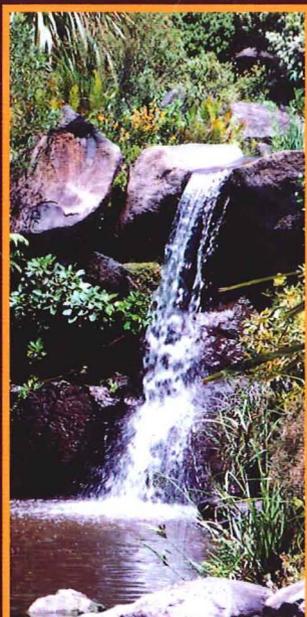




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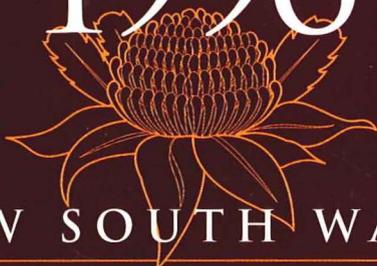


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NEW SOUTH WALES

YEAR BOOK

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NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK No. 76 1996

**COVER: *Waterfall, Mount Tomar Gardens, Blue  
Mountains National Park, NSW***

Photograph: John Sparks

Design: Robert Sparks of Graphic Sparks

**NEW SOUTH WALES  
YEAR BOOK  
No. 76 1996**

**GREGORY W. BRAY**  
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
NEW SOUTH WALES

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# Preface

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The 1996 NSW Year Book marks the commencement of significant changes to its structure and content. I would like to thank readers for their input and suggested changes, and encourage you to write to me with further comments.

A Special Article has been included in this volume. The article was prepared by the NSW Fire Brigade and gives a comprehensive view of the services provided by this organisation. The catalyst for this article stems from the State Supplementary Survey which the ABS conducts each year for a State Government agency. Each year the agency for which the survey is conducted will be asked to provide a Special Article for the Year Book.

The History Chapter has been edited to reflect an overview of events in the years preceding 1990. The Historical Tables have also been reduced giving figures relating to the commencement of each decade (where the collation of data has changed during the decade these figures have also been included).

Most of the statistics contained in this volume relate to the years ended June 1994, December 1994 and June 1995. More detailed and, in many cases, more recent statistics are available in other ABS products. The more significant of these products are listed at the end of the relevant chapters of the Year Book, while the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products (1101.0) lists all current products of the ABS.

I extend my thanks and appreciation to all those officers involved in the preparation of 1996 NSW Year Book and those organisations which have kindly supplied material for inclusion in this publication.

Gregory W. Bray  
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN  
February 1996

The New South Wales Year Book is planned, compiled and edited in the Publishing and Design sub-section of the Australian Bureau of Statistics NSW Office.

Most of the material contained in the Year Book is prepared by the staff responsible for respective fields of statistics in the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Editors:	Ian Short Sonja Woodwell
Assistant Editor:	Elena Raskov

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Department of Transport  
Department of Veterans' Affairs  
Federal Office of Road Safety  
Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations  
Federation of Australian Radio Broadcasters Ltd  
Foxtel  
Galaxy Media  
Health Insurance Commission  
Home Care Service of NSW  
Home Purchase Assistance Authority  
Joint Coal Board  
National Roads and Motorists' Association  
National Transmission Agency  
Newcastle Ports Corporation  
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research  
NSW Central Cancer Registry  
NSW Department of Community Services  
NSW Department of Corrective Services  
NSW Department of Health  
NSW Department of Housing

NSW Department of Mineral Resources  
NSW Department of School Education  
NSW Department of Transport  
NSW Police Service  
NSW Roads and Traffic Authority  
NSW Technical and Further Education Commission  
NSW Tourism  
NSW WorkCover Authority  
Office of Marine Safety and Port Strategy  
Optus Communications  
Optus Vision  
Port Kembla Ports Corporation  
Reserve Bank of Australia  
Special Broadcasting Service  
State Rail Authority  
State Transit Authority  
Telstra Corporation Ltd  
Vodafone Pty Ltd

# For inquiries...

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The Year Book aims to provide a ready and convenient overview of NSW. As a consequence, the statistics contained in the Year Book represent a relatively small part of the data available from the ABS. If you require further information about any subject area covered in the Year Book there are many other ABS publications which will interest you. Some data are also available on electronic media.

The ABS also offers a variety of consultancy and information services which operates on a fee for service basis.

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# General information

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**Symbols and other usages** Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

MSR	Major Statistical Region
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary (figure or series subject to revision)
SD	Statistical Division
SR	Statistical Region
SRS	Statistical Region Sector
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error 25–50%)
**	nil or relative standard error greater than 50%
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

**Reference periods** Yearly periods shown as 1995 refer to the year ended 31 December 1995; those shown as 1994–95 refer to the year ended 30 June 1995. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

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



**Sydney Harbour Casino**

Sydney's first legal casino — the Sydney Harbour Casino — opened on 13 September 1995. Gaming taxes from the Casino are projected to be over \$100m per annum.

*Photo: Sydney Harbour Casino Pty Ltd*

# History

---

- Aboriginal settlement** The precise date of the first human occupation of NSW is not known — estimates range from 30,000 to 60,000 years ago.
- 1770: Captain Cook** During 1770, Captain James Cook charted the east coast of Australia, landing at Botany Bay on 28 April.
- 1788: European settlement** Captain Arthur Phillip, commanding the First Fleet, sailed into Botany Bay on 18 January 1788. The fleet then moved to Sydney Cove where the British flag was raised on 26 January.
- 1790s: Coal discovered** During the 1790s coal was discovered in the Hunter and Illawarra regions and the first merino sheep were imported into NSW.
- 1807: First wool exported** The first export of wool was in 1807 when Captain Macarthur sent 245 pounds of wool to England.
- 1809: Macquarie arrives** In 1808, Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Macarthur overthrew Governor Bligh in the 'Rum Rebellion'. Both were court martialled in London in 1809 for this act and Lachlan Macquarie assumed the position of Governor.
- 1813: Crossing of Blue Mountains** In 1813 Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains which had been a barrier to inland exploration and settlement. A road over the mountains was built by 1815.
- 1823: Legislative Council appointed** In 1823, a Legislative Council of leading citizens was appointed to advise the Governor. In 1824, NSW was proclaimed a crown colony; the first act of Parliament, the Currency Act, was passed; and the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction was established.
- 1831: First steamship arrives** In 1831 the first steamer *Sophia Jane* arrived in Sydney and the *Sydney Herald* was first published. The paper became the *Sydney Morning Herald* in 1842.
- 1838: Myall Creek massacre** The Myall Creek massacre was the first case in which Europeans were tried and punished for the murder of Aborigines. Twenty-eight men, women and children were murdered. Eleven white men were brought to trial and acquitted. A second trial found seven of them guilty and they were hanged.

**1843:** The Sydney Municipal Corporation was established in 1842 and in 1843 the first 24 elected representatives of the Legislative Council took their place in a chamber of 36, the rest being appointed by the Governor.

**First elections**

**1851:** Edward Hargreaves found payable gold near Bathurst in February 1851. Over the next decade the population increased at a rate never attained again. By August that year there were over 10,000 people on NSW diggings. Gold was declared Crown property. Revenue from gold was allocated to the Colonial Legislatures and Sydney University was formally opened.

**Gold rush**

**1855:** In 1855 the British Government approved a draft Constitution and NSW was granted responsible government. 1856 was the first year of elective Parliament and responsible Ministry.

**Responsible government**

**1858:** The Parliament granted universal male suffrage and the secret ballot in 1858. Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide were connected by telegraph. Queensland became a separate colony in 1859, reducing the area of NSW.

**Secret ballot**

**1862:** State aid to religion was abolished in 1862 and the railway was opened to Penrith. The western border of Queensland was moved to the 138th meridian of east longitude — its position today. In the following year the Northern Territory was separated and annexed to South Australia.

**State aid to religion abolished**

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

**Royal National Park**

**1883:** In 1883 silver was found at Broken Hill and BHP was incorporated two years later. A railway bridge was built across the Murray thereby linking Sydney and Melbourne by rail. The NSW Aborigines Protection Board was established.

**Silver discovered**

**1888:** Centenary celebrations were held in 1888 to commemorate the arrival of the First Fleet. Centennial Park in Sydney was given to the people of NSW as a gift from the Government. A weekly mail service to England began and the railways of NSW and Queensland were joined.

**Centenary of NSW**

**1893:** By 1893 the financial crisis deepened and 13 of the 25 trading banks closed their doors. A new Electoral Act was passed giving one man one vote. In the same year the Country Party was formed. Income tax began in 1895 and the police were enfranchised in 1896.

