	2.0	2.3
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	1.3	1.8	1.6
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs (D50–D89)	0.4	0.5	0.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)			
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	1.3	1.0	1.2
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	—	—	—
Other endocrine (E00–E07, E10–E14, E15–E46, E65–E90)	0.4	0.4	0.1
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	1.7	1.4	1.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	7.9	5.8	6.8
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	2.3	1.4	1.8
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)			
Diseases of the middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	0.8	0.6	0.7
Other diseases of the ear (H60–H62, H80–H83, H90–H95)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	1.0	0.8	0.9
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)			
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	2.1	1.6	1.9
Other circulatory diseases (I00–I15 I26–I99)	2.2	1.8	2.0
Total circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	4.3	3.4	3.8
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)			
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	1.7	1.3	1.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	2.2	2.7	2.5
Other respiratory diseases (J00–J39, J60–J70, J80–J86, J90–J99)	4.5	3.5	4.0
Total respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	8.5	7.6	8.0
Digestive system (K00–K93)	7.3	6.1	6.7
Genitourinary disease (N00–N99)	2.0	4.2	3.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	2.2	1.6	1.9
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	. .	16.3	8.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)			
Transport accident (V01–V99)	1.5	0.6	1.0
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	7.2	3.5	5.2
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	0.8	1.1	0.9
Other external causes of morbidity and mortality (X85–Y36, Y40–Y98)	4.4	3.7	4.0
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	13.8	8.9	11.1
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)			
Care involving dialysis (Z49)	26.3	20.8	23.3
Other factors (Z00–Z39, Z40–Z48, Z50–Z54, Z55–Z99)	6.3	6.5	6.4
Total factors (Z00–Z99)	32.6	27.3	29.7
All other causes	11.8	11.0	11.3
<b>All causes excluding dialysis</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>76.7</b>
<b>All causes including dialysis</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) All counts and rates are based on separations (i.e. discharges, transfers or deaths) from public and private sector hospitals following admission for acute care. This includes separations from day-only facilities.

(b) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first ICD–10 coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

Source: NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

### 3.6 REPORTED LONG TERM CONDITIONS(a), Persons aged 15 years and over—2001 .

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
	Males	Females	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Persons	
Condition	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
.....								
Neoplasms	2.4	1.7	np	np	2.6	5.9	2.0	103.6
Diabetes mellitus	3.8	3.7	*0.6	*0.9	6.5	8.9	3.7	190.2
High cholesterol	8.6	6.7	*0.6	2.5	11.9	19.7	7.6	389.0
Mental and behavioural problems	8.4	12.2	9.8	11.5	11.3	6.3	10.3	527.3
Migrane	3.7	10.1	7.4	7.4	8.9	*2.1	7.0	356.6
Diseases of eye and adnexa	57.8	66.4	29.5	41.4	90.1	96.0	62.2	3 172.8
Deafness (total/partial)	15.8	9.5	2.5	6.3	15.6	33.0	12.6	641.7
Hypertensive disease	12.2	13.8	*0.7	2.7	18.5	40.9	13.0	662.8
Ischaemic heart disease	2.5	1.7	np	np	2.4	8.3	2.1	106.8
Bronchitis/Emphysema	4.0	4.7	*1.5	3.6	4.0	9.7	4.3	221.3
Asthma	9.3	11.6	14.0	10.6	9.1	8.8	10.5	533.6
Vasomotor and allergic rhinitis	14.8	15.4	13.8	17.2	14.5	12.3	15.1	769.7
Chronic sinusitis	9.8	14.6	7.3	13.6	14.1	10.5	12.2	622.6
Diseases of the digestive system	7.8	8.3	*1.5	4.9	11.1	17.4	8.1	412.4
Arthritis	14.6	20.8	*0.9	6.9	25.2	48.3	17.8	905.3
Back pain and problems nec/disc disorders	22.7	23.9	10.6	22.7	29.3	27.2	23.3	1 188.0
Allergy (undefined)	4.8	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	4.6	5.9	301.0
Other long-term conditions	31.9	34.6	18.0	25.5	40.4	55.4	33.3	1 698.2
Total with long-term condition(b)	82.7	86.9	64.8	79.1	96.5	98.6	84.8	4 326.3
Without a long-term condition	17.3	13.1	35.2	20.9	3.5	*1.4	15.2	774.1
Work related long-term condition(c)	23.7	12.1	8.0	17.4	24.9	15.9	17.8	908.4
Total persons aged 15 years and over ('000)	2 504.8	2 595.5	855.3	1 951.9	1 494.2	798.9	..	5 100.3

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

. . not applicable

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

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

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

(c) Long-term medical conditions reported in the survey due to an accident, incident or exposure, and which the respondent identified as work related.

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

### 3.7 NEW CASES OF CANCER(a), By type by sex(b)—2002

Primary cancer type	NUMBER			RATE(c)			Proportion of all cancers
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	%
Breast	27	3 981	4 008	0.8	114.1	59.6	13.2
Prostate	4 003	..	4 004	130.9	..	58.9	13.2
Melanoma	1 917	1 272	3 189	61.2	36.3	47.4	10.5
Lung	1 701	926	2 627	55.6	25.3	38.7	8.6
Colon	1 305	1 268	2 573	42.8	34.0	37.9	8.5
Cancer at indefinite and unspecified site	1 156	1 062	2 218	39.6	27.6	32.7	7.3
Other cancers	934	798	1 732	30.1	21.8	25.7	5.7
Rectal	913	598	1 511	29.3	16.5	22.3	5.0
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	628	535	1 163	20.2	14.8	17.2	3.8
Head and neck	735	281	1 016	23.1	7.8	15.1	3.3
Leukaemia	519	367	886	16.8	10.1	13.2	2.9
Kidney	509	328	837	16.2	9.0	12.4	2.7
Bladder	546	226	772	18.5	5.9	11.4	2.5
Pancreatic	326	315	641	11.0	8.4	9.4	2.1
Stomach	381	227	608	12.4	6.0	9.0	2.0
Cancer of the uterus (body)	..	477	477	..	13.5	7.1	1.6
Brain	272	190	462	8.6	5.4	6.9	1.5
Thyroid	94	354	448	2.9	10.5	6.7	1.5
Ovarian	..	386	386	..	10.8	5.7	1.3
Liver	214	87	301	6.9	2.4	4.4	1.0
Testicular	212	..	213	6.5	..	3.2	0.7
Cervical	..	210	210	..	6.1	3.1	0.7
Mesothelioma	130	36	166	4.3	1.0	2.4	0.5
<b>All cancers(d)</b>	<b>16 522</b>	<b>13 926</b>	<b>30 448</b>	<b>525.4</b>	<b>382.7</b>	<b>443.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Refers to new notifications of malignant neoplasms diagnosed in residents of NSW during 2002.

(b) Refers to the site where the cancer originated.

(c) Per 100,000 persons and are age standardised to the 2001 population of Australia.

(d) Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancer which are not notified to the registry therefore are not included in the total.

Source: Tracy EA, Chen W, Sitas S 2002, *Cancer in NSW; Incidence and Mortality 2002*, Sydney, Cancer Council NSW updated on the Statistical Reporting Module  
<<http://www.statistics.cancerinstitute.org.au>>.

### 3.8 DIABETES AND HIGH SUGAR LEVEL PREVALENCE AND ACTIONS TAKEN—2001 . . .

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	%	%	%
Proportion of persons with diabetes and/or high sugar level	3.2	3.3	3.2
Actions taken to manage for diabetes/high sugar level(a)			
Used insulin	22.2	20.4	21.3
Used pharmaceutical medications	64.6	51.0	57.6
Total used pharmaceutical medications	75.4	69.6	72.5
Used vitamin/mineral supplements and natural/herbal medication	*4.6	*6.8	*5.7
Followed changed eating pattern/diet	80.2	70.5	75.3
Losing weight	*17.8	20.9	19.4
Exercised most days	31.6	20.2	25.8
Other	*7.8	*16.0	12.0
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total persons with diabetes and/or high sugar level ('000)</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>208.3</b>

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

(a) Actions taken for diabetes mellitus or high sugar level in the two weeks prior to interview.

(b) Persons may have reported more than one type of action and therefore components may not add to totals.

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

**3.9****SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—2003–04**

NOTIFICATIONS		
<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number(a)</i>	<i>Rate(b)</i>
<b>Blood-borne diseases</b>		
Hepatitis B(c)	2 949	43.8
Hepatitis C(c)	5 277	78.4
<b>Gastrointestinal diseases</b>		
Cryptosporidiosis(c)	202	3.0
Gastroenteritis (institutional)	3 583	53.2
Hepatitis A(c)	124	1.8
Salmonellosis(c)	1 843	27.4
<b>Sexually transmissible diseases</b>		
Chlamydia(c)	7 562	112.3
Gonorrhoea(c)	1 196	17.8
Syphilis(c)	838	12.4
<b>Vaccine preventable diseases</b>		
Measles	18	—
Mumps(c)	35	0.5
Pertussis	2 768	41.1
Rubella(c)	24	—
<b>Vector-borne diseases</b>		
Arboviral infection (total)(c)(d)	1 022	15.2
Malaria(c)	144	2.1
<b>Other diseases</b>		
AIDS	116	1.7
Giardiasis(c)	1 026	15.2
Blood lead level $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dl}$ (c)	298	4.4
HIV infection(c)	414	6.2
Meningococcal disease (invasive)(total)(c)	203	3.0
Tuberculosis(c)	381	5.7
Q Fever	280	4.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Notifications by year of illness onset. All data are subject to change due to late reports or changes in case classification.

(b) Per 100,000 population calculated using the preliminary estimated resident population as at June 2004.

(c) Lab-confirmed cases only.

(d) Includes other arboviral infections not otherwise specified.

Note: No cases of the following diseases have been notified since 1991:

Diphtheria, Granuloma inguinale, Lymphogranuloma venereum, Plague, Poliomyelitis, Rabies, Typhus, Viral haemorrhagic fever, Yellow fever (lab-confirmed cases only).

Source: NSW Health Annual Report 2003–04.

**3.10****PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS(a), Persons aged 18 years and over—1997**

	SEX		AGE GROUPS (YEARS)			
	Males	Females	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Persons with a mental disorder(b)	16.9	17.9	25.6	19.9	21.2	17.7
Persons without a mental disorder	83.1	82.1	74.4	80.1	78.8	82.3
Anxiety disorders						
Panic disorder	0.4	2.1	0.8	1.5	2.0	1.5
Agoraphobia	0.6	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.2
Social phobia	2.7	3.6	6.7	3.1	3.9	3.3
Generalised anxiety disorder	2.3	3.6	2.3	1.6	3.7	4.6
Obsessive compulsive disorder	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7
Post-traumatic stress disorder	2.0	4.8	5.6	3.5	4.3	4.1
Total(b)	7.0	12.8	13.8	9.1	12.5	12.2
Affective disorders						
Depression	3.2	6.4	5.1	5.3	6.8	5.7
Dysthymia	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.8
Total(b)	4.0	6.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	6.9
Substance abuse disorders—selected						
Drug use disorders	2.9	1.7	6.9	3.8	2.0	0.8
Alcohol dependence or harmful use	8.3	4.0	9.5	8.5	7.6	4.9
Total(b)	10.4	5.0	14.1	11.1	8.8	5.7
Health services						
Had consultation for mental health(a)	7.7	13.0	9.3	12.0	12.6	14.2
Did not have consultation for mental health(a)	92.3	87.0	90.7	88.0	87.4	85.8
<b>Total persons aged 18 years and over ('000)</b>	<b>2 257.4</b>	<b>2 333.6</b>	<b>605.3</b>	<b>957.8</b>	<b>956.9</b>	<b>796.1</b>

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults.

(b) A person may have more than one mental disorder and therefore components may not add to totals.

**3.10****PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS(a), Persons aged 18 years and over—1997** *continued*

## AGE GROUPS

(YEARS) *continued*

	55–64	65 and over	Persons	
	%	%	%	'000
Persons with a mental disorder(b)	10.6	7.3	17.4	800.0
Persons without a mental disorder	89.4	92.7	82.6	3 791.0
Anxiety disorders				
Panic disorder	1.0	0.3	1.3	57.6
Agoraphobia	0.5	0.6	1.1	50.5
Social phobia	0.5	1.2	3.2	145.4
Generalised anxiety disorder	2.2	3.2	3.0	137.3
Obsessive compulsive disorder	0.4	0.1	0.4	19.2
Post-traumatic stress disorder	1.8	0.7	3.4	157.0
Total(b)	5.2	5.4	9.9	456.0
Affective disorders				
Depression	3.3	1.5	4.8	221.1
Dysthymia	0.3	0.7	0.9	40.8
Total(b)	3.6	2.1	5.4	246.9
Substance abuse disorders—selected				
Drug use disorders	—	0.1	2.3	103.9
Alcohol dependence or harmful use	3.7	1.3	6.1	280.2
Total(b)	3.7	1.4	7.7	352.1
Health services				
Had consultation for mental health(a)	6.8	4.9	10.4	477.5
Did not have consultation for mental health(a)	93.2	95.1	89.6	4 113.5
<b>Total persons aged 18 years and over ('000)</b>	<b>537.9</b>	<b>737.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4 591.0</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview.

(b) A person may have more than one mental disorder and therefore components may not add to totals.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults.

**3.11****CLOSED DRUG TREATMENT EPISODES AND SERVICES(a), By sex and age of client—2002–03**

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
	Male	Female	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and over	Persons		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	
PRINCIPAL DRUG OF CONCERN (b)											
Alcohol	43.9	38.1	18.8	23.3	43.8	63.5	82.3	87.4	42.1	16 836	
Amphetamines	10.6	11.6	15.1	16.0	11.2	4.4	0.7	—	10.9	4 357	
Benzodiazepines	1.7	3.8	0.5	1.7	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.2	2.4	942	
Cannabis	16.3	13.6	41.6	20.6	12.1	6.4	2.2	0.5	15.4	6 168	
Cocaine	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	—	0.1	0.5	194	
Ecstasy	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	131	
Heroin	21.2	21.9	16.8	31.1	21.9	14.0	4.1	0.9	21.4	8 565	
Methadone	1.8	4.1	0.5	2.8	3.1	2.8	1.1	0.5	2.5	1 011	
Nicotine	0.8	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	4.2	5.2	1.2	482	
Other(c)	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	811	
Not stated	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.3	505	
Total persons (no.)	27 544.0	12 410.0	3 309.0	13 641.0	11 912.0	7 305.0	2 819.0	984.0	. .	40 002.0	
MAIN TREATMENT TYPE (d)											
Withdrawal management (detoxification)	23.9	19.9	11.0	20.5	24.4	26.8	25.9	26.9	22.6	9 312	
Counselling	35.4	43.4	38.2	36.0	37.7	39.2	43.0	40.6	37.9	15 609	
Rehabilitation	9.5	8.0	16.0	10.6	8.7	6.4	4.7	1.3	9.0	3 709	
Support and case management only	5.7	6.4	5.0	8.0	6.3	4.3	2.7	1.8	6.0	2 455	
Information and education only	2.7	2.9	3.9	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.7	5.4	2.8	1 159	
Assessment only	18.8	14.2	23.5	18.7	16.6	15.3	13.1	15.1	17.3	7 119	
Other(e)	3.9	5.3	2.5	3.9	4.0	5.0	6.9	8.9	4.4	1 803	
Total persons (no.)	27 841.0	13 276.0	3 368.0	13 760.0	12 126.0	7 661.0	3 118.0	1 097.0	. .	41 116.0	

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Period of contact with defined dates of commencement and cessation, between a client and treatment agency.

(b) Includes only those clients that seek treatment for their own usage.

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

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

(d) Includes clients who may also be receiving treatment for someone else i.e. parents of drug users.

(e) Includes 210 closed treatment episodes in NSW and 2,062 treatment episodes nationally where the main treatment type was reported as pharmacotherapy. This represents a small proportion of pharmacotherapy treatment in Australia as agencies whose sole activity is to prescribe and/or dose for methadone or other opioid maintenance pharmacotherapies are currently excluded from the AODTS–NMDS.

Source: AIHW, *Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in NSW*, October 2004; *Findings from the Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data set (AODTS–NMDS)*, 2002–03.

**3.12****EMPLOYMENT INJURIES AND FATALITIES—1999–2000 to 2002–03**

1999–2000    2000–2001    2001–2002    2002–2003

**SELECTED NEW CASES OF WORKPLACE INJURY AND DISEASE REPORTED (a)**

<b>Injuries</b>					
Injuries in the workplace	no.	39 531	39 995	40 204	37 422
Fractures and dislocations	no.	4 654	4 342	4 209	4 146
Sprains and strains	no.	24 854	25 703	26 060	23 686
Open wound and superficial injuries	no.	4 870	4 608	4 453	4 214
Contusions and crushing	no.	3 233	3 392	3 388	3 029
Burns	no.	727	710	748	739
All other injuries	no.	1 193	1 240	1 346	1 608
<b>Occupational diseases(b)</b>					
All occupational diseases	rate	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.3
Industrial deafness	rate	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9
Overuse syndrome	rate	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Mental disorders (incl. stress cases)	rate	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2
Hernia	rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

**EMPLOYMENT INJURIES BY INDUSTRY (b)(c)**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	rate	39.2	32.9	32.9	32.5
Mining	rate	55.0	63.8	54.2	43.5
Manufacturing	rate	33.4	31.4	32.5	28.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	rate	25.6	21.8	24.4	14.9
Construction	rate	39.9	42.1	38.9	35.2
Wholesale trade	rate	18.1	21.2	19.2	16.7
Retail trade	rate	14.1	14.8	13.1	11.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	rate	22.7	20.0	20.8	19.5
Transport and storage	rate	35.0	36.4	37.6	33.9
Communication services	rate	14.6	11.6	12.9	12.9
Finance and insurance	rate	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.5
Property and business services	rate	11.1	9.7	10.0	9.5
Government administration and defence	rate	25.8	21.8	24.7	19.9
Education	rate	10.3	9.9	11.9	12.9
Health and community services	rate	20.8	20.3	20.1	19.7
Cultural and recreational services	rate	16.5	14.7	15.5	14.0
Personal and other services	rate	20.7	20.1	23.3	22.1
<i>Incidence of employment injuries</i>	rate	21.3	20.3	20.3	18.5
<i>Total all industries</i>	no.	53 224	53 797	54 674	51 000

**FATALITIES**

Number of fatalities	no.	181	139	177	136
Incidence of fatalities per 100,000 employees at risk	rate	7.2	5.2	6.6	4.9

**COMPENSATION COST**

Gross incurred cost of workplace injuries(d)	\$m	695.6	804.3	913.1	739.0
Gross incurred cost of other work-related injuries(e)	\$m	101.9	122.7	124.0	103.8
Gross incurred cost of occupational diseases(f)	\$m	186.6	211.3	256.3	224.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>984.2</b>	<b>1 138.3</b>	<b>(g) 1 293.6</b>	<b>(g) 1 067.0</b>

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

(b) Per 1,000 wage and salary earners.

(c) Reported injuries are limited to major claims where the worker has been off work for more than five days as a result of the injury.

(d) Sum of compensation payment plus an estimate of future liability if the claim is still open at the end of the current financial year.

(e) Cost of any injuries that have occurred away from the workplace, but where the worker is considered to be on duty.

(f) Cost of all diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment and to which the employment is the contributing factor.

(g) Includes cost where nature of occurrence is unknown.

Source: WorkCover NSW, *Workers' Compensation Statistics NSW*, 1999–2000 to 2002–2003.

**3.13****UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH(a), By sex—2003**

Cause of Death (ICD-10) code	PERSONS			
	Males	Females	Number	Rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	rate
<b>Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)(c)</b>				
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	1 968	1 596	3 564	50.1
Oesophagus (C15)	238	144	382	5.4
Stomach (C16)	236	158	394	5.5
Colon (C18)	468	425	893	12.6
Rectosigmoid junction, rectum, anus & anal canal (C19–C21)	229	168	397	5.6
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	216	113	329	4.7
Pancreas (C25)	341	336	677	9.5
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	1 518	796	2 314	32.6
Melanoma and other malignant neoplasms of skin (C43–C44)	264	141	405	7.4
Breast (C50)	4	896	900	12.8
Female genital organs (C51–C58)(d)	—	466	466	6.6
Ovary (C56)	—	249	249	3.5
Male genital organs (C60–C63)(e)	933	—	933	13.0
Prostate (C61)	920	—	920	12.8
Urinary tract (C64–C68)	342	214	556	7.8
Kidney, except renal pelvis (C64)	150	112	262	3.7
Bladder (C67)	181	91	272	3.8
Brain (C71)	203	155	358	5.1
Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	711	561	1 272	17.9
Leukaemia (C91–C95)	286	192	478	6.8
<b>Total malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)</b>	<b>7 104</b>	<b>5 631</b>	<b>12 735</b>	<b>179.3</b>
In situ and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (D00–D48)	151	166	317	4.4
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	506	467	973	13.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	408	678	1 086	14.9
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	687	845	1 532	21.4
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)				
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)				
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	4 739	4 162	8 901	123.1
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	2 380	2 234	4 614	63.7
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	1 836	2 875	4 711	64.6
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79)	468	436	904	12.5
<b>Total diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)</b>	<b>8 377</b>	<b>9 270</b>	<b>17 647</b>	<b>243.4</b>
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)				
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	517	690	1 207	16.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	1 133	911	2 044	28.3
<b>Total diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>2 045</b>	<b>4 223</b>	<b>58.3</b>
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	797	744	1 541	21.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)				
Accidents (V01–X59)				
Accidents (V01–X59)	1 015	599	1 614	23.4
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	399	155	554	8.2
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	616	444	1 060	15.1
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	510	130	640	9.5
<b>Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)</b>	<b>1 686</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>36.4</b>
All other causes	1 637	1 918	3 555	50.0
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>23 531</b>	<b>22 580</b>	<b>46 111</b>	<b>643.3</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based in the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10).

(b) Standardised death rate per 100,000 of the mid-year 2001 population.

(c) Includes Mesothelioma.

(d) Includes malignant neoplasm of cervix, uterus.

(e) Includes malignant neoplasm of testis.

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

**3.14****PERINATAL DEATHS(a), By selected causes(b)—2003**

	<i>Fetal deaths</i>	<i>Neonatal deaths</i>	<i>Perinatal deaths</i>
<i>Cause of death</i>	no.	no.	no.
<b>MAIN CONDITION IN FETUS/INFANT</b>			
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)			
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (P05–P08)	29	63	92
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20–P29)	47	59	106
Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of the fetus and newborn (P50–P61)	9	24	33
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period, unspecified (P90–P96)	200	10	210
<i>Total</i>	294	174	468
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)			
Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00–Q07)	14	9	23
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20–Q28)	4	11	15
Congenital malformations of lung (Q33)	—	4	4
Congenital malformations of the urinary system (Q60–Q64)	np	np	4
Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system (Q65–Q79)	np	np	11
Down's syndrome (Q90)	6	3	9
Edwards' syndrome and Patau's syndrome (Q91)	6	5	11
<i>Total</i>	43	55	98
All other causes	3	18	21
<b>All causes</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>587</b>
<b>MAIN CONDITION IN MOTHER</b>			
Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	43	13	56
Maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	36	71	107
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	98	49	147
Complications of labour and delivery (P03)	np	np	np
Noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P04)	np	np	np
No maternal condition reported	147	103	250

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing 400 grams or (when birthweight is unavailable) the corresponding gestational age (20 weeks), whether alive or dead.

(b) Based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10).

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

**3.15****DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS(a), By selected characteristics**

Category	YEAR(b)				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Sex</b>					
Males	498	387	242	216	197
Females	174	145	127	104	110
Persons	672	532	369	320	307
<b>Type of death(c)</b>					
Accidental	567	439	281	229	225
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug use (F11–F16,F19,F55)	234	285	66	54	40
Poisoning by drugs (X40–X44)	333	154	215	175	185
Intentional self-harm (X60–X64)	96	87	85	88	79
<b>Selected drugs contributing to death</b>					
Drugs of abuse (T40.0–T40.9,T43.6)(d)	517	401	237	217	180
Antidepressants (T43.0–T43.2)	114	79	69	61	61
Benzodiazepines (T42.4)	166	121	88	91	79

(a) Any death where the underlying cause of death was an acute episode of poisoning or toxicity to drugs, or an acute condition caused by drug use where the deceased person was identified as drug dependent. Excludes deaths where the underlying cause of death is related to the use of alcohol, tobacco or volatile solvents. See *Drug-Induced Deaths: A guide to ABS Causes of Death Data* (cat. no. 4809.0.55.001).

(b) Year of registration of death.

(c) Includes Assault by drugs, medicaments and bio. substances (X85) & Undetermined intent (Y10–Y14).

(d) Includes opioids, cocaine, amphetamines and hallucinogens.

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

**3.16****PUBLIC HOSPITALS, By selected characteristics—2002–03 .....**

		PERCENT CHANGE .....		
			Average annual since	Since
		2002–03	1998–99	2001–02
.....				
<b>Hospitals(a)</b>				
Public acute hospitals	no.	209.0	–0.1	—
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	9.0	3.1	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	218.0	—	—
<b>Beds</b>				
Available beds(b)				
Public acute hospitals	no.	16 916.0	–1.0	3.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	1 166.0	1.4	8.5
<i>Total</i>	no.	18 085.0	–0.9	3.9
<b>Ratio of available beds per 1,000 population(c)</b>				
Public acute hospitals	ratio	2.5	(d) 0.7	2.8
Public psychiatric hospitals	ratio	0.2	(d) 1.9	7.6
<i>Total</i>	ratio	2.7	(d) 0.8	3.1
<b>Separations</b>				
Public acute hospitals	'000	1 280.4	0.4	2.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	'000	10.8	1.9	1.9
<i>Total</i>	'000	1 291.2	0.4	2.4
<b>Patient days</b>				
Public acute hospitals	days	5 333.2	–0.3	1.6
Public psychiatric hospitals(d)(e)	days	362.5	–1.7	–38.8
<i>Total</i>	days	5 695.7	–0.7	–2.5
<b>Average length of stay</b>				
Public acute hospitals	days	4.2	–0.6	—
Public psychiatric hospitals(d)(e)	days	33.5	–1.7	–40.0
<i>Total</i>	days	4.4	–1.1	–4.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The number of hospitals reported can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements and is not necessarily a measure of the number of physical hospital buildings or campuses.

(b) The comparability of bed numbers can be affected by the casemix of hospitals including the extent to which hospitals provide same day admitted patient services and other specialised services.

(c) Based on estimated resident population as at December each year.

(d) Refers to percentage change between 2001–02 and 2002–03 as data was not available for previous years.

(e) Caution should be used with Patient days and Average length of stay for public psychiatric hospitals as the figures include a small percentage of patients who affect the average markedly.

Source: AIHW 2004, *Australian Hospital Statistics 1998–99 to 2002–03*, AIHW cat. no. HSE 32, Health Services Series.

**3.17****PRIVATE HOSPITALS, By selected characteristics**

		1998-99(a)	1999-00(a)	2000-01(a)	2001-02	2002-03
SUMMARY						
Private acute and psychiatric hospitals	no.	87	86	87	87	85
Free standing day hospital facilities	no.	83	83	89	93	98
<i>Total</i>	no.	170	169	176	180	183

**PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS**

Hospitals by type						
Acute hospitals	no.	81	80	81	79	76
Psychiatric hospitals	no.	9	9	9	8	9
<i>Total</i>	no.	90	89	90	87	85
Location						
Capital city Statistical Divisions	no.	60	60	62	57	56
Rest of state	no.	30	29	28	30	29
Available beds(b)						
Acute hospitals	no.	6 050	6 080	6 393	6 059	6 044
Psychiatric hospitals	no.	478	477	471	444	531
<i>Total</i>	no.	6 528	6 557	6 864	6 503	6 575
Total beds per 1000 population	rate	1	1	1	1	1
Total separations	'000	467	508	533	555	559
Patient days	days	1 634	1 709	1 760	1 752	1 770
Average length of stay	days	4	3	3	3	3
Bed occupancy(c)	rate	69	71	70	74	74
Non-admitted patient services (hospitals)	no.	25	25	na	25	25

**FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES**

Hospitals by type						
General surgery	no.	19	12	12	10	7
Specialist endoscopy	no.	21	19	21	22	26
Ophthalmic	no.	14	22	21	24	25
Plastic/cosmetic	no.	na	na	9	10	9
Other(d)	no.	35	36	31	27	31
<i>Total</i>	no.	89	89	94	93	98
Beds/chairs(e)	no.	685	672	732	720	787
<i>Total separations</i>	'000	132	138	150	152	164

na not available

(a) Other than hospital counts, data for these years include both NSW and the ACT.

(b) Yearly average.

(c) Calculated by dividing patient days by the product of average number of beds and the number of days in the year, expressed as a percentage.

(d) Including fertility and sleep disorder clinics.

(e) Available number of beds/chairs (average for the year).

Source: *Private Hospitals, Australia* (cat. no. 4390.0).

**3.18****REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS(a)—2003–04 .....**

		Average annual change since
	2003–04	1999–00
	no.	%
.....		
Nurses—registered	80 560	1.4
Nurses—enrolled	16 393	0.4
Medical practitioners(a)	25 981	1.6
Psychologists	8 093	6.6
Pharmacists(b)	7 414	1.5
Physiotherapists	6 250	3.3
Dentists(b)	4 245	1.7
Optometrists	1 580	3.6
Optical dispensers	1 402	0.9
Chiropractors	1 244	7.9
Podiatrists	751	3.4
Dental technicians	711	3.1
Osteopaths	488	27.3
Dental prosthetics	412	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>155 524</b>	<b>1.7</b>

- .....
- (a) Figures supplied by the Medical Board. Total made up of 21,798 practitioners holding general registration, 2,620 practitioners currently holding conditional registration and 1,563 practitioners retired/non-practising.
- (b) Figures have been provided by their individual board. The Registration Boards for these professions are independent statutory bodies.

Source: NSW Health Annual Report 2000–2004.

**3.19****RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE(a), By selected characteristics**

		YEAR			
Category		2000(b)	2001(b)	2002(c)	2003(d)
.....					
Residential places	no.	49 824	50 384	51 189	52 313
Community Aged Care Packages	no.	6 294	8 626	9 267	9 628
Total	no.	56 118	59 010	60 456	61 941
.....					
Places per 1,000 persons aged 70 years and over	ratio	83.9	83.0	81.0	81.6
Packages per 1,000 persons aged 70 years and over	ratio	10.6	14.2	14.7	15.0
Provision ratio per 1,000 persons aged 70 years and over	ratio	94.5	97.2	95.7	96.6
Total mainstream residential aged care services	no.	949	939	934	931
.....					

(a) Include places and packages provided by Commonwealth funded schemes including Multi-Purpose Services and places and packages funded under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

(b) Ratios for 2000 and 2001 are calculated using ABS estimated resident population figures released in December 2000 and 2001.

(c) Ratios for 2002 are based on ABS estimated resident population figures released March 2003.

(d) Ratios for 2003 are based on ABS estimated resident population figures as at 30 June 2003.