**One man one vote**

- 1898:** In 1898 the first surplus of wheat was exported and a referendum on the Federation Constitution Bill was defeated. A second referendum was passed in 1899 and the colonies agreed to federate.
- First wheat exported**
- 1901:** On 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed by the Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, at Centennial Park in Sydney. The first federal elections were held in March and Parliament was opened by the Duke of York and Cornwall (later King George V) in May. Edmund Barton became the first Prime Minister. The Commonwealth became responsible for Defence, Post and Telecommunications, and Customs and Excise. Interstate free trade was established and old age pensions were introduced in NSW.
- Federation**
- 1902:** In the following year the vote was given to women in NSW and in 1903 the High Court of Australia was set up. Ada Emily Evans was the first woman to graduate in law from the University of Sydney in the same year, although she was not permitted to practice.
- Vote for women**
- 1906:** Public school fees were abolished, Central Railway Station opened, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme was approved. In 1907 Sydney and Melbourne were connected by telephone and Rugby League commenced in the same year breaking away from Rugby Union over a disagreement about payment to injured players.
- Free public schools**
- 1908:** The Yass-Canberra district was chosen as the site of the federal capital and the Minimum Wage Act was passed. The Pacific Fleet from the USA (the Great White Fleet) visited Sydney. The Fisher Library was opened at Sydney University in 1909 and a general coal strike occurred in NSW.
- Canberra chosen as Australian capital**
- 1911:** In 1911 the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was ceded to the Commonwealth by NSW. The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) was established and work commenced on the trans-continental railway. The first Commonwealth census was conducted. There were 4,455,005 non-Aboriginal persons in Australia.
- First Australian census**
- 1914:** The first double dissolution of Federal Parliament occurred and the First World War, the Great War, started in August 1914. Enlistment of the first Australian Imperial Force (AIF) began almost immediately. The RAN was placed under British control. On the way to Europe the cruiser *Sydney* sank the German cruiser *Emden* off the Cocos Islands. The first AIF servicemen left in November for Egypt.
- First World War**

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

**1947:** The 40 hour week was introduced in NSW in 1947 and voting became compulsory in local government elections. In 1948, after a referendum was rejected, the States assumed control of rents, prices and land sales. The first Holden car rolled off the assembly line and Don Bradman retired from cricket with a test average of 99.94.

**40 hour week**

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

**Snowy Mountains Scheme**

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

**First visit by monarch**

**1956:** Television commenced broadcasting in 1956 and land tax was reintroduced in NSW. The Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system was reorganised establishing a court to handle legal decisions and a commission to settle disputes and determine awards.

**TV starts**

**1961:** In 1961 a referendum to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated and a uniform divorce law for Australia came into operation. A standard gauge railway connecting Sydney and Melbourne opened in 1962 as did the Cahill Expressway, Sydney's first freeway. Aborigines were given the right to vote in Commonwealth elections.

**Divorce law**

**1964:** The Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) was established to allow off-course betting on racing. Dawn Fraser of Balmain won the 100 metre freestyle gold medal at the Tokyo Olympic Games. It was her third Olympic gold medal in this event.

**TAB established**

**1966:** Provisional driving licences were introduced in NSW in 1966 and legislation was passed to allow the screening of films on Sundays. Married women were allowed to remain working in the Commonwealth Public Service. Decimal currency was introduced.

**Decimal currency**

**1971:** In 1971 the State Government lowered the minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18. The control of payroll tax was transferred to the States from the Commonwealth. Daylight saving was introduced and the census included Aborigines for the first time. The total NSW population at that census was 4,766,600.

**Legal age eighteen**

In 1973 the voting age for Federal elections was reduced to 18; tertiary education fees were abolished and the Sydney Opera House was opened.

**1975:** The first NSW Ombudsman was appointed in 1975 and the Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation based on the quarterly CPI. The Order of Australia was awarded for the first time.

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

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

**1984:** The Legislative Assembly was elected for a maximum term of four years. *Advance Australia Fair* became the official National Anthem and green and gold were proclaimed as Australia's national colours. Homosexuality was decriminalised.

**1986:** In 1986 the proclamation of the Australia Acts ended the powers of the British Parliament and judicial system over the States. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased from 99 to 109. Neville Wran resigned as State Premier after ten years - the longest serving Premier in the State's history.

**1988:** 1988 saw Australia celebrate its bicentenary of European settlement. The monorail started in Sydney amid great controversy. In 1989, the NSW Government formed the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and passed the Freedom of Information Bill. In the latter part of the year Newcastle was devastated by an earthquake claiming 12 lives.

**1990:** In 1990 Australia supported the United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq. In early 1990 an estimated one-third of the State was flooded in a two week period. Several thousand people were evacuated from their homes and the National Maritime Museum at Darling Harbour was opened.

**1991:** Pemulwuy Koori College, the first Aboriginal high school, opened in February. In March the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was changed back from 109 to 99. The Adoption Information Act came into effect in April. The legislation provided access to records for adopted children and their parents. The State election in May 1991 saw the Greiner Government returned to power with the support of four independents.

On 23 October 1991 the first general strike since 1929 was held to protest against Industrial Relations legislation introduced by the NSW Government.

Also in that year the Museum of Contemporary Art was opened at Circular Quay. Eight people were killed by a gunman in a suburban shopping complex in Strathfield, Sydney. Laws were introduced later in the year to curb access to military assault rifles.

**1992:  
Premier resigns** In March the first woman Chief Judge was appointed to a NSW court. Premier Greiner resigned in June following an Independent Commission Against Corruption inquiry into the appointment of a member of Parliament to a public service position. John Fahey was selected as his replacement. The Government Insurance Office (GIO) was floated in July. The Sydney Harbour Tunnel was opened in August. In December, the first women were ordained in the Anglican Church in NSW.

**1993:  
Olympic bid  
succeeds** In March 1993 it became legal to sell and serve kangaroo meat in NSW for human consumption. In September 1993 the bid to hold the year 2000 Olympics in Sydney was successful. In November police were dealing with the largest serial killing on record in NSW, known as the backpacker murders, following the discovery of a seventh body in forests near Sydney. During the same month NSW became the first state to pass legislation banning vilification of homosexuals.

**1994:  
Bush fires** During January 1994 fire storms ravaged NSW. In ten days 600,000 hectares of bush were burnt out, 185 homes destroyed, four lives lost and over 12,000 people went through evacuation centres. In November a third runway for Sydney's Kingsford-Smith Airport was opened and the State Bank of NSW was sold. The drought in NSW continued to worsen with 98% of the State drought-declared by December.

**1995:  
Sydney casino** The drought continued throughout 1995. Temperatures during winter reached 30°C and rain was scarce. The ICAC continued its enquiry into corruption in the NSW Police Force. In April, there was a change of government from the Liberal/National Party coalition to the Australian Labor Party. Sydney's first legal casino opened on 13 September 1995 at a temporary site.

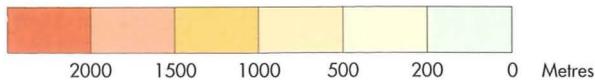


# New South Wales

Scale

0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometres

HYPSONETRIC TINTS



Populated Places

- Greater than 100 000
- 25 000 - 100 000
- 5 000 - 25 000
- Less than 5 000

# Physical environment

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## Physical features

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

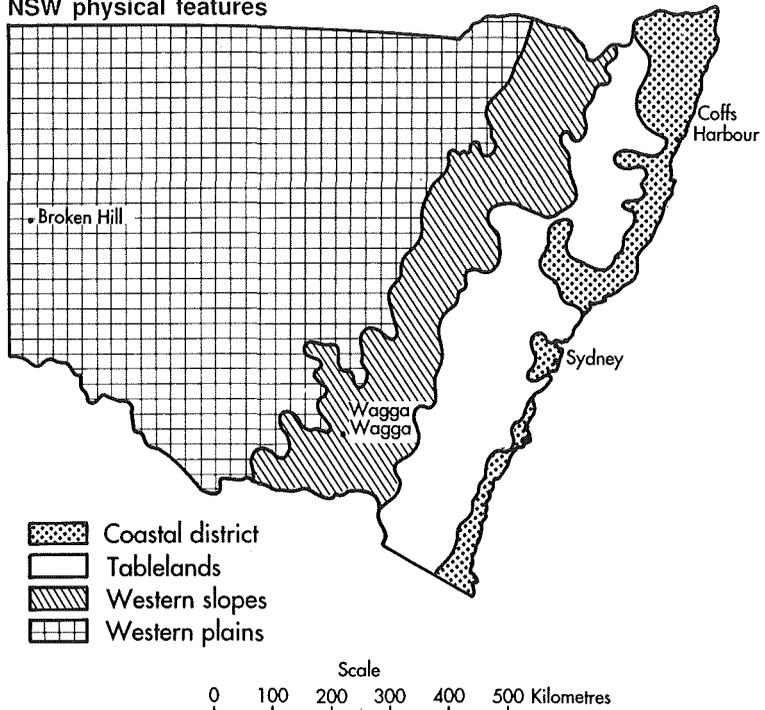
The coastal districts are undulating, well watered and fertile. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries. At intervals there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist resorts.

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

To the west, the tablelands slope gradually to the western plains. The western slopes are in the main a fertile undulating region with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers and have an adequate and regular rainfall. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils but the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation high. The plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular.

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

## NSW physical features



Map prepared by AUSMAP

## Water resources

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

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

**Evaporation** In NSW the rate of evaporation is important because in the greater part of the inland districts water for stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations by monitoring loss from exposed

**Average monthly rainfall, NSW**

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

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

## Average evaporation and rainfall for selected meteorological stations, NSW and ACT

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	—millimetres—												
Alstonville—													
Evaporation	183	140	136	111	87	78	90	115	141	158	171	189	1,599
Rainfall	176	232	278	208	191	154	95	75	54	114	131	156	1,846
Canberra—													
Evaporation	254	202	170	105	68	48	53	78	108	158	192	248	1,684
Rainfall	60	56	56	52	48	38	43	48	52	66	63	53	633
Cobar—													
Evaporation	363	297	260	162	102	66	74	108	156	229	294	360	2,471
Rainfall	48	40	40	30	35	25	30	33	23	37	32	40	409
Glen Innes—													
Evaporation	167	137	133	99	62	48	53	74	108	133	156	177	1,347
Rainfall	106	92	70	42	50	54	59	50	55	78	85	109	847
Griffith—													
Evaporation	267	230	186	111	65	42	50	74	105	161	216	273	1,780
Rainfall	30	28	36	35	38	38	33	39	32	43	29	32	411
Lake Victoria—													
Evaporation	313	260	226	135	78	54	59	87	126	186	243	301	2,068
Rainfall	20	18	15	20	26	23	25	25	24	28	23	19	266
Moree—													
Evaporation	291	235	223	147	96	69	71	99	144	211	258	301	2,145
Rainfall	71	66	49	41	46	26	47	37	33	47	53	65	580
Sydney Airport—													
Evaporation	217	176	164	123	87	78	84	115	141	177	195	233	1,790
Rainfall	98	115	125	108	96	128	68	79	60	75	83	78	1,113
Wagga—													
Evaporation	285	238	186	108	59	36	37	56	78	127	198	270	1,678
Rainfall	41	37	43	47	56	44	56	55	55	62	42	41	584
Wellington—													
Evaporation	267	216	192	129	81	51	53	74	102	158	210	276	1,809
Rainfall	67	64	52	46	48	41	46	49	44	63	53	50	623

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

water. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 2,500 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which no actual records are available, the total loss from evaporation is thought to be around 3,000 millimetres per year.

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

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

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

#### Surface water resources, NSW

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>NSW as a proportion of Australia</i>
	km <sup>2</sup>	%
Area	802,000	10.4
	gigalitres	%
Surface water resources—		
Mean annual runoff	42,400	10.7
Mean annual outflow	37,200	9.6
Major divertible resource	17,300	17.3
Developed resource	21,500	37.1

*Source:* Australian Water Resources Council, 1987. Extracted from *Australia's Environment: Issues and Facts* (4140.0)

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

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

## Climate

NSW is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 11°C. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine but the range of temperature is greater.

Practically the whole of NSW is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

Although there are no definite dates dividing the year into seasons, for convenience the seasons in NSW are generally defined by the general public as follows: spring during September, October and November; summer during December, January and February; autumn during March, April and May; and winter during June, July and August. In reality there are two main seasons — summer and winter — and two short transitional periods.

**Winds** The weather in NSW is determined by anti-cyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across or to the south of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement

occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the Equator. This movement causes sudden changes in the weather: heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

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

In the summer months the prevailing winds on the coast are east to north-easterly, and these are intensified by the sea breezes which extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Dividing Range, the winds are more variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems. They have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. The winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms.

During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

**Temperature** NSW may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain (see map *NSW physical features*). The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 6°C on the tablelands and slopes, and 4°C on the plains. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast.

For example, in Sydney the average temperature ranges from 22°C in Summer to 13°C in winter, compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Mildura (on the Victorian border) on the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

**Time standard** The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for NSW. This is ten hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). However, South Australian standard time has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

NSW introduced summer time daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis in 1972 — it normally operates from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March of the following year. Summer time on Lord Howe Island is half an hour ahead of standard time and applies for the same period as daylight saving in the remainder of NSW.

## Land use

Land use in NSW is dominated by agriculture. However only 7% of the State is under crops, 6% under sown pastures and 17% under native pastures. The remaining area is either small area hobby farms or large areas of rough grazing in native scrub. The principal non-agricultural uses are national parks (nature reserves) with 4% and State forests (timber reserves) with 5% of the area of the State. The urban area of the State is about 4%.

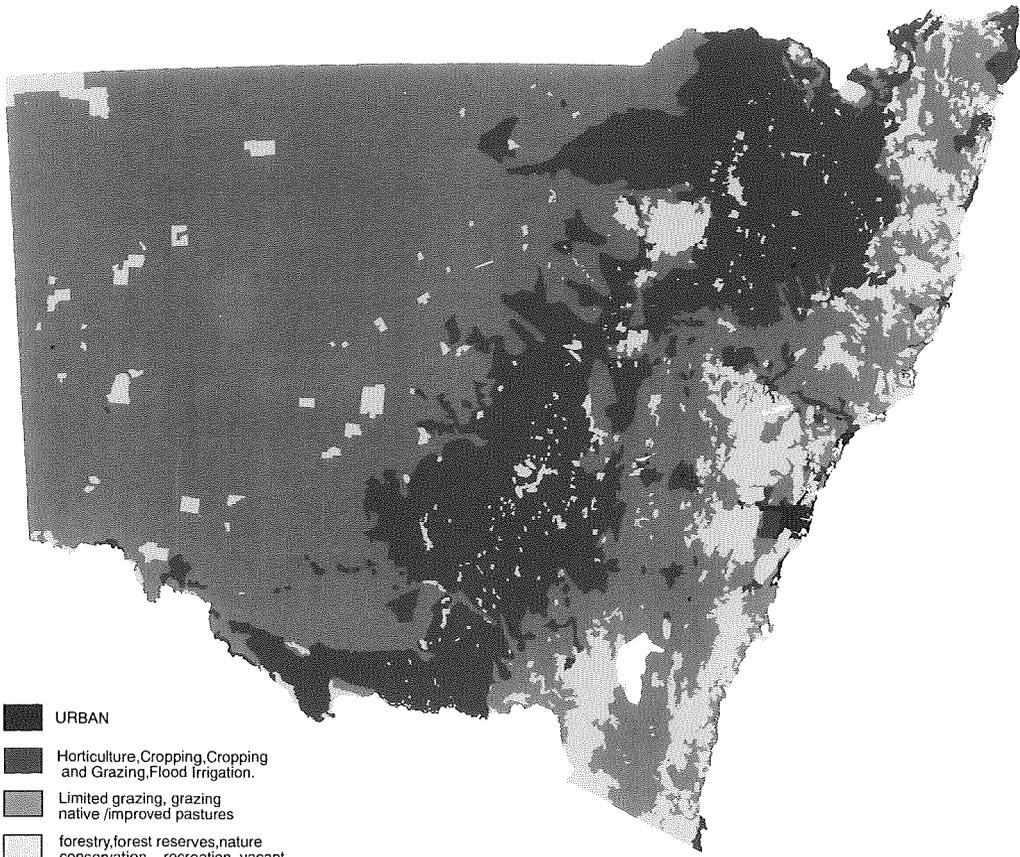
Nearly half of the land in the coastal and tablelands region is used for non-agricultural purposes. The highlands contain extensive areas of State forests and national parks, while the more amenable parts are urban areas and hobby farms. The land which is given over to agricultural purposes contains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

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

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

These land use patterns are not just the result of biophysical features of the environment such as soil fertility or availability of water. Land use is the result of continuous reappraisal of possibilities presented by the environment in the light of economic and social conditions.

Land use, NSW



- URBAN
- Horticulture, Cropping, Cropping and Grazing, Flood Irrigation.
- Limited grazing, grazing native /improved pastures
- forestry, forest reserves, nature conservation , recreation, vacant, institutional, water supply, water storage.

Map prepared by the Land Information Centre C&LM NSW 1993

THE SECTION AND MAP TITLED *LAND USE* ARE CROWN COPYRIGHT—REPRODUCED FROM THE ATLAS OF NEW SOUTH WALES WITH PERMISSION OF THE LAND INFORMATION CENTRE, PANORAMA AVENUE, BATHURST 2795



### **Opening of the 51st Parliament of NSW**

Following the general election held on 25 March 1995, the 51st Parliament of NSW was opened in the Legislative Council Chamber on 2 May 1995. The Hon. Michael Egan, Treasurer, Minister for Energy, Minister for State Development, Minister Assisting the Premier and Vice-President of the Executive Council reads the Commission from the Governor to open Parliament. Also acting as Commissioners were (left) the Hon. Ron Dyer, Minister for Community Services, Minister for Aged Services and Minister for Disability Services and (right) the Hon. Jeff Shaw, Attorney General and Minister for Industrial Relations.

*Photo: Parliament of NSW*

# Government

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## **The history of Government in NSW**

Although forms of Aboriginal tribal government had existed from time immemorial in NSW, government as we know it began in Australia when NSW became a British colony on 26 January 1788 and the British Government made the Governor, Captain Arthur Phillip, responsible for keeping law and order. He was entitled to grant land, raise armed forces for defence, to discipline convicts and military personnel, and issue regulations and orders. As the colony grew, he could raise taxes through customs duties.

Law courts were established when the colony was founded, but, for the first 35 years, the Governors were absolute rulers. The British parliament could control their authority, but England was 20,000 kilometres and eight months away by sea: by the time a complaint was heard and decided, nearly two years might have gone by. A growing number of colonists were not happy with total control in the hands of one person and urged the British Parliament to allow the colony to establish a legislature.

In 1823, the British Parliament passed an Act, usually called the 'New South Wales Act', which mainly dealt with the structure of the courts and the role of the judges. It also included a provision for 'His Majesty to constitute and appoint a Council, to consist of ... not exceeding seven and not less than five' members. The Governor, as the King's representative, appointed five Legislative Councillors. All of them were public officials and even though they had very little power as councillors, in their official positions they had considerable influence. The first Legislative Council met on 25 August, 1824.

In 1825, the number of Legislative Councillors was increased to seven. Also in 1825, Van Diemen's Land was separated from NSW. In 1828, all the laws in force in England at that time officially became the laws of NSW, whenever appropriate.

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

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

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

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

From 1856, under this Constitutional Statute, NSW gained a fully responsible system of government. The Legislative Assembly was made up of 54 elected members and the Legislative Council of no fewer than 21 members nominated by the Governor.