Note: The ratios may differ from those provided by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing which uses current small area projections based on census data.

Source: AIHW; Residential Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2004. Residential Aged Care in Australia 1999–2000 to 2002–2003 AIHW (cat. no. AGE 38), Aged Care Statistics Series, Canberra: AIHW.

**3.20****PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE(a)**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
.....						
Ancillary insurance only(b)						
Persons covered	'000	476.0	410.5	445.5	484.2	512.9
Population covered	%	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.3
Hospital insurance(c)						
Persons covered	'000	3 035.3	3 139.9	3 141.1	3 129.3	3 121.2
Population covered	%	44.6	45.5	45.2	44.7	44.2
Ancillary insurance(d)						
Persons covered	'000	2 870.5	2 929.3	3 016.8	3 077.3	3 114.5
Population covered	%	42.2	42.5	43.4	43.9	44.1
Hospital insurance combined with ancillary(e)						
Persons covered	'000	2 394.5	2 518.8	2 571.3	2 593.0	2 601.6
Population covered	%	35.2	36.5	37.0	37.0	36.9
Total private health insurance(f)						
Persons covered	'000	3 511.2	3 550.4	3 586.6	3 613.5	3 634.2
Population covered	%	51.6	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.5
<b>Total persons(g)</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>6 801.4</b>	<b>6 894.5</b>	<b>6 955.6</b>	<b>7 005.4</b>	<b>7 055.3</b>

(a) Includes ACT.

(b) Ancillary insurance may be purchased on its own or with hospital insurance.

(c) All persons with hospital insurance including those who have a combination of hospital and ancillary.

(d) All those with ancillary insurance including those who have a combination of hospital and ancillary.

(e) Those who have a combination of hospital cover and ancillary cover with the same fund.

(f) Refers to persons who have a combination of hospital plus ancillary coverage and persons with ancillary only coverage.

(g) Population count for NSW and ACT as at 30 June.

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council <[www.phiac.gov.au/statistics/membershipcoverage](http://www.phiac.gov.au/statistics/membershipcoverage)>.

## 3.21 HEALTH EXPENDITURE(a), By area of expenditure and source of funds—2001–02

### GOVERNMENT SECTOR

<i>Area of expenditure</i>	<i>Commonwealth government</i>	<i>State and local government</i>	<i>Total government</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Hospitals			
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	2 768	2 352	5 120
Public psychiatric hospitals	—	172	172
Private hospitals	514	—	514
<i>Total hospitals</i>	3 283	2 524	5 806
High level residential care	1 235	44	1 279
Ambulance and other (nec)	60	128	188
<i>Total institutional</i>	4 578	2 696	7 273
Medical services	3 220	—	3 220
Other professional services	194	—	194
Pharmaceuticals			
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	1 641	—	1 641
All other pharmaceuticals	20	—	20
<i>Total</i>	1 662	—	1 662
Aids and appliances	75	16	90
Other non-institutional services			
Community health and other(b)	64	836	900
Public health	193	142	335
Dental services	134	78	211
Administration	336	9	346
<i>Total(c)</i>	727	1 064	1 791
Research	196	48	244
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	6 075	1 127	7 202
<i>Total recurrent expenditure</i>	10 652	3 823	14 476
Capital expenditure	22	459	481
Capital consumption	6	339	345
<i>Total capital</i>	29	797	826
Direct health expenditure	10 681	4 621	15 302
Non-specific tax expenditure	86	—	86
<b>Total health expenditure</b>	<b>10 767</b>	<b>4 621</b>	<b>15 388</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Funding provided by the Australian Government, state and territory governments and local government authorities and by the major non-government sources of funding for health goods and services. The outlays by the different service provider sectors are net of revenue.

(b) Includes some expenditures that were previously classified as 'other non-institutional (nec)' as well as expenditure on community health services.

(c) 'Other non-institutional services' is a summary of community and public health, dental services and administration.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2004. Health Expenditure Australia 2002–03. AIHW (cat. no. HWE 27, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series No. 20), Canberra: AIHW.

# **3.21** HEALTH EXPENDITURE(a), By area of expenditure and source of funds—2001–02 *continued*

## **NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR**

<i>Area of expenditure</i>	<i>Health insurance</i>	<i>Individuals</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total non-government</i>	<i>Total health expenditure</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Hospitals</b>					
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	132	182	262	576	5 696
Public psychiatric hospitals	—	9	2	12	184
Private hospitals	691	95	100	887	1 401
<i>Total hospitals</i>	823	287	364	1 474	7 281
High level residential care	—	292	—	292	1 571
Ambulance and other (nec)	98	28	19	145	333
<i>Total institutional</i>	922	607	383	1 911	9 185
Medical services	117	452	313	882	4 102
Other professional services	107	352	111	570	764
Pharmaceuticals					
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	—	313	—	313	1 955
All other pharmaceuticals	21	996	44	1 062	1 082
<i>Total</i>	21	1 310	44	1 375	3 037
Aids and appliances	94	493	26	613	703
Other non-institutional services					
Community health and other(b)	—	—	4	4	904
Public health	—	—	—	—	335
Dental services	261	944	5	1 210	1 422
Administration	190	—	—	190	536
<i>Total(c)</i>	451	944	9	1 404	3 196
Research	—	—	75	75	319
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	791	3 550	577	4 918	12 120
<i>Total recurrent expenditure</i>	1 712	4 157	960	6 830	21 305
Capital expenditure	—	—	97	97	578
Capital consumption	—	—	—	—	345
<i>Total capital</i>	—	—	97	97	923
Direct health expenditure	1 712	4 157	1 057	6 926	22 228
Non-specific tax expenditure	—	86	—	86	—
<b>Total health expenditure</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>4 071</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>22 228</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Funding provided by the Australian Government, state and territory governments and local government authorities and by the major non-government sources of funding for health goods and services. The outlays by the different service provider sectors are net of revenue.

(b) Includes some expenditures that were previously classified as 'other non-institutional (nec)' as well as expenditure on community health services.

(c) 'Other non-institutional services' is a summary of community and public health, dental services and administration.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2004. Health Expenditure Australia 2002–03. AIHW (cat. no. HWE 27, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series No. 20), Canberra: AIHW.

## 3.22 HEALTH, Data sources .....

<i>Data Sources</i>	<i>Summary indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
ABS Australian Historical Population Statistics Collection	1–2	..
ABS Causes of Death, 2003	16–19	3.13–3.15
ABS National Health Survey, 2001	3–9	3.2–3.3; 3.6; 3.8
ABS National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults, 1997	..	3.10
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, <i>Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in NSW, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset, October 2004</i>	25	3.11
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 1998–99 to 2002–03</i> (cat. no. HSE 32, Health Services Series)	20; 22	3.16
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, <i>Health Expenditure Australia, 2002–03</i> (cat. no. HWE 27, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series No. 20)	29	3.21
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia</i> (cat.no. AGE 38, Aged Care Statistics Series)	23	3.19
<i>Deaths, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3302.0)	13–15	..
NSW Central Cancer Registry, <i>Cancer in NSW Incidence and Mortality Report, 2002</i>	10–11	3.7
NSW Department of Health, <i>Annual Report, 2000–04</i>	26–27	3.9; 3.18
NSW Department of Health, Inpatient Statistics Collection	24	3.4–3.5
Private Health Insurance Administration Council, 2004	28	3.20
<i>Private Hospitals, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4390.0)	21	3.17
WorkCover NSW, <i>Workers' Compensation Statistics NSW, 1999–2000 to 2002–2003</i>	12	3.12
.. not applicable		



## CHAPTER 4

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING .....

### SUMMARY

At the broadest level, education and training can be thought of as a lifelong activity of obtaining knowledge, attitudes, skills, and socially valued qualities of character and behaviour. We receive education through three formal sectors—schooling, vocational education and training and higher education. However, the boundaries between these sectors have become less distinct, with non-formalised education also taking place outside of these institutions, for example on-the-job training in the workplace and self-directed learning.

The Australian, state and territory governments work together through joint Ministerial Councils to develop and coordinate educational policy, goals and standards. Core duties of the NSW Government include the operation of approximately three quarters of all schools in NSW, vocational education and training, distance education, and the regulation and provision of subsidies for non-government schools. The Australian Government is principally responsible for funding higher education institutions and provides supplementary funding for schools and for vocational education and training.

Measures of educational activity currently focus on educational resources (the inputs), participation (the process of education), attainment (the outputs) and other outcomes. The structure and content of this chapter reflects these measures. The statistics contained in this chapter provide an insight into a wide range of education related indicators covering schooling, literacy and numeracy.

# 4.1 EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
SCHOOLS						
1. Primary	no.	2 183	2 179	2 172	2 167	2 166
2. Secondary	no.	534	524	518	515	511
3. Combined and Special	no.	371	388	405	410	420
4. Government	no.	2 201	2 185	2 191	2 186	2 192
5. Non-government	no.	901	906	904	906	905
6. Total	no.	3 102	3 091	3 095	3 092	3 097
STUDENTS						
7. Primary	'000	629.0	630.3	629.4	626.4	624.0
8. Secondary	'000	465.4	468.9	475.4	481.0	483.1
9. Total school students	'000	1 094.3	1 099.2	1 104.8	1 107.3	1 107.0
10. Vocational Education and Training(a)	'000	638.0	570.5	553.3	588.4	nya
11. Apprentices and trainees(b)	'000	82.9	95.8	110.7	122.2	nya
12. Higher education	'000	223.5	231.6	289.9	300.2	nya
13. Overseas higher education students	%	13.0	14.5	20.1	22.0	nya
STUDENT/STAFF TEACHING RATIO (c)						
14. Primary schools	ratio	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.1
15. Secondary schools	ratio	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3
APPARENT RETENTION RATE						
16. From Year 7 to Year 12	rate	67.5	68.2	69.9	70.5	71.1
17. From Year 10 to Year 12	rate	69.8	70.3	72.4	72.7	73.2
PERSONS CURRENTLY ENROLLED FOR STUDY						
18. Aged 15–19 years	%	78.1	80.1	78.9	78.3	nya
19. Aged 20–24 years	%	35.5	38.2	37.5	37.8	nya
ACHIEVEMENT/QUALIFICATIONS						
Year 5 students reaching national benchmarks						
20. Reading	%	na	92.0	na	na	nya
21. Writing	%	na	95.9	na	na	nya
22. Numeracy	%	na	91.7	na	na	nya
Persons aged 25–64 years with non-school qualifications						
23. Bachelor degree or above(d)	%	16.9	17.9	18.9	19.1	nya
24. Advanced diploma and diploma or below	%	29.5	31.3	30.9	31.2	nya
25. Total	%	46.4	49.2	49.8	51.3	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

(a) General VET activity only.

(b) In training as at 31 December.

(c) The student/staff teaching ratio should not be used as a measure of class size.

(d) Includes Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate.

## 4.2 PARTICIPATION IN PRESCHOOL AND OTHER FORMAL CHILDCARE, Children aged 5 years and under—2002

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	Under	3	4	5	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Type of formal care					
Preschool	**0.4	23.2	42.9	*6.9	73.4
Long day care centre	36.4	30.7	25.1	*3.0	95.2
Before and/or after school care	—	—	**0.8	*6.4	*7.2
Family day care	12.5	*7.7	*3.6	*2.4	26.2
Occasional care centre	*5.2	**1.6	**2.0	**0.5	9.3
Other formal care	*2.7	—	**0.3	—	*3.0
Children who used formal care(a)	55.3	60.7	68.2	18.7	202.9
<b>All children aged 5 years and under</b>	<b>255.3</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>513.2</b>

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

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

## 4.3

## SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, By level and category of school—2004 ...

	<i>Schools(a)</i>	<i>Students (Full-time)</i>	<i>Teaching staff (FTE)</i>	<i>Student/teaching staff ratio</i>
<i>School type</i>	no.	no.	no.	ratio
PRIMARY				
Government	1 652	440 309	25 851	17.0
Non-government				
Catholic	423	125 440	6 775	18.5
Independent	91	58 230	3 890	15.0
Total non-government	514	183 670	10 665	17.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 166</b>	<b>623 979</b>	<b>36 516</b>	<b>17.1</b>
SECONDARY				
Government	368	303 920	24 364	12.5
Non-government				
Catholic	122	112 770	8 644	13.1
Independent	21	66 380	6 429	10.3
Total non-government	143	179 150	15 073	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>483 070</b>	<b>39 437</b>	<b>12.3</b>
TOTAL				
Government	2 192	744 229	50 215	14.8
Non-government				
Catholic	584	238 210	15 419	15.5
Independent	321	124 610	10 319	12.1
Total non-government	905	362 820	25 738	14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 097</b>	<b>1 107 049</b>	<b>75 953</b>	<b>14.6</b>

(a) The total number of schools includes 66 Primary/secondary combined, 106 Special government schools and 216 Primary/secondary combined and 32 Special non-government schools.

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

**4.4****FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS, By sex, grade and school type—2004**

	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			TOTAL		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Primary</b>									
Kindergarten	32 022	30 118	62 140	13 391	12 808	26 199	45 413	42 926	88 339
Year 1	31 658	30 153	61 811	13 070	12 844	25 914	44 728	42 997	87 725
Year 2	31 527	29 802	61 329	13 077	12 858	25 935	44 604	42 660	87 264
Year 3	31 217	29 921	61 138	13 225	12 846	26 071	44 442	42 767	87 209
Year 4	31 989	30 478	62 467	13 080	12 821	25 901	45 069	43 299	88 368
Year 5	31 657	30 191	61 848	13 324	13 097	26 421	44 981	43 288	88 269
Year 6	31 886	30 738	62 624	13 557	12 794	26 351	45 443	43 532	88 975
Ungraded	4 760	2 192	6 952	621	257	878	5 381	2 449	7 830
<i>Total primary</i>	<i>226 716</i>	<i>213 593</i>	<i>440 309</i>	<i>93 345</i>	<i>90 325</i>	<i>183 670</i>	<i>320 061</i>	<i>303 918</i>	<i>623 979</i>
<b>Secondary</b>									
Year 7	27 911	26 516	54 427	16 764	16 011	32 775	44 675	42 527	87 202
Year 8	28 365	27 017	55 382	16 660	16 234	32 894	45 025	43 251	88 276
Year 9	27 906	26 758	54 664	16 166	15 880	32 046	44 072	42 638	86 710
Year 10	26 201	25 235	51 436	15 644	15 443	31 087	41 845	40 678	82 523
Year 11	20 270	22 023	42 293	12 594	13 372	25 966	32 864	35 395	68 259
Year 12	17 021	19 202	36 223	11 531	12 189	23 720	28 552	31 391	59 943
Ungraded	5 970	3 525	9 495	458	204	662	6 428	3 729	10 157
<i>Total secondary</i>	<i>153 644</i>	<i>150 276</i>	<i>303 920</i>	<i>89 817</i>	<i>89 333</i>	<i>179 150</i>	<i>243 461</i>	<i>239 609</i>	<i>483 070</i>
<b>All students</b>	<b>380 360</b>	<b>363 869</b>	<b>744 229</b>	<b>183 162</b>	<b>179 658</b>	<b>362 820</b>	<b>563 522</b>	<b>543 527</b>	<b>1 107 049</b>
Students identified as Indigenous	18 024	17 232	35 256	1 865	1 883	3 748	19 889	19 115	39 004

Source: NSW Department of Education and Training; Department of Education, Science and Training.

**4.5****APPARENT RETENTION RATES(a)—1999 and 2004**

<i>Characteristics</i>	YEAR 7 TO YEAR 12		YEAR 10 TO YEAR 12	
	1999	2004	1999	2004
	%	%	%	%
Males	62.3	66.2	64.8	68.6
Females	73.2	76.2	75.4	77.9
Government school	61.2	65.8	64.7	68.6
Non-government school	82.1	81.0	81.2	81.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>73.2</b>

(a) Full-time students only.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Schools Statistics Collection.

**4.6****LITERACY AND NUMERACY IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS(a)—2001**

	GRADE 3		GRADE 5	
	<i>Students who achieved the national benchmark</i>	<i>95% confidence intervals (+/-)</i>	<i>Students who achieved the national benchmark</i>	<i>95% confidence intervals (+/-)</i>
	%	% point	%	% point
<b>READING</b>				
Males	89.7	2.4	90.5	1.5
Females	92.9	1.6	93.5	1.1
Indigenous students(b)	79.2	4.5	76.6	3.2
LBOTE students(b)(c)	91.4	1.9	90.6	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>WRITING</b>				
Males	87.0	3.8	94.6	1.1
Females	92.7	2.4	97.2	0.7
Indigenous students(b)	73.1	6.2	87.4	3.1
LBOTE students(b)(c)	89.3	3.0	94.6	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>NUMERACY</b>				
Males	94.9	1.0	91.5	1.1
Females	95.0	0.9	91.8	1.1
Indigenous students(b)	86.9	2.8	74.6	2.9
LBOTE students(b)(c)	94.7	1.0	90.3	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>

- (a) As tested in the Basic Skills Test (for Government, Catholic and some Independent schools) and the Literacy and Numeracy National Assessment (LANNA) in some Independent schools). Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as 'assessed' students and are not included in the benchmark calculations.
- (b) Note that the children in these categories are self-identified. Given the age of the children there may be concerns about the accuracy of the identification.
- (c) Students with a language background other than English. These are students who answered yes to the question "Does anyone use a language other than English at home?".

Source: *National Report on Schooling in Australia*, Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs.

## 4.7 LITERACY AND NUMERACY IN SECONDARY SCHOOL(a)—2003 .....

<i>Characteristics</i>	ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL				
	<i>Low</i>	<i>Elementary</i>	<i>Proficient</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
.....					
READING (b)					
Males	6.5	16.8	46.1	30.6	100.0
Females	3.1	11.8	46.8	38.4	100.0
Indigenous students(c)	16.6	28.7	43.6	11.1	100.0
LBOTE students(c)(d)	5.1	16.9	44.4	33.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
.....					
WRITING					
Males	7.7	15.1	49.8	27.4	100.0
Females	3.4	8.8	43.7	44.1	100.0
Indigenous students(c)	18.9	23.0	46.7	11.4	100.0
LBOTE students(c)(d)	6.6	13.4	42.7	37.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
.....					
NUMERACY					
Males	6.2	31.3	37.5	25.1	100.0
Females	4.4	30.6	41.5	23.5	100.0
Indigenous students(c)(d)	18.3	50.0	26.3	5.5	100.0
LBOTE students	5.9	30.7	32.3	31.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Students are tested in Year 7.

(b) As tested in the English Language and Literacy Assessment.

(c) Note that the children in these categories are self-identified. Given the age of the children there may be concerns about the accuracy of the identification.

(d) Students with a language background other than English. These are students who answered yes to the question "Does anyone use a language other than English at home?".

Source: NSW Department of Education and Training.

**4.8****VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STUDENTS, By selected characteristics—2003**

		PROVIDER TYPE(a)	
		General VET activity(b)	VET in Schools(c)
<b>Sex</b>			
Males	'000	290.6	31.9
Females	'000	294.0	35.3
Persons(d)	'000	588.4	67.2
<b>Age group (years)</b>			
19 and under	%	21.2	. .
20–29	%	25.0	. .
30–49	%	35.0	. .
50 and over	%	13.9	. .
Not stated	%	4.9	. .
<b>Major field of education</b>			
Natural and physical sciences	%	0.3	—
Information technology	%	4.7	18.5
Engineering and related technologies	%	11.8	9.0
Architecture and building	%	7.5	7.4
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	%	4.8	4.2
Health	%	5.6	0.1
Education	%	3.6	—
Management and commerce	%	24.3	20.7
Society and culture	%	12.0	5.0
Creative arts	%	2.9	3.9
Food, hospitality and personal services	%	10.3	30.5
Mixed field programs	%	12.1	0.6

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(b) Provided by TAFE and other government providers, Private providers and Community providers.

(c) VET in Schools is a program which allows students to combine vocational studies with their general education curriculum. The number of VET in Schools students is as reported to the MCEETYA Transition from School Taskforce.

(d) Includes students with sex not stated.

Source: Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003, National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER).

**4.9****APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES, By selected characteristics—Year ended June 2004**

		<i>Commencements</i>	<i>Completions</i>
<b>Sex</b>			
Males	'000	46.0	21.7
Females	'000	29.4	13.4
Persons	'000	75.4	35.2
<b>Age group (years)</b>			
19 and under	%	38.6	16.8
20–24	%	17.2	34.9
25–44	%	32.0	32.7
45 and over	%	12.3	15.3
<b>Occupational field of study</b>			
Managers, administrators and professionals	%	1.1	0.3
Associate professionals	%	10.3	5.7
Trades and related workers	%	25.6	27.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	%	1.6	2.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	%	35.9	33.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	%	15.0	15.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	%	3.3	4.5
Labourers and related workers	%	7.3	11.1
<b>Student status</b>			
Full-time	%	80.1	85.5
Part-time (including school based)	%	19.9	14.2

Source: *Apprentice and Trainee Activity, June 2004*, National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

**4.10****HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By selected characteristics—2003 .....**

		<i>Domestic students</i>	<i>All students</i>
<b>Sex</b>			
Males	'000	103.9	138.2
Females	'000	130.3	162.1
Persons	'000	234.2	300.2
<b>Age group (years)</b>			
19 and under	%	23.2	20.5
20–24	%	32.9	35.7
25–29	%	13.6	15.4
30–39	%	17.2	17.0
40 and over	%	13.0	11.4
<b>Level of course</b>			
Postgraduate	%	25.1	29.1
Undergraduate			
Bachelor degree	%	68.4	64.1
Other undergraduate(a)	%	2.5	2.2
Total undergraduate	%	70.9	66.3
Other(b)	%	4.0	4.6
<b>Field of education(c)</b>			
Natural and Physical Sciences	%	7.8	6.8
Information Technology	%	5.1	6.7
Engineering and Related Technologies	%	6.2	6.7
Architecture and Building	%	2.3	2.2
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	%	2.4	2.0
Health	%	11.0	10.2
Education	%	10.7	8.7
Management and Commerce	%	23.1	28.2
Society and Culture	%	27.6	23.5
Creative Arts	%	6.9	6.1
Other(d)	%	—	—
Non-award courses	%	2.8	3.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Associate degree and Other undergraduate.

(b) Includes Enabling courses and Non-award courses.

(c) Data does not sum to 100 as people may be doing 'double' degrees with majors in different fields.

(d) Includes Food, Hospitality and Personal Services and Mixed Field Programmes.

Source: *Students 2003: Selected Higher Education Statistics*, Department of Education, Science and Training.

**4.11****HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION, By sex and age—May 2004**

	SEX			AGE GROUP (YEARS)							Total
	Males	Females	Persons	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
.....											
Never attended school	*0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	**0.1	*0.4	*0.5		8.7
School qualification											
Year 12	16.1	17.2	16.7	26.0	41.1	17.6	11.9	10.1	8.1		733.6
Year 11	3.4	3.8	3.6	16.3	3.9	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.5		159.7
Year 10	14.0	16.4	15.2	26.3	8.5	10.4	15.9	15.1	18.2		668.0
Year 9 or below	10.3	11.3	10.8	23.7	3.6	3.3	5.8	13.6	21.0		474.0
Total	43.8	48.7	46.3	92.3	57.1	33.9	35.5	40.5	48.8		2 035.3
Non-school qualification											
Postgraduate degree	4.2	2.8	3.5	—	**0.3	3.8	4.8	5.2	3.2		151.9
Graduate diploma/Graduate certificate	1.6	2.8	2.2	**0.1	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.3	1.9		97.0
Bachelor degree	13.8	15.0	14.4	—	12.7	22.8	17.4	13.9	9.9		635.1
Advanced diploma/diploma	8.0	10.0	9.0	*0.6	7.5	11.3	10.6	9.8	9.0		395.9
Certificate III / IV	21.0	7.7	14.3	2.1	12.2	17.3	16.9	14.9	15.3		630.1
Certificate I / II	4.4	9.8	7.1	1.9	2.8	6.5	8.7	9.1	9.7		314.2
Certificate n.f.d.	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	5.7	2.4	1.9	1.1	*0.5		88.0
Level not determined	0.9	0.8	0.8	**0.1	0.2	*0.6	1.4	*0.8	*1.2		36.4
Total	56.0	50.9	53.4	6.3	42.9	66.1	64.4	59.1	50.7		2 348.7
<b>Total ('000)(a)</b>	<b>2 186.9</b>	<b>2 212.1</b>	<b>4 399.0</b>	<b>453.9</b>	<b>455.1</b>	<b>956.9</b>	<b>975.4</b>	<b>889.8</b>	<b>667.9</b>		<b>4 399.0</b>

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

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Boarding school students. Boarding school pupils aged 15 years and over are in scope for the *Survey of Education and Work*. However the only information collected on these persons is sex and age.

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

**4.12****PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS(a), By level of education—2000–01***Per capita  
expenditure**\$/FTE student*

Total primary	
Recurrent expenditure	7 677
Capital investing expenditure	255
Total secondary	
Recurrent expenditure	9 902
Capital investing expenditure	253
Total Primary and Secondary	
Recurrent expenditure	8 571
Capital investing expenditure	254
Out-of-school	357

(a) Inclusive of notional user cost of capital based on 8% of the total written down value of capital assets.

Source: NSW Department of Education and Training, 2003 Annual Report, consistent with MCEETYA National School Statistics Collection Finance counting rules.

**4.13****PER CAPITA INCOME OF NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, By affiliation—2000–01**

	<i>Per capita income</i>
	<i>\$/FTE student</i>
.....	
<b>Catholic</b>	
Fees and charges	1 341
Private donations and income	590
Commonwealth government grants	3 637
State government grants	1 412
<i>Total</i>	<i>6 981</i>
<b>Independent</b>	
Fees and charges	5 780
Private donations and income	692
Commonwealth government grants	2 324
State government grants	1 255
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 052</i>
<b>Total non-government schools</b>	
Fees and charges	2 773
Private donations and income	623
Commonwealth government grants	3 214
State government grants	1 362
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 971</b>

Source: *Australian National Report on Schooling 2001:*

*Appendix 1, Ministerial Council on Education,  
Employment, Training and Youth Affairs.*

**4.14****VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING REVENUE(a), By source—2003 .....***Revenue*

\$'000

.....  
Revenue from ordinary activities(b)

## Fee for service

Government agencies 30 648

Other(c) 70 467

Overseas student fees 21 913

Adult and Community Education —

*Total fee for service* 123 028

Ancillary trading 30 589

Student fees and charges 47 135

Other revenues 53 093

*Total revenue from ordinary activities* 253 845

## Revenue from Government(d)

Commonwealth general purpose recurrent 300 368

Commonwealth capital 65 157

State recurrent 764 793

State capital 11 041

Commonwealth specific purpose programs—ANTA funded 6 187

Commonwealth specific purpose programs—Other 19 011

Assumption of liabilities 139 640

Resources received free of charge 2 746

*Total revenue from government* 1 308 943**Total revenue****1 562 788**  
.....

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) These statistics are for the following: VET programs within NSW Department of Education and Training; NSW Technical and Further Education Commission; Department of Agriculture's agricultural colleges; and NSW Adult Migrant English Service.

(b) User fees and charges, ancillary trading, student fees and charges, donations and contributions and other receipts which the training organisation receives and over which it retains control.

(c) Comprises revenues received from non-government clients. However some of these clients may have received government funds for VET training purposes.

(d) Note that payments to VET entities of government funds under individual contracts for services are classified as 'Fee for service' revenues.

Source: *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: Financial information* 2003, National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

**4.15****HIGHER EDUCATION REVENUE, By source—2003**

	Revenue
	\$'000
.....	
Government assistance	
Commonwealth government	1 467 129
State government	21 350
<i>Total government assistance</i>	<i>1 488 479</i>
Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS)	
Student Contributions	124 306
Commonwealth payments	467 005
<i>Total Higher Education Contribution Scheme</i>	<i>591 311</i>
Postgraduate Education Loans Scheme (PELS)	70 467
Bridging for Overseas-Trained Professionals Loans Scheme (BOTPLS)	336
Fees and charges	
Continuing Education	28 346
Fee paying overseas students	497 446
Fee paying non-overseas postgraduate students	77 288
Fee paying non-overseas undergraduate students	23 804
Fee paying non-overseas non-award students	12 144
Other fees and charges	201 824
<i>Total fees and charges</i>	<i>840 852</i>
Investment income	100 620
Royalties, trademarks and licenses	4 696
Consultancy and contract research	170 883
Other income	242 537
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 510 181</b>

.....

Source: *Higher Education Finance 2003*, Department of Education, Science and Training.

**4.16****STUDENTS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE—2004** .....

		Youth Allowance	Austudy	ABSTUDY	Assistance for Isolated Children(a)
.....					
Sex					
Males	no.	40 070	4 807	8 173	1 512
Females	no.	49 529	3 855	9 742	1 261
Persons	no.	89 599	8 662	17 915	2 773
Age group (years)					
Under 15	no.	—	—	6 719	1 459
15–19	no.	55 857	—	5 045	1 309
20–24	no.	31 862	—	1 369	np
25 and over	no.	1 879	8 662	4 782	np
Average fortnightly financial assistance	\$	572.6	75.9	(b)—	10.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Student's age and state of usual residence (NSW) is as at the data extraction date of 7th January 2005.

(b) Centrelink does not provide DEST with ABSTUDY financial data relating to state expenditure.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training.

**4.17****EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Data sources** .....

<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Summary indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
.....		
ABS National Schools Statistics Collection	..	4.5
ABS Survey of Education and Work	..	4.11
<i>Australian Social Trends</i> (cat. no. 4102.0)	18–19; 23–25	..
<i>Child Care, Australia, 2002</i> (cat. no. 4402.0)	..	4.2
Department of Education, Science and Training, 2004	12–13	4.4; 4.16
Department of Education, Science and Training, <i>Higher Education Finance</i> , 2003	..	4.15
Department of Education, Science and Training, <i>Students, 2003: Selected Higher Education Statistics</i>	..	4.10
Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs. <i>National Report on Schooling in Australia</i> , 2003	20–22	4.12
Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs. <i>Australian National Report on Schooling</i> , 2001	20–22	4.6; 4.13
National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <i>Apprentice and Trainee Activity</i> , June 2004	11	4.9
National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <i>Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: Students and courses</i> , 2003	10	4.8
National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <i>Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: Financial information</i> , 2003	..	4.14
NSW Department of Education and Training, 2003	..	4.4; 4.7
<i>Schools, Australia, 2004</i> (cat. no. 4221.0)	1–9; 14–17	4.3
.....		
..	not applicable	

## SUMMARY

Individuals benefit from living in a society where criminal justice systems operate effectively to minimise harm to people and property. Victims of crime and their families suffer in many ways, and the fear of crime can also affect and restrict people's lives. Some individuals are at greater risk of becoming offenders or victims due to their circumstances or actions. There are high financial costs incurred by society in preventing crime, providing justice infrastructures, repairing criminal damage, supporting victims and dealing with offenders.

The criminal justice system consists of the state, territory and Australian government institutions, agencies and personnel responsible for dealing with the justice aspects of crime, crime victims, persons accused or convicted of a crime, and related issues and processes. NSW has independent legislative power in relation to all matters that are not otherwise specifically vested in the Commonwealth of Australia. NSW also has its own police, courts and corrections systems that deal with offences against local laws and federal laws in some cases.

Crime statistics are used to understand the nature and extent of crime and how it is changing overtime, into developing effective crime prevention strategies, and in evaluating criminal justice strategies and agencies to ensure the criminal justice system is adequately funded and achieving high levels of efficiency and effectiveness.

This chapter provides statistics on crime in NSW, in particular 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. Statistics are presented on the non-reporting of crime, people's perceptions about the extent of crime and its impact directly or indirectly on the quality of their lives. Statistics are also included on selected criminal justice resources in terms of expenditure and staffing numbers.

## 5.1 CRIME AND JUSTICE, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CRIME SURVEY ESTIMATES						
Victims of household crime						
1. Break and enter	%	5.6	6.3	5.0	5.1	3.8
2. Attempted break and enter	%	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.2
3. Motor vehicle theft	%	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2
4. Total households	%	9.4	11.4	9.6	9.4	7.4
Victims of personal crime						
5. Robbery	%	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
6. Assault	%	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.5	3.8
7. Sexual assault(a)	%	*0.2	0.5	0.3	*0.5	*0.4
8. Total persons	%	4.4	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.5
COURTS						
Local Courts						
9. Persons charged	no.	124 219	130 888	130 555	133 105	nya
10. Charges determined	no.	204 447	238 594	240 524	237 486	nya
11. Proportion of finalised cases with persons found guilty	%	85.6	86.3	83.9	82.8	nya
12. Average length of minimum/fixed term of imprisonment	months	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.8	nya
Higher Courts						
13. Persons charged	no.	3 831	3 733	3 664	3 673	nya
14. Charges determined	no.	6 812	6 808	7 014	7 248	nya
15. Proportion of finalised cases with persons found guilty	%	79.1	77.4	79.9	80.6	nya
16. Average length of minimum/fixed term of imprisonment	months	26.7	28.5	28.3	29.8	nya
CORRECTIONS						
17. Persons in custodial-based corrections(b)	no.	8 395	8 571	8 471	8 622	9 085
18. Persons in community-based corrections(c)	no.	na	17 958	17 340	17 104	17 005
RESOURCES						
Expenditure						
19. Policing	\$m	1 216	1 374	1 323	nya	nya
20. Judicial support	\$m	531	586	641	nya	nya
21. Correctional services	\$m	560	588	640	nya	nya
Staff (FTE)						
22. Departmental staff	no.	15 963	16 077	15 703	nya	nya
23. Sworn police officers	no.	13 483	13 614	13 716	nya	nya
24. Judicial support	no.	5 266	5 347	5 830	nya	nya
25. Correctional services	no.	6 175	6 406	6 690	nya	nya
* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes na not available nya not yet available						
(a) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over. (b) Average daily number. Includes persons in full-time custody and persons in periodic detention. (c) Annual average of monthly counts.						

## 5.2 ESTIMATION OF CRIME, By type of crime—2004 .....

<i>Offence type</i>	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Victimisation rate</i>	<i>Police told about most recent incident</i>
	'000	%	%
<b>Households</b>			
Break and enter	97.0	3.8	66.7
Attempted break and enter	82.1	3.2	25.1
Motor vehicle theft	31.9	1.2	90.5
<i>Total households(a)</i>	<i>190.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>. .</i>
<b>Persons</b>			
Robbery	35.5	0.7	38.0
Assault	200.7	3.8	36.0
Sexual assault(b)	*10.1	*0.4	np
<i>Total persons(a)</i>	<i>235.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>. .</i>

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

. . not applicable

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

(a) 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.

(b) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1).

**5.3****PERCEPTION OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEM—2004**

	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	'000	%
.....		
Perceived problem/s(a)		
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	1 418.2	26.9
Dangerous/noisy driving	1 466.7	27.8
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	1 300.3	24.7
Louts/youth gangs	1 085.8	20.6
Illegal drugs	757.6	14.4
Drunkenness	842.1	16.0
Car theft	827.2	15.7
Other theft	530.0	10.0
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	414.4	7.9
Prowlers/loiterers	434.9	8.2
Sexual assault	179.0	3.4
Other assault	301.5	5.7
Other	120.7	2.3
<i>Total perceived problems(b)</i>	<i>2 536.4</i>	<i>48.1</i>
No perceived problems	2 737.6	51.9
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>5 273.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- .....
- (a) Respondents were asked about crime problems in their neighbourhood. The perception of this term was left to the respondent.
- (b) Figures do not sum to the total for all persons, as a person could nominate more than one problem.
- (c) Includes persons who did not give details of problems in neighbourhood.

Source: *Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1).

**5.4**

## FEELINGS OF SAFETY WHEN HOME ALONE—2002

	Very safe	Safe	Neither safe nor unsafe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone during the period	Total(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
DURING THE DAY							
Sex							
Males	37.7	41.7	10.4	2.0	1.9	5.9	2 537.9
Females	28.8	46.2	15.1	3.9	1.8	3.6	2 597.5
Age group (years)							
15–19	40.5	41.0	9.4	3.5	*1.4	3.7	434.9
20–24	35.1	42.8	12.1	*1.7	*1.7	6.2	419.4
25–34	38.5	41.6	11.2	2.4	1.5	4.4	924.9
35–44	36.2	42.5	12.3	2.1	2.0	4.6	1 063.8
45–54	32.8	45.5	11.5	2.9	2.0	4.7	854.7
55–64	28.3	45.8	15.2	3.2	2.0	4.8	632.4
65 and over	22.5	47.5	16.7	4.7	2.2	5.2	805.5
Area of usual residence							
Sydney	31.6	43.5	14.4	3.2	1.8	5.0	3 341.4
Balance of NSW	36.3	44.7	9.7	2.4	2.0	4.3	1 794.0
Total	33.2	43.9	12.8	2.9	1.8	4.7	5 135.4
AFTER DARK							
Sex							
Males	30.2	44.5	13.6	4.5	2.2	4.4	2 537.9
Females	15.8	41.8	21.1	11.8	3.1	5.9	2 597.5
Age group (years)							
15–19	25.6	40.6	17.4	8.8	*2.5	4.6	434.9
20–24	23.1	42.2	16.8	9.6	2.7	5.2	419.4
25–34	26.2	41.3	18.7	8.2	2.4	2.9	924.9
35–44	24.7	44.1	16.6	7.5	2.3	4.4	1 063.8
45–54	23.0	46.9	15.5	7.2	3.2	3.5	854.7
55–64	20.8	43.3	17.8	8.4	2.7	6.4	632.4
65 and over	16.7	41.6	19.0	9.1	2.7	9.9	805.5
Area of usual residence							
Sydney	22.1	42.5	18.6	8.4	2.5	5.3	3 341.4
Balance of NSW	24.3	44.2	15.1	7.8	2.8	4.9	1 794.0
Total	22.9	43.1	17.4	8.2	2.6	5.2	5 135.4

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

(a) Includes persons who did not state their feelings of safety.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Crime and Safety Survey.

## 5.5 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VICTIMS AND PERSONS OF INTEREST, By offence type—2004

Offence type/subcategory	INCIDENTS		VICTIMS		PERSONS OF INTEREST(a)		Proportion of incidents where no person of interest was identified
	Number	Rate(b)	Number	Rate(b)	Number	Rate(b)	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	%
Homicide							
Murder	68	1.0	70	1.1	69	1.0	19.1
Attempted murder	66	1.0	73	1.1	91	1.4	12.1
Murder accessory, conspiracy	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	..
Manslaughter	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	..
Assault							
Non-Domestic violence related assault	43 223	646.4	49 294	737.2	36 133	540.4	30.0
Domestic violence related assault	25 761	385.3	28 290	423.1	26 594	397.7	1.9
Total assault	68 984	1 031.7	77 584	1 160.3	62 727	938.1	19.5
Sexual offences							
Sexual assault	4 219	63.1	4 400	65.8	2 810	42.0	38.4
Indecent assault, act of indecency	3 530	52.8	3 932	58.8	2 316	34.6	37.4
Other sexual offences	1 783	26.7	1 238	18.5	833	12.5	55.3
Abduction and kidnapping	409	6.1	449	6.7	276	4.1	48.7
Robbery							
Robbery without a weapon	4 925	73.7	5 730	85.7	1 770	26.5	78.4
Robbery with a firearm	655	9.8	1 392	20.8	172	2.6	82.1
Robbery with a weapon (not a firearm)	2 597	38.8	4 026	60.2	1 025	15.3	75.0
Blackmail and extortion	61	0.9	95	1.4	59	0.9	37.7
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	19 062	285.1	..	..	13 334	199.4	35.8
Other offences against the person	1 389	20.8	..	..	1 002	15.0	39.7
Theft							
Break and enter—dwelling	55 639	832.1	..	..	7 753	116.0	90.2
Break and enter—non-dwelling	29 686	444.0	..	..	4 732	70.8	90.5
Receiving or handling stolen goods	7 615	113.9	..	..	8 339	124.7	0.1
Motor vehicle theft	33 137	495.6	..	..	5 087	76.1	90.2
Steal from motor vehicle	59 665	892.3	..	..	3 627	54.2	95.7
Steal from retail store	18 690	279.5	..	..	15 114	226.0	33.6
Steal from dwelling	26 279	393.0	..	..	4 765	71.3	85.3
Steal from person	14 267	213.4	..	..	1 223	18.3	93.0
Stock theft	837	12.5	..	..	156	2.3	84.3
Fraud	31 362	469.0	..	..	13 350	199.7	61.5
Other theft	47 487	710.2	..	..	7 357	110.0	87.7
Arson	6 170	92.3	..	..	855	12.8	91.0
Malicious damage to property	94 615	1 415.0	..	..	29 553	442.0	75.7
Drug offences							
Possession and/or use of drugs	16 514	247.0	..	..	17 311	258.9	3.0
Dealing, trafficking in drugs	2 077	31.1	..	..	2 266	33.9	3.2
Cultivating cannabis	1 452	21.7	..	..	1 538	23.0	14.6
Manufacture drug	56	0.8	..	..	82	1.2	10.7
Importing drugs	49	0.7	..	..	60	0.9	6.1
Other drug offences	2 854	42.7	..	..	2 146	32.1	34.9
Prohibited and regulated weapons offence	9 486	141.9	..	..	8 348	124.9	20.1

.. not applicable

Source: Recorded Crime Statistics Database, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

(a) Note that more than one POI may be involved in an incident.

(b) Rate per 100,000 population calculated based on 2003 preliminary estimated resident population.

## 5.5 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VICTIMS AND PERSONS OF INTEREST, By offence type—2004 *continued*

Offence type/subcategory	INCIDENTS		VICTIMS		PERSONS OF INTEREST (a)		Proportion of incidents where no person of interest was identified
	Number	Rate(b)	Number	Rate(b)	Number	Rate(b)	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	%
Disorderly conduct							
Trespass	7 752	115.9	..	..	8 654	129.4	28.2
Offensive conduct	5 154	77.1	..	..	6 032	90.2	6.3
Offensive language	5 149	77.0	..	..	5 475	81.9	1.7
Criminal intent	1 616	24.2	..	..	1 867	27.9	..
Betting and gaming offences	195	2.9	..	..	192	2.9	10.3
Liquor offences	12 416	185.7	..	..	14 563	217.8	4.7
Pornography offences	179	2.7	..	..	149	2.2	18.4
Prostitution offences	267	4.0	..	..	395	5.9	2.6
Against justice procedures							
Escape custody	262	3.9	..	..	281	4.2	0.8
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	11 972	179.0	..	..	12 100	181.0	..
Breach bail conditions	10 202	152.6	..	..	10 229	153.0	1.0
Fail to appear	500	7.5	..	..	487	7.3	3.0
Resist or hinder officer	5 994	89.6	..	..	6 487	97.0	..
Other offences against justice procedures	760	11.4	..	..	767	11.5	2.5
Driving offences	605 771	9 059.4	..	..	560 859	8 387.8	8.4
Transport regulatory offences	42 489	635.4	..	..	43 824	655.4	1.0
Other offences	18 314	273.9	..	..	16 917	253.0	21.3

.. not applicable

(a) Note that more than one POI may be involved in an incident.

(b) Rate per 100,000 population calculated based on 2003 preliminary estimated resident population.

Source: Recorded Crime Statistics Database, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

**5.6****CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS(a), By selected offences—January 2004 to September 2004**

<i>Offence type</i>	CLEARED WITHIN		
	<i>Recorded incidents</i>	30	90
		<i>days of reporting</i>	<i>days of reporting</i>
	no.	%	%
Murder(b)	57	63.2	64.9
Assault	51 034	59.8	64.4
Sexual assault	3 140	17.1	22.5
Indecent assault, act of indecency	2 634	24.1	30.8
Other sexual offences	1 324	26.1	28.8
Abduction and kidnapping	321	30.5	35.2
Robbery without a weapon	3 797	11.2	13.2
Robbery with a firearm	562	7.1	9.3
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	2 001	13.2	16.8
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	14 122	46.3	49.3
Break and enter—dwelling	42 201	4.1	5.2
Break and enter—non-dwelling	22 559	4.1	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	25 039	4.6	5.5
Steal from motor vehicle	44 561	2.3	2.7
Steal from retail store	14 035	59.6	61.4
Steal from dwelling	19 709	7.9	9.1
Steal from person	10 876	3.8	4.6
Stock theft	655	3.4	8.7
Fraud	23 633	13.5	18.3
Arson	4 748	5.2	5.6
Malicious damage to property	70 241	16.7	18.1

(a) A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of the police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise.

(b) Victims for whom incident was cleared.

Source: NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2003, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

**5.7****METHODS OF PROCEEDING AGAINST ALLEGED OFFENDERS (a)—2004(b) . . . . .**

<i>Method of proceeding</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	no.	%
Proceeded to court	133 760	17.6
Proceeded other than to court		
Youth Conference	865	0.1
Caution Young Offenders Act	8 555	1.1
Cannabis/other drug caution	3 199	0.4
Infringement Notice/Public Safety Infringement Notice	499 119	65.6
Warning	48 151	6.3
Total proceeded against other than to court	559 889	73.6
Not proceeded against(c)	67 410	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>761 059</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) Each offender or alleged offender appears only once in the table for each event (there can be more than one criminal incident associated with a single event). This appearance will relate to the most serious offence.
- (b) The year refers to the year in which the criminal incident or incidents were reported to police.
- (c) Reasons for not proceeding against an alleged offender include: person deceased; offender under 10 years of age; diplomatic immunity; mentally incapable of forming criminal intent; DPP or victim refuses to prosecute; and proceeding delayed pending further advice.

Source: NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2003, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

**5.8****FINALISED COURT APPEARANCES OF CHARGED PERSONS, By outcome of appearance—2003**

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Outcome of appearance</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
.....		
LOCAL COURTS (a)		
Guilty of at least one charge		
Defended	12 010	9.0
Sentenced after guilty plea	73 979	55.6
Convicted ex parte	25 578	19.2
Total guilty of at least one charge(b)	112 487	84.5
All charges dismissed or otherwise disposed of(c)	18 744	14.1
Arrest warrant issued	1 874	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>133 105</b>	<b>100.0</b>
.....		
HIGHER COURTS (d)		
Guilty of at least one charge		
Defended	364	9.9
Sentenced after guilty plea	2 564	69.8
Total guilty of at least one charge(e)	2 959	80.6
Charges not proceeded with or otherwise disposed of	714	19.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 673</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Persons found guilty in court appearances finalised.

(b) Includes persons for whom one or more charges were dismissed after a defended hearing, but who either 1) pleaded guilty to other charges or 2) were convicted ex parte of other charges.

(c) With or without hearing.

(d) Persons found guilty in trial and sentence cases finalised.

(e) Includes persons who were acquitted of one or more charges at trial but pleaded guilty to at least one other charge.

Source: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

**5.9****PENALTY FOR PRINCIPAL OFFENCE, By type of offence—2003**

	<i>Imprisonment</i>	<i>Detention(a)</i>	<i>Suspended sentence</i>	<i>Community Service Order</i>	<i>B o</i>
<i>Type of principle offence</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>LOCAL COURTS (c)</b>					
Homicide and related offences	2	1	4	10	21
Acts intended to cause injury	1 271	201	1 075	719	6 196
Sexual assault and related offences	51	10	60	20	74
Dangerous and negligent acts endangering persons	158	45	113	160	680
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary; break and enter	736	42	266	158	329
Theft and related offences	1 443	138	752	449	2 959
Deception and related offences	244	107	327	511	1 078
Illicit drug offences	346	44	287	146	1 187
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	1 162	540	1 209	1 524	10 383
Offences against justice procedures; government security and government operations	1 003	191	688	389	2 238
Other offences	604	49	393	333	2 887
<i>Total</i>	<i>7 020</i>	<i>1 368</i>	<i>5 174</i>	<i>4 419</i>	<i>28 032</i>
<b>HIGHER COURTS (d)</b>					
Homicide and related offences	104	9	13	1	3
Acts intended to cause injury	269	24	63	11	46
Sexual assault and related offences	152	15	36	2	23
Dangerous and negligent acts endangering persons	36	17	5	5	2
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary; break and enter	327	13	46	10	26
Theft and related offences	72	5	21	3	13
Deception and related offences	75	17	8	5	6
Illicit drug offences	400	58	112	19	46
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures; government security and government operations	29	—	11	5	12
Other offences	571	36	97	10	43
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 035</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>220</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes home detention and periodic detention.

(b) Also known as recognizance. Includes Bond with supervision, Bond without supervision and Bond without conviction.

(c) Persons found guilty in court appearances finalised.

(d) Persons found guilty in trial and sentence cases finalised.

Source: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

## 5.9 PENALTY FOR PRINCIPAL OFFENCE, By type of offence—2003 *continued* .....

	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>No conviction recorded</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Type of principle offence</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....				
LOCAL COURTS (b)				
Homicide and related offences	2	1	2	43
Acts intended to cause injury	2 762	29	540	12 793
Sexual assault and related offences	17	—	3	235
Dangerous and negligent acts endangering persons	2 733	9	573	4 471
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary; break and enter	36	20	4	1 591
Theft and related offences	3 637	93	556	10 027
Deception and related offences	1 199	27	119	3 612
Illicit drug offences	3 276	75	378	5 739
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	24 101	55	3 018	41 992
Offences against justice procedures; government security and government operations	3 029	126	490	8 154
Other offences	10 361	197	1 626	16 450
<i>Total</i>	<i>51 153</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>7 309</i>	<i>105 107</i>
.....				
HIGHER COURTS (c)				
Homicide and related offences	—	—	—	130
Acts intended to cause injury	—	1	4	418
Sexual assault and related offences	—	—	5	233
Dangerous and negligent acts endangering persons	—	—	—	65
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary; break and enter	—	—	—	422
Theft and related offences	1	1	1	117
Deception and related offences	—	—	—	111
Illicit drug offences	4	—	2	641
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	2	—	—	2
Offences against justice procedures; government security and government operations	—	1	1	59
Other offences	2	1	1	761
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>2 959</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes 'Licence disqualification', 'Compensation', and 'Nominal sentence' for Local Courts. Includes 'Rising of the court' for Higher Courts.

(b) Persons found guilty in court appearances finalised.

(c) Persons found guilty in trial and sentence cases finalised.

Source: *NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003*, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

**5.10****AVERAGE PENALTY FOR PRINCIPAL OFFENCE, By type of offence—2003 .....**

<i>Type of principal offence</i>	<i>Imprisonment</i> months	<i>Home detention</i> months	<i>Detention in juvenile institution</i> months	<i>Periodic detention</i> months	<i>Suspended sentence</i> months	<i>Community Service Order</i> hours	<i>Bond(a)</i> months	<i>Fine</i> \$
<b>LOCAL COURTS (b)</b>								
Homicide and related offences	6.0	—	..	12.0	11.3	245.0	18.9	900
Acts intended to cause injury	5.7	5.6	..	6.8	9.6	147.7	15.3	535
Sexual assault and related offences	7.3	—	..	8.9	10.9	133.5	21.9	936
Dangerous and negligent acts endangering persons	5.9	7.6	..	7.3	9.3	153.5	17.5	523
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary; break and enter	8.4	8.4	..	7.6	11.7	188.8	18.4	537
Theft and related offences	5.1	6.4	—	6.5	8.3	121.5	14.5	388
Deception and related offences	5.6	7.8	—	7.5	14.1	149.9	19.0	551
Illicit drug offences	5.6	7.0	—	6.2	10.1	165.1	14.7	356
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	6.4	6.8	—	7.1	10.5	140.3	16.1	619
Offences against justice procedures; government security and government operations	4.6	6.1	—	5.6	8.6	118.8	14.5	562
<i>Total</i>	5.8	6.8	..	6.8	9.9	140.8	15.6	585
<b>HIGHER COURTS (c)</b>								
Homicide and related offences	91.0	..	21.0	17.4	19.8	500.0	40.0	..
Acts intended to cause injury	25.0	..	24.1	12.9	17.8	261.4	22.7	..
Sexual assault and related offences	38.2	..	40.0	16.1	18.9	500.0	26.9	..
Dangerous and negligent acts endangering persons	14.8	11.0	..	15.4	20.4	372.0	30.0	..
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary; break and enter	20.0	—	—	20.5	19.5	315.0	23.5	—
Theft and related offences	14.3	—	—	13.0	18.3	283.3	22.2	500
Deception and related offences	20.5	7.0	8.0	17.5	21.5	300.0	32.0	—
Illicit drug offences	33.5	11.0	—	14.5	17.8	337.1	26.0	663
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 000
Offences against justice procedures; government security and government operations	10.0	—	—	—	20.2	290.0	24.5	—
<i>Total</i>	29.8	10.0	22.3	16.2	19.1	313.8	25.9	1 528

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Also known as recognizance. Includes Bond with supervision, Bond without supervision and Bond without conviction.

(b) Persons found guilty in court appearances finalised.

(c) Persons found guilty in trial and sentence cases finalised.

Source: *NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003*, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

**5.11****APPREHENDED VIOLENCE ORDERS GRANTED, By area of residence of protected person(a)—2003**

<i>Statistical Division/Statistical Subdivision</i>	<b>DOMESTIC</b>		<b>PERSONAL</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate(b)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate(b)</i>
.....				
Sydney				
Inner Sydney	822	269	401	131
Eastern Suburbs	361	149	131	54
St George-Sutherland	883	202	216	49
Canterbury-Bankstown	721	233	192	62
Fairfield-Liverpool	1 030	291	281	79
Outer South Western Sydney	862	359	248	103
Inner Western Sydney	243	146	56	34
Central Western Sydney	865	288	213	71
Outer Western Sydney	796	249	266	83
Blacktown	892	326	234	86
Lower Northern Sydney	303	102	85	29
Central Northern Sydney	393	94	101	24
Northern Beaches	267	114	80	34
Gosford-Wyong	997	329	274	91
<i>Total Sydney</i>	<i>9 435</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>2 778</i>	<i>66</i>
Hunter	2 378	396	906	151
Illawarra	1 632	400	510	125
Richmond-Tweed	920	415	524	237
Mid-North Coast	1 336	464	546	190
Northern	923	514	503	280
North Western	778	653	415	348
Central West	697	390	336	188
South Eastern	682	344	310	156
Murrumbidgee	849	555	449	294
Murray	399	349	229	200
Far West	263	1 101	70	293
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>20 292</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>7 576</b>	<b>113</b>

(a) Excludes 100 Apprehended Violence Orders where the residence of the protected person was interstate.

(b) Rate per 100,000 population. Based on preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2003.

Source: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

**5.12****CHILDREN'S COURT APPEARANCES FINALISED, By offences and penalties—2003**

<i>Type of principle offence</i>	OFFENCES		PENALTIES FOR PROVEN OFFENCES			
	<i>Persons charged</i>	<i>Persons with offence(s) proven</i>	<i>Control order</i>	<i>Community Service Order</i>	<i>Probation</i>	<i>Fine</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide and related offences	13	5	—	1	—	—
Acts intended to cause injury	1 755	1 130	134	75	228	63
Sexual assault and related offences	105	64	8	4	14	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	612	410	57	50	162	—
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary/ break and enter	648	447	102	61	88	6
Theft and related offences	1 851	1 238	117	98	224	145
Illicit drug offences	258	198	3	6	17	48
Property damage and environmental pollution	479	298	21	29	29	36
Public order offences	721	471	17	24	49	131
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	405	347	4	5	6	195
Offences against justice procedures/ government security and government operations	697	377	59	42	58	39
Other offences(c)	359	262	15	23	24	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 903</b>	<b>5 247</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>729</b>

**PENALTIES FOR PROVEN OFFENCES *continued***

<i>Type of principle offence</i>	<i>Bond(a)</i>	<i>Dismissed with caution</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Other proven outcome(b)</i>		
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide and related offences	2	—	2	5
Acts intended to cause injury	475	113	40	1 128
Sexual assault and related offences	22	2	12	62
Robbery, extortion and related offences	99	9	18	395
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary/ break and enter	148	27	15	447
Theft and related offences	417	203	34	1 238
Illicit drug offences	63	58	3	198
Property damage and environmental pollution	99	68	16	298
Public order offences	106	138	6	471
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	99	30	8	347
Offences against justice procedures/ government security and government operations	120	54	5	377
Other offences(c)	77	46	9	260
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 727</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>5 226</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Also known as recognizance.

(b) Includes Bond and fine.

(c) Includes Dangerous and negligent acts endangering persons; Abduction and related offences; Deception and related offences; Weapons and explosives offences; and Miscellaneous offences.

Source: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

**5.13****DRIVING OFFENCES, Convictions and traffic infringements penalties**

paid—2003–04

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	no.	%
<b>Convictions</b>		
Involving disqualification		
Culpable driving involving death or grievous bodily harm	493	0.5
Exceeding speed limit	2 184	2.1
Alcohol related	21 906	20.6
Driving whilst disqualified, cancelled, suspended	12 420	11.7
Disobey traffic lights	10	—
Negligent driving	215	0.2
Reckless driving	2 040	1.9
Other offences	11 389	10.7
<i>Total convictions involving disqualification</i>	<i>50 657</i>	<i>47.7</i>
Not involving disqualification(a)		
Exceeding speed limit	6 670	6.3
Negligent driving	3 183	3.0
Disobey traffic lights	1 281	1.2
Other offences	44 340	41.8
<i>Total convictions not involving disqualification</i>	<i>55 474</i>	<i>52.3</i>
<b>Total convictions(a)</b>	<b>106 131</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Paid traffic infringements</b>		
Exceeding speed limit	510 693	78.1
Negligent driving	18 272	2.8
Disobey traffic lights	41 857	6.4
Use mobile while driving	11 560	1.8
Driver/passenger not wearing seatbelt	12 418	1.9
Other offences	58 679	9.0
<b>Total paid traffic infringements</b>	<b>653 479</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) These figures include those offences that are found proved but are discharged without conviction under Section 10 of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999*.

Source: NSW Roads and Traffic Authority.

**5.14****PERSONS IN CORRECTIONS—December Quarter 2004**

<i>Correction type</i>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>ALL PERSONS(a)</u>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Rate(b)</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Rate(b)</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Rate(b)</i>
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
<b>Custodial-based corrections</b>						
Full-time custody(c)(d)	8 131	317.3	577	22.0	8 709	167.3
Includes federally sentenced persons in full-time custody(e)	322	12.7	46	1.8	368	7.2
Periodic detention(d)	695	27.5	76	2.9	771	15.0
<i>Total persons in custodial-based corrections(c)(d)</i>	<i>8 826</i>	<i>344.8</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>9 480</i>	<i>182.4</i>
<b>Community-based correction orders(e)(f)(g)</b>						
Restricted movement	144	..	32	..	176	..
Reparation						
Fine option	106	..	49	..	156	..
Community service	3 846	..	671	..	4 537	..
Supervision (Compliance)						
Parole	3 558	..	346	..	3 909	..
Bail	194	..	47	..	242	..
Sentenced probation	8 634	..	1 716	..	10 387	..
<i>Total persons in community-based corrections(e)(f)</i>	<i>14 702</i>	<i>581.8</i>	<i>2 582</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>17 342</i>	<i>337.8</i>

.. not applicable

(a) Includes persons whose sex is unknown.

(b) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

(c) Includes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons in counts but excludes them from rates.

(d) Average daily number.

(e) Average number on the first day of the quarter.

(f) Includes persons with breached or suspended orders.

(g) If a person has more than one type of order, they are counted against each order in this section of the table. If a person has more than one order of the same order type, they are counted once in the order type.

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia, December Quarter 2004* (cat. no. 4512.0); ABS data available on request, Corrective Services Statistics.

**5.15****SELECTED CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOURCES—2001–02****POLICING**

<b>Expenditure (a)</b>			
Total	\$m		1 323
Per capita (b)	\$		233
<b>Staff (FTE)</b>			
Departmental (c)	no.		15 703
Sworn police officers (d)	no.		13 716
Sworn police officers per 100,000 population (e)	rate		206

**JUDICIAL SUPPORT**

<b>Expenditure</b>			
Total	\$m		641
Recurrent expenditure (less income) per finalisation (criminal and civil) (f)			
Local courts	\$		564
District Court	\$		1 817
Supreme Court	\$		3 413
Staff (FTE)	no.		5 830

**CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

<b>Expenditure</b>			
Total (g)	\$m		640
Per capita	\$		88
Expenditure per			
Adult prisoner (incl. Periodic detention prisoners) (h)	\$ per day		162
Adult offender under community supervision	\$ per day		8
Juvenile in detention centre (i)	\$ per day		508
Juvenile under community supervision (j)	\$ per day		37
<b>Staff (FTE)</b>			
Total	no.		6 690
Adult offender-to-staff ratio (k)			
Prison inmates	ratio		2
Community corrections offenders (l)	ratio		25

- (a) Includes expenditure by Police Integrity Commission and Ombudsman's Office expenditure related to ensuring integrity and procedural fairness in policing. Excludes expenditure by Independent Commission Against Corruption.
- (b) Defined as recurrent expenditure plus depreciation less revenue from own sources. Excludes capital expenditure and estimates of the user cost of capital.
- (c) Includes Ministry for Police and NSW Crime Commission; excludes NSW Police Prosecutors and other staff classified to judicial support activities.
- (d) Includes sworn police officers seconded to other public sector agencies. Police prosecutors (who are sworn officers) are included in the Judicial Support function. All officers are full-time.
- (e) Head count (not full-time equivalents) as at 30 June each year.
- (f) Broad indicator of taxpayer funding of court cases. Expenditure covers both criminal and civil cases, excluding probate cases, and includes payroll tax where applicable. Net of in-house revenue (revenue from lodgement fees and ancillary services). Local Court includes Children's Court.
- (g) Expenditure by Ombudsman's Office and by Independent Commission Against Corruption relating to correctional and juvenile justice services cannot be separately identified.
- (h) Average for all prisoners in open facilities, periodic detention and secure facilities, in constant 2001–02 dollars.
- (i) Costs include operating expenditure only.
- (j) Includes operating expenditure and grants to participating community organisations.
- (k) Note that these figures are prone to definitional problems, are current best estimates and subject to later revision.
- (l) Staff includes non-operational as well as operational staff.