The Legislative Assembly was not fully representative because there were still property qualifications for voters. However, in 1858, the Electoral Reform Act gave NSW virtual manhood suffrage and secret ballot. This placed NSW among the world leaders in the introduction of parliamentary democracy. There were still two significant groups in the community who could not vote — women and Aborigines. Women were granted the right to vote in NSW in 1902, but Aboriginal people had to wait for formal recognition until 1962.

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

Responsible government changed the role of the Sovereign but did not replace it. Under the law, the British Parliament kept its overall authority, but it no longer interfered in colonial affairs.

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

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

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

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

The Governor's more important duties are:

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

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

## The Executive Council

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

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

## The Ministry or Cabinet

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

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

### Ministries of NSW since 1973

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Premier and party</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
66	Askin (Liberal/Country Party)	17 Jan. 1973	3 Dec. 1973
67	Askin (Liberal/Country Party)	3 Dec. 1973	3 Jan. 1975
68	Lewis (Liberal/Country Party)	3 Jan. 1975	17 Dec. 1975
69	Lewis (Liberal/Country Party)	17 Dec. 1975	23 Jan. 1976
70	Willis (Liberal/Country Party)	23 Jan. 1976	14 May 1976
71	Wran (Labor)	14 May 1976	19 Oct. 1978
72	Wran (Labor)	19 Oct. 1978	29 Feb. 1980
73	Wran (Labor)	29 Feb. 1980	2 Oct. 1981
74	Wran (Labor)	2 Oct. 1981	1 Feb. 1983
75	Wran (Labor)	1 Feb. 1983	10 Feb. 1984
76	Wran (Labor)	10 Feb. 1984	5 Apr. 1984
77	Wran (Labor)	5 Apr. 1984	6 Feb. 1986
78	Wran (Labor)	6 Feb. 1986	4 July 1986
79	Unsworth (Labor)	4 July 1986	25 Mar. 1988
80	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	25 Mar. 1988	6 June 1991
81	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	6 June 1991	24 June 1992
82	Fahey (Liberal/National Party)	24 June 1992	4 Apr. 1995
83	Carr (Labor)	4 Apr. 1995	In office

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

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

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

Both Houses must meet at least once a year. The *Constitution (Fixed Term Parliaments) Amendment Act 1993* fixed the term of Parliament to four years and specified that 'A Legislative Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved [by the Governor], expire on the Friday before the first Saturday in March in the fourth calendar year after the calendar year in which the return of the writs for choosing that Assembly occurred.'

The party system has become a dominant feature of Parliamentary government in NSW. Most members of Parliament belong to one of the three main parties — the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party.

#### Parliaments of NSW since 1965

No. of Parlia- ment	Return of writs	Date of opening	Date of dissolution	Duration			No. of sess- ions
				years	mths	days	
41	28 May 1965	26 May 1965	23 Jan. 1968	2	7	26	4
42	22 Mar. 1968	26 Mar. 1968	13 Jan. 1971	2	9	22	3
43	16 Mar. 1971	16 Mar. 1971	19 Oct. 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7 Dec. 1973	4 Dec. 1973	2 Apr. 1976	2	3	27	3
45	21 May 1976	25 May 1976	12 Sep. 1978	2	3	19	3
46	3 Nov. 1978	7 Nov. 1978	28 Aug. 1981	2	9	25	4
47	23 Oct. 1981	28 Oct. 1981	5 Mar. 1984	2	4	11	4
48	30 Apr. 1984	1 May 1984	22 Feb. 1988	3	9	21	3
49	22 Apr. 1988	27 Apr. 1988	3 May 1991	3	0	7	4
50	28 June 1991	2 July 1991	3 Mar. 1995	3	8	1	4
51	28 Apr. 1995	2 May 1995	In office				

## The Legislative Council

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

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

### Legislative Council: Membership by party affiliation

Party	Year of election				
	1981	1984	1988	1991	1995
A Better Future for Our Children	—	—	—	—	1
Australian Democrats	1	1	2	2	2
Australian Labor Party	24	24	21	18	17
Call to Australia Group	1	2	3	2	2
Liberal Party of Australia	12	11	12	13	12
National Party (a)	6	7	7	7	6
Shooters' Party	—	—	—	—	1
The Greens	—	—	—	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>

(a) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'.

## The Legislative Assembly

There are 99 members of the Legislative Assembly — one member per electorate — who are elected on a system of universal suffrage. The term of office is for a maximum of four years.

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

### Legislative Assembly: Membership by party affiliation

Party	Year of election (a)				
	1981	1984	1988	1991	1995
Australian Labor Party	69	58	43	46	50
Independents	2	4	7	4	3
Liberal Party of Australia	14	22	39	32	29
National Party (b)	14	15	20	17	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>

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

**Franchise** The elections of both Houses are conducted by secret ballot. Only Australian citizens resident in NSW who are 18 years of age or over are eligible to enrol to vote. British subjects who were on the roll on 26 January 1984 retain the right to vote. Enrolment and voting are compulsory.

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

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

**Polling day** At general elections, polling is held on the same day for all electorates. Polling day is invariably a Saturday. The Polls are open from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

**Local government authorities** Since 1 July 1993, an area established for local government purposes is known as a Council. A Council may be proclaimed a City Council if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population. At 1 July 1993 there were 39 city councils and 138 councils in NSW. In addition, there is one unincorporated area in the far west of NSW.

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

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

With the introduction of the new Act, the elected representatives of councils are now known as councillors

(instead of aldermen in the case of municipalities) and all leaders of councils are called mayors (instead of presidents in the case of shires).

**Local  
government  
functions**

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

Local government's principal functions are to maintain public roads, operate garbage disposal services, run health services, provide recreation services, control building construction, and provide sundry other services of benefit to the local population.

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

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





**German folk dancers**  
Penrith Riverfest

*Photo: S.A. Hayes*

# Demography

## Population estimates

**General** The Census of Population and Housing is held every five years and is the most accurate source of information about population. The Census provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates. Estimates at State level are made quarterly and are derived from census counts by the addition of actual measures of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration, and estimates of net interstate migration. Estimates at sub-State level are made annually and are also derived from census counts but the measures of population change are more complex and varied.

**Proportion of Australia's population** Although NSW comprises only 10.4% of the total area of Australia, over one-third (33.9%) of Australian residents live in NSW. The proportion of the nation's population living in this State has changed markedly since first settlement but little change has occurred since the start of the twentieth century, when about 36% of Australian residents lived in NSW.

### Area, estimated resident population and population density of States and Territories, 30 June 1994

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>Area (a)</i>	<i>Estimated resident population (b)</i>	<i>Population density (b)</i>	<i>Proportion of Australian population (b)</i>
	km <sup>2</sup>	'000	persons per km <sup>2</sup>	%
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>801,600</b>	<b>6,049.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>33.9</b>
Victoria	227,600	4,475.5	19.7	25.1
Queensland	1,727,200	3,196.1	1.9	17.9
South Australia	984,000	1,469.4	1.5	8.2
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,701.1	0.7	9.5
Tasmania	67,800	472.5	7.0	2.6
Northern Territory	1,346,200	171.1	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory (c)	2,400	300.9	125.4	1.7
<b>Australia (d)</b>	<b>7,682,300</b>	<b>17,838.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) *Source:* Australian Surveying and Land Information Group. (b) Figures are based on 1991 Census results. (c) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory, previously included. (d) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

### Estimated resident population of States and Territories (a)

State or territory	At 30 June					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION						
	—'000—					
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>5,776.3</b>	<b>5,834.0</b>	<b>5,898.7</b>	<b>5,958.7</b>	<b>5,997.4</b>	<b>6,049.2</b>
Victoria	4,320.2	4,378.6	4,420.4	4,451.0	4,464.2	4,475.5
Queensland	2,827.6	2,899.3	2,961.0	3,032.8	3,116.0	3,196.1
South Australia	1,419.0	1,432.1	1,446.3	1,457.6	1,462.9	1,469.4
Western Australia	1,578.4	1,613.0	1,636.1	1,657.4	1,676.3	1,701.1
Tasmania	455.3	462.2	466.8	469.7	471.4	472.5
Northern Territory	161.2	163.7	165.5	167.4	169.3	171.1
Australian Capital Territory (b)	276.4	282.2	289.3	294.5	298.9	300.9
<i>Australia (c)</i>	<i>16,814.4</i>	<i>17,065.1</i>	<i>17,284.0</i>	<i>17,489.1</i>	<i>17,656.4</i>	<i>17,838.4</i>
PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA						
	—%—					
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>33.9</b>
Victoria	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.1
Queensland	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.9
South Australia	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2
Western Australia	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Tasmania	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory (b)	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
<i>Australia (c)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Figures are based on 1991 Census results. (b) From 1994 excludes Jervis Bay Territory. (c) From 1994 includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