Source: *Overview of Government Services, 1997–2002*, Council on the Cost and Quality of Government.

## 5.16 CRIME AND JUSTICE, Data sources .....

<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Summary indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
ABS National Crime and Safety Survey, 2002	. .	5.4
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics	9–16	5.8–5.12
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database	. .	5.5–5.7
<i>Crime and Safety, New South Wales</i> (cat. no. 4509.1)	1–8	5.2–5.3
<i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4512.0)	17–18	5.14
Council on the Cost and Quality of Government, <i>Overview of Government Services, 1997–2002</i>	19–25	5.15
Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW	. .	5.13
.. not applicable		



## SUMMARY

The standard of living of individuals and families is greatly determined by their access and control over economic resources. A secure income—or having substantial reserves of wealth—extends access to the range, quantity and quality of goods and services available to be consumed. People with limited resources can experience hardship in meeting the basic costs of living and may become dependent on others to have such needs met.

Deciding which resources should be reported as measures of economic well-being—such as income, consumption and wealth—can be difficult because there are many kinds of resources that might be considered and some can be difficult to value. The level and distribution of household cash income after tax is most often used as an indicator of economic well-being for reasons of practical measurement. However, in more recent decades, the growth in both household debt and household assets such as superannuation and housing is being recognised as increasingly important, in part, because the mix of cash and other resources will differ across sub-populations and can change overtime.

This chapter presents selected indicators of household economic resources and expenditure. Measures of the labour force are also included, as paid work remains a major source of income and economic security for most individuals. In addition, housing costs and housing ownership are reported as important aspects of a household's net worth. Statistics on household income, expenditure, labour and housing are important indicators of development and social well-being, and can be used to direct policy and planning initiatives to ensure that all people have an adequate income to meet the basic costs of living.

**6.1****HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE(a), Summary table**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>INCOME</b>						
1. Gross weekly household income—mean	\$	na	1 029	na	1 107	na
2. Equivalised disposable weekly household income—mean	\$	na	482	na	523	na
3. Average weekly earnings—total earnings (trend)(b)	\$	677	707	723	771	800
4. Principal source of household income is wages and salaries	%	na	57.3	na	57.3	na
5. Average number of earners per household	no.	na	1.1	na	1.2	na
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
6. Real household expenditure on goods and services—annual per capita	\$	22 817	23 155	23 291	23 962	24 838
7. Interest on household debt as proportion of gross disposable income(c)	%	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.8	7.9
<b>HOUSING</b>						
8. Owner without a mortgage	%	na	40.2	na	37.5	na
9. Owner with a mortgage	%	na	29.6	na	29.8	na
10. Renter—state housing authority	%	na	5.0	na	5.5	na
11. Renter—private landlord	%	na	21.4	na	23.4	na
Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income—Sydney						
12. Owner with a mortgage	%	na	19.0	na	19.0	na
13. Renter	%	na	23.0	na	21.0	na
14. Total	%	na	14.0	na	15.0	na
15. First home buyers—average loan size(b)(d)	\$'000	169	156	181	205	241
16. Housing interest rate	%	7.0	7.6	6.3	6.6	6.9
<b>LABOUR FORCE</b>						
Labour force						
17. Employed full-time	%	71.4	70.7	68.8	68.2	68.7
18. Employed part-time	%	22.8	23.7	25.0	25.7	25.7
19. Unemployed	%	5.8	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.6
20. Total labour force	'000	3 162	3 216	3 271	3 328	3 356
Participation rate(e)						
21. Males	%	71.5	71.0	71.0	70.9	70.6
22. Females	%	52.7	53.5	53.9	54.7	54.6
23. Persons	%	61.9	62.1	62.3	62.7	62.5
24. Job vacancies	'000	46.5	39.0	28.4	36.7	38.4

na not available

(a) Data are for 12 months to 30 June, unless specified otherwise.

(b) Data are for May quarter.

(c) Income payable for interest on dwellings and consumer debt as a proportion of gross disposable income.

(d) Measured at original prices.

(e) Persons aged 15 years and over.

**6.2****LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Annual averages for selected characteristics—2003–04**

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<b>Sex</b>									
Males	1 514	251	1 765	83	100	1 865	2 641	5.4	70.6
Females	793	612	1 404	55	86	1 490	2 729	5.8	54.6
Persons	2 307	862	3 169	138	186	3 356	5 370	5.6	62.5
<b>Age group (years)</b>									
15–19	75	145	220	20	40	260	454	15.4	57.1
20–24	236	102	337	24	30	367	456	8.2	80.7
25–34	600	143	743	34	41	784	968	5.3	81.0
35–44	585	183	768	30	38	806	997	4.7	80.8
45–54	532	160	693	21	25	718	906	3.5	79.2
55–64	253	98	352	10	12	363	693	3.2	52.5
65 and over	26	31	57	—	—	58	897	0.7	6.4
<b>Place of usual residence</b>									
Sydney	1 565	517	2 082	80	111	2 194	3 397	5.1	64.6
Balance of NSW	742	345	1 087	59	75	1 162	1 973	6.5	58.9
<b>Time series</b>									
1999–2000	2 258	721	2 979	139	182	3 162	5 105	5.8	61.9
2000–01	2 274	763	3 037	135	178	3 216	5 179	5.5	62.1
2001–02	2 250	816	3 066	156	205	3 271	5 253	6.3	62.3
2002–03	2 271	857	3 128	152	200	3 328	5 312	6.0	62.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).**6.3****WAGE PRICE INDEX, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses**

	INDEX NUMBER(a)		PERCENTAGE CHANGE(b)	
	NSW	Aust.	NSW	Aust.
	no.	no.	%	%
2000–01	90.1	90.3	3.8	3.5
2001–02	93.0	93.3	3.2	3.3
2002–03	96.3	96.5	3.5	3.4
2003–04	100.0	100.0	3.8	3.6

(a) Reference base of each index: 2003–04 = 100.0.

(b) Change from previous financial year.

Source: *Labour Price Index* (cat. no. 6345.0).

**6.4****INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS—2002–03****HOUSEHOLDS**

		<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Balance of NSW</i>	<i>NSW</i>
.....				
Gross weekly household income				
Mean income	\$	1 267	858	1 107
Median income	\$	1 023	654	871
Equivalised disposable weekly household income				
Mean income	\$	574	438	523
Median income	\$	507	394	453
Principle source of household income				
Zero or negative income	%	1.8	*1.1	1.5
Wages and salaries	%	64.0	46.8	57.3
Own unincorporated business income	%	5.1	7.3	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	%	19.9	36.3	26.3
Other income	%	9.1	8.6	8.9
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type				
Owner without a mortgage	%	34.8	41.6	37.5
Owner with a mortgage	%	31.5	27.2	29.8
Renter				
State housing authority	%	4.9	6.5	5.5
Private landlord	%	25.8	19.7	23.4
Other landlord type	%	*0.4	*1.2	0.7
<i>Total renters</i>	%	31.1	27.5	29.7
Other tenure type	%	2.6	3.7	3.1
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number in household				
Employed persons	no.	1.3	1.0	1.2
Dependent children	no.	0.7	0.7	0.7
Number of households	'000	1 547.4	990.3	2 537.7
Number of persons	'000	4 047.1	2 447.2	6 494.4

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

## 6.5 INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, By selected household type—2002–03

Household type	Mean equivalised disposable household income per week	Proportion with government benefits as PSI (a)	Proportion owning home without a mortgage	Average number of employed persons	Average number of dependent children	Average number of persons	Number of households
	\$	%	%	no.	no.	no.	'000
Lone person							
Aged less than 35 years	498	*7.8	*3.9	0.8	—	1.0	120.3
Aged 65 years and over	326	78.4	73.6	—	—	1.0	232.7
Couple only(b)							
Reference person aged less than 35 years	819	**2.0	*4.3	1.8	—	2.0	151.7
Reference person aged 55–64 years	446	29.0	82.9	0.9	—	2.0	136.0
Reference person aged 65 years and over	350	62.5	88.8	0.2	—	2.0	192.9
Couple and dependents only(b)							
Eldest child aged less than 5 years	493	*12.1	**2.7	1.4	1.5	3.5	121.7
Eldest child aged 5–14 years	514	8.4	16.2	1.5	2.2	4.2	286.5
Eldest child aged 15–24 years	450	*8.3	33.6	2.3	2.2	4.2	153.9
One parent and dependents(b)	348	50.8	13.4	0.8	1.6	2.9	175.3
Couple and dependents and non-dependents only(b)	540	**1.9	30.7	2.9	1.5	4.7	84.8
Couple and non-dependents only(b)	683	*10.0	56.1	2.3	—	3.4	145.9
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2 537.7</b>

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

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Principal source of income.

(b) One family households only.

(c) Includes not applicable.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

**6.6****HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL ITEMS, By selected household type—2002**

	ALL PERSONS			SELECTED HOUSEHOLD TYPE(a)					
	Sydney	Balance of NSW	NSW	Lone person aged under 35 years	Couple only aged under 35 years	Couple with dependent children	One parent with dependent children	Couple aged 65 years and over	Lone person aged 65 years and over
NUMBER OF PERSONS (%)									
Equity in dwelling(b)(c)									
Less than \$100,000	4.8	18.0	9.4	*10.9	26.8	11.3	*6.8	*4.0	10.1
\$100,000–\$199,999	8.4	23.7	13.7	*10.1	21.0	14.7	*5.0	13.3	21.2
\$200,000–\$299,999	13.5	14.5	13.9	—	*7.4	16.7	*10.9	23.6	8.4
\$300,000–\$399,999	13.1	7.5	11.2	**3.3	*7.7	9.6	*4.9	11.2	14.6
\$400,000 and over	30.3	6.4	22.0	—	*3.8	22.6	*2.8	30.9	20.6
Amount owing on mortgage(c)(d)									
Less than \$100,000	11.5	13.7	12.2	*8.8	*9.5	18.0	*10.1	**1.1	**1.0
\$100,000–\$299,999	20.6	10.6	17.1	*13.4	39.4	29.5	*10.1	**1.1	**0.4
\$300,000 and over	5.2	**0.5	3.6	—	*9.9	5.4	—	—	**0.5
Value of selected investments									
No investments	24.3	28.7	25.8	26.6	19.6	23.5	71.9	18.3	26.9
Less than \$10,000	22.8	22.0	22.6	40.2	33.7	24.0	16.8	14.8	26.5
\$10,000–\$49,000	17.3	15.2	16.6	*16.3	*15.4	16.2	*7.0	25.6	15.5
\$50,000 and over	34.7	33.7	34.4	*15.7	29.8	35.8	*4.3	40.8	30.6
Value of consumer debt(b)									
No consumer debt	53.9	58.1	55.3	56.6	*49.0	41.7	53.5	*93.1	*93.4
Less than \$5,000	16.4	17.3	16.7	*28.1	10.7	20.5	*25.0	**4.8	**4.6
\$5,000–\$9,999	10.5	7.0	9.3	**9.4	13.0	11.9	*8.5	**1.6	**1.0
\$10,000 and over	17.0	14.8	16.3	*3.4	23.8	21.8	11.5	*0.5	1.0
Financial stress									
Unable to raise \$2,000 within a week(b)	12.6	14.5	13.3	13.5	9.1	12.0	45.0	**6.5	*11.3
Had a cash flow problem in last 12 months(b)	17.6	17.3	17.5	34.3	*20.5	20.1	48.4	*1.1	4.2
Took a dissaving action in last 12 months(b)	18.6	18.0	18.4	24.4	18.7	22.3	37.7	7.7	8.0
All persons aged 18 years or over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## NUMBER OF PERSONS ('000)

All persons aged 18 years or over	3 199.3	1 698.1	4 897.4	92.1	260.1	1 676.8	174.2	389.5	218.9
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\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The life cycle groups included are a selection of single person and single family households.

(b) Information for some persons was not known or was not adequately reported.

(c) Excludes persons where household income was not known or adequately reported.

(d) Only a selection of available categories are shown.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey.

## 6.7 HOUSING COSTS, By tenure and landlord type—2002–03 .....

Tenure and landlord type	HOUSING COSTS AS PROPORTION OF GROSS INCOME .....		MEDIAN HOUSING COSTS PER WEEK .....		MEDIAN RATIO OF HOUSING COSTS TO GROSS INCOME(a) .....	
	<i>All capital</i>		<i>All capital</i>		<i>All capital</i>	
	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>cities(b)</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>cities(b)</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>cities(b)</i>
	%	%	\$	\$	%	%
Owner without a mortgage	3	3	26	24	3	3
Owner with a mortgage	19	17	291	232	21	18
Renter						
State/territory housing authority	19	19	65	70	21	22
Private landlord	21	20	230	190	22	22
Total renters(c)	21	20	215	170	22	22
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>

(a) Excludes households with nil or negative income.

(c) Includes other landlord type.

(b) Capital city estimates for Darwin relate to NT excluding sparsely settled area and total ACT respectively.

(d) Includes other tenure type.

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia* (cat. no. 4130.0).

**6.8****GOVERNMENT INCOME ASSISTANCE(a), By Statistical Division—June 2003 . . . . .**

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>Age Pension</i>	<i>Disability Support Pension</i>	<i>Newstart Allowance</i>	<i>Parenting Payment Single</i>	<i>Youth Allowance</i>	<i>Other(b)</i>	<i>Total Income Assistance</i>
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Sydney	326 839	107 460	86 594	75 754	67 596	116 233	780 476
Hunter	70 989	29 097	19 848	15 715	13 216	22 009	170 875
Illawarra	48 855	16 472	11 541	10 067	7 804	15 041	109 782
Richmond-Tweed	26 844	11 901	10 972	7 468	6 213	10 496	73 894
Mid-North Coast	39 575	15 242	13 146	9 639	7 414	15 738	100 754
Northern	18 053	7 281	6 590	5 072	4 542	7 207	48 744
North Western	11 226	5 312	4 375	3 695	2 302	4 648	31 558
Central West	18 691	7 786	4 901	4 269	3 836	5 382	44 865
South Eastern	20 895	8 026	5 229	4 655	3 396	6 532	48 733
Murrumbidgee	14 285	5 334	3 583	3 567	2 830	4 121	33 720
Murray	12 225	4 098	2 901	2 674	2 331	3 442	27 671
Far West	3 348	1 928	1 134	854	573	1 296	9 133
Unknown NSW	90	60	38	30	68	42	328
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>611 917</b>	<b>219 996</b>	<b>170 851</b>	<b>143 461</b>	<b>122 122</b>	<b>212 187</b>	<b>1 480 534</b>

(a) Includes both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures. Excludes payments made to persons living overseas.

(b) Other includes Austudy, Carer Payment, Carer Allowance, Double Orphan Pension, Exceptional Circumstances, Mobility Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Parenting Payment Partnered, Partner Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Special Benefit, Widow Allowance, Wife Pension and Widow Class B. Excluded are: Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefit Parts A and B.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services.

## 6.9 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Data sources .....

<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Summary indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
ABS General Social Survey	. .	6.6
ABS Housing Finance	15	. .
ABS Labour Force Survey	17–23	6.2
ABS Survey of Income and Housing	1–2; 4–5; 8–11	6.4–6.5
<i>Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0)	6–7	. .
<i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0)	3	. .
Department of Family and Community Services	. .	6.8
<i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4130.0)	12–14	6.7
<i>Job Vacancies, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6354.0)	24	. .
<i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345)	. .	6.3
Reserve Bank of Australia	16	. .
. . not applicable		



## SUMMARY

A large amount of the information published by the ABS relates to economic activity. Economic analysts use economic indicators along with other information to help explain what is happening in the economy, and then use this knowledge to develop forecasts of economic activity.

There are a range of data series produced by ABS that measure the performance of various components of the economy over time. While these economic statistics are important in their own right, none of them in isolation can provide a complete picture of the state of the economy. The *Australian System of National Accounts* provides a framework to combine aspects of economic activity to report the overall economic position of Australia, and the states and territories. The National Accounts are organised in a series of integrated accounts that report for the essential elements of the Australian economy—production, income, consumption and the accumulation of assets and wealth.

A key measure of the NSW economy is Gross State Product (GSP). This is the balanced value of production that occurs during a particular period, where the value of goods and services used in the production process is deducted from the value of the output. The term *gross* in GSP indicates that no deduction has been made for the consumption of fixed capital (also known as depreciation).

This chapter provides an overview of the State's economy, using measures from the National Accounts series, and selected indicators detailing the economic activity and performance of a range of industries. It presents information on building and construction, and housing finance, as important indicators of economic activity and consumption. In addition, data on international merchandise trade is included as a measure of how our economy interacts within the global economy and between trade partners.

# 7.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, Summary table(a)

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004

## KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### State Accounts

1. Gross state product(b)	\$m	244 917	251 271	258 130	264 983	270 292
2. Real gross state income(b)	\$m	241 621	247 316	256 106	264 983	276 071
3. State final demand(b)	\$m	241 482	241 579	247 377	260 727	272 231

### Consumption

4. Retail turnover—all industries(b)	\$m	55 874	56 639	59 178	61 921	65 133
5. Private new capital expenditure(b)	\$m	14 352	14 178	12 971	14 425	15 425
6. Dwelling unit approvals	no.	52 223	34 514	50 405	49 450	47 635
7. Building work done(b)	\$m	17 394	11 623	13 225	15 595	15 927
8. New motor vehicle sales	'000	268.2	284.8	280.3	290.2	308.3
9. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	no.	185 933	374 102	210 423	203 166	205 192

### Labour force

10. Employed persons	'000	2 979	3 037	3 066	3 128	3 169
11. Labour force participation rate	%	61.9	62.1	62.3	62.7	62.5
12. Unemployment rate	%	5.8	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.6

## CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR

### State Accounts

13. Gross state product	%	4.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.0
14. Real gross state income	%	4.4	2.4	3.6	3.5	4.2
15. State final demand	%	5.8	—	2.4	5.4	4.4

### Consumption

16. Retail turnover	%	5.1	1.4	4.5	4.6	5.2
17. Private new capital expenditure	%	12.2	-1.2	-8.5	11.2	6.9
18. Dwelling unit approvals	%	-0.7	-33.9	46.0	-1.9	-3.7
19. Building work done	%	5.1	-33.2	13.8	17.9	2.1
20. New motor vehicle sales	%	-6.6	6.2	-1.6	3.6	6.2
21. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	%	16.1	101.2	-43.8	-3.4	1.0

### Price Indexes

22. Consumer price index (All groups)—Sydney	%	2.4	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.1
23. Established House Price Index—Sydney	%	11.0	7.0	17.3	21.2	14.3
24. Wage Price Index	%	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.8

### Labour force

25. Employed persons	%	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.0	1.3
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## PER CAPITA

### State Accounts

26. Gross state product	\$	38 090	38 473	39 062	39 783	40 242
27. Real gross state income	\$	37 577	37 868	38 756	39 783	41 102
28. State final demand	\$	37 440	36 989	37 435	39 144	40 531

### Consumption

29. Dwelling unit approvals	no.	0.008	0.005	0.008	0.007	0.007
30. New motor vehicle sales	no.	0.042	0.044	0.042	0.044	0.046
31. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	no.	0.029	0.057	0.032	0.031	0.031

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Expressed as chain volume measures.

(a) Data are for the 12 months to 30 June.

## 7.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND REAL GROSS STATE INCOME, Chain volume measures(a)

		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
VALUE					
Gross State Product	\$m	251 271	258 130	264 983	270 292
Real Gross State Income	\$m	247 316	256 106	264 983	276 071
Gross State Product per capita	\$	38 473	39 062	39 783	40 242
Real Gross State Income per capita	\$	37 868	38 756	39 783	41 102
PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS YEAR					
Gross State Product	%	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.0
Real Gross State Income	%	2.4	3.6	3.5	4.2
Gross Domestic Product Australia	%	2.1	3.9	3.2	3.8
Real Gross Domestic Income Australia	%	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.2

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002–03.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0).

**7.3****EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Chain volume**

measures(a) .....

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
.....				
Final consumption expenditure				
General government				
National	14 033	14 372	15 249	15 958
State and local	26 377	27 043	27 860	28 203
<i>Total general government</i>	40 406	41 410	43 109	44 161
Households	151 224	153 913	159 608	166 830
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	191 638	195 325	202 717	210 991
Private gross fixed capital formation				
Private business investment	25 911	24 611	27 418	29 969
Dwellings	10 738	12 639	15 015	15 561
Ownership transfer costs	4 318	5 356	5 473	5 194
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	41 261	42 577	47 906	50 723
Public gross fixed capital formation				
Public corporations				
Commonwealth	1 032	1 006	828	1 075
State and local	2 496	2 885	3 227	3 294
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	3 550	3 904	4 055	4 369
General government				
National	1 063	1 216	1 413	1 457
State and local	4 211	4 428	4 635	4 690
<i>Total general government gross fixed capital formation</i>	5 249	5 632	6 049	6 147
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	8 804	9 532	10 104	10 516
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	50 117	52 250	58 009	61 240
<i>State final demand</i>	241 579	247 377	260 727	272 231
International trade—exports of goods	24 714	25 264	23 955	24 068
less International trade—imports of goods	47 498	48 405	55 248	61 464
International trade—exports of services	16 772	14 761	14 534	14 708
less International trade—imports of services	15 120	14 809	15 121	17 735
Balancing item(b)	30 825	33 943	36 135	38 484
<b>Gross state product</b>	<b>251 271</b>	<b>258 130</b>	<b>264 983</b>	<b>270 292</b>

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002–03.

(b) Calculated as the residual of GSP less state final demand less international trade in exports of goods and services, plus international trade in imports of goods and services. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and statistical discrepancy.

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

## 7.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	INDEX NUMBER(a)				PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS PERIOD			
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%
<b>Expenditure class</b>								
Food	136.6	143.1	148.3	152.8	5.2	4.7	3.7	3.0
Alcohol and tobacco	200.6	208.1	212.7	223.0	11.7	3.8	2.2	4.9
Clothing and footwear	113.0	114.7	115.9	115.3	7.1	1.5	1.0	-0.5
Housing	116.4	119.2	122.4	126.1	7.9	2.4	2.7	3.0
Household furnishings, supplies and services	115.4	118.2	120.0	120.4	3.9	2.4	1.5	0.4
Health	155.3	160.3	169.6	180.4	3.4	3.2	5.8	6.4
Transportation	138.5	138.8	142.0	143.7	6.6	0.2	2.3	1.2
Communication	104.8	104.9	108.2	109.6	7.1	0.2	3.1	1.3
Recreation	124.9	131.1	135.2	132.8	4.0	5.0	3.1	-1.7
Education	189.8	199.2	209.7	227.3	5.8	4.9	5.3	8.4
Miscellaneous	171.4	179.5	183.9	187.2	9.2	4.7	2.4	1.8
<b>All groups</b>								
Sydney	133.2	137.2	141.1	144.1	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.1
Weighted average of eight capital cities	132.2	136.0	140.2	143.5	6.0	2.9	3.1	2.4

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

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

**7.5****TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, By industry and principal components—2003–04 .....**

	\$m	%
.....		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 990	2.0
Mining	4 203	1.7
Manufacturing	29 790	12.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	5 282	2.1
Construction	16 021	6.5
Wholesale trade	14 266	5.8
Retail trade	12 870	5.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	6 076	2.5
Transport and storage	12 095	4.9
Communication services	7 679	3.1
Finance and insurance	25 476	10.3
Property and business services	33 443	13.6
Government administration and defence	8 744	3.5
Education	10 334	4.2
Health and community services	14 704	6.0
Cultural and recreational services	5 217	2.1
Personal and other services	4 973	2.0
Ownership of dwellings	25 470	10.3
General government	4 830	2.0
<b>All industries</b>	<b>246 463</b>	<b>100.0</b>

.....

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0).

## 7.6 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, By industry—2002–03 .....

ANZSIC	Wages and salaries	Total income	Total expenses	Operating profit before tax	Operating profit before tax to total income
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	ratio
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 166	13 310	12 690	^ 473	0.04
Mining	1 421	10 147	9 120	1 026	0.10
Manufacturing	15 017	99 063	93 125	6 455	0.07
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 484	14 130	12 492	1 654	0.12
Construction	5 966	47 725	43 583	4 658	0.10
Wholesale trade	8 031	109 609	106 856	^ 3 799	0.03
Retail trade	9 598	93 679	91 450	2 877	0.03
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3 807	17 043	16 181	^ 845	0.05
Transport and storage	6 175	31 063	29 884	1 172	0.04
Communication services	2 565	17 955	15 555	2 347	0.13
Property and business services	19 365	87 536	74 980	13 085	0.15
Education (private)	2 430	4 940	4 662	*280	0.06
Health and community services (private)	6 264	17 974	15 524	2 463	0.14
Cultural and recreational services	2 252	12 625	11 897	^ 778	0.06
Personal and other services	1 899	8 071	7 345	^ 743	0.09
<b>All industries</b>	<b>87 440</b>	<b>584 868</b>	<b>545 344</b>	<b>42 654</b>	<b>0.07</b>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Economic Activity Survey.

**7.7****GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

	GROSS VALUE		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<i>Agricultural commodities produced</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
.....			
Crops (excluding pastures and grasses)			
Barley for grain	225	264	110
Oats for grain	26	54	31
Wheat for grain	1 514	2 010	661
Oilseeds	273	301	96
Sugar cane for crushing	49	^ 80	66
Cotton	890	^ 930	^ 665
Nursery production	112	^ 113	^ 121
Fruit (excluding grapes)	390	408	468
Grapes	254	315	275
Vegetables	306	302	240
All other crops n.e.i.(a)	15	22	20
<i>Total crops</i>	<i>4 909</i>	<i>5 720</i>	<i>3 477</i>
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals			
Cattle and calves	1 359	1 565	1 430
Sheep and lambs	340	572	551
Pigs	278	342	276
Poultry	425	452	456
<i>Total livestock slaughterings and other disposals(b)</i>	<i>2 403</i>	<i>2 933</i>	<i>2 720</i>
Livestock products			
Wool	1 009	1 031	1 296
Milk	385	434	427
Eggs	113	115	^ 104
<i>Total livestock products</i>	<i>1 524</i>	<i>1 580</i>	<i>1 826</i>
<b>Total agricultural commodities produced</b>	<b>8 837</b>	<b>10 233</b>	<b>8 023</b>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes pastures and grasses, and Other cereal grains. Excludes crops for green feed and silage.

(b) Includes other livestock.

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodities Produced.

**7.8**

## MINING (a)(b)

2001-02    2002-03

## SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Sales and service income(c)	\$m	8 049	8 945
Wages and salaries(d)	\$m	1 144	1 244
Industry Value Added	\$m	3 542	4 458
Wages and salaries to sales and service income	ratio	0.14	0.14
Industry value added to sales and service income	ratio	0.44	0.50

## MINERAL PRODUCTION

Metallic mineral	\$m	1 195	1 307
Coal, oil and gas	\$m	6 159	4 955
Construction materials	\$m	395	399
Other non-metallic mineral	\$m	113	105

(a) Total mining excluding ANZSIC subdivision 15 SERVICES TO MINING.

(b) Includes the ACT.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Mining Operations* (cat. no. 8415.0).

## 7.9 MANUFACTURING, By selected summary of operations items .....

ANZSIC Subdivision	Sales and service income (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Industry Value Added	Wages and salaries to sales and service income	Industry value added to sales and service income
	\$m	\$m	\$m	ratio	ratio
2002-03					
Food, beverage and tobacco	21 772	2 814	6 043	0.13	0.28
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	3 511	589	947	0.17	0.27
Wood and paper product	5 862	860	1 964	0.15	0.33
Printing, publishing and recorded media	9 826	2 070	3 887	0.21	0.40
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	17 249	1 626	3 426	0.09	0.20
Non-metallic mineral product	4 288	681	1 483	0.16	0.35
Metal product	16 932	2 696	4 883	0.16	0.29
Machinery and equipment	15 532	3 029	4 943	0.20	0.32
Other manufacturing	4 137	745	1 252	0.18	0.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 108</b>	<b>15 110</b>	<b>28 827</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.29</b>
2001-02					
Food, beverage and tobacco	20 968	2 613	5 546	0.12	0.26
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	3 467	570	911	0.16	0.26
Wood and paper product	5 371	775	1 654	0.14	0.31
Printing, publishing and recorded media	9 170	1 979	3 446	0.22	0.38
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	16 512	1 612	3 119	0.10	0.19
Non-metallic mineral product	3 657	601	1 230	0.16	0.34
Metal product	15 195	2 246	4 070	0.15	0.27
Machinery and equipment	14 459	2 800	4 375	0.19	0.30
Other manufacturing	3 954	751	1 214	0.19	0.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>92 752</b>	<b>13 946</b>	<b>25 564</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.28</b>
2000-01 (c)					
Food, beverage and tobacco	19 906	2 599	5 537	0.13	0.28
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	3 418	546	827	0.16	0.24
Wood and paper product	5 683	809	1 962	0.14	0.35
Printing, publishing and recorded media	8 235	1 905	3 050	0.23	0.37
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	14 953	1 536	3 058	0.10	0.20
Non-metallic mineral product	3 040	536	1 172	0.18	0.39
Metal product	14 938	2 314	4 440	0.15	0.30
Machinery and equipment	14 912	2 987	5 122	0.20	0.34
Other manufacturing	3 817	785	1 226	0.21	0.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>88 903</b>	<b>14 018</b>	<b>26 394</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.30</b>

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8221.0).

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) 2000-01 has been adjusted to allow comparison on a consistent basis.

**7.10****ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, By selected summary of operations items(a) .....**

2000-01    2001-02    2002-03

Sales and service income(b)	\$m	8 030	9 583	10 562
Wages and salaries(c)	\$m	911	873	941
Operating profit before tax	\$m	na	865	982
Industry Value Added	\$m	3 581	3 304	3 606
Net capital expenditure	\$m	na	1 024	1 133
Wages and salaries to sales and service income	ratio	0.11	0.09	0.09
Industry Value Added to sales and service income	ratio	0.45	0.34	0.34

na not available

(a) State and territory data for the electricity industry are allocated on the basis of state or territory of head office, rather than the state or territory of reported activity.

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Electricity, gas and sewerage operations* (cat. no. 8226.0).**7.11****WHOLESALE TRADE, By selected summary of operations items .....**

2001-02    2002-03    2003-04

**SALES AND SERVICE INCOME (\$M) (a)**

Basic material wholesaling	24 089	21 654	19 644
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	35 587	36 420	37 443
Personal and other household good wholesaling	34 364	34 802	31 001
<i>Total</i>	<i>94 040</i>	<i>92 876</i>	<i>88 090</i>

**WAGES AND SALARIES (\$M) (b)**

Basic material wholesaling	1 464	1 339	1 342
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	3 240	3 734	3 955
Personal and other household good wholesaling	2 798	2 779	2 668
<i>Total</i>	<i>7 503</i>	<i>7 852</i>	<i>7 965</i>

**WAGES AND SALARIES TO SALES AND SERVICE INCOME (RATIO)**

Basic material wholesaling	0.06	0.06	0.07
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	0.09	0.10	0.11
Personal and other household good wholesaling	0.08	0.08	0.09
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.09</i>

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: ABS data available on request, Quarterly Business Indicators.