### Estimated resident population (a) in statistical areas of NSW

Statistical area	At 30 June					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	—'000—					
Sydney (SD)	3,622.9	3,643.7	3,672.9	3,699.8	3,713.3	3,736.7
<i>Hunter (SD)</i>	<i>515.9</i>	<i>523.9</i>	<i>532.0</i>	<i>539.1</i>	<i>544.4</i>	<i>551.4</i>
Newcastle (SSD)	432.9	439.0	444.9	450.7	454.8	460.1
Hunter SD balance (SSD)	83.0	85.0	87.0	88.4	89.6	91.3
<i>Illawarra (SD)</i>	<i>337.8</i>	<i>344.1</i>	<i>349.6</i>	<i>355.1</i>	<i>359.6</i>	<i>363.8</i>
Wollongong (SSD)	240.6	242.8	244.9	247.4	249.5	251.3
Illawarra SD balance (SSD)	97.2	101.3	104.6	107.7	110.1	112.5
Richmond-Tweed (SD)	168.0	174.0	179.5	184.7	189.0	194.3
Mid-North Coast (SD)	226.2	234.0	240.9	247.0	251.8	257.1
Northern (SD)	182.7	183.9	185.4	186.5	186.9	187.4
North Western (SD)	112.6	114.1	115.6	117.0	117.9	118.6
Central West (SD)	166.8	168.3	170.1	171.6	172.5	173.5
South Eastern (SD)	162.0	165.3	168.4	171.9	174.8	177.8
Murrumbidgee (SD)	145.5	146.1	147.3	148.3	149.4	150.3
Murray (SD)	107.2	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.0	110.6
Far West (SD)	28.7	28.4	28.3	28.1	27.9	27.7
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>5,776.3</b>	<b>5,834.0</b>	<b>5,898.7</b>	<b>5,958.7</b>	<b>5,997.4</b>	<b>6,049.2</b>

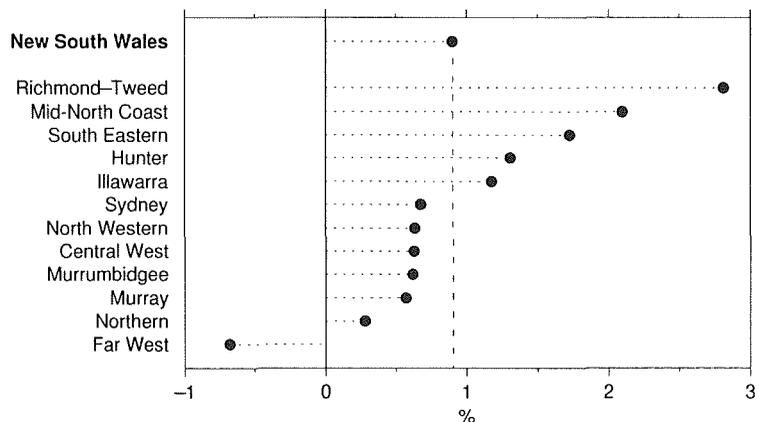
(a) Figures are based on 1991 Census results.

**Population growth** During the year ended 30 June 1994, NSW experienced the fourth highest growth rate (0.9%) of all Australian States and major Territories, behind Queensland (2.6%), Western Australia (1.5%) and the Northern Territory (1.0%). The growth rate for Australia as a whole was 1.0%. The actual increase in NSW population in that period was 51,800, which comprised a natural increase of 43,400, a net overseas migration gain of 21,900 and a net interstate migration loss of 13,500.

**Regional distribution** Most of the State's population is located around the three major coastal centres of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. In 1994, Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Wollongong SSD contained nearly three-quarters (73.5%) of the population of NSW but comprised only 2.2% of its area. The six coastal divisions of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern, in aggregate, comprised 87.3% of the State's population and 17.4% of its area.

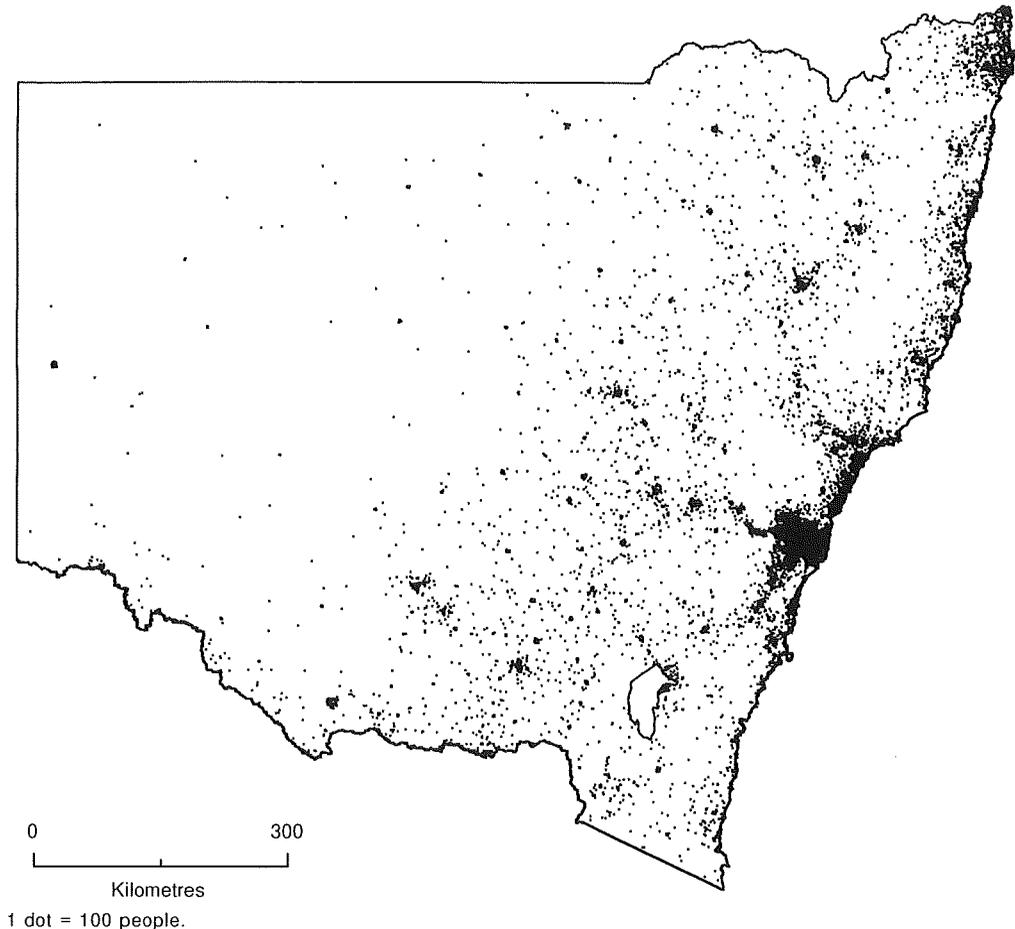
**Regional growth** Sydney's population growth is predominantly due to overseas migration but growth in the other regions of the State is generally caused by an intrastate drift from Sydney to less populated coastal retreats or from rural areas into more populated urban cities or towns where work opportunities are greater.

**Population growth, 30 June 1993 to 1994**



Outside of Sydney SD, the fastest growing areas are situated on the coast of NSW. During 1994 the north coast divisions of Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast and Hunter had growth rates of 2.8%, 2.1% and 1.3%

## Population, NSW, 6 August 1991



## Components of change in estimated resident population, NSW

Component	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	—'000—					
Natural increase	44.4	41.6	47.1	44.0	45.2	43.4
Net overseas migration	62.6	52.2	36.5	31.2	12.6	21.9
Net interstate migration	-38.0	-36.0	-17.2	-15.2	-19.1	-13.5
<i>Total change (a)</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>51.8</i>
	—%—					
Total annual rate of increase	1.21	1.00	1.11	1.02	0.65	0.86

(a) For 1988-89 to 1990-91, includes an adjustment for intercensal discrepancy.

respectively. On the south coast, South Eastern SD — which contains the developing areas near the Australian Capital Territory — and Illawarra SD grew by 1.7% and 1.2% respectively.

NSW had 177 local government areas at 30 June 1994, of which ten had a growth rate of 3% or more during the year ended 30 June 1994. Of these ten areas, nine were on the NSW coastal strip (including two in Sydney SD).

### Estimated age distribution

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

#### Age distribution of the estimated resident population (a), NSW, 30 June 1994

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	%
0-4	223.6	213.0	436.6	7.2
5-9	218.8	209.8	428.6	7.1
10-14	217.2	206.5	423.8	7.0
15-19	216.5	205.8	422.3	7.0
20-24	245.5	236.3	481.7	8.0
25-29	227.4	226.1	453.5	7.5
30-34	250.5	248.9	499.5	8.3
35-39	233.0	233.3	466.2	7.7
40-44	219.9	218.7	438.5	7.2
45-49	209.2	202.0	411.2	6.8
50-54	162.8	155.2	318.0	5.3
55-59	137.2	134.9	272.1	4.5
60-64	123.0	124.6	247.6	4.1
65-69	118.0	127.4	245.4	4.1
70-74	93.4	113.2	206.5	3.4
75-79	59.0	83.5	142.6	2.4
80-84	33.9	58.9	92.8	1.5
85 and over	17.7	44.5	62.2	1.0
<b>Total all ages</b>	<b>3,006.6</b>	<b>3,042.6</b>	<b>6,049.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Figures are based on 1991 Census results.

## Population census

**General** The Census of Population and Housing collects information about the number, geographic distribution and characteristics of people and dwellings on census night in Australia. Since 1911, censuses have been conducted under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act. Figures in this section are based on the last census which took place on 6 August 1991.

The Census is the largest collection undertaken by the ABS. The data obtained as a result of the Census provide a reliable basis for the estimation of the resident population for each State, Territory and local government area. These estimates are used primarily for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. Census data are used by governments, businesses and others to support their planning, administration and policy decisions.

A major purpose of the Census is to provide information about population and housing at an extremely detailed geographic level. It is also the main source of information on characteristics such as religion and how people travel to work.

**Population count** A total of 5,732,032 people were counted in NSW on census night, 6 August 1991. This figure represents a 6.1% increase in the census count of the State since the 1986 Census. Final figures show that 61.7% (3,538,749) of those counted were in Sydney SD. This was 173,891 more people than in 1986 (up 5.2%). The sex ratio of the NSW population in this census was 98.5 males to 100 females, compared with 98.8 males to 100 females in the 1986 Census.