**7.12****RETAIL TURNOVER, By industry group**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
<i>Industry group</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food retailing	20 251	22 237	23 673	25 106
Department stores	4 585	4 856	5 099	5 390
Clothing and soft good retailing	3 931	4 113	4 212	4 429
Household good retailing	6 590	7 030	8 125	8 587
Recreational good retailing	2 338	2 349	2 356	2 654
Other retailing	5 603	6 267	6 678	7 106
Hospitality and service industries	11 100	11 422	11 779	12 558
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 399</b>	<b>58 273</b>	<b>61 921</b>	<b>65 829</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Retail Trade.

**7.13****SUMMARY OF ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, By tourism region—June Quarter 2004**

<i>Tourism region</i>	<i>Establishments</i> no.	<i>Guest rooms</i> no.	<i>Persons employed</i> no.	<i>Room nights occupied</i> '000	<i>Room occupancy rate</i> %	<i>Takings from accommodation</i> \$'000	<i>Average takings per room night occupied</i> \$'000
South Coast	82	2 022	649	78	42.3	6 856	88
Illawarra	35	1 237	610	56	49.4	6 455	116
Sydney	288	30 446	19 118	1 916	69.1	283 086	148
Snowy Mountains	67	2 552	938	52	29.2	6 347	122
Capital Country	65	2 100	901	96	50.2	9 682	101
The Murray	99	2 908	967	136	51.3	11 362	84
Riverina	62	1 813	523	92	55.6	7 971	87
Explorer Country	126	3 619	1 273	177	54.0	15 165	86
Hunter	81	3 375	1 917	156	50.9	18 875	121
North Coast NSW	157	5 295	2 271	230	48.0	23 329	101
Northern Rivers Tropical NSW	80	2 345	714	106	49.9	9 913	93
New England North West	89	2 550	793	124	53.3	9 766	79
Outback NSW	45	1 149	341	53	50.2	3 776	72
Central Coast	41	1 579	783	61	42.1	7 440	123
Blue Mountains	33	1 331	729	65	54.0	8 871	136
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>64 321</b>	<b>32 527</b>	<b>3 397</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>428 895</b>	<b>126</b>
Year ended June 2003	..	..	..	13 640	59.1	1 666 420	122
Year ended June 2004	..	..	..	14 557	62.3	1 897 010	130

.. not applicable

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

**7.14****ELECTRONIC COMMERCE, By selected business characteristics** .....

	2002-03		2003-04	
	<i>Placed orders via the Internet or web</i>	<i>Received orders via the Internet or web</i>	<i>Placed orders via the Internet or web</i>	<i>Received orders via the Internet or web</i>
	%	%	%	%
Employment size				
0–4 persons	23	11	26	^ 9
5–19 persons	33	^ 16	37	^ 16
20–99 persons	^ 42	^ 25	^ 42	^ 22
100 or more persons	^ 61	^ 22	68	^ 30
Total income				
Less than \$100,000	^ 19	^ 9	^ 22	* 8
\$100,000 – \$999,999	26	12	29	^ 9
\$1m – \$4.9m	37	^ 18	43	^ 22
\$5m or more	54	^ 27	^ 53	^ 27
Industry(a)				
Mining	^ 28	* 6	^ 35	** 6
Manufacturing	^ 29	^ 26	^ 34	^ 16
Electricity, gas and water supply	np	np	np	np
Construction	^ 17	^ 7	^ 20	^ 6
Wholesale trade	^ 36	^ 24	^ 38	^ 22
Retail trade	^ 22	^ 9	^ 29	* 12
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	^ 17	^ 16	^ 22	^ 13
Transport and storage	^ 24	* 11	^ 22	^ 13
Communication services	^ 28	^ 12	^ 29	^ 10
Finance and insurance	^ 35	^ 11	^ 30	** 5
Property and business services	38	^ 14	^ 39	* 13
Health and community services	^ 26	* 6	^ 30	* 3
Cultural and recreational services	^ 35	* 14	^ 55	^ 22
Personal and other services	^ 22	^ 13	^ 24	* 10
Region				
Capital cities	29	13	33	^ 13
Other areas	25	^ 12	^ 25	^ 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

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

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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

(a) Note that compositional change may occur within an industry between surveys.

Source: ABS data available on request, Business Use of Information Technology Surveys.

**7.15****LENDING ACTIVITY(a), By purpose and lender**

	TOTAL VALUE			PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS PERIOD		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%	%
<b>HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPIER</b>						
Banks	29 303	31 995	36 599	22.6	9.2	14.4
Non-banks						
Permanent Building Societies	1 840	1 760	1 856	34.9	-4.3	5.4
Wholesale lenders n.e.c.	6 906	7 155	8 082	49.8	3.6	13.0
Other	1 449	1 441	1 893	82.9	-0.5	31.4
<i>Total non-banks</i>	<i>10 195</i>	<i>10 357</i>	<i>11 832</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>14.2</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 498</b>	<b>42 352</b>	<b>48 431</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>
<b>PERSONAL FINANCE</b>						
Banks	14 214	18 122	21 414	7.3	27.5	18.2
Non-banks	4 408	5 025	5 291	4.7	14.0	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 622</b>	<b>23 147</b>	<b>26 706</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>
<b>COMMERCIAL FINANCE</b>						
Banks	84 941	115 491	116 234	9.2	36.0	0.6
Non-banks	22 371	19 201	28 375	26.5	-14.2	47.8
<b>Total lending activity</b>	<b>107 312</b>	<b>134 692</b>	<b>144 610</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>LEASE FINANCE (b)</b>						
Banks	1 040	937	952	-16.7	-9.9	1.5
Non-banks	3 080	2 844	2 600	27.4	-7.7	-8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 120</b>	<b>3 781</b>	<b>3 552</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-6.1</b>

(a) Fixed loans and revolving credit.

(b) Includes Lease finance commitments and Operating lease finance commitments.

Source: ABS data available on request, Lending Finance.

## 7.16 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Fixed loans and revolving credit .....

	TOTAL VALUE				PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL			
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%	%	%
.....								
Commitments under fixed loan facilities								
Motor vehicles	3 238	3 012	3 071	3 039	18.6	16.2	13.3	11.4
Boats, caravans and trailers	103	1 249	1 206	1 180	0.6	6.7	5.2	4.4
Individual residential blocks of land	375	51	49	45	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Unsecured loans for owner occupied housing(a)	157	1 515	1 608	1 592	0.9	8.1	6.9	6.0
Household goods	205	86	89	88	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Debt consolidation	471	248	257	267	2.7	1.3	1.1	1.0
Travel and holidays	83	114	129	137	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Refinancing	1 101	548	697	900	6.3	2.9	3.0	3.4
Other	1 454	173	212	202	8.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
<i>Total fixed loans</i>	<i>7 189</i>	<i>7 765</i>	<i>9 162</i>	<i>9 745</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>36.5</i>
Commitments under revolving credit facilities								
New and increased credit limits	10 263	10 857	13 985	16 960	58.8	58.3	60.4	63.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 452</b>	<b>18 622</b>	<b>23 147</b>	<b>26 706</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Lending Finance.

## 7.17 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Fixed loans and revolving credit .....

	TOTAL VALUE				PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS PERIOD			
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%	%	%
.....								
Commitments under fixed loan facilities								
Construction finance	3 416	4 566	9 587	6 823	-19.3	33.7	110.0	-28.8
Purchase of real property	16 554	25 022	33 226	38 962	-5.4	51.2	32.8	17.3
Purchase of plant and equipment	2 981	5 026	4 687	4 877	15.5	68.6	-6.7	4.0
Refinancing	4 092	6 128	5 326	7 805	-20.7	49.8	-13.1	46.5
Other(a)	19 936	23 281	25 577	32 119	22.4	16.8	9.9	25.6
<i>Total fixed loans</i>	<i>46 979</i>	<i>64 023</i>	<i>78 403</i>	<i>90 586</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>15.5</i>
Commitments under revolving credit facilities								
New and increased credit limits	48 490	43 289	56 289	54 024	20.0	-10.7	30.0	-4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>95 469</b>	<b>107 312</b>	<b>134 692</b>	<b>144 610</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>

(a) Includes Wholesale finance.

Source: ABS data available on request, Lending Finance.

**7.18****HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), By purpose**

1999-2000 2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04

**VALUE (ALL DWELLINGS) (\$m)**

<b>Owner occupation</b>					
Construction of dwellings	3 057	1 942	2 795	2 662	2 753
Purchase of new dwellings	1 129	1 171	1 508	1 341	1 960
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	26 629	27 554	35 195	38 349	43 718
Refinancing of established dwellings	4 993	6 387	7 748	10 532	14 035
<i>Total owner occupation</i>	<b>30 816</b>	<b>30 667</b>	<b>39 498</b>	<b>42 352</b>	<b>48 431</b>
<b>Investment housing</b>					
Construction of dwellings for rent or resale	1 703	1 459	1 752	3 926	2 342
Purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or resale	12 906	12 987	19 387	24 887	30 537
Purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale	1 492	1 067	1 320	2 365	2 481
<i>Total investment housing</i>	<b>16 101</b>	<b>15 513</b>	<b>22 459</b>	<b>31 178</b>	<b>35 361</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 917</b>	<b>46 180</b>	<b>61 957</b>	<b>73 530</b>	<b>83 792</b>

**NUMBER (OWNER OCCUPATION) (no.)**

Construction of dwellings	17 598	28 588	14 955	12 216	11 497
Purchase of new dwellings	5 801	11 847	7 182	5 441	7 054
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	162 534	333 667	188 286	185 509	186 641
Refinancing of established dwellings	36 781	81 256	46 470	55 687	64 824
<b>Total</b>	<b>185 933</b>	<b>374 102</b>	<b>210 423</b>	<b>203 166</b>	<b>205 192</b>

**AVERAGE LOAN SIZE (OWNER OCCUPATION) (\$'000)**

Construction of dwellings	174.1	176.5	187.2	218.7	239.6
Purchase of new dwellings	195.4	192.1	210.7	245.6	278.1
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	164.0	160.3	186.9	206.6	234.5
Refinancing of established dwellings	135.8	142.9	166.5	188.9	216.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>208.3</b>	<b>236.3</b>

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Housing Finance;

(b) Includes refinancing.

Lending Finance.

**7.19****HOUSE PRICE INDEX**

INDEX NUMBER(a)			PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS PERIOD	
Sydney	Weighted average of eight capital cities		Sydney	Weighted average of eight capital cities
no.	no.		%	%
ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICE INDEX				
2000-01	163.8	152.8	7.0	7.4
2001-02	192.2	178.0	17.3	16.5
2002-03	233.0	209.9	21.2	17.9
2003-04	266.3	245.0	14.3	16.7
PROJECT HOME				
2000-01	138.4	134.9	12.4	11.8
2001-02	141.3	138.1	2.1	2.4
2002-03	145.2	144.1	2.8	4.3
2003-04	151.2	154.8	4.1	7.4

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

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

**7.20****NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS, By stage of construction and class of building .**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
<i>Class of building</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.
APPROVED				
New houses	19 112	27 583	24 726	23 285
New other residential	14 382	21 768	23 382	23 085
Residential alterations and additions including conversions	985	966	1 263	1 112
<i>Total(a)</i>	34 514	50 405	49 450	47 635
COMMENCED				
New houses	17 683	25 345	24 218	22 129
New other residential	14 714	20 512	22 442	20 584
Conversions etc.(b)	845	1 178	1 406	1 076
<i>Total</i>	33 242	47 035	48 065	43 789
COMPLETED				
New houses	23 090	21 554	23 623	21 835
New other residential	18 491	13 608	19 506	20 038
Conversions etc.(b)	1 063	899	862	911
<i>Total</i>	42 644	36 062	43 990	42 784

(a) Includes non-residential dwelling units.

(b) Includes dwelling units created as part of alterations and additions to, or conversions of, existing residential or non-residential buildings and as part of the construction of non-residential building.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Activity; Building Approvals Collection.

**7.21****VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, By ownership and class of building .....**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
<i>Class of building</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
.....				
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>				
Residential building(a)				
New houses	3 292	3 959	4 584	4 678
New other residential building	2 351	2 914	4 034	4 470
Alterations and additions(b)	1 213	1 476	1 808	2 079
Non-residential building(c)	3 234	3 188	3 927	4 733
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 089</i>	<i>11 535</i>	<i>14 353</i>	<i>15 960</i>
.....				
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>				
Residential buildings(a)				
New houses	22	19	19	37
New other residential building	119	87	44	69
Alterations and additions(b)	16	25	25	22
Non-residential building(c)	944	1 118	1 154	1 055
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 101</i>	<i>1 249</i>	<i>1 242</i>	<i>1 184</i>
.....				
<b>TOTAL</b>				
Residential buildings(a)				
New houses	3 313	3 978	4 602	4 715
New other residential building	2 470	3 001	4 078	4 539
Alterations and additions(b)	1 228	1 500	1 833	2 101
Non-residential building(c)	4 178	4 306	5 081	5 789
<i>Total</i>	<i>11 190</i>	<i>12 784</i>	<i>15 595</i>	<i>17 144</i>

(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 Activity.

**7.22****VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, By sector .....**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>				
Roads, highways and subdivisions	419	407	721	1 451
Bridges, railways and harbours	31	37	24	44
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	284	125	147	157
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	92	56	139	255
Telecommunications	320	107	126	345
Heavy industry	298	393	424	440
Recreation and other	185	165	259	342
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 630</i>	<i>1 290</i>	<i>1 840</i>	<i>3 034</i>
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>				
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 530	1 346	1 566	1 539
Bridges, railways and harbours	459	570	635	874
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	616	796	902	1 056
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	519	378	450	489
Telecommunications	1 298	1 129	985	728
Heavy industry	11	—	—	24
Recreation and other	95	90	105	152
<i>Total</i>	<i>4 527</i>	<i>4 307</i>	<i>4 644</i>	<i>4 861</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>				
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 949	1 752	2 287	2 990
Bridges, railways and harbours	490	607	660	918
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	900	921	1 049	1 213
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	611	434	589	744
Telecommunications	1 617	1 236	1 110	1 073
Heavy industry	309	393	424	464
Recreation and other	280	255	364	495
<i>Total</i>	<i>6 156</i>	<i>5 598</i>	<i>6 484</i>	<i>7 895</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: ABS data available on request, Engineering Construction Activity.

**7.23****PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Actual expenditure by type of asset and industry(a)**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Asset</b>				
Building and structures	3 201	2 695	3 112	4 084
Equipment plant and machinery	11 821	10 822	11 311	10 287
<i>Total</i>	15 022	13 515	14 425	14 371
<b>Industry</b>				
Mining	521	859	1 103	1 110
Manufacturing	2 508	2 476	2 956	2 938
Other selected industries	11 993	10 182	10 365	10 323
<i>Total</i>	15 022	13 515	14 425	14 371

(a) The Survey of New Capital Expenditure excludes the following industries classified according to ANZSIC, 1993: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING (Division A), GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE (Division M), SUPERANNUATION FUNDS (Class 7412), EDUCATION (Division N), HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (Division O) and OTHER SERVICES (Subdivision 96).

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

**7.24****EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT, By sector**

	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03
	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Business</b>			
Mining (includes services to mining)	91	57	117
Manufacturing	705	731	836
Wholesale and retail trade	120	140	200
Finance and insurance	44	126	173
Property and business services	320	418	477
Scientific research	63	77	115
Other	48	188	220
<i>Total</i>	1 392	1 737	2 139
<b>Government</b>			
Commonwealth	239	246	267
State	247	274	271
<b>Higher education</b>	761	811	992
<b>Private non-profit</b>	48	60	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 686</b>	<b>3 129</b>	<b>3 745</b>

Source: *Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia* (cat. no. 8112.0); ABS data available on request, Research and Experimental Development.

**7.25****INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE**

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04

**IMPORTS****Value of merchandise trade**

NSW	\$m	52 468	51 878	55 201	53 721
NSW as proportion of total imports Australia	%	44.4	43.4	41.5	41.0

**Top trading partners**

United States of America	\$m	10 777	10 124	10 199	8 229
China	\$m	4 341	5 118	6 482	7 411
Japan	\$m	5 893	5 615	5 947	5 954
Korea, Republic of	\$m	2 444	2 121	2 296	2 424
Malaysia	\$m	2 018	1 788	2 029	2 222

**Top commodities**

Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; Parts thereof(a)	\$m	9 930	10 040	10 176	10 090
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; Sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles(a)	\$m	9 291	8 034	8 169	8 555
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	\$m	4 464	4 491	5 224	5 534
Pharmaceutical products	\$m	3 012	3 462	3 651	4 198
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; Parts and accessories thereof	\$m	2 903	3 004	2 999	3 067

**EXPORTS****Value of merchandise trade**

NSW	\$m	22 751	22 920	20 234	19 091
NSW as proportion of total exports Australia	%	20.1	20.2	18.9	18.8

**Top trading partners**

Japan	\$m	4 799	4 864	4 382	4 439
United States of America	\$m	2 377	2 466	1 964	1 978
New Zealand	\$m	1 775	1 994	2 060	1 932
Korea, Republic of	\$m	1 396	1 464	1 457	1 218
China	\$m	948	1 177	1 079	1 167

**Top commodities**

Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	\$m	4 673	4 960	3 666	3 516
Combined confidential items and miscellaneous items	\$m	1 596	1 772	2 473	2 284
Aluminium and articles thereof	\$m	1 739	1 728	1 542	1 487
Meat and edible meat offal	\$m	1 350	1 539	1 151	1 092
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; Parts thereof(a)	\$m	1 097	1 093	864	838

(a) The coverage of this code changed on 1 July 1996 as a result of changes to the International Harmonized System.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.

## 7.26 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, Data sources .....

<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Summary indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
ABS Agricultural Commodities Collection	..	7.7
ABS Building Activity Survey	6–7; 18–19; 29	7.20–7.21
ABS Economic Activity Survey	..	7.6
ABS Engineering Construction Survey	..	7.22
ABS Housing Finance	9; 21; 31	7.18
ABS International Merchandise Trade Collection	..	7.25
ABS Labour Force Survey	10–12; 25	..
ABS Lending Finance Collection	..	7.15–7.18
ABS Quarterly Business Indicators	..	7.11
ABS Survey of Business Use of Information Technology	..	7.14
<i>Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0)	1–3; 13–15; 26–28	7.2–7.3; 7.5
<i>Consumer Price Index</i> (cat. no. 6401.0)	22	7.4
<i>Electricity, Gas and Sewerage Operations</i> (cat. no. 8226.0)	..	7.10
<i>House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities</i> (cat. no. 6416.0)	23	7.19
<i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345)	24	..
<i>Manufacturing Industry, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8221.0)	..	7.9
<i>Mining Operations, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8415.0)	..	7.8
<i>Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5625.0)	5; 17	7.23
<i>Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8112.0)	..	7.24
<i>Retail Trade, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8501.0)	4; 16	7.12
<i>Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia</i> (cat. no. 9314.0)	8; 20; 30	..
<i>Tourist Accommodation, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8635.0)	..	7.13
.. not applicable		



**SUMMARY**

Transport is a fundamental aspect of an advanced economy. Transport has considerable economic, social and environmental impacts. Effective transport systems contribute to economic prosperity as well as providing benefits to individuals through access to a greater range of employment, residential, holiday and entertainment options. Negative impacts include road crashes, traffic congestion, emissions pollution and traffic noise.

The NSW Government is responsible for the regulation of surface transport and for the provision of railway, public transport and shipping facilities in NSW. Local governments are responsible for local roads with some funding from the Australian and state and territory governments. The private sector is a provider of public transport services (buses, some railways, taxis, ferries) and is involved in road construction as contractors and toll road operation. The Australian Government is responsible for aviation and for the construction and maintenance of national highways.

Information about all aspects of transport and its support industries is used by governments and industry to support planning and investment decisions.

This chapter presents data on the registration and household ownership of vehicles, road traffic crashes, public transport and method of travel to work.

**8.1**

## TRANSPORT, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MOTOR VEHICLES						
1. Motor vehicles on register	'000	. .	3 746	3 847	3 945	4 064
2. Motor vehicles on register per 1,000 population	no.	. .	568	578	590	605
3. Proportion of dwellings with a vehicle	%	. .	87.0	na	na	na
4. Average number of vehicles per dwelling	no.	. .	1.4	na	na	na
ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES						
5. Crashes(a)	rate	816	788	760	820	nya
6. Injuries(a)	rate	444	455	429	407	nya
7. Fatalities(a)	rate	9.3	8.0	8.5	8.1	nya
8. Injured	no.	28 813	29 913	28 447	27 208	nya
9. Killed	no.	603	524	561	539	nya
TRAVEL PATTERNS FOR SYDNEY SD						
10. Average weekday trips per capita per day	no.	3.8	3.7	3.8	nya	nya
11. Average weekend trips per capita per day	no.	3.2	3.2	3.3	nya	nya
12. Average duration work trips	minutes	32	31	32	nya	nya
13. Average duration non-work trips	minutes	18	18	18	nya	nya
MODE OF TRAVEL IN SYDNEY SD						
14. Private vehicle(b)	%	69.9	70.1	70.2	nya	nya
15. Public transport(b)	%	10.8	10.5	10.3	nya	nya
16. Walk only(b)	%	17.4	17.2	17.3	nya	nya
17. Other(b)	%	1.9	2.1	2.3	nya	nya
18. Travel to work using a private vehicle(c)(d)(e)	%	69.7	68.8	69.3	nya	nya
. .	not applicable					
na	not available					
nya	not yet available					
(a)	Per 100,000 population.					
(b)	Proportion of unlinked trips.					
(c)	Proportion of linked work trips only.					
(d)	Data are for an average weekday.					
(e)	Includes vehicle drivers and vehicle passengers.					

**8.2****ROADS, By responsibility and class of road—At 30 June 2004 .....**

	<i>Length(a)</i>	<i>Sealed</i>
	km	%
.....		
Roads and Traffic Authority NSW		
National highways	3 105	100
State roads	14 513	97
Regional roads in Unincorporated Areas(b)	506	25
Unclassified roads in Unincorporated Areas(b)	2 381	1
<i>Total RTA</i>	20 506	85
Councils		
Regional roads	18 497	74
Local roads	143 082	42
<i>Total councils</i>	161 579	46
Private sector(c)		
Toll roads	82	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>182 167</b>	<b>50</b>

(a) Road length is defined as route (end-to-end) length plus ramps, connections, additional carriageways, etc. All reported lengths include road and bridge lengths and ferry route lengths.

(b) Unincorporated Areas are not under the control of local councils. The RTA has authority for all roads in these areas (whether public or private) under the *Roads Act 1993*.

(c) To be transferred to RTA at end of contract.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

### 8.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER , By type of vehicle—At 31 March 2004 .....

Type of vehicle	Motor vehicles on register per 1,000 population(a)	
	Vehicles '000	no.
.....		
<b>Passenger vehicles</b>	3 250	484
<b>Light commercial vehicles</b>	552	82
<b>Trucks</b>		
Rigid	108	17
Articulated	15	2
Non-freight carrying(b)	12	2
<b>Total trucks</b>	135	21
<b>Buses</b>	20	3
<b>Motorcycles</b>	106	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 064</b>	<b>605</b>

(a) Based on the estimated resident population at 31 March 2004.

(b) Includes campervans.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0).

**8.4****NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES(a), By Statistical Division—2001**

Statistical Division/Sub-Division	DWELLINGS(b)(c)			VEHICLES(d)	
	With vehicle	Without vehicle	Proportion of dwellings with vehicle	Total vehicles	Average number of vehicles per dwelling
	no.	no.	%	no.	rate
<b>Sydney</b>					
Inner Sydney	74 520	33 634	68.9	112 449	0.9
Eastern Suburbs	67 035	18 351	78.5	107 575	1.1
St George-Sutherland	124 481	16 738	88.1	227 053	1.5
Canterbury-Bankstown	77 838	14 731	84.1	135 248	1.3
Fairfield-Liverpool	84 253	12 117	87.4	155 559	1.5
Outer South Western Sydney	62 643	6 294	90.9	120 581	1.6
Inner Western Sydney	44 097	9 453	82.3	74 800	1.3
Central Western Sydney	75 683	14 835	83.6	128 990	1.3
Outer Western Sydney	90 292	9 176	90.8	173 137	1.6
Blacktown	68 029	8 944	88.4	121 259	1.5
Lower Northern Sydney	90 686	16 059	85.0	149 080	1.3
Central Northern Sydney	115 236	6 829	94.4	230 709	1.8
Northern Beaches	69 663	7 949	89.8	130 250	1.6
Gosford-Wyong	91 645	12 326	88.1	156 476	1.4
<b>Total Sydney</b>	<b>1 136 101</b>	<b>187 436</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>2 023 166</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Balance of NSW</b>					
Hunter	181 297	24 108	88.3	322 955	1.5
Illawarra	119 922	15 585	88.5	211 337	1.5
Richmond-Tweed	70 566	8 700	89.0	118 180	1.4
Mid-North Coast	91 868	11 049	89.3	154 214	1.4
Northern	55 414	6 324	89.8	104 934	1.6
North Western	35 664	4 602	88.6	67 530	1.6
Central West	53 683	6 200	89.6	103 503	1.6
South Eastern	63 369	5 837	91.6	117 721	1.6
Murrumbidgee	46 009	4 775	90.6	89 496	1.7
Murray	36 045	3 645	90.8	69 823	1.7
Far West	7 604	1 381	84.6	13 125	1.3
<b>Total Balance of NSW</b>	<b>761 441</b>	<b>92 206</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>1 372 818</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>New South Wales(e)</b>	<b>1 897 542</b>	<b>279 642</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>3 395 984</b>	<b>1.4</b>

(a) Includes motor bikes/motor scooters.

(b) Occupied private dwellings only.

(c) Includes households which did not state whether they had a vehicle.

(d) Excludes households which did not state whether they had a vehicle.

(e) Includes 'Off-Shore Areas &amp; Migratory'.

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

## 8.5 ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES, By Statistical Division—2003 .....

Statistical Division	ALL REPORTED CRASHES		CONTRIBUTING FACTOR			KILLED		INJURED	
	no.	rate per 100,000 population(a)	Alcohol	Fatigue	Speed	no.	rate per 100,000 population(a)	no.	rate per 100,000 population(a)
			%	%	%				
Sydney	32 912	783.9	3.5	6.2	12.6	202	4.8	17 230	410.4
Hunter	4 073	679.3	5.2	8.2	19.8	56	9.3	2 400	400.3
Illawarra	2 858	700.9	5.6	8.4	24.9	45	11.0	1 542	378.2
Richmond-Tweed	1 703	769.2	8.4	11.7	33.5	43	19.4	979	442.2
Mid-North Coast	1 776	617.0	5.8	10.7	28.3	50	17.4	1 067	370.7
Northern	957	532.8	5.1	11.9	26.0	24	13.4	652	363.0
North Western	613	515.1	7.0	10.6	19.4	21	17.6	424	356.3
Central West	1 127	630.2	5.5	9.2	32.1	18	10.1	788	440.6
South Eastern	1 583	797.6	4.9	14.4	36.4	41	20.7	995	501.3
Murrumbidgee	880	575.6	5.1	12.7	21.7	29	19.0	593	387.8
Murray	679	594.4	4.3	10.6	19.4	8	7.0	451	394.8
Far West	105	439.7	4.8	6.7	12.4	2	8.4	87	364.4
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>49 266</b>	<b>737.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>27 208</b>	<b>407.2</b>

(a) Based on 2003 revised estimated resident population.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW; ABS data available on request, Estimated Resident Population.

**8.6****SELECTED TRANSPORT INDICATORS(a), Greater Metropolitan Area(b)—2002 . . . .**

		Sydney SD(c)	Newcastle SSD(d)	Illawarra SD(d)	Greater Metropolitan Area(b)
<b>Trips</b>					
Trips on an average weekday	'000	15 550	1 957	1 543	18 971
Trips on an average weekend day	'000	13 410	1 660	1 195	16 084
Average weekday trips per capita per day	no.	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
Average weekend trips per capita per day	no.	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2
<b>Duration of trips</b>					
Average duration of work trips	min.	32	21	26	31
Average duration of non-work trips	min.	18	15	16	17
Total travel time per person	min.	79	64	67	76
<b>Mode(e)</b>					
Vehicle driver	%	48.9	54.3	51.4	50.0
Vehicle passenger	%	21.3	22.3	22.3	21.6
Train	%	4.8	0.7	2.0	4.2
Bus	%	5.5	3.7	3.3	5.1
Walk only	%	17.3	13.1	13.5	16.8
Other modes	%	2.3	5.9	7.6	2.2
<b>Reason for travel(f)</b>					
Commuting	%	14.7	14.2	13.8	12.0
Work-related business	%	9.3	8.1	7.7	9.3
<i>Total work related</i>	%	<i>24.1</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.2</i>
Shopping	%	16.1	17.3	16.2	18.0
Social/recreation	%	23.4	25.0	24.4	24.2
Serve passenger(g)	%	17.2	16.7	19.3	19.9
Education/childcare	%	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9
Personal business	%	8.0	8.2	10.0	8.4
Other	%	2.8	2.3	0.4	0.3
<i>Total non-work related</i>	%	<i>75.9</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>78.8</i>

(a) RSEs are not annotated for this survey.

(b) Comprises Sydney SD, Newcastle SSD and Illawarra SD.

(c) Based on three years of pooled data (2000–01, 2001–02 and 2002–03).

(d) Based on 5 years of pooled data (1998 to 2002).

(e) Based on unlinked trips.

(f) Trips to return home have been reallocated to the previous 'priority' purpose.

(g) Trips where the purpose was to drop-off/pick-up or accompany another person.

Source: NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, 2002 Household Travel Survey.

**8.7****PROFILE OF TRAVELLERS FOR AN AVERAGE WEEKDAY(a), By mode of travel—Sydney SD—2002**

<i>Profile of travellers</i>		<i>Private vehicle</i>	<i>Public transport(b)</i>	<i>Walk only</i>	<i>Other(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....						
Sex						
Males	%	71.6	10.0	15.4	3.0	100.0
Females	%	68.7	10.5	19.1	1.6	100.0
Age group (years)						
0–10	%	75.3	4.8	18.3	1.6	100.0
11–20	%	56.6	21.6	18.6	3.2	100.0
21–30	%	63.6	14.3	18.8	3.3	100.0
31–40	%	73.6	8.1	15.5	2.9	100.0
41–50	%	78.7	6.5	13.3	1.6	100.0
51–60	%	74.4	7.7	16.5	1.4	100.0
61–70	%	68.9	9.5	20.1	1.5	100.0
70 and over	%	58.6	12.8	26.3	2.3	100.0
Total	%	70.2	10.3	17.3	2.2	100.0
Total unlinked trip legs(d)	million	11.4	1.7	2.8	0.4	16.3

(a) RSEs are not annotated for this survey.

(b) Includes train and bus modes.

(c) Includes ferry, bicycle, taxi and 'other' modes.

(d) An unlinked trip is each component of a linked trip, including each mode used.

Source: NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, 2002 Household Travel Survey.

## 8.8 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY EMPLOYED PERSONS, By area of usual residence—2001

	Sydney SD	Balance of NSW	NSW(a)	
	%	%	%	no.
Single method of travel				
Car as driver	51.9	58.4	54.0	1 488 205
Car as passenger	5.6	7.2	6.1	169 048
Train	8.0	0.6	5.5	150 695
Walked only	3.8	4.9	4.2	115 389
Bus	4.6	0.8	3.3	91 956
Truck	1.6	2.6	2.0	54 069
Bicycle	0.5	0.9	0.6	17 771
Motorbike/Scooter	0.4	0.8	0.5	14 186
Taxi	0.4	0.2	0.3	8 273
Ferry	0.3	—	0.2	5 592
Tram	—	—	—	982
Other	0.4	0.7	0.5	13 633
<i>Total single method of travel</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>77.1</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>2 129 799</i>
Two methods of travel				
Train and other method	4.6	0.3	3.2	87 958
Other two methods	1.3	1.1	1.2	33 810
<i>Total two methods of travel</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>121 768</i>
<i>Three methods of travel</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>14 003</i>
Worked at home	4.1	7.3	5.2	142 274
Did not go to work	10.1	12.1	10.8	296 959
Not stated	1.7	2.0	1.8	49 336
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 754 139</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory and NSW Undefined.

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

**8.9****PUBLIC TRANSPORT USE—March 2003**

	Number	Percentage
	'000	%
<b>Reason for using public transport(a)</b>		
Doesn't own motor vehicle	166.0	32.5
Parking problems	155.4	30.5
Convenience/comfort/less stress	131.5	25.8
Cost	99.8	19.6
Proximity of home to public transport	110.1	21.6
Reduced travel time	88.4	17.3
Cannot drive/unlicensed	54.5	10.7
Other(b)	94.0	18.4
<b>Persons aged 18 years and over(c)</b>	<b>510.2</b>	<b>. .</b>
<b>Reason for not using public transport(d)</b>		
No service available	613.0	28.1
No service available at right/convenient time	493.5	22.6
Takes too long	430.7	19.7
Walk/cycle	113.2	5.2
Concerned about personal safety	40.9	1.9
Own vehicle needed before/during/after hours	262.6	12.0
Company or employers vehicle needed during work/study hours	136.8	6.3
Comfort/privacy	136.1	6.2
Carry equipment/tools/passengers	106.3	*4.9
Other(e)	157.4	7.2
<b>Persons aged 18 years and over(c)</b>	<b>2 184.5</b>	<b>. .</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

. . not applicable

(a) Only includes those persons who usually travel to work or study by public transport.

(b) Including the categories of 'other household member uses car', 'frequency of service', 'environmental concerns', 'personal safety' and 'other'.

(c) Components may not add to total as more than one reason may be specified.

(d) Only includes those persons who travel to work or study and do not usually use public transport.

(e) Including the categories of 'cost considerations' and 'reliable parking space at work/study'.

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

## 8.10 TRANSPORT, Data sources .....

<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Summary indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001	3–4	8.4; 8.8
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, Household Travel Survey, 2002	10–18	8.6–8.7
<i>Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices</i> (cat. no. 4602.0)	. .	8.9
<i>Motor Vehicle Census, Australia</i> (cat. no. 9309.0)	1–2	8.3
Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW	5–9	8.2; 8.5
. . not applicable		



SUMMARY

Measuring the environment, and the changes to it, is a complex task. Measurement is needed, however, to determine whether the quality and quantity of Australia's natural resources and environmental assets are improving or declining, and whether actions undertaken to safeguard the environment are working effectively.

NSW Government agencies provide services related to the management and protection of the environment. Services include: protection, rehabilitation and management of biodiversity; provision of integrated state planning and promotion of sustainable land use; management of rivers to supply water for human and natural end use purposes; regulation and provision of assistance to promote sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and fishing industries; and regulation and control of pollution to reduce risks to human health and protect the quality of the environment. The Australian Government undertakes international negotiations and works with states to implement agreements and to participate in setting national policy directions.

This chapter presents information for a wide range of environmental indicators that affect land, water and air quality. It also focuses on social factors affecting the environment, such as energy consumption; local government environment expenditure; and people's environmental views and practices. Climate indicators, including greenhouse gas emissions are also reported in this chapter.

**9.1****ENVIRONMENT, Summary table**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>BIODIVERSITY (a)</b>						
1. Threatened species—animals(b)	no.	na	291	296	302	326
2. Threatened species—plants(b)	no.	na	539	573	587	615
3. Endangered ecological communities	no.	na	47	60	63	66
<b>AIR</b>						
4. Mean minimum temperature—Sydney	°C	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.7
5. Mean maximum temperature—Sydney	°C	22.7	23.1	23.1	22.7	23.4
6. Regional pollution index—Sydney—high morning	days	5	15	15	8	6
7. Regional pollution index—Sydney—high afternoon	days	6	15	15	7	1
<b>LAND</b>						
8. Establishments with agricultural activity(c)	'000 ha	62 093	61 007	63 386	65 126	nya
9. Forest stock	'000 ha	na	na	na	26 981	na
10. Native forest protected	'000 ha	na	na	na	9 398	na
11. Land approved to be cleared	'000 ha	74 459	90 786	57 753	59 365	na
12. Land showing signs of salinity	'000 ha	na	na	124	na	na
<b>WATER</b>						
13. Annual total rainfall—Sydney	mm	822	1 359	860	1 200	995
14. Total consumption(d)	ML	na	9 424 944	na	na	na
15. Agricultural use(d)	%	na	78	na	na	na
16. Household use(d)	%	na	7	na	na	na
17. Household use per capita(d)	kL	na	101	na	na	na
<b>ENERGY CONSUMPTION</b>						
18. Electricity	TJ	na	na	143 017	na	na
19. Diesel	TJ	na	na	113 175	na	na
20. Natural gas	TJ	na	na	66 015	na	na
21. Petrol	TJ	na	na	54 310	na	na
<b>WASTE DISPOSAL (e)</b>						
22. Municipal per capita(d)	kg	na	na	345	334	na
23. Commercial and industrial per capita(d)	kg	na	na	444	476	na
24. Construction and demolition per capita(d)	kg	na	na	228	241	na
25. Households that recycle(c)	%	94	na	na	95	na
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT EXPENDITURE (d)(f)</b>						
26. Waste water	\$m	374.6	412.7	na	379.8	na
27. Solid waste	\$m	431.9	482.7	na	548.0	na
28. Biodiversity and habitat	\$m	48.8	*56.3	na	62.9	na
29. Soil resources	\$m	*4.4	*4.8	na	5.6	na
30. Cultural heritage	\$m	*11.3	*17.7	na	8.9	na

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

na not available

nya not yet available

(a) Data at end of each calendar year.

(b) Sum of presumed extinct species, endangered species and vulnerable species.

(c) Data is at 30 March.

(d) Year end 30 June.

(e) Greater Sydney Region: encompasses Sydney metropolitan, Hunter, Central Coast and Illawarra regions.

(f) Sum of Current Expenses and Capital Expenditure.

## 9.2

## BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS—2004 and 2005(a)

	SPECIES STATUS				
	Endangered	Presumed extinct	Vulnerable	Endangered population	Endangered ecological communities
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Animals					
Fish	8	—	7	2	—
Amphibians	15	—	12	1	—
Reptiles	17	1	25	—	—
Birds	29	12	83	5	..
Mammals	16	26	40	7	..
Marine mammals	2	—	5	—	—
Invertebrates	14	1	—	1	—
Fungi	5	—	4	—	—
Plants					
Terrestrial plants	339	36	224	19	..
Marine plants	—	1	—	—	—
Alga	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>73</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data for Fish and Marine Plants are for 10 December 2004. All other data are for April 2005.

Source: Schedules 1 and 2, *Threatened Species**Conservation Act 1995* No. 101 (Last updated 29 April 2005); Schedules 4 and 5 *Fisheries**Management Act 1994* No. 38 (Last updated 10 December 2004).

## 9.3

## CLIMATE INDICATORS, By selected weather stations

Weather station	MEAN MINIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE			MEAN MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE			TOTAL RAINFALL		
	1984	1994	2004	1984	1994	2004	1984	1994	2004
	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	mm	mm	mm
Broken Hill	9.7	12.0	12.8	24.7	24.7	25.1	289	167	188
Cobar	11.1	12.3	13.2	23.8	25.5	26.6	647	291	284
Dubbo	9.9	9.2	9.6	23.7	25.0	25.4	664	329	480
Hay	9.9	10.1	10.4	23.3	24.4	24.7	493	215	281
Inverell	7.5	6.3	10.3	22.9	24.2	23.8	971	583	880
Moruya Heads	11.0	11.0	12.0	19.7	20.3	21.0	1 311	966	769
Sydney	13.9	14.1	14.7	22.0	22.6	23.4	1 801	908	995
Yamba	15.2	15.0	15.6	22.5	23.3	24.0	1 444	1 337	1 111

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

## 9.4 EXTREME WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS—2004

<i>Temperature extremes</i>	<i>Temperature (°C)</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>
Highest maximum(a)	(b) 49	Ivanhoe	15 February
Lowest maximum(a)	–6	Thredbo	18 July
Highest minimum(c)	(d) 33	Ivanhoe	15 February
Lowest minimum(c)	–19	Charlotte Pass	16 August

- (a) Maximum temperature in the 24 hours from 9am.  
 (b) The highest maximum temperature recorded in NSW on record.  
 (Temperature records available since 1940.)  
 (c) Minimum temperature in the 24 hours to 9am.  
 (d) The highest minimum temperature recorded in NSW for 2004.  
 (Temperature records available since 1940.)

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

## 9.5 PUBLIC AND ABORIGINAL LAND IN NSW AND ACT, By land tenure type—As at December 2002

<i>Tenure type</i>	<i>Area</i>	
	<i>km<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>%</i>
Public land		
Nature conservation reserve	54 480	59.3
Forestry reserve	32 111	35.0
Water reserve	2 272	2.5
Defence land	483	0.5
Mining reserve	26	—
Vacant Crown land	30	—
Other Crown land	844	0.9
Mixed category lands	458	0.5
Total public land	90 703	98.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander land		
Freehold	218	0.2
Leasehold	879	1.0
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander land	1 097	1.2
<b>Total public and Aboriginal land</b>	<b>91 800</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Marine reserve	3	. .

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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Source: National Public and Aboriginal Lands (NPAL) Database, Geoscience Australia, 2002.

**9.6****AREA APPROVED TO BE CLEARED(a)(b)(c), By DIPNR region .....**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>DIPNR Region</i>	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
Central West	33 312	7 003	9 133	1 169	1 398	2 759
Far West	52 089	8 965	5 344	10 097	11 739	7 072
Hunter	38 654	33 598	42 393	16 440	17 714	34 078
Murray-Murrumbidgee	7 543	5 527	10 387	4 845	14 348	17 017
North Coast	26 808	8 003	13 519	22 284	11 159	5 251
South Coast	13 200	13 385	9 499	3 054	6 802	7 415
Barwon	3 075	1 350	1 819	365	398	368
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>174 681</b>	<b>77 831</b>	<b>92 094</b>	<b>58 254</b>	<b>63 558</b>	<b>73 960</b>

- (a) The above figures are for clearing approvals and do not represent the actual area cleared. The method of clearing can exaggerate the impact because only a percentage of the total area may have been actually cleared.
- (b) The above figures do not include clearing carried out under exemptions, illegal clearing, clearing excluded under the *NVC Act* or clearing approved under other Acts.
- (c) Clearing approvals include management activities such as sustainable forestry, woody weed burning, exotics, invasive native species and utilities and clearing activities such as cropping, grazing and irrigation development.
- (d) Components may not add to total due to manual counting of current DIPNR Public Register of Clearing Applications, as compared with figures published in the Draft Native Vegetation Regulation 2004: Regulatory Impact Statement.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, Public Register of Clearing Applications under the *Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997*.

**9.7****FOREST STOCK—2003**

	NSW	Australia	NSW share of Australia
	'000 ha	'000 ha	%
Forest type by tenure			
Native forest			
Leasehold land	9 470	75 596	12.5
Multiple-use forest	2 496	11 395	21.9
Nature conservation reserves	4 471	21 491	20.8
Other Crown land	1 055	13 143	8.0
Private land	8 523	38 928	21.9
Unresolved tenure	643	2 127	30.2
<i>Total native forest</i>	<i>26 658</i>	<i>162 680</i>	<i>16.4</i>
Plantations; all tenures(a)	323	1 628	19.8
<b>Total forest</b>	<b>26 981</b>	<b>164 290</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Area of native forest protected(b)			
Formal reserve(c)	4 471	21 484	20.8
Informal reserve(c)	450	1 137	39.6
On Australia's Register of the National Estate	3 216	22 147	14.5
In World Heritage Areas	1 261	4 459	28.3
<b>Total land area</b>	<b>80 160</b>	<b>768 230</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<i>Forest as a percentage of land area (%)</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>. .</i>

. . not applicable

(a) The National Plantation Inventory classifies plantations by ownership classes that recognise land ownership, tree ownership and joint ownership. These cannot be aggregated into the tenure classes used for native forest.

(b) These areas may not be mutually exclusive.

(c) All nature conservation reserve tenure. Data available only for areas included in Regional Forest Agreements.

Source: *National Forest Inventory, 2003*; *National Plantation Inventory, 2003*; Department of Environment and Heritage, 2003; *Australian Yearbook, 1997*.

## 9.8 LAND SHOWING SIGNS OF SALINITY ON AGRICULTURAL FARMS, NSW and ACT—2002

	SALINISED LAND UNABLE TO BE USED FOR PRODUCTION		
	<i>Land showing signs of salinity</i>	<i>Land area</i>	<i>Proportion (a)</i>
	'000 ha	'000 ha	%
Irrigated farms	49	16	0.2
Non-irrigated farms	76	28	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.1</b>

(a) Salinised land unable to be used for production as a proportion of total farm land in NSW. Source for the denominator is data from the ABS 2001 Agricultural Census. The denominator is either total irrigated farms or total non-irrigated farms, within NSW, as per irrigated/non-irrigated farm split in table.

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

## 9.9 REGIONAL POLLUTION INDEX (a)—2004

	MORNING RPI VALUE CATEGORY				AFTERNOON RPI VALUE CATEGORY			
	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Total recorded</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Total recorded</i>
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
<i>Monitoring region</i>								
Central East Sydney	295	58	6	359	298	58	1	357
North West Sydney	268	82	7	357	255	91	10	356
South West Sydney	299	50	7	356	287	64	3	354
Albion Park	338	13	1	352	330	19	1	350
Beresfield	286	34	2	322	289	32	—	321
Newcastle City	312	28	—	340	321	17	1	339
Wallsend	306	29	—	335	305	21	1	327
Wollongong	326	19	1	346	324	21	—	346

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The RPI is reported as Low, Medium or High, based on the highest one-hour average concentration of fine particles (measured by nephelometry), ozone and nitrogen dioxide recorded in the region in the reporting period.

Source: Regional Pollution Index website, NSW Department of Environment and Conservation, viewed 18/04/2005  
<<http://soedirect.nsw.gov.au/>>.

**9.10****GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS(a)(b)(c)(d), By selected gases .....**

	CO <sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENT(e)			CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS PERIOD	
	1990	1995	2002	1990-1995	1995-2002
<i>Greenhouse Gases</i>	Gg	Gg	Gg	%	%
Net CO <sub>2</sub> emissions/removals	106 191	102 067	105 471	-3.9	3.3
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions(f)	88 347	90 863	99 463	2.8	9.5
Confidential emissions reported as CO <sub>2-e</sub> (g)	4 581	4 286	4 154	-6.4	-3.1
CH <sub>4</sub>	38 986	35 066	33 511	-10.1	-4.4
N <sub>2</sub> O	5 529	6 003	7 428	8.6	23.7
HFCs	386	337	929	-12.7	175.7
Total (with net CO <sub>2</sub> emissions/removals)	155 673	147 759	151 492	-5.1	2.5
Total(f)	137 829	136 555	145 485	-0.9	6.5

(a) Year ending 30 June.

(b) These emissions estimates are made on a Kyoto accounting basis.

(c) Includes ACT emissions from the Stationary Energy and Agriculture sectors.

(d) Excludes Military Transport emissions.

(e) Emissions totals of greenhouse gases are expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2-e</sub>). The CO<sub>2-e</sub> are calculated by multiplying the emissions of each gas by the relevant global warming potential (GWP): CO<sub>2</sub>=1, CH<sub>4</sub>=21, N<sub>2</sub>O=310, PFCs: CF<sub>4</sub>=6,500, C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>=9,200.

(f) Excludes CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, from land use, land use change and forestry sectors.

(g) Includes confidential emissions from Mineral Products, Chemical Industry and Aluminium Production.

Source: *New South Wales Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990, 1995 and 2002*, Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Heritage.

**9.11**

## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS(a)(b), By sector

	CO <sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENT(c)			CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS PERIOD	
	1990	1995	2002	1995	2002
	Gg	Gg	Gg	%	%
Energy					
Fuel combustion(d) (e)	79 021	82 810	93 768	4.8	13.2
Fugitive emissions from fuels	15 798	14 043	13 370	-11.1	-4.8
Total	94 819	96 852	107 138	2.1	10.6
Industrial processes	15 718	14 624	12 478	-7.0	-14.7
Agriculture(d)	23 595	21 295	21 963	-9.7	3.1
Land use, land use change and forestry sector	18 802	11 783	6 445	-37.3	-45.3
Waste	2 740	3 204	3 469	16.9	8.3
<b>Total emissions/removals with land use, land use change and forestry sector</b>	<b>155 673</b>	<b>147 759</b>	<b>151 492</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<i>Total emissions without land use, land use change and forestry sector</i>	<i>136 872</i>	<i>135 976</i>	<i>145 047</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>6.7</i>

(a) Year ending 30 June.

(b) These emissions estimates are made on a Kyoto accounting basis.

(c) Emissions totals of greenhouse gases are expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2e</sub>). The CO<sub>2e</sub> are calculated by multiplying the emissions of each gas by the relevant global warming potential (GWP): CO<sub>2</sub>=1, CH<sub>4</sub>=21, N<sub>2</sub>O=310, PFCs: CF<sub>4</sub>=6,500, C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>=9,200.

(d) Includes ACT emissions from the Stationary Energy and Agriculture sectors.

(e) Excluding Military Transport emissions.

Source: *New South Wales Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990, 1995 and 2002*, Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Heritage.

**9.12****WATER CONSUMPTION, NSW/ACT(a), By sector—2000–01**

Sector	WATER USE				WATER CONSUMPTION(a)	
	Self-extracted(b)	Mains water(c)	Reuse water	In-stream	ML	%
	ML	ML	ML	ML	ML	%
<b>Industry</b>						
Agriculture	4 192 170	2 889 687	240 391	—	7 322 249	77.7
Services to agriculture, hunting and trapping	148	491	52	—	690	—
Forestry and fishing(b)	576	487	2 517	575	3 005	—
Mining	71 171	14 388	5 406	39 247	51 718	0.5
Manufacturing	30 356	148 368	10	—	178 735	1.9
Electricity and gas(d)	4 107 257	9 330	1 210	4 049 610	59 200	0.6
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services(e)	4 748 295	666 139	9 689	—	675 828	7.2
Other industries(f)	67 818	178 428	7 522	—	253 768	2.7
<i>Total industry</i>	<i>13 217 791</i>	<i>3 907 318</i>	<i>266 797</i>	<i>4 089 432</i>	<i>8 545 193</i>	<i>90.7</i>
Household	29 623	649 433	167	—	679 223	7.2
Environment	—	200 528	—	—	200 528	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 247 414</b>	<b>4 757 279</b>	<b>266 964</b>	<b>4 089 432</b>	<b>9 424 944</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Water consumption = Self-extracted use + Mains water use + Reuse water use – Mains water supply – In-stream use.

(b) Includes water extracted directly from the environment for use.

(c) Includes water supplied to a user usually through a non-natural network (piped/open channel or other carrier) where an economic transaction has occurred for the exchange of water regardless of method of delivery. Mains water is a subset of the Self-extracted total.

(d) The majority of water used by this industry is 'in-stream' and is often used again downstream by other water users.

(e) Includes losses from seepages and evapotranspiration (where measured) as well as water used by the Water supply, sewerage and drainage services industry.

(f) Other industries include Construction; Wholesale &amp; Retail trade; Accommodation, Cafes &amp; Restaurants; Transport &amp; Storage; Finance, Property &amp; Business Services; Government Administration; Education; Health &amp; Community Services; and Cultural, Recreational &amp; Personal Services.

Source: *Water Account, Australia*, 2000–01 (cat. no. 4610.0).

**9.13****HOUSEHOLD WATER USE, NSW/ACT—2000–01**

		NSW	Australia
<b>Source of water</b>			
Mains	%	95.4	95.6
Self-extracted	%	4.6	4.4
Reuse	%	0.03	0.01
Total	ML	642 623	2 181 447
<b>Volume used</b>			
Per capita	kL	101	115
Per household	kL	250	280
<b>Location of use</b>			
Bathroom	%	26	20
Toilet	%	23	15
Laundry	%	16	13
Kitchen	%	10	8
Outdoor	%	25	44
<b>Rainwater tanks</b>			
Number	'000	236.0	1 155.7
Proportion of households with rainwater tanks	%	9.7	15.7

Source: *Water Account, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 4610.0).

**9.14****WASTE DISPOSAL FOR THE GREATER SYDNEY REGION, By waste stream(a)**

Waste stream	TOTAL WASTE DISPOSED		PER CAPITA WASTE DISPOSED	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg
Municipal	1 695 255	1 657 111	345	334
Commercial and industrial	2 178 511	2 358 125	444	476
Construction and demolition	1 118 513	1 193 233	228	241
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 992 280</b>	<b>5 208 469</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>1 051</b>

(a) Includes Sydney metropolitan area, Hunter, Central Coast and Illawarra regions.

Source: *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery in NSW—A Progress Report 2004*,  
Department of Environment and Conservation.

**9.15****END USE OF SELECTED FUELS, By industry—2001–02**

	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Natural gas</i>	<i>Diesel</i>	<i>Petrol</i>	<i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Industry</i>	GWh	TJ	ML	ML	ML	TJ	%
Agriculture services, forestry, fishing(a)	^ 99	^ 25	*112	*24	3	^ 5 516	^ 2
Mining	2 463	*106	^ 510	^ 8	^ 5	29 054	8
Manufacturing	18 511	^ 51 317	^ 151	200	59	132 151	34
Electricity, gas and water supply	878	*100	19	21	1	4 728	1
Construction	*624	*371	*293	^ 272	*22	^ 23 788	^ 6
Wholesale and retail trade	4 066	^ 1 887	^ 128	^ 446	^ 48	37 973	10
Transport and storage(b)	1 498	671	^ 1 472	^ 91	*95	^ 68 400	^ 18
Communication services	602	103	22	^ 35	**20	4 807	1
Finance, insurance, property, business services	^ 2 795	^ 1 084	^ 75	^ 253	*14	23 057	6
Government administration and defence(c)	1 314	587	97	42	5	10 649	3
Education, health and community services	^ 2 325	3 623	^ 11	^ 112	^ 12	^ 16 545	^ 4
Other services(d)	*4 551	**6 181	^ 41	^ 85	*19	*27 568	*7
<b>Total(e)</b>	<b>39 727</b>	<b>^ 66 015</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>^ 302</b>	<b>384 335</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total (TJ equivalent)(e)</b>	<b>143 017</b>	<b>^ 66 015</b>	<b>113 175</b>	<b>54 310</b>	<b>7 761</b>	<b>384 335</b>	<b>100</b>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

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

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Excludes AGRICULTURE (ANZSIC Subdivision 01).

(b) Excludes WATER, AIR AND SPACE TRANSPORT (ANZSIC Subdivisions 63 and 64).

(c) Excludes foreign government representation.

(d) Includes ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES and PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES.

(e) Components may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: ABS unpublished data and *Detailed Energy Statistics, Australia, 2001–02* (cat. no. 4648.0.55.001).

**9.16****LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE—2002–03** .....

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Current expenses</i>	<i>Capital expenditure</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
.....			
<b>Environment protection</b>			
Waste water	363.2	247.2	132.6
Solid waste	579.6	509.0	39.0
Biodiversity and habitat	28.4	48.8	14.1
Soil resources	*2.5	4.9	^ 0.7
Cultural heritage	5.2	7.4	1.5
Other	17.6	22.1	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>996.6</b>	<b>839.4</b>	<b>193.1</b>
<b>Natural resource management</b>			
Water supply	290.4	162.4	100.9
Land management	128.2	315.1	79.0
Other	^ 14.9	16.8	^ 1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>433.5</b>	<b>494.3</b>	<b>181.5</b>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

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

Source: *Environment Expenditure, Local Government, Australia, 2002–03* (cat. no. 4611.0).

**9.17****HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT, People's views and practices .....**

	NSW		AUSTRALIA	
	March 2000	March 2003	March 2000	March 2003
	%	%	%	%
Households that recycle waste	93.6	94.5	94.2	95.4
Households that re-use waste	75.8	79.5	80.5	82.8
Households that are not recycling and/or re-using waste	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.4
Most common method/s used to recycle/re-use(a)				
Collection from house	85.9	88.8	83.4	86.6
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	68.6	67.2	68.9	65.8
Compost or mulch	46.2	45.0	52.3	49.6
Re-use within household	79.0	82.6	83.1	84.9
Most common reason/s for not recycling and/or re-using waste				
Did not use any or enough of materials to warrant recycling/not appropriate	71.8	75.1	72.8	74.2
No service/facilities provided	20.5	19.9	16.1	15.9
No storage area in dwelling/yard	8.1	7.0	6.6	6.7
Not interested/too much effort	13.0	11.6	13.4	13.1
<b>Total households ('000)</b>	<b>2 437.5</b>	<b>2 512.5</b>	<b>7 292.6</b>	<b>7 605.2</b>

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used waste.

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

## 9.18 ENVIRONMENT, Data sources .....

<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Summary indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
<i>Agricultural Commodities, Australia</i> (cat. no. 7121.0)	8	..
<i>Australia's State of the Forests Report</i>	9–10	9.7
Bureau of Meteorology	4–5; 13	9.3–9.4
Department of Environment and Conservation, <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery in NSW—A Progress Report, 2004</i>	22–24	9.14
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, <i>Public Register of Clearing Applications under the Native Conservaton Act 1997</i>	11	9.6
<i>Detailed Energy Statistics, Australia, 2001–02</i> (cat. no. 4648.0.55.001)	18–21	9.15
<i>Environment Expenditure, Local Government, Australia, 2002–03</i> (cat. no. 4611.0)	26–30	9.16
<i>Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2003</i> (cat. no. 4602.0)	25	9.17
Geoscience Australia, <i>National Public and Aboriginal Lands Database, 2002</i>	..	9.5
<i>New South Wales Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990, 1995 and 2002</i> , Australian Greenhouse Office	..	9.10–9.11
<i>Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002</i> (cat. no. 4615.0)	12	9.8
Schedules 1 and 2: <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> No. 101, and Schedules 4 and 5: <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> No. 38	1–3	9.2
<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery in NSW—A Progress Report, 2004</i> , Department of Environment and Conservation	6–7	9.9
<i>Water Account, Australia, 2000–01</i> (cat. no. 4610.0)	14–17	9.12–9.13
.. not applicable		



## CHAPTER 10

## REGIONAL STATISTICS .....

### SUMMARY

In recent years ABS has put an increased emphasis on improving access to regional statistics. Regional statistics tell us something about the local communities we live in, and are important to governments in planning the delivery of services. The indicators presented in this chapter address some issues of interest to regions including population growth and decline, cultural diversity, and some indicators of relative advantage and disadvantage.

The ABS produces a diverse range of regional statistics products, including the *ABS National Regional Profile* <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>, and the more detailed *ABS NSW Regional Profile* (available by contacting the ABS Information Service detailed at the end of this publication).

**10.1****REGIONAL STATISTICS (a), Summary table**

<i>Local Government Area/Statistical Division</i>	<i>1. Estimated resident population 2003</i>	<i>2. Average annual growth rate 1998–2003</i>	<i>3. Speaks a language other than English at home 2001(b)</i>	<i>4. Persons aged 15–19 years in education or training 2001(b)(c)</i>	<i>5. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent 2001(b)(d)</i>	<i>6. Persons aged 15 years and over receiving government income support 2002(e)(f)</i>	<i>7. SEIFA index of advantage/ disadvantage 2001</i>
	'000	%	%	%	no.	%	no.
Albury (C)	44 659	0.8	3.9	76.3	1 670	31.0	978
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	24 657	–0.4	4.2	86.1	837	28.4	1 019
Ashfield (A)	40 298	–0.4	43.5	84.5	630	25.7	1 084
Auburn (A)	61 082	1.4	65.4	81.7	3 496	34.1	948
Ballina (A)	39 239	1.8	2.1	78.6	1 512	36.2	967
Balranald (A)	2 759	–1.2	7.6	58.7	91	28.0	923
Bankstown (C)	174 390	0.9	46.2	77.0	8 236	33.0	972
Barraba (A)	2 204	–1.1	1.4	67.5	101	47.9	890
Bathurst (C)	31 214	1.1	3.3	80.9	1 146	26.9	993
Baulkham Hills (A)	154 388	3.4	20.6	86.2	1 610	14.1	1 143
Bega Valley (A)	31 477	1.6	2.5	76.5	1 199	36.2	945
Bellingen (A)	12 777	0.3	2.3	79.0	774	46.1	929
Berrigan (A)	8 156	–0.2	1.9	79.4	150	31.1	945
Bingara (A)	2 041	–0.4	0.9	65.1	89	48.6	879
Blacktown (C)	273 077	1.8	28.9	71.7	14 159	27.9	978
Bland (A)	6 598	–0.1	0.7	75.6	187	30.6	935
Blayney (A)	6 645	0.5	1.1	76.7	256	31.9	936
Blue Mountains (C)	77 415	0.5	4.6	79.0	1 667	25.1	1 073
Bogan (A)	3 114	–1.0	0.5	65.1	166	29.5	917
Bombala (A)	2 570	–2.4	1.9	72.4	77	33.7	929
Boorowa (A)	2 447	–0.3	1.0	76.3	85	36.2	942
Botany Bay (C)	37 446	0.4	45.5	76.6	887	25.5	985
Bourke (A)	3 935	—	2.0	47.0	203	31.3	959
Brewarrina (A)	2 145	–0.1	1.3	31.4	159	37.0	907
Broken Hill (C)	20 651	–1.0	1.9	67.9	1 189	47.3	910
Burwood (A)	30 806	0.7	52.7	87.4	680	24.6	1 061
Byron (A)	30 383	1.7	4.3	75.9	1 529	43.1	969
Cabonne (A)	12 610	0.4	1.2	76.4	318	30.0	961
Camden (A)	49 416	5.4	8.5	73.0	1 085	16.9	1 043
Campbelltown (C)	150 483	0.2	19.4	72.2	9 425	27.3	969
Canada Bay (A)	64 626	2.1	30.3	82.8	730	19.0	1 112
Canterbury (C)	135 477	–0.3	62.2	80.4	6 501	32.0	965
Carrathool (A)	3 317	0.6	2.0	50.0	62	25.1	936
Central Darling (A)	2 390	–0.7	1.9	35.8	161	38.3	891
Cessnock (C)	47 809	0.6	1.6	67.1	2 691	39.1	904
Cobar (A)	5 072	–1.8	1.5	65.1	208	24.7	961
Coffs Harbour (C)	64 005	1.5	3.8	75.7	3 270	41.5	942
Conargo (A)	1 805	–0.9	1.4	65.8	24	29.0	990
Coolah (A)	3 904	0.1	1.8	72.4	207	36.2	924
Coolamon (A)	4 101	0.3	0.6	75.0	181	30.6	935
Cooma-Monaro (A)	9 490	–0.2	6.4	80.2	291	28.2	979
Coonabarabran (A)	6 756	–0.4	1.6	81.6	351	40.3	919
Coonamble (A)	4 755	–0.7	1.1	61.3	297	34.4	910
Cootamundra (A)	7 602	–0.2	1.0	72.3	332	35.4	926
Copmanhurst (A)	4 624	1.4	1.2	79.2	265	48.0	915
Corowa (A)	8 596	0.2	1.3	73.9	167	30.5	939
Cowra (A)	13 099	0.6	2.1	67.4	553	36.4	923
Crookwell (A)	4 336	–0.6	0.8	74.9	114	29.8	944
Culcairn (A)	4 023	–0.7	1.3	85.2	157	31.5	918

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on ASGC 2002.