**Population changes** The biggest proportional increases within Sydney SD were in the outer statistical local areas of Wyong (up 22.0% from 82,368 in 1986 to 100,468 in 1991), Wollondilly (21.4% from 24,928 to 30,267), Camden (19.1% from 18,870 to 22,473), Gosford (18.0% from 109,278 to 128,956) and Hawkesbury (17.6% from 43,628 to 51,319).

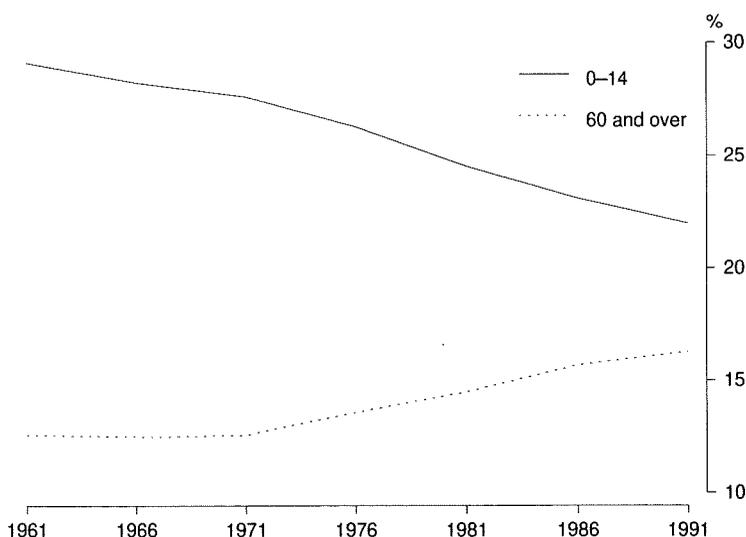
The largest increase in people counted in a Sydney statistical local area was in Fairfield where there were 175,107 people. This was 14.1% (21,585) more people than the 153,522 counted in 1986. Population decreases between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses were recorded in 14 of the 45 statistical local areas in Sydney SD. Marrickville had the largest decrease, declining by 3,624 people (4.4%) to 78,023.

The population count for the rest of the State was 2,193,283, an increase of 155,933 (7.7%) since 1986. Major growth outside Sydney SD was mostly confined to coastal statistical local areas in Hunter, Illawarra, Mid-North Coast, Richmond-Tweed and South Eastern SDs. The population growth in these divisions accounted for 90.1% of the total increase in the census count for the balance of the State. Shoalhaven recorded the largest population increase in a statistical local area outside of Sydney SD with 12,307 (22.0%) more people than the 55,980 in the previous census. Far West SD was the only division to report a decrease in population since the 1986 Census. There were 979 fewer people, a drop of 3.4% on the 1986 count.

**Age composition**

The median age of the population is now 32, compared with 31 for the 1986 Census. Analysis of the population by age indicates the trend towards an ageing population is continuing in NSW. The 60 and over age group now represents 16.3% of the total population while the proportion of children (persons aged under 15) has declined from its 1961 Census peak of 29.1%, to 22% in the 1991 Census.

**Children aged 0–14 years and persons aged 60 years and over as a proportion of the total population, NSW**



## Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of NSW has increased from 59,011 in 1986 to 70,020 for the last census. This represents an increase from 1.1% to 1.2% of the total population.

The age distribution of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders is significantly different from that of the total population, with 39.8% aged under 15 years and only 3.7% aged 60 years and over in 1991.

### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population by age groups, NSW, 1991 Census

Age group	Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders				All persons	
	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion	Persons	Proportion
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
0-4	5,454	5,217	10,671	15.2	427,053	7.5
5-9	4,732	4,440	9,172	13.1	419,451	7.3
10-14	4,093	3,909	8,002	11.4	416,546	7.3
15-19	3,818	3,791	7,609	10.9	437,472	7.6
20-24	3,477	3,637	7,114	10.2	441,383	7.7
25-44	9,006	9,918	18,924	27.0	1,781,577	31.1
45-59	2,932	2,972	5,904	8.4	873,170	15.2
60 and over	1,152	1,472	2,624	3.7	935,422	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,664</b>	<b>35,356</b>	<b>70,020</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,732,074</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Marital status

Over half the people aged 15 years and over in NSW in 1991 (56.6% of men and 54% of women) were married. There were more divorced and separated women than men. Men were more likely to have remained single. There were significantly fewer widowed men (58,000 compared to 240,000 women) reflecting the predominance of women in the older age groups.

## Birthplace

The ethnic composition of the NSW population is extremely varied, the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Almost one-quarter of the people counted in NSW at the 1991 Census were born overseas, more than half of them in Europe (53.9%) and nearly one-quarter from Asia (22.7%). The predominant countries of origin were the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, Italy, Yugoslavia, China, Viet Nam, Greece and Lebanon.

**Birthplace by sex, NSW, 1991 Census**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Main English speaking countries—</b>				
Australia	2,110,959	2,175,920	4,286,879	74.8
Canada	3,853	4,209	8,062	0.1
Ireland	9,194	8,139	17,333	0.3
New Zealand	42,313	42,252	84,565	1.5
South Africa	9,021	9,234	18,255	0.3
United Kingdom	155,001	151,024	306,025	5.3
USA	8,954	8,647	17,601	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,339,295</i>	<i>2,399,425</i>	<i>4,738,720</i>	<i>82.7</i>
<b>Other countries—</b>				
China	23,686	21,028	44,714	0.8
Germany	16,598	17,362	33,960	0.6
Greece	22,651	21,679	44,330	0.8
Hong Kong	15,855	16,599	32,454	0.6
India	10,376	10,055	20,431	0.4
Italy	38,141	32,424	70,565	1.2
Lebanon	26,978	24,398	51,376	0.9
Malaysia	9,765	10,351	20,116	0.4
Malta	11,389	10,170	21,559	0.4
Netherlands	12,650	10,934	23,584	0.4
Philippines	14,543	22,734	37,277	0.7
Poland	10,569	9,798	20,367	0.4
USSR (a)	7,267	8,400	15,667	0.3
Viet Nam	25,721	23,501	49,222	0.9
Yugoslavia	32,599	28,647	61,246	1.1
Other	155,923	152,060	307,983	5.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>434,711</i>	<i>420,140</i>	<i>854,851</i>	<i>14.9</i>
Not stated	70,526	66,850	137,376	2.4
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>2,844,532</b>	<b>2,886,415</b>	<b>5,730,947</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes the Baltic states. (b) Cells containing small values have been randomly adjusted and this may affect totals, the adjustment is statistically insignificant.

### **Pattern of inward migration**

At various times there have been marked changes in the pattern of countries of origin of the NSW overseas born population. For example, of those who arrived before 1977 the vast majority were born in Europe (75%) and only 13% were born in Asia. On the other hand, of those who arrived between 1977 and 1986, 29% were born in Europe and 43% in Asia.

Over half of the people born overseas who arrived in NSW between 1986 and 1991 were from Asia. People who arrived in NSW from China (8.1%), the Philippines (7.0%), Hong Kong (5.8%) and Viet Nam (5.4%) accounted for a significant proportion of the overseas born population.

**Language spoken at home** Seventeen per cent (922,326) of people over the age of four in NSW in 1991 spoke a language other than English at home. The languages most commonly spoken were Chinese, Italian, Arabic/Lebanese, Greek, and Spanish.

**People (a) who spoke a language other than English at home, NSW, 1991 Census**

<i>Language</i>	<i>Persons</i>			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%
Chinese	60.5	59.2	119.6	11.3
Italian	56.8	54.2	111.0	10.5
Arabic/Lebanese	54.9	51.5	106.4	10.0
Greek	47.9	47.0	94.9	9.0
Spanish	22.6	23.5	46.1	4.4
Vietnamese	20.8	18.6	39.4	3.7
German	16.9	17.7	34.6	3.3
Filipino languages	12.3	17.6	29.8	2.8
Macedonian	12.9	11.8	24.7	2.3
Croatian	12.1	11.4	23.5	2.2
Asian nei (including Lao)	10.9	10.0	20.9	2.0
Maltese	10.5	10.1	20.6	1.9
Polish	9.2	10.0	19.2	1.8
French	8.2	8.8	17.0	1.6
Turkish	7.8	7.3	15.1	1.4
Yugoslav nei	7.7	7.4	15.1	1.4
Portuguese	6.8	6.6	13.4	1.3
Hindi	6.2	6.1	12.3	1.2
Indonesian Malay	6.2	5.7	11.9	1.1
Dutch	5.4	6.1	11.5	1.1
Hungarian	5.2	5.7	10.9	1.0
Japanese	4.8	5.8	10.7	1.0
Serbian	5.4	5.1	10.5	1.0
Other	49.7	50.5	100.1	9.5
Inadequately described	1.2	1.1	2.3	0.2
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>534.2</b>	<b>525.1</b>	<b>1,059.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Aged 5 years or more. (b) Total includes not stated. Cells containing small values have been randomly adjusted and this may affect totals, the adjustment is statistically insignificant.

**Religion** The people of NSW are predominantly Christian. Of those who stated a religion, 29.5% were Roman Catholic and 27.3% were Anglican. These two religions combined had over 3.2 million followers.

Non-Christian religions accounted for 3.5% of the population. The largest groups identified were Islam (77,845), Buddhism (58,743) and Judaism (29,614).

**Household size** More than half the households in NSW in 1991 were composed of one or two people (386,000 and 594,000 respectively). Households with five or more people have declined since the 1986 Census in absolute and proportional terms from 273,000 to 263,000.

## Overseas arrivals and departures

**Scope of the data** The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures for NSW represent overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in and departing from all ports in Australia, whose State of intended residence or stay was NSW (arrivals) or who regarded themselves as living or as having spent most time in NSW (departures). Arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay, as stated by travellers on arrival and departure, into the following categories:

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

**Overseas migration** For the purpose of estimating population, migration into and out of Australia is measured as the net of permanent and long-term arrivals less departures, with adjustments for persons who jump from one category to another. During the year ended 30 June 1994, there were 87,790 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose State of residence/stay was recorded as NSW, and 57,100 permanent and long-term departures.

Further information about short-term visitors can be found in the commerce chapter.

**Overseas arrivals and departures, NSW**

<i>Type of movement</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
ARRIVALS			
Permanent	44,070	32,090	30,890
Long-term—			
Australian residents	24,120	26,830	30,290
Overseas visitors	29,040	24,740	26,620
Short-term (a)—			
Australian residents	864,800	909,100	954,500
Overseas visitors	1,089,300	1,209,400	1,396,800
<b>Total arrivals</b>	<b>2,051,300</b>	<b>2,202,200</b>	<b>2,439,000</b>
DEPARTURES			
Permanent	10,560	10,470	10,600
Long-term—			
Australian residents	24,220	23,690	23,660
Overseas visitors	23,360	23,700	22,840
Short-term (a)—			
Australian residents	893,100	942,500	955,600
Overseas visitors	1,157,500	1,256,900	1,438,800
<b>Total departures</b>	<b>2,108,700</b>	<b>2,257,300</b>	<b>2,451,500</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error.

**Country of last residence of settlers** Historically, Australia's inward migration patterns have been dominated by persons whose previous residence was in the United Kingdom or New Zealand. While these countries still contribute the largest proportions, a changing migration policy in recent times has resulted in trends which have varied from year to year depending on political and economic circumstances in other countries.

In 1993-94, the most significant number of settlers to NSW came from New Zealand (10.7%), the United Kingdom (8.9%), the Philippines (7.7%), Hong Kong (6.9%) and Viet Nam (4.8%).

**Permanent and long-term overseas arrivals (a):  
Country of last residence, NSW**

Country of last residence	1992-93		1993-94	
	Permanent	Long-term	Permanent	Long-term
New Zealand	2,820	1,800	3,320	2,060
United Kingdom (b)	2,750	2,170	2,740	2,640
Philippines	1,960	220	2,380	300
Hong Kong	3,740	2,080	2,140	1,820
Viet Nam	1,620	70	1,500	160
India	1,680	260	1,260	400
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.	n.a.	n.a.	1,240	30
China	890	1,860	1,090	1,080
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,100	90	880	80
South Africa	480	150	820	270
Lebanon	730	20	790	20
Fiji	990	270	780	300
USA	660	2,020	770	2,430
Indonesia	590	1,340	600	1,510
Thailand	400	500	500	560
Sri Lanka	490	140	480	130
Malaysia	460	940	470	870
Korea, Republic of	700	1,540	440	1,700
Canada	370	400	370	540
Pakistan	300	100	360	120
Egypt	430	20	360	20
Turkey	590	40	330	80
Taiwan	520	510	330	600
Cambodia (c)	100	—	330	—
Germany, Federal Republic	260	310	320	360
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	300	—
Singapore	280	590	260	760
Ireland	200	170	250	250
Japan	210	3,710	200	3,970
France	120	310	140	380
Netherlands	80	200	80	240
Papua New Guinea	60	240	40	310

(a) Excludes Australian residents returning. (b) It is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excludes Republic of Ireland and Ireland Undefined. (c) Cambodia previously known as Kampuchea.  
n.f.d. not further defined

## Births

### Compilation of statistics

Statistics on birth are made possible by the registration of such events by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Birth statistics for this chapter are compiled for the calendar year in which the birth was registered. Ninety-eight per cent of all births are registered within three months of the month of occurrence. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence of the mother. Usual residence is not necessarily the State of occurrence or registration.

**Live births: Summary, NSW**

	1992	1993	1994
Live births—			
Males	47,710	45,906	45,187
Females	44,875	43,448	42,790
Persons	92,585	89,354	87,977
Sex ratio	106	106	106
Crude birth rate	15.5	14.9	14.5
Total fertility rate	1,975	1,912	1,879
Female gross reproduction rate	0.957	0.930	0.914
Female net reproduction rate	0.944	0.918	0.898

**Birth rate** In 1994, there were 87,977 live births registered to women whose usual residence was in NSW. The crude birth rate (14.5 per 1,000 population in 1994) has fallen steadily since 1971 and is about half the rate recorded at the beginning of this century. There were 106 males born for every 100 females in 1994. During this century, the sex ratio at birth has fluctuated between 104 and 107, but has averaged at 105.

The total fertility rate was 1,879. The fertility rate is defined as the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetime if the birth rates of the year shown applied throughout their reproductive life. This is a significant reduction on the rate of 3,373 which existed in 1961.

**Female population replacement** The female gross reproduction rate of 0.914 is an indication of the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child bearing period, while the female net reproduction rate of 0.898 adjusts for the effects of mortality. A net reproduction rate of one indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and the total population will ultimately become stationary if there is no migration. The net reproduction rate has been below this long term replacement level since 1976.

**Live births: Nuptiality, NSW**

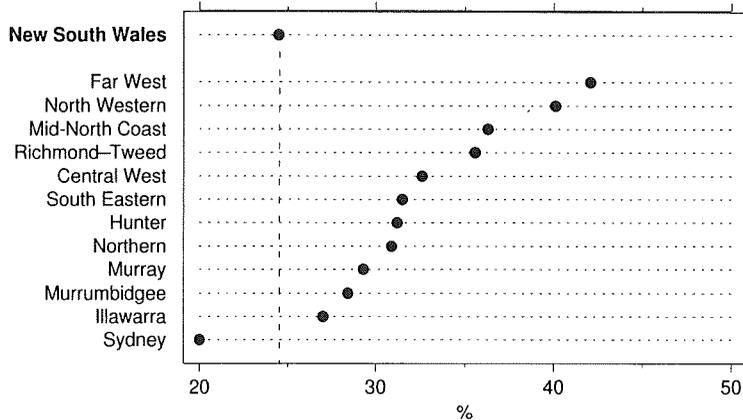
Particulars	1992	1993	1994
Nuptial	71,173	68,003	66,429
Ex-nuptial—			
Number	21,412	21,351	21,548
Proportion of total live births (%)	23.1	23.9	24.5
Paternity acknowledged births (no.)	17,494	17,504	17,777
Proportion of total ex-nuptial births (%)	81.7	82.0	82.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,585</b>	<b>89,354</b>	<b>87,977</b>

**Children born outside marriage**

The proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births stood at 24% in 1994. This proportion was fairly steady at 4–5% for three decades up to the 1960s, when it began to increase sharply, and it has doubled since 1979.

The proportion of ex-nuptial births where both parents acknowledge paternity has continued to increase each year, from 56% in 1976 to 82% in 1994.

**Ex-nuptial births, NSW, 1994** (Proportion of total births)



**Age of women having children**

Women in NSW are now having children at a later age. The median age of all women who gave birth in 1994 was 29.0 years compared with 27.2 years in 1984. The proportion of married women who had their first child when aged 30 years and over increased from 20% in 1984 to 37% in 1994. The proportion of births to mothers aged 40 years and over has almost doubled since 1984 from 1.0% to 1.9%. On the other hand, teenage mothers decreased from 6.1% in 1984 to 4.8% in 1994. Age-specific fertility rates have decreased most noticeably since 1984 for mothers aged under 25 years, but have increased significantly for mothers aged 30 years and over. Women in the 25–29 years age group remained the peak fertility group at 127.0 births per 1,000 women.

## Live births: Age group of mother, nuptiality and age-specific fertility rates, NSW

Age group (years)	Nuptial live births		All live births		Age specific fertility rate (a)	
	1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994
Under 20	1,686	606	4,762	4,233	22.7	20.6
20-24	16,412	9,568	20,834	16,959	91.3	71.8
25-29	26,919	23,620	29,435	28,726	134.0	127.0
30-34	15,874	22,844	17,138	26,318	80.6	105.7
35-39	4,558	8,495	5,056	10,091	25.0	43.3
40-44	645	1,249	733	1,587	4.6	7.3
45 and over	29	46	36	56	0.3	0.3
Not stated	—	1	—	7	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,123</b>	<b>66,429</b>	<b>77,994</b>	<b>87,977</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,879</b>

(a) Per 1,000 of female population in each age group.