(b) Excludes overseas visitors.

(c) Rate excludes persons whose attendance was not stated.

(d) Includes 'Unemployed' and 'Not in the labour force'.

(e) For the pay period closest to 30 June 2002, expressed as a proportion of the population aged 15 years and over at 30 June 2002.

(f) People receiving more than one payment type are only counted once by using the main payment type. Payments excluded are Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B.

**10.1**REGIONAL STATISTICS (a), Summary table *continued*

Local Government Area/Statistical Division	1. Estimated resident population 2003	2. Average annual growth rate 1998–2003	3. Speaks a language other than English at home 2001(b)	4. Persons aged 15–19 years in education or training 2001(b)(c)	5. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent 2001(b)(d)	6. Persons aged 15 years and over receiving government income support 2002(e)(f)	7. SEIFA index of advantage/ disadvantage 2001
	'000	%	%	%	no.	%	no.
Deniliquin (A)	8 274	0.1	1.6	66.7	327	29.2	947
Dubbo (C)	38 909	0.9	1.9	68.9	1 823	29.0	973
Dungog (A)	8 421	0.9	1.1	75.5	337	30.4	948
Eurobodalla (A)	35 267	2.1	3.7	72.0	1 616	45.2	928
Evans (A)	5 381	0.2	1.5	81.0	147	27.1	998
Fairfield (C)	188 329	—	66.0	79.9	12 618	37.3	915
Forbes (A)	10 091	–0.4	1.2	75.5	411	31.5	934
Gilgandra (A)	4 736	–0.5	2.6	73.8	232	36.7	919
Glen Innes (A)	5 983	–0.5	1.2	69.5	276	40.7	911
Gloucester (A)	4 907	–0.3	0.9	76.6	202	37.1	921
Gosford (C)	162 419	1.1	3.9	73.8	5 034	30.3	1 009
Goulburn (C)	21 253	–0.1	2.4	69.7	875	31.7	956
Grafton (C)	17 226	—	1.2	70.9	953	39.0	916
Greater Taree (C)	45 761	0.9	1.7	73.1	2 570	44.4	913
Great Lakes (A)	33 553	2.1	1.8	74.4	1 349	45.1	918
Griffith (C)	24 758	1.6	20.2	63.6	1 003	25.8	952
Gundagai (A)	3 773	–0.2	1.0	70.0	98	32.7	922
Gunnedah (A)	12 370	–0.8	1.2	73.4	689	36.0	923
Gunning (A)	2 339	—	2.2	75.4	45	19.2	1 031
Guyra (A)	4 453	0.3	0.8	71.0	250	37.4	903
Harden (A)	3 802	–0.4	1.6	69.1	145	37.4	915
Hastings (A)(g)	68 423	2.5	1.8	75.6	2 756	41.8	945
Hawkesbury (C)	63 655	1.0	5.1	70.6	1 844	20.1	1 017
Hay (A)	3 577	–0.8	3.0	59.1	121	25.8	929
Holbrook (A)	2 467	–1.1	0.8	76.0	52	22.9	948
Holroyd (C)	90 470	1.1	39.6	75.3	3 592	30.3	995
Hornsby (A)	155 862	1.0	20.5	87.0	1 873	14.3	1 143
Hume (A)	7 995	1.9	1.4	79.7	170	26.6	992
Hunter's Hill (A)	13 682	1.4	16.9	93.8	133	15.1	1 176
Hurstville (C)	75 177	1.2	37.8	83.5	1 601	25.2	1 043
Inverell (A)	15 768	0.3	1.3	68.9	785	39.4	909
Jerilderie (A)	1 892	–0.3	2.6	78.8	41	22.1	969
Junee (A)	5 887	0.1	1.1	71.2	241	29.5	925
Kempsey (A)	27 831	0.9	1.6	71.6	2 035	48.6	887
Kiama (A)	20 240	1.4	3.2	83.9	451	25.7	1 045
Kogarah (A)	53 737	1.4	38.1	85.6	851	21.4	1 080
Ku-ring-gai (A)	108 684	0.6	15.9	92.5	948	10.0	1 213
Kyogle (A)	9 666	–0.5	1.9	76.2	677	46.1	897
Lachlan (A)	7 472	–0.2	1.2	69.6	358	31.8	931
Lake Macquarie (C)	189 017	0.9	3.3	74.2	7 347	36.1	971
Lane Cove (A)	32 248	0.4	17.9	88.1	217	11.9	1 197
Leeton (A)	12 009	1.0	6.8	76.8	366	27.6	949
Leichhardt (A)	64 810	1.0	15.6	78.7	956	19.1	1 159
Lismore (C)	43 015	–0.1	3.5	76.8	2 140	41.5	951
Lithgow (C)	20 447	0.6	2.4	73.6	1 025	37.7	927
Liverpool (C)	165 533	3.7	43.7	74.5	8 190	28.6	978
Lockhart (A)	3 541	–0.1	0.8	77.9	107	28.8	948
Macleay (A)	17 620	1.6	1.5	77.3	817	44.9	908
Maitland (C)	58 900	2.1	2.3	73.3	2 740	33.9	958

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on ASGC 2002.

(b) Excludes overseas visitors.

(c) Rate excludes persons whose attendance was not stated.

(d) Includes 'Unemployed' and 'Not in the labour force'.

(e) For the pay period closest to 30 June 2002, expressed as a proportion of the population aged 15 years and over at 30 June 2002.

(f) People receiving more than one payment type are only counted once by using the main payment type. Payments excluded are

Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B.

(g) Includes Lord Howe Island Statistical Local Area.

**10.1**REGIONAL STATISTICS (a), Summary table *continued*

Local Government Area/Statistical Division	1. Estimated resident population 2003	2. Average annual growth rate 1998–2003	3. Speaks a language other than English at home 2001(b)	4. Persons aged 15–19 years in education or training 2001(b)(c)	5. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent 2001(b)(d)	6. Persons aged 15 years and over receiving government income support 2002(e)(f)	7. SEIFA index of advantage/ disadvantage 2001
	'000	%	%	%	no.	%	no.
Manilla (A)	3 273	–0.5	1.0	72.6	168	43.2	885
Manly (A)	38 841	0.5	9.7	82.4	332	12.7	1 172
Marrickville (A)	75 937	–0.5	38.6	77.5	2 010	27.0	1 068
Merriwa (A)	2 334	–0.5	1.1	68.9	90	31.4	905
Moree Plains (A)	16 141	0.5	2.5	53.4	782	26.3	945
Mosman (A)	28 155	0.4	9.6	89.7	235	8.1	1 231
Mudgee (A)	18 445	0.7	2.7	70.3	794	34.2	935
Mulwaree (A)	7 240	3.1	3.3	74.3	123	25.7	974
Murray (A)	6 467	2.5	1.4	69.8	159	28.9	954
Murrumbidgee (A)	2 643	0.4	2.0	59.4	53	21.6	937
Murrumbidgee (A)	2 159	–0.5	1.3	70.1	75	34.1	903
Muswellbrook (A)	15 280	–0.2	1.6	71.0	714	27.4	949
Nambucca (A)	18 128	—	1.8	75.6	1 293	52.0	889
Narrabri (A)	14 373	—	1.2	66.4	585	28.2	945
Narrandera (A)	6 634	–0.9	1.8	69.0	248	32.6	931
Narromine (A)	7 036	0.4	1.0	69.2	326	29.3	926
Newcastle (C)	144 273	0.8	7.1	74.6	4 978	37.3	985
North Sydney (A)	59 999	0.8	14.7	83.4	307	9.5	1 227
Nundle (A)	1 317	–0.6	1.7	71.6	41	30.1	918
Oberon (A)	5 082	1.3	3.3	77.1	190	26.5	941
Orange (C)	37 500	1.0	3.4	74.8	1 514	30.2	974
Parkes (A)	15 061	–0.1	1.4	71.2	691	34.3	933
Parramatta (C)	148 912	0.7	38.6	79.3	5 729	26.0	1 031
Parry (A)	12 844	0.7	1.2	76.6	437	34.6	952
Penrith (C)	178 107	0.8	13.1	69.7	6 481	22.8	997
Pittwater (A)	56 789	0.4	6.6	81.7	526	13.8	1 127
Port Stephens (A)	61 336	2.2	2.6	71.2	2 671	35.5	952
Pristine Waters (A)	11 090	0.4	1.8	77.7	827	48.5	888
Queanbeyan (C)	34 370	3.3	13.9	68.3	907	21.7	1 021
Quirindi (A)	4 947	—	0.9	74.2	168	31.2	934
Randwick (C)	125 905	0.3	28.8	85.3	1 734	19.8	1 108
Richmond Valley (A)	20 896	–0.1	1.5	69.8	1 371	40.1	885
Rockdale (C)	94 089	0.9	48.5	80.9	2 686	26.6	1 013
Ryde (C)	99 436	0.4	32.8	85.8	1 469	20.2	1 102
Rylstone (A)	3 828	–0.2	2.9	72.8	220	46.8	903
Scone (A)	9 873	–0.3	0.9	68.8	268	27.1	955
Severn (A)	2 853	–0.8	1.7	75.8	105	44.1	927
Shellharbour (C)	61 527	1.8	11.8	71.1	2 658	34.5	943
Shoalhaven (C)	90 615	2.0	3.1	73.7	4 093	40.8	937
Singleton (A)	21 713	1.0	1.4	67.0	714	21.7	985
Snowy River (A)	7 322	2.1	5.6	72.2	71	18.8	1 053
South Sydney (C)	94 602	2.6	21.8	80.7	1 324	23.8	1 124
Strathfield (A)	30 199	1.4	53.7	89.9	742	21.3	1 082
Sutherland Shire (A)	214 933	0.6	10.2	81.8	2 804	17.2	1 093
Sydney (C)	32 903	9.4	27.0	87.5	301	12.2	1 138
Tallaganda (A)	2 832	1.6	2.7	77.0	69	28.7	976
Tamworth (C)	37 094	0.8	1.8	74.0	1 710	32.4	956
Temora (A)	6 302	0.7	0.7	77.7	255	32.6	921
Tenterfield (A)	6 800	0.1	1.6	69.9	391	41.8	897

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on ASGC 2002.

(b) Excludes overseas visitors.

(c) Rate excludes persons whose attendance was not stated.

(d) Includes 'Unemployed' and 'Not in the labour force'.

(e) For the pay period closest to 30 June 2002, expressed as a proportion of the population aged 15 years and over at 30 June 2002.

(f) People receiving more than one payment type are only counted once by using the main payment type. Payments excluded are Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B.

**10.1**REGIONAL STATISTICS (a), Summary table *continued*

Local Government Area/Statistical Division	1. Estimated resident population 2003	2. Average annual growth rate 1998–2003	3. Speaks a language other than English at home 2001(b)	4. Persons aged 15–19 years in education or training 2001(b)(c)	5. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent 2001(b)(d)	6. Persons aged 15 years and over receiving government income support 2002(e)(f)	7. SEIFA index of advantage/ disadvantage 2001
	'000	%	%	%	no.	%	no.
Tumbarumba (A)	3 658	–1.0	1.8	71.9	84	27.1	925
Tumut (A)	11 547	0.4	2.7	66.5	424	30.3	925
Tweed (A)	78 195	2.4	2.8	70.4	3 571	44.9	925
Uralla (A)	6 021	0.1	1.7	79.0	265	32.2	957
Urana (A)	1 413	–1.5	0.8	71.4	31	30.4	922
Wagga Wagga (C)	57 205	0.1	2.6	75.2	2 000	27.0	987
Wakool (A)	4 853	–0.1	2.3	73.6	114	29.3	942
Walcha (A)	3 285	–0.1	1.7	72.5	118	29.1	941
Walgett (A)	8 201	–0.5	6.3	45.8	511	42.5	896
Warren (A)	3 300	–0.5	0.3	58.5	111	28.4	936
Warringham (A)	137 555	0.8	14.4	81.0	1 438	16.0	1 106
Waverley (A)	61 556	–0.6	19.5	84.0	638	16.3	1 155
Weddin (A)	3 812	–0.4	0.7	75.8	133	37.0	936
Wellington (A)	8 708	–0.5	1.3	67.7	605	42.8	912
Wentworth (A)	7 213	—	3.9	67.4	265	38.5	932
Willoughby (C)	63 126	2.1	27.8	87.7	748	12.3	1 174
Wingecarribee (A)	43 922	2.1	4.2	78.6	1 220	26.0	1 014
Wollondilly (A)	39 815	2.0	5.1	73.3	1 053	22.5	1 003
Wollongong (C)	191 467	0.6	17.3	77.8	6 536	34.2	992
Woollahra (A)	53 985	0.4	13.2	90.4	443	10.1	1 223
Wyong (A)	140 189	2.2	3.2	68.2	6 432	38.8	938
Yallaro (A)	3 183	–0.7	1.2	67.1	120	35.5	919
Yarrowlumla (A)	11 036	2.5	5.7	83.7	171	17.5	1 109
Yass (A)	10 791	2.3	2.2	77.5	282	23.8	1 021
Young (A)	11 894	0.6	2.4	64.4	533	35.6	928
Unincorporated NSW	1 189	—	4.4	na	18	na	965
Sydney SD	4 198 543	1.1	27.6	79.2	124 395	23.3	1 051
Hunter SD	599 575	1.1	3.6	72.9	24 176	35.9	961
Illawarra SD	407 771	1.3	11.3	76.3	14 958	34.4	978
Richmond-Tweed SD	221 394	1.3	2.8	74.3	10 800	42.0	939
Mid-North Coast SD	287 837	1.3	2.2	74.9	15 560	44.0	923
Northern SD	179 607	0.1	1.9	74.1	7 917	33.5	946
North Western SD	119 016	0.1	2.1	67.0	5 993	33.3	940
Central West SD	178 840	0.5	2.3	75.7	7 149	31.8	954
South Eastern SD	198 466	1.6	5.0	73.0	6 603	31.3	979
Murrumbidgee SD	152 896	0.4	5.4	71.8	5 491	28.2	956
Murray SD	114 230	0.4	2.8	74.7	3 502	30.3	959
Far West SD	23 878	–0.9	1.9	63.6	1 368	46.4	909
<b>New South Wales(g)</b>	<b>6 682 053</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>227 912</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1 015</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Based on ASGC 2002.

(b) Excludes overseas visitors.

(c) Rate excludes persons whose attendance was not stated.

(d) Includes 'Unemployed' and 'Not in the labour force'.

(e) For the pay period closest to 30 June 2002, expressed as a proportion of the population aged 15 years and over at 30 June 2002.

(f) People receiving more than one payment type are only counted once by using the main payment type. Payments excluded are

Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B.

(g) Includes 'Unincorporated NSW' and 'Off-Shore Areas &amp; Migratory'.

## 10.2 REGIONAL STATISTICS, Data sources .....

<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Summary indicators</i>
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ABS Census of Population and Housing 2001	3–5; 7
ABS Estimated Resident Population	1–2
Department of Family and Community Services	6

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## ABBREVIATIONS .....

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANTA	Australian National Training Authority
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AODTS-NMDS	Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
BOTPLS	Bridging for Overseas-Trained Professionals Loan Scheme
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> -e	carbon dioxide equivalent
DEST	Australian Government Department of Education, Science and Training
DIPNR	New South Wales Government Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources
ERP	estimated resident population
FaCS	Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services
FTE	full-time equivalent
GP	General Medical Practitioner
GSP	gross state product
GWh	gigawatt hour
GWP	global warming potential
ha	hectare
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HOIST	Health Outcomes Information Statistical Toolkit
incl.	including
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
kg	kilogram
kL	kilolitre
LBOTE	Language Background Other Than English
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
ML	megalitre
Mt	megatonne
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.f.d.	not further defined
N <sub>2</sub> O	nitrous oxide
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research

<b>NOM</b>	net overseas migration
<b>NPAL</b>	National Public and Aboriginal Lands
<b>NSW</b>	New South Wales
<b>NT</b>	Northern Territory
<b>NVC</b>	Native Vegetation Conservation
<b>PELS</b>	Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme
<b>PHIAC</b>	Private Health Insurance Administration Council
<b>PSI</b>	principal source of income
<b>RPI</b>	regional pollution index
<b>RSE</b>	relative standard error
<b>RTA</b>	Roads and Traffic Authority, New South Wales
<b>SAAP</b>	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
<b>SAR</b>	Special Administrative Region
<b>SD</b>	statistical division
<b>SEIFA</b>	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
<b>SSD</b>	statistical subdivision
<b>TAFE</b>	Technical and Further Education
<b>TJ</b>	terajoule
<b>VET</b>	vocational education and training
<b>°C</b>	degrees Celsius
<b>µg/dL</b>	micrograms per decilitre

## GLOSSARY .....

<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) region</b>	An ATSIC region is a legally prescribed area for the purposes of administration by ATSIC and the Torres Strait Regional Authority. ATSIC regions can cross state or territory borders. For example, the ATSIC region of Queanbeyan crosses the borders of NSW, the ACT and Jervis Bay Territory (which is part of Other Territories). <i>Reference: Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians</i> (cat. no. 4705.0).
<b>ABSTUDY</b>	ABSTUDY payment consists of a fortnightly living allowance as well as additional components paid to indigenous students to assist with the costs associated with attending school. <i>Reference: Centrelink.</i>
<b>Age-specific death rate</b>	The number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given. <i>Reference: Deaths, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3302.0).
<b>Age-specific fertility rate</b>	The number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given. <i>Reference: Births, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3301.0).
<b>Alcohol risk level</b>	Risk levels were determined by the estimated average daily alcohol consumption in the 7 days prior to interview. Average daily consumption in the previous 7 days was estimated using two components: the number of days on which the respondent reported consuming alcohol in the previous week; and, the quantity consumed on the three most recent days on which they consumed alcohol in the past week. Risk levels are based on the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) risk levels for harm in the long term. <i>Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (cat. no. 4364.0).
<b>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)</b>	A classification of businesses by type of activity. <i>Reference: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993</i> (cat. no. 1292.0).
<b>Apparent retention rate</b>	This is the number of school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling or Year 10). In this publication, apparent retention rates are generally calculated for full-time school students who continued to Year 12 of secondary schooling. <i>Reference: Schools, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4221.0).
<b>Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme (AIC)</b>	A family payment for those with children attending primary, secondary education, or have an under 16 year old tertiary student who cannot go to an appropriate government school because of distance constraints. <i>Reference: Centrelink.</i>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>	The average annual growth rate, $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula: $\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\right] \times 100$ <p>where <math>P_0</math> is the population at the start of the period, <math>P_n</math> is the population at the end of the period and <math>n</math> is the length of the period between <math>P_n</math> and <math>P_0</math> in years. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).</p>
<b>Austudy</b>	Austudy payments provide financial help to those who are aged 25 years or more who are studying full-time. <i>Reference: Centrelink.</i>

<b>Australia's Register of the National Estate</b>	Australia's national register of places of natural, historical and indigenous significance. <i>Reference: Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> , Bureau of Rural Sciences.
<b>Average loan</b>	The average loan series is calculated using the total value of lending commitments per month and the total number of dwellings financed per month. The average loan series does not necessarily represent the average loan size per dwelling. <i>Reference: Housing Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5609.0).
<b>Average takings per room night occupied</b>	The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period. <i>Reference: Tourist Accommodation, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8635.0).
<b>Balancing item</b>	Calculated as the residual of Gross State Product (GSP) less state final demand less international trade in exports of goods and services, plus international trade in imports of goods and services. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and a statistical discrepancy. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0).
<b>Birth</b>	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat. <i>Reference: Births, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3301.0).
<b>Blended family</b>	A couple family containing two or more children aged 0–17 years, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either member of the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4442.0).
<b>Body Mass Index (BMI)</b>	A measure calculated from self-reported height and weight data. The formula is weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). To produce a measure of the prevalence of overweight or obesity in adults, BMI values are grouped in a way which allows categories to be reported against NHMRC guidelines. <i>Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (cat. no. 4364.0).
<b>Bond/recognizance</b>	<p>There are several different types of bonds which may be imposed by a court. Generally speaking they all require the offender to be 'of good behaviour' for a certain length of time and may impose other conditions as well. Common conditions include that the offender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ report to the Probation and Parole Service on a regular basis (bond with supervision);</li> <li>■ attend alcohol counselling;</li> <li>■ reside in a certain area.</li> </ul> <p><i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i>, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.</p>
<b>Bridging data</b>	Data produced taking into account the quantification of differences in the scope of (usually) consecutive survey population characteristics, thus enabling serial analysis of selected data items. <i>Reference: Australian Industry</i> (cat. no. 8155.0).
<b>Care and protection order</b>	<p>Care and protection orders can be grouped into four categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ guardianship orders involves the transfer of legal guardianship to an authorised department or to an individual</li> <li>■ custody orders refer to a third party being responsible for the day-to-day requirements of the child while the parent retains guardianship</li> <li>■ supervisory orders require authorised departments to supervise the level of care provided to the child</li> <li>■ interim and temporary orders provide for a limited period of supervision and/or placement of a child.</li> </ul> <p><i>Reference: Child protection Australia 2003–04</i>, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.</p>

<b>Carer</b>	A person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long-term conditions, or older persons (i.e. aged 60 years and over). The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. <i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4430.0).
<b>Casualty</b>	Any person killed or injured as a result of a crash. <i>Reference: Road Traffic Accidents, 2003</i> , Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.
<b>Chain volume measures</b>	Estimates that exclude the direct effects of changes in prices. Unlike current measure estimates, they take account of changes to price relativities that occur from one year to the next. Annually re-weighted chain volume indexes are referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0).
<b>Civilian population aged 15 years and over</b>	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia. <i>Reference: Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6202.0).
<b>Closed drug treatment episodes</b>	Refers to a period of contact, with defined dates of commencement and cessation, between a client and a treatment agency. <i>Reference: Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in NSW, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS) October 2004</i> , Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
<b>Community-based corrections</b>	This refers to the community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions, which principally involve the provision of one or more of the following activities: supervision, programs or community work. <i>Reference: Corrective Services, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4512.0).
<b>Community Aged Care Packages</b>	A Commonwealth-funded program designed to provide assistance to enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community. <i>Reference: Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2004</i> , Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
<b>Community health</b>	Non-residential health services offered by public or registered non-profit establishments to patients/clients, in an integrated and coordinated manner in a community setting, or the coordination of health services elsewhere in the community. <i>Reference: Health Expenditure Australia 2002–03</i> , Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
<b>Community Service Order</b>	The offender is ordered to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid community service work. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	The reduction in the value of fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not taken into account. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0).
<b>Control order</b>	Includes fixed term, minimum and additional term with Department of Juvenile Justice supervision, minimum and additional term with other supervision and minimum and additional term with no supervision. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>Convicted ex parte</b>	Includes cases where the accused either: (i) pleaded guilty and was convicted in his/her absence; or (ii) failed to appear, was convicted by the court on the evidence presented and a conviction warrant issued by the court for the offender in order to impose a penalty. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

<b>Core activity limitation</b>	<p>A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of the core activities (communication, mobility or self care). There are four levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ profound: the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core-activity task</li> <li>■ severe: the person sometimes needs help with a core-activity task; or has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or can communicate more easily using non-spoken forms of communication</li> <li>■ moderate: the person needs no help but has difficulty with a core activity task</li> <li>■ mild: the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but uses aids and equipment; or cannot easily walk 200 metres or up and down stairs without a handrail or easily bend to pick up an object from the floor or has difficulty using public transport.</li> </ul> <p><i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (cat. no. 4430.0).</i></p>
<b>Couple family</b>	<p>A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals. A couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia (cat. no. 4442.0).</i></p>
<b>Crude divorce rate</b>	<p>The number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. <i>Reference: Divorces, Australia (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001).</i></p>
<b>Crude marriage rate</b>	<p>The number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. <i>Reference: Marriages, Australia (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001).</i></p>
<b>Current prices</b>	<p>Estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates. For example, estimates for 2003–04 are valued using 2003–04 prices. This contrasts to chain volume measures where the prices used in valuation refer to the prices of a previous period. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).</i></p>
<b>De facto marriage</b>	<p>The relationship between two people who live together in a consensual union who are not registered as married to each other. A de facto marriage may exist between a couple of the opposite sex or of the same sex. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia (cat. no. 4442.0).</i></p>
<b>Death</b>	<p>For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. <i>Reference: Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).</i></p>
<b>Dependent child</b>	<p>An individual who is either a child aged under 15 years or a child aged 15–24 years who is a full-time dependent student. To be regarded as a child the individual cannot have a partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia (cat. no. 4442.0).</i></p>
<b>Disability</b>	<p>A limitation, restriction or impairment which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. <i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (cat. no. 4430.0).</i></p>
<b>Disposable income</b>	<p>Gross income after income tax and the Medicare levy are deducted and family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink is added. Disposable income is sometimes referred to as net income. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6523.0).</i></p>
<b>Drug-induced deaths</b>	<p>Any death where the underlying cause of death was due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An acute episode of poisoning or toxicity to drugs. Included are deaths from accidental overdoses due to misuse of drugs, intentional self-harm, assault and deaths undetermined as to intent.</li> <li>■ An acute condition caused by drug use where the deceased person was identified as drug dependent.</li> </ul>

<b>Drug-induced deaths</b> <i>continued</i>	The term 'drug' refers to substances classified as drugs, medicaments or biological substances under ICD-10 guidelines. These drugs may be used for medicinal or therapeutic purposes, or to produce a psychoactive effect. The term excludes alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents (e.g. petrol). <i>Reference: Information paper: Drug-Induced Deaths — A Guide to ABS Causes of Death Data</i> (cat. no. 4809.055.001).
<b>Duration of imprisonment</b>	Average duration of imprisonment is the mean length of time in months of the non-parole period imposed on the principal offence. As imprisonment is the most serious penalty which can be imposed, the data includes all charges where an imprisonment penalty was imposed. Sentences of cumulative imprisonment are excluded, in which case, only the penalty for the principal offence is shown. The calculation of the average duration of imprisonment does not include sentences of life imprisonment. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>Employed</b>	All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or</li> <li>■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or</li> <li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work; or</li> <li>■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm but were not at work.</li> </ul> <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (cat. no. 6105.0).
<b>Employment restriction</b>	An employment restriction is determined for persons with one or more disabilities if because of their disability they are: permanently unable to work; or are restricted in the type of work they can do; or need at least one day a week off work on average, or are restricted in the number of hours they can work; or require an employer to provide special equipment, or modify the work environment, or make special arrangements; or need to be given ongoing assistance or supervision; or require assistance from a disability job placement program; or would find it difficult to change jobs or get a preferred job. <i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4430.0).
<b>Endangered ecological communities</b>	An ecological community is eligible to be listed as an endangered ecological community if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival cease to operate, or;</li> <li>(b) it might already be extinct.</li> </ul> <i>Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i>
<b>Endangered species</b>	A species is eligible to be listed as an endangered species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate, or;</li> <li>(b) its numbers have been reduced to such a critical level, or its habitats have been so drastically reduced, that it is in immediate danger of extinction, or;</li> <li>(c) it might already be extinct, but is not presumed extinct.</li> </ul> <i>Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i>
<b>Endangered populations</b>	A population is eligible to be listed as an endangered population if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it is facing a high risk of becoming extinct in nature in NSW and it is of conservation value at the State or regional level. The intention of the criteria is to exclude from listing isolated populations of limited conservation value. <i>Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i>

<b>Equivalised disposable household income</b>	Disposable household income adjusted using an equivalence scale. For a lone person household it is equal to disposable household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the disposable household income that would need to be received by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic well-being as the household in question. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).
<b>Established dwelling</b>	Is a dwelling that has been completed for 12 months or more prior to the lodgement of a loan application, or has been previously occupied. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5671.0).
<b>Estimated Resident Population (ERP)</b>	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).
<b>Exercise level</b>	Based on frequency, intensity (i.e. walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) and duration of exercise (for recreation, sport or fitness) in the two weeks prior to interview. From these components, an exercise score was derived using factors to represent the intensity of the exercise. Scores were grouped for output as Sedentary (includes no exercise), Low, Moderate, or High. <i>Reference: ABS National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2001</i> (cat. no. 4364.0).
<b>Family</b>	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4442.0).
<b>Family day care</b>	A type of formal care offered in private homes by registered carers, available for a full day or part day to children of all ages. <i>Reference: Child Care, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4402.0).
<b>Fetal death</b>	A fetal death is the delivery of a child, who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see perinatal death). <i>Reference: Causes of Death, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3303.0).
<b>Final consumption expenditure (general government)</b>	Net expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public corporations, which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0).
<b>Final consumption expenditure (households)</b>	Net expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes expenditures by unincorporated businesses and expenditures on assets by non-profit institutions (included in gross fixed capital formation). <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0).
<b>Finance commitment</b>	A firm offer of finance which either has been, or is normally expected to be, accepted. Commitments accepted and cancelled in the same month are included. Commitments to non-residents are excluded. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5671.0).
<b>Finance lease</b>	Refers to the leasing or hiring of tangible assets under an agreement, other than a hire purchase agreement, which substantially transfers from the lessor to the lessee all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without transferring the legal ownership. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5671.0).
<b>Fixed loans</b>	A commitment for a fixed amount for a fixed period for a specific purpose. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5671.0).

<b>Forestry reserve</b>	Public lands managed and controlled by state or territory forestry services in accordance with forestry acts and regulations. <i>Reference:</i> National Public and Aboriginal Lands (NPAL) Database, Geoscience Australia.
<b>Formal child care</b>	Regulated care away from the child's home. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Child Care, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4402.0).
<b>Formal reserves</b>	Nature conservation reserves and reserves meeting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) categories as defined by the <i>IUCN Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas (1994)</i> . <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> , Bureau of Rural Sciences.
<b>Free-standing day hospital facilities</b>	These provide investigation and treatment for acute conditions on a day-only basis and are approved by the Commonwealth for the purposes of basic table health insurance benefits. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Private Hospitals Australia</i> (cat. no. 4390.0).
<b>Fugitive emissions</b>	These emissions are not fully controlled, but in most cases are not accidental. Examples of fugitive emissions are leaks from gas pipelines and valves, venting and flaring of gases, methane emissions from coal seams and vapour given off by petroleum stores. <i>Reference:</i> <i>The National Greenhouse Strategy, 1998</i> , NSW Department of Environment and Heritage.
<b>Full-time equivalent (FTE)</b>	A measure of the total level of staff resources used. The FTE of a full-time staff member is equal to 1.0. The calculation of FTE for part-time staff is based on the proportion of time worked compared with that worked by full-time staff performing similar duties. Casual staff are excluded. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Schools, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4221.0).
<b>Greenhouse gas</b>	Gases that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ). In addition, the photochemically important gases—NMVOCs, oxides of nitrogen (NO <sub>x</sub> ) and carbon monoxide (CO)—are also considered. NMVOC, NO <sub>x</sub> and CO are not direct greenhouse gases. However, they contribute indirectly to the greenhouse effect by influencing the rate at which ozone and other greenhouse gases are produced and destroyed in the atmosphere. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Nationals Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 2002</i> , NSW Department of Environment and Heritage.
<b>Government income support</b>	The data have been compiled using Centrelink data on income support customers. People receiving more than one Department of Family and Community Services payment are only counted once by using the main payment type. The main payments types include: Age pension; Disability Support Pension; Newstart Allowance; Parenting Payment Single; Youth Allowance; and other pensions and allowances. Excluded are Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart, and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B. The data includes both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures. <i>Reference:</i> Department of Family and Community Services.
<b>Government pensions and allowances/Government cash benefits</b>	Regular, recurring receipts from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included here, although some may not be paid by overseas governments. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).
<b>Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA)</b>	The Transport and Population Data Centre (TPDC) defined area for core TPDC data sets. Comprises Sydney SD, Newcastle SSD and Illawarra SD. <i>Reference:</i> <i>2002 Household Travel Survey Summary Report</i> , Transport and Population Data Centre, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.

<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus GDP, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0).
<b>Gross income</b>	Regular cash receipts before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted. Excludes family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).
<b>Gross State Product (GSP)</b>	GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0).
<b>Gross value of commodities produced</b>	The value placed on commodities at the point of sale (i.e. market place). <i>Reference: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced</i> (cat. no. 7503.0).
<b>Group household</b>	A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households. <i>Reference: 2001 Census Dictionary</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Health professional</b>	Includes health professionals, other than medically qualified doctors, that might be consulted for health problems within the respondent's cultural framework. <i>Reference: National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults: Users' Guide</i> (cat. no. 4327.0).
<b>High-level residential care</b>	Care provided to residents in residential care facilities who have been classified as having a need for and are receiving a very high level of care (i.e. patients classified in RCS categories 1–4). <i>Reference: Health Expenditure Australia 2002–03</i> , Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
<b>Higher court</b>	There are two jurisdictions in the NSW Higher Courts, the Supreme Court which hears cases in Sydney and on circuit in country centres periodically, and the District Court which has a number of metropolitan and country sites. The Supreme Court deals only with the most serious matters. The District Court deals with all other matters on indictment and appeals against conviction or sentence arising from Local Court cases. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>Home detention</b>	An alternative means of serving sentences of full-time imprisonment of up to 18 months. The conditions of the Order constrain the offender's liberty to an extent that approximates confinement in minimum security custody with access to day release programs. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>Higher education student</b>	A person who has been admitted to a higher education institution and who is enrolled (either full-time, part-time or externally) in a higher education award course, an enabling course or a non-award course to be undertaken in the semester used as the reference period. <i>Reference: Students 2003: Selected Higher Education Statistics</i> , Department of Education Science and Training.
<b>Homelessness</b>	Includes 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' homelessness. Primary homelessness: people without conventional accommodation (living on the streets, in deserted buildings, improvised dwellings, under bridges, in parks etc.). Secondary homelessness: people moving between various forms of temporary shelter including friends, emergency accommodation, youth refuges, hostels and boarding houses. Tertiary homelessness: people living in single rooms in private boarding houses - without their own bathroom, kitchen, or security of tenure. <i>Reference: Counting the Homeless</i> (cat. no. 2050.0).

<b>Hospital separations</b>	The formal process whereby an inpatient leaves a hospital or other area health service facility after completing an episode of care. For example, a discharge to home, discharge to another hospital or nursing home, or death. <i>Reference: The Health of the people of New South Wales — Report of the Chief Health Officer</i> , NSW Department of Health.
<b>House price index</b>	The Established House Price index refers to detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land. The Project Home Price index refers to dwellings available for construction on a client's block of land. Price therefore relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land). <i>Reference: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities</i> (cat. no. 6416.0).
<b>Household</b>	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4442.0).
<b>Imprisonment</b>	An order requiring a person to be detained within a facility built especially for the purpose of incarceration. Includes: Life and indeterminate imprisonment, Imprisonment with determined term and Periodic detention. <i>Reference: Criminal Courts, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4513.0).
<b>In-stream water use</b>	The use of freshwater in situ, such as water use for hydro-electricity generation and aquaculture purposes is classified as in-stream use, and is included in the accounts as self-extracted water use. In-stream volumes are considered to be a type of non-consumptive use, for although these volumes are also considered to be a form of regulated discharge, an economic benefit is gained from the use of the water prior to discharge. <i>Reference: Water Account, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4610.0).
<b>Indirect standardised death rate</b>	Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. The indirect method of standardisation is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <i>Reference: Deaths, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3302.0).
<b>Industry value added (IVA)</b>	Represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is the measure of the contribution by businesses, in the selected industry, to gross domestic product. <i>Reference: Australian Industry</i> (cat. no. 8155.0).
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. <i>Reference: Deaths, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3302.0).
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. <i>Reference: Deaths, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3302.0).
<b>Informal child care</b>	Non-regulated care, arranged by a child's parent/guardian, either in the child's home or elsewhere. It may be paid or unpaid. <i>Reference: Child Care, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4402.0).
<b>Informal reserve</b>	An area reserved on non-nature conservation reserve tenure through both legislated and non-legislated means. The status of informal reserves is not secure, relying on the state or territory management agency responsible for the interpretation and application of the guidelines applicable to the area within an informal reserve. <i>Reference: Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> , Bureau of Rural Sciences.
<b>Injured</b>	A person who is injured as a result of a crash, and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. <i>Reference: Road Traffic Accidents, 2003</i> , Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

<b>Intact family</b>	A couple family containing at least one child aged 0–17 years who is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no child aged 0–17 years who is the step child of either member of the couple. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural child of either parent. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4442.0).
<b>Killed</b>	A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. <i>Reference: 2002 Household Travel Survey Summary Report</i> , Transport and Population Data Centre, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.
<b>Labour force</b>	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined. <i>Reference: Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6202.0).
<b>Labour price index</b>	Measures changes in the price of labour. Includes wages and salaries, overtime, bonuses (only in the labour price including bonuses index), annual and public holiday leave, superannuation, payroll tax and workers' compensation. <i>Reference: Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0).
<b>Land showing signs of salinity</b>	Land with dead trees, salt scalds or salt tolerant plants (e.g. sea barley grass, red weed, beadbush and samphire), land where crops and pastures are unable to be grown and land that is waterlogged for significant parts of the year. <i>Reference: Salinity on Australian Farms</i> (cat. no. 4615.0).
<b>Landlord type</b>	Renters belong to one of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ state or territory housing authority: where the household pays rent to a State or Territory housing authority or trust</li> <li>■ private landlords: where the household pays rent to a real estate agent or to another person not in the same household</li> <li>■ other: where the household pays rent to the owner/manager of a caravan park, an employer (including a government authority), a housing cooperative, a community or church group, or any other body not included elsewhere.</li> </ul> <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).
<b>Life expectancy</b>	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime. <i>Reference: Deaths, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3302.0).
<b>Linked trip</b>	A linked trip is a journey from one activity to another, ignoring changes of modes. A linked trip comprises one or more unlinked trip legs. For example, a person who lives in Parramatta may travel to work in Sydney Central Business District by train with a walk trip to and from the train. This would be counted as one linked trip from home to work. <i>Reference: 2002 Household Travel Survey Summary Report</i> , Transport and Population Data Centre, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.
<b>Literacy national benchmarks</b>	The benchmarks that underpin the reporting of student achievement describe nationally agreed minimum acceptable standards for aspects of literacy i.e. reading and writing at particular year levels. That is, they represent the minimum acceptable standard without which a student will have difficulty making sufficient progress at school. <i>Reference: National Report on Schooling in Australia</i> , Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs.
<b>Livestock slaughterings and other disposals</b>	Values are published as one figure but include two distinct components: value of livestock slaughtered and value of net exports. <i>Reference: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced</i> (cat. no. 7503.0).
<b>Local court</b>	A Lower Court level (also referred to as Magistrates' Court, Local Court or Court of Petty Sessions) which deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all the state and territory court levels. A Court of Summary Jurisdiction is presided over by a Magistrate and has jurisdiction to try and sentence matters relating to summary offences. Under some circumstances, this court level may also deal with less serious indictable offences known as 'minor indictable' or 'triable either way' offences.

<b>Local court <i>continued</i></b>	Courts of Summary Jurisdiction are also responsible for conducting preliminary(committal) hearings for indictable offences. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>Lone person</b>	A person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He or she may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4442.0); <i>2001 Census Dictionary</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Long-term arrival and departures</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia. <i>Reference: Overseas Arrival and Departures</i> (cat. no. 3401.0).
<b>Long-term health condition</b>	A disease or disorder which has lasted or is likely to last for at least six months; or a disease, disorder or event (e.g. stroke, poisoning, accident etc.) which produces an impairment or restriction which has lasted or is likely to last for at least six months. <i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4430.0).
<b>Marginally housed</b>	People in housing situations close to the minimum standard. <i>Reference: Counting the Homeless</i> (cat. no. 2050.0).
<b>Marine reserve</b>	Crown marine environments managed by state or territory or the Australian Government, reserved for the preservation of flora and fauna. <i>Reference: National Public and Aboriginal Lands (NPAL) Database</i> , Geoscience Australia.
<b>Mean income</b>	The total income received by a group of units divided by the number of units in the group. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).
<b>Median income</b>	That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).
<b>Mental disorder</b>	According to the <i>ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders</i> , a disorder implies 'the existence of a clinically recognisable set of symptoms or behaviour associated in most cases with distress and with interference with personal functions' (WHO 1992, p. 5). Most diagnoses require criteria relating to severity and duration to be met. <i>Reference: National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults: Users' Guide</i> (cat. no. 4327.0).
<b>Migration adjustment</b>	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas arrivals and departures (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).
<b>Mining reserve</b>	Crown lands held in reserves for mining. <i>Reference: National Public and Aboriginal Lands (NPAL) Database</i> , Geoscience Australia.
<b>Mode of travel</b>	Unlinked trips have only one mode and one purpose. Linked trips can comprise more than one mode so a priority mode is allocated to each trip based on a determined priority of modes. <i>Reference: 2002 Household Travel Survey Summary Report</i> , Transport and Population Data Centre, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.

<b>Multiple-use forest</b>	State forest, timber reserves and other forest areas on which a range of forest values are managed including timber harvesting, water supply, conservation of biodiversity, recreation and environmental protection. They are managed by state or territory agencies in accordance with relevant Acts and regulations. <i>Reference: Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> , Bureau of Rural Sciences.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).
<b>Nature conservation reserves</b>	Includes national parks, nature reserves, state or territory recreation areas, conservation parks, environmental parks etc. These are Crown lands reserved for specific environmental conservation purposes such as protection of wildlife, protection of a type of habitat or preservation of an area with natural features of scientific or recreational value. National parks are generally large areas of scenic or other natural significance to the general public. <i>Reference: National Public and Aboriginal Lands (NPAL) Database</i> , Geoscience Australia.
<b>Net capital expenditure</b>	The value of total capital expenditure less proceeds received from the disposal of fixed tangible assets. <i>Reference: Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8226.0).
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).
<b>Neonatal death</b>	A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of any child who, after delivery breathed or showed any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see perinatal death). <i>Reference: Causes of Death, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3303.0).
<b>New dwelling</b>	Is a dwelling that has been completed within 12 months of the lodgement of a loan application, and the borrower will be the first occupant. <i>Reference: Housing Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5609.0).
<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	Dwellings that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. <i>Reference: 2001 Census Dictionary</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Non-school qualification</b>	Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. <i>Reference: Education and Work, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6227.0).
<b>Notifiable disease</b>	Certification in an approved form of a disease listed in the Schedule 3 of <i>Notifiable Diseases of the NSW Public Health Act 1991</i> . <i>Reference: The Health of the people of New South Wales — Report of the Chief Health Officer</i> , NSW Department of Health.
<b>Numeracy national benchmarks</b>	The benchmarks that underpin the reporting of student achievement describe nationally agreed minimum acceptable standards for aspects of numeracy at grades 3, 5 and 7. They represent the minimum acceptable standard without which a student will have difficulty making sufficient progress at school. <i>Reference: National Report on Schooling in Australia</i> , Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs.

<b>Occupational diseases</b>	Includes diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment and to which employment was a contributing factor. <i>Reference: Workers Compensation Statistics, 1999–2000 to 2002–03</i> , WorkCover NSW.
<b>Offence proven (Children's Court)</b>	Proven offences include those appearances resulting in referral to drug programs, return to former custody, revoked or amended community service orders and referrals to other jurisdictions. Appearances resulting in Apprehended Violence Orders are not included. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>One parent family</b>	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually residing in the household. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4442.0).
<b>Operating profit before tax (OPBT)</b>	Profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid), i.e. total income – total expenses + change in inventories. <i>Reference: Australian Industry</i> (cat. no. 8155.0).
<b>Other health professional (OHP)</b>	Comprises: Aboriginal health worker (n.e.c.), Accredited counsellor, Acupuncturist, Alcohol and drug worker (n.e.c.), Audiologist/Audiometrist, Chemist (for advice), Chiropodist/podiatrist, Chiropractor, Dietitian/Nutritionist, Herbalist, Hypnotherapist, Naturopath, Nurse, Occupational therapist, Optician/optometrist, Osteopath, Physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, Psychologist, Social worker/welfare officer, Speech therapist/pathologist. <i>Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (cat. no. 4364.0).
<b>Other income</b>	Income other than wages and salaries, own business or partnership income and government pensions and allowances. This includes income received as a result of ownership of financial assets (interest, dividends), and of non-financial assets (rent, royalties) and other regular receipts from sources such as superannuation, child support, workers' compensation and scholarships. Income from rent is net of operating expenses and depreciation and may be negative when these are greater than gross receipts. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).
<b>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)</b>	Refers to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted). <i>Reference: Overseas Arrival and Departures</i> (cat. no. 3401.0).
<b>Overweight or obese adults</b>	Overweight is defined by a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25 and less than 30, while obesity is defined by a BMI greater than or equal to 30. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres. <i>Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (cat. no. 4364.0).
<b>Own unincorporated business income</b>	The profit/loss that accrues to persons as owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises. Profit/loss consists of the value of gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).
<b>Participation rate</b>	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. <i>Reference: Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6202.0).
<b>Patient days</b>	These are the aggregate number of days of stay (i.e. separation date minus admission date) for all overnight-stay patients who were separated from hospital during the year. Periods of approved leave are subtracted from these calculations. Same-day patients are each counted as having a stay of one day. <i>Reference: Private Hospitals, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4390.0).

<b>Perinatal death</b>	A perinatal death is a fetal death or neonatal death. Perinatal death statistics include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 400 grams or (when birthweight is unavailable) the corresponding gestational age (20 weeks), whether alive or dead. Period of gestation is measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period to the date of birth and is expressed in completed weeks. <i>Reference: Causes of Death, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3303.0).
<b>Periodic detention</b>	The offender is held in custody in prison periodically (at weekends for example) for a specified period. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>Permanent arrival and departures</b>	Permanent arrivals comprise travellers who hold migrant visas and other persons eligible to settle, and permanent departures comprise Australian residents who intend to settle in another country. <i>Reference: Overseas Arrival and Departures</i> (cat. no. 3401.0).
<b>Persons charged</b>	A person charged refers to a group of one or more charges, against a single individual, which are finalised by the court on a single day. Such a group of finalised charges against a single individual is also referred to as a finalised court appearance (A company charged with an offence is treated as a person). If a person is a defendant in more than one court appearance during the counting period, such a person will be counted more than once in the report. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>Person of interest (POI)</b>	The person who is reported and/or identified as involved in a criminal incident. A POI may become an offender if charged, may be found not to be involved in the incident, or the allegation may be withdrawn. A single POI can be linked to one or more offences. POIs can also be involved in more than one incident in any reference period. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; NSW Police.</i>
<b>Population growth</b>	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).
<b>Population projections</b>	The ABS produces several series of population projections based on different combinations of assumptions about mortality, fertility and migration. The assumptions underlying series B most closely reflect prevailing trends and comprise: declining rates of mortality; the total fertility rate for Australia falling to 1.6 by 2001, and then remaining constant; low levels of overseas migration (Australian annual net gain of 100,000 from 2005–06); and medium levels of interstate migration. <i>Reference: Population Projections, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3222.0).
<b>Presumed extinct (species)</b>	A species is eligible to be listed as a species that is presumed extinct at a particular time if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it has not been recorded in its known or expected habitat in NSW, despite targeted surveys, over a time frame appropriate, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, to its life cycle and form. <i>Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i>
<b>Principal source of income</b>	That source from which the most positive income is received. If total income is nil or negative the principal source is undefined. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).
<b>Priority purpose</b>	Return to home trips are coded according to the main previous purpose. For example, if a person is returning home from work and stopped off at the shops quickly on the way, the incidental trip is ignored and the main purpose remains 'work'. <i>Reference: 2002 Household Travel Survey Summary Report</i> , Transport and Population Data Centre, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.
<b>Private dwelling</b>	Normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office or rooms above a shop. <i>Reference: 2001 Census Dictionary</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).

<b>Private health insurance</b>	Provides cover against all or part of hospital theatre and accommodation costs in either a public or private hospital, medical costs in hospital, and costs associated with a range of services, not covered under Medicare including private dental services, optical, chiropractic, home nursing, ambulance, natural therapies and other ancillary services. Ancillary insurance covers services such as dental, optical, therapies and other general non-accommodation services. <i>Reference:</i> Private Health Insurance Administration Council.
<b>Private new capital expenditure</b>	Refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts excluding expenditure on second hand assets unless these are imported for the first time. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5625.0).
<b>Proficiency in spoken English</b>	An indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of his or her ability. <i>Reference:</i> <i>2001 Census Dictionary</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Qualification</b>	Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Education and Work, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6227.0).
<b>Real gross state income</b>	A measure of the real purchasing power of income generated by production within a state or territory. It is calculated by adjusting the chain volume measure of GSP for changes in the terms of trade. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0).
<b>Recorded criminal incidents</b>	<p>A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ involved the same offender(s);</li> <li>■ involved the same victim(s);</li> <li>■ occurred at the one location;</li> <li>■ occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;</li> <li>■ falls into one offence category;</li> <li>■ falls into one incident type (for example 'actual', attempted', 'conspiracy').</li> </ul> <p>One incident may involve two offenders assaulting the same victim. This would be recorded as one assault incident. Alternatively, suppose a man reports to police that his neighbour demanded money from him, then assaulted him when he did not comply. For such an event, two criminal incidents are recorded because two distinct offence types are involved, even though the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. <i>Reference:</i> <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2003</i>, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.</p>
<b>Recorded victims</b>	For murder and manslaughter only, the counting units used are victims. Under the definition of a criminal incident one murder or manslaughter incident could involve two or more persons being killed. Because of the seriousness of these offences and their relatively small numbers, it was considered to be more appropriate to count the number of victims, rather than the number of criminal incidents. Hence, where one murder incident involves a person killing six people, six murder victims are counted. <i>Reference:</i> <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>Refinancing</b>	For personal and commercial finance, represents a commitment to refinance an existing loan. For secured housing finance, only those loans where the refinancing lender is not the original lender and the security is unchanged are included. The refinancing of a loan to fund a change of residence is treated as a new lending commitment. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5671.0).

<b>Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs)</b>	As a result of the RFAs some areas of forest were assigned formal reserve status for inclusion in the national reserve system. In these cases, the reserved area is assigned 'pending' status until the changes are passed through the relevant state or territory parliament, at which time the reserves become legally protected as formal reserves. Other areas are designated informal reserves through zoning regimes in forest management planning process—such as Special Protection Zones—without being established through separate legislation. <i>Reference:</i> National Public and Aboriginal Lands (NPAL) Database, Geoscience Australia.
<b>Regional Pollution Index (RPI)</b>	<p>The RPI reports are based on measured concentrations of ozone and nitrogen dioxide and a measure of visibility. The RPI is categorised as Low, Medium or High, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Low: pollution index from 0 to 24</li> <li>■ Medium: pollution index from 25 to 49</li> <li>■ High: pollution index 50 or higher</li> </ul> <p>When the RPI is reported as High it indicates that the determining pollutant levels have reached or exceeded the relevant standard or goal. <i>Reference:</i> NSW Department of Environment and Conservation.</p>
<b>Retail turnover</b>	Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity; and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes the Goods and Service Tax. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Retail Trade, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8501.0).
<b>Residential aged care places</b>	The number of beds which are provided for long-term nursing care to chronically ill, frail or disabled persons, and beds provided for people who are unable to live wholly independently but do not require nursing care, per 1,000 of the population aged 70 years and over. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2004</i> , Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
<b>Re-use (and recycle)</b>	Re-use involves using an item more than once, either for its original purpose or for a different purpose. Examples include re-use of containers (e.g. jars or bottles) for storage, re-use of old clothing for rags, and re-use of plastic bags for shopping or as garbage bags. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices</i> (cat. no. 4602.0).
<b>Revolving credit</b>	A commitment for a credit or borrowing limit is given for a specific period after which the commitment is reviewed. Examples include credit cards, lines of credit and approved overdrafts. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5671.0).
<b>Risky/high-risk alcohol status</b>	Males aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 50 ml and up to and including 75 ml of absolute alcohol (risky) or more than 75 ml (high-risk) per day, and females aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 25 ml and up to and including 50 ml of absolute alcohol (risky) and more than 50 ml (high-risk) on average per day. <i>Reference:</i> <i>National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (cat. no. 4364.0).
<b>Road traffic crash</b>	Any apparently unpremeditated event reported to the police and resulted in death, injury or property damage attributable to the movement of a road vehicle on a road. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Road Traffic Accidents, 2003</i> , Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.
<b>Room occupancy rate</b>	The room occupancy rate represents room occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Tourist Accommodation, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8635.0).
<b>Sales and service income</b>	Includes sales of goods, income from services, and rent leasing and hiring. These are valued net of discounts given and exclusive of GST. Extraordinary items are also excluded. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australian Industry</i> (cat. no. 8155.0).
<b>Schooling restriction</b>	<p>A schooling restriction is determined for persons aged 5–20 years who have one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ are unable to attend school</li> <li>■ attend a special school</li> <li>■ attend special classes at an ordinary school</li> </ul>

<b>Schooling restriction</b> <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ need at least one day a week off school on average</li> <li>■ have difficulty at school.</li> </ul> <p><i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4430.0).</p>
<b>Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)—Index of advantage/disadvantage</b>	<p>SEIFA 2001 is a product developed especially for those interested in the assessment of the welfare of Australian communities. The ABS has developed indexes to allow ranking of regions/areas, providing a method of determining the level of social and economic well-being in that region. Low values indicate areas of disadvantage; and high values indicate areas of advantage. A higher score on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage indicates that an area has attributes such as a relatively high proportion of people with high incomes or a skilled workforce. It also means an area has a low proportion of people with low incomes and relatively few unskilled people in the workforce. The index scores have been standardised to have a mean of 1,000 and a standard deviation of 100 across all ABS Census Collector Districts (CDs) in Australia. In practice, this means that around 95% of index scores are between 800 and 1,200. SEIFA index scores for CDs have been used to calculate scores for the larger geographic areas by taking the weighted average, using population counts from the 2001 Census, across all CDs which comprised the larger geographic area. <i>Reference: Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing—Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, Australia</i> (cat. no. 2039.0).</p>
<b>Sex ratio</b>	<p>The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. <i>Reference: Demography, NSW</i> (cat. no. 3311.1.55.001).</p>
<b>Sexual assault</b>	<p>An incident which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact: includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment (that did not lead to an assault) was excluded. Only females aged 18 years and over were asked sexual assault questions. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, NSW</i> (cat. no. 4509.1).</p>
<b>Specific limitation or restriction</b>	<p>A limitation in core activities, or a restriction in schooling and/or employment. <i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4430.0).</p>
<b>State final demand</b>	<p>The aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is conceptually equivalent to the Australia level aggregate domestic final demand. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0).</p>
<b>Step family</b>	<p>A couple family containing one or more children aged 0–17 years, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one of whom is the step child of either member of the couple. A step family may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4442.0).</p>
<b>Student</b>	<p>An individual who was enrolled in a subject or completed a qualification during the reporting period. <i>Reference: Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003</i>, National Centre for Vocational Education Research.</p>
<b>Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)</b>	<p>A joint Commonwealth and State program to assist homeless people and those at risk of homelessness. <i>Reference: Counting the Homeless</i> (cat. no. 2050.0).</p>
<b>Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) client</b>	<p>A person aged 18 years or over, or a person of any age not accompanied by a parent or guardian, who receives support or assistance from a SAAP agency which entails generally one hour or more of a workers' time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day; or is accommodated by a SAAP agency; or enters into an ongoing support relationship with a SAAP agency. <i>Reference: Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2002–03 New South Wales supplementary tables</i>, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare</p>

<b>Suspended sentence</b>	A court may impose a sentence of imprisonment of up to two years duration and then suspend the sentence on the condition that the offender enters into a good behaviour bond. <i>Reference: NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> , Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<b>Teaching staff</b>	Teaching staff are staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students. They support students either by direct class contact or on an individual basis, and have teaching duties, that is, are engaged to impart school curriculum. For the purposes of this collection, teaching staff includes principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administration. Teacher aides and assistants, and specialist support staff are excluded. <i>Reference: Schools, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4221.0).
<b>Total expenses</b>	For the purposes of calculating economic and accounting variables, operating expenses incurred by businesses are divided into several categories. Excluded are extraordinary expenses, capitalised expenses, income tax and other direct taxes, GST and excise payable to governments, capital repayments or losses on asset sales, dividends, donations or foreign exchange losses. <i>Reference: Australian Industry</i> (cat. no. 8155.0).
<b>Total factor income</b>	That part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0).
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. <i>Reference: Births, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3301.0).
<b>Total hourly rates of pay index</b>	Measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. <i>Reference: Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0).
<b>Total income</b>	Comprises sales and service income, interest income and other selected income. <i>Reference: Australian Industry</i> (cat. no. 8155.0).
<b>Underlying cause of death</b>	The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury. <i>Reference: Causes of Death, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3303.0).
<b>Unemployed</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or</li> <li>■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.</li> </ul> <i>Reference: Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6202.0).
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. <i>Reference: Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6202.0).
<b>Unlinked trip</b>	An unlinked trip is each component of a linked trip, including each mode used. For example: A person living in Parramatta and working in the Sydney Central Business District travels by train with a walk trip at either end of the train trip. This would be three unlinked trips. <i>Reference: 2002 Household Travel Survey Summary Report</i> , Transport and Population Data Centre, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.
<b>Unresolved tenure</b>	Areas identified where tenure is unknown or for which there are no data. Most of these are methodological rather than tenure issues. <i>Reference: Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> , Bureau of Rural Sciences.
<b>Usual daily serves of fruit</b>	A serve of fruit was defined as approximately 150 grams of fresh fruit or 50 grams of dried fruit. <i>Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (cat. no. 4364.0).

<b>Usual daily serves of vegetables</b>	A serve of vegetables was defined as approximately 75 grams of vegetables. <i>Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (cat. no. 4364.0).
<b>Usual residence</b>	Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year. <i>Reference: Births, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3301.0).
<b>Vacant Crown land</b>	Crown land not reserved for any purpose. <i>Reference: National Public and Aboriginal Lands (NPAL) Database, Geoscience Australia.</i>
<b>Victim (Estimated crime)</b>	A household or person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, NSW</i> (cat. no. 4509.1).
<b>Victimisation rate</b>	The number of victims of an offence in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, NSW</i> (cat. no. 4509.1).
<b>Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Schools</b>	A program which allows students to combine vocational studies with their general education curriculum. Students participating in VET in Schools continue to work towards their senior secondary School Certificate, while the VET component of their studies gives them credit towards a nationally recognised VET qualification. VET in Schools programs may involve structured work placements. <i>Reference: Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003</i> , National Centre for Vocational Education Research.
<b>Vocational programs</b>	Type of training programs (as distinct from Non-vocational programs) designed to equip students with vocational skills and knowledge that prepare them for the workplace. This includes general education programs designed for students who may want to undertake vocational programs in the future. <i>Reference: Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003</i> , National Centre for Vocational Education Research.
<b>Vulnerable species</b>	A species is eligible to be listed as a vulnerable species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, the species is likely to become endangered in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate. <i>Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i>
<b>Wages and salaries (Household income and expenditure)</b>	The gross cash income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated business. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).
<b>Wages and salaries (Economic activity)</b>	The gross wages and salaries of all employees of the business. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, salaries and fees, retainers and commissions. Provision expenses for employee entitlements are also included. Payments related to salary sacrifice and payments to self-employed persons are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded. <i>Reference: Australian Industry</i> (cat. no. 8155.0).
<b>Wholesale finance</b>	Comprises finance for the purchase of goods by retailers and wholesalers. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5671.0).
<b>Wholesale lenders</b>	A wholesale lender provides funds to borrowers through a retail intermediary which may then also be responsible for the ongoing relationship with the borrower. <i>Reference: Housing Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5609.0).
<b>Work related condition</b>	Long-term medical conditions reported in the survey due to an accident, incident or exposure, and which the respondent identified as work related. <i>Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (cat. no. 4364.0).
<b>World Heritage Areas</b>	Places that have natural and/or cultural values of outstanding universal significance, as established by the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> . <i>Reference: Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> , Bureau of Rural Sciences.

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<b>Year of occurrence</b>	Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred. <i>Reference: Births, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3301.0).
<b>Year of registration</b>	Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered. <i>Reference: Births, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3301.0).
<b>Youth Allowance</b>	A government payment to full-time students aged 16–24 years and young people aged under 21 years who are undertaking job search or a combination of approved activities. <i>Reference: Centrelink.</i>

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