## Nuptial confinements: Age group of mother and previous issue, NSW, 1994

Age group (years)	Total married mothers	Average number of children	Number of married mothers with previous issue of—				
			0	1	2	3	4 and over
Under 20	599	1.3	457	131	11	—	—
20-24	9,465	1.5	5,567	2,910	841	126	21
25-29	23,312	1.8	10,631	8,353	3,246	835	247
30-34	22,484	2.1	7,077	8,465	4,762	1,550	630
35-39	8,347	2.4	2,207	2,762	1,984	834	560
40 and over	1,275	2.7	328	411	236	139	161
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>65,483</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>26,267</b>	<b>23,032</b>	<b>11,080</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>1,620</b>
Proportion of total married mothers (%)	100.0	..	40.1	35.2	16.9	5.3	2.5

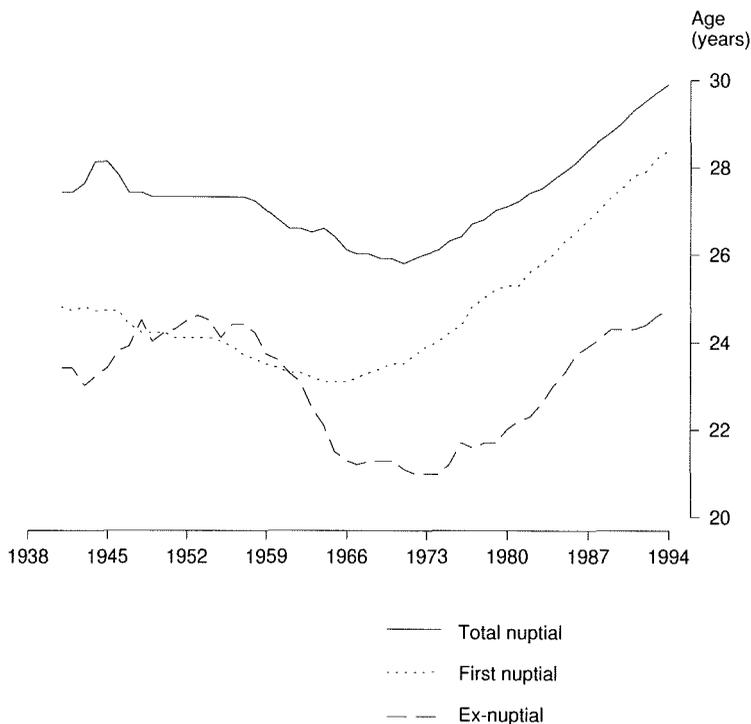
(a) Includes age of mother not stated.

## Live births: Rates and nuptiality, 1994

Statistical division of usual residence	Live births			Proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births	Crude birth rate
	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	no.	no.	no.	%	(a)
Sydney	43,751	10,968	54,719	20.0	14.6
Hunter	5,204	2,355	7,559	31.2	13.7
Illawarra	3,908	1,444	5,352	27.0	14.7
Richmond-Tweed	1,595	880	2,475	35.6	12.7
Mid-North Coast	2,107	1,199	3,306	36.3	12.9
Northern	1,888	844	2,732	30.9	14.6
North Western	1,239	831	2,070	40.1	17.4
Central West	1,758	852	2,610	32.6	15.0
South Eastern	1,789	824	2,613	31.5	14.7
Murrumbidgee	1,713	678	2,391	28.4	15.9
Murray	1,225	507	1,732	29.3	15.7
Far West	223	162	385	42.1	13.9
Overseas (b)	29	4	33	12.1	..
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>66,429</b>	<b>21,548</b>	<b>87,977</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>

(a) Births per 1,000 population. (b) Births registered in NSW where usual residence of mother was overseas.

**Median age of mother, NSW**



**Nuptial first births**

At the beginning of this century, 60% of all nuptial first births occurred during the first year of marriage and only 7.5% after three or more years. The trend has altered dramatically and currently only 18% occur during the first year, with almost 40% delayed until three or more years and 17% until five or more years.

**Size of families**

Over the years there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers who gave birth to a child in 1994 was 2.0 compared with 2.5 in 1958. Only 8% of the children born in 1994 were the fourth or later child compared with 17% in 1951, and 50% at the turn of the century.

**Regional births**

Of the NSW women who gave birth during 1994, 62% lived in Sydney SD. The proportion of ex-nuptial to total births was substantially lower in Sydney (20.0%) than the balance of NSW (31.8%). The highest proportions of ex-nuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (42.1%) and North Western SD (40.1%).

**Multiple births**

There were 1,161 cases of twins born to NSW mothers in 1994 (one in every 75 confinements). Twenty-eight mothers gave birth to triplets in 1994. In recent years

there has been a substantial increase in the birth of triplets. During the first half of this century, an average of five cases of triplets were born each year, but the average has more than doubled in the latter half. Only three cases of quadruplets were born in the first half of this century, but since 1950, there have been 26 cases of quadruplets and six cases of higher order multiple births.

**Month of occurrence** There were, on average, 238 babies born each day in 1994. The highest daily average (258) occurred in the month of March, while the lowest (226) occurred in the month of November. Since the early 1960s when data were first tabulated by month of occurrence, the highest daily average (285) was recorded in March 1971 and the lowest (198) was recorded in November 1980.

**Hospital and home births** In 1994, 84.5% of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 14.9% occurred in private hospitals and 0.5% (456) were home births.

## Deaths

**Compilation of death statistics** The statistics are compiled for the calendar year in which the death was registered. Most deaths are registered within two months of the month of occurrence. Death statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence of the deceased, which may not necessarily be the State of occurrence or registration.

### Deaths: Summary, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Deaths—			
Males	23,969	22,925	23,690
Females	20,832	20,144	21,073
Persons	44,801	43,069	44,763
Crude death rate (a)—			
Males	8.1	7.7	7.9
Females	7.0	6.7	6.9
Persons	7.5	7.2	7.4
Infant deaths—			
Males	408	318	312
Females	280	234	239
Persons	688	552	551
Infant death rate (b)	7.4	6.2	6.3
Median age at death (years)—			
Males	72.5	72.8	73.5
Females	79.3	79.5	80.1

(a) Per 1,000 population. (b) Per 1,000 live births.

**Death rate** There were 44,763 deaths of NSW residents registered in 1994; the crude death rate was 7.4 deaths per 1,000 population. The death rate has shown a steady decline from a level of 12.0 at the turn of the century with the most noticeable decline taking place between 1971 and the present time.

**Age at death** In comparing death rates, the age and sex distributions of a population are the most important factors to be considered. However, long term comparisons must take into consideration the significant improvements in the standard of living and the effects of the eradication of preventable diseases, especially in the very young population. In 1901, children aged under 5 years accounted for 29% of all male deaths and 36% of all female deaths. In 1994 they each accounted for less than 2% of the total. Adults aged 75 years and over accounted for 10% of total deaths in 1901, but in 1994, males of that age represented 45% of total male deaths and females in the same category comprised 65% of total female deaths.

**Life expectation** The life expectancy of NSW residents at birth in 1994 was 80.87 years for females and 74.88 years for males. Expectation of life has been calculated on the NSW mortality experience since 1971. In the period 1974 to 1994, expectation of life at birth has improved by six years for males and five years for females. The main reasons for this considerable improvement are the decrease in infant mortality from 17.1 to 6.3 per 1,000 live births, and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer).

#### Expectation of life, NSW

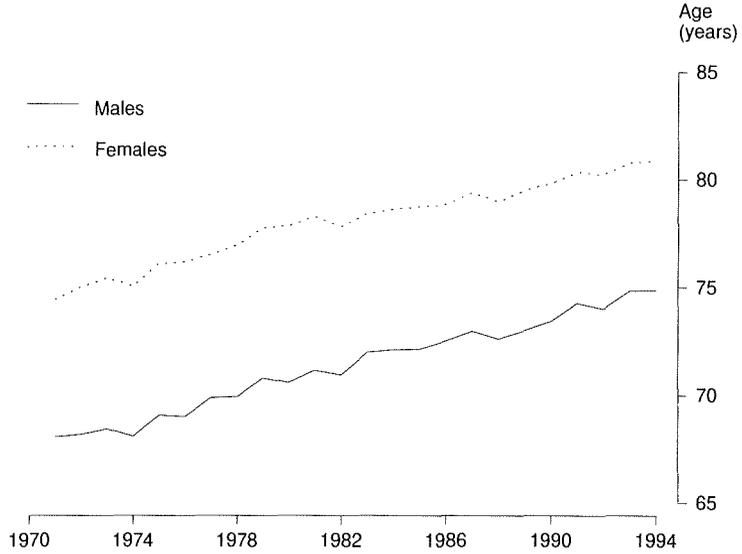
At age	Males			Females		
	1974	1984	1994	1974	1984	1994
	—years—					
0	68.09	72.07	74.88	75.00	78.60	80.87
10	59.80	63.06	65.58	66.39	69.37	71.89
20	50.27	53.43	55.87	56.63	59.57	62.02
30	40.98	44.11	46.46	46.91	49.86	52.21
40	31.60	34.63	37.14	37.37	40.17	42.48
50	22.87	25.58	27.94	28.38	30.86	32.99
60	15.34	17.50	19.39	20.06	22.10	23.98
70	9.51	10.95	12.27	12.76	14.39	15.65
80	5.48	6.35	6.92	7.15	8.08	8.79
90	3.47	3.49	3.81	4.03	4.12	4.38

## Deaths: Number and age-specific death rates, NSW

Age at death (years)	Number			Rate (a)		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
<b>MALES</b>						
Under 1	408	318	312	8.6	6.9	6.9
1-4	73	70	74	0.4	0.4	0.4
5-9	36	43	41	0.2	0.2	0.2
10-14	39	43	48	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-19	187	145	170	0.8	0.7	0.8
20-24	283	259	249	1.2	1.1	1.0
25-29	303	314	297	1.3	1.4	1.3
30-34	394	351	364	1.6	1.4	1.5
35-39	356	395	409	1.6	1.7	1.8
40-44	486	448	480	2.2	2.0	2.2
45-49	588	602	588	3.1	3.0	2.8
50-54	789	774	757	5.1	4.9	4.6
55-59	1,205	1,115	1,118	9.2	8.3	8.1
60-64	2,072	1,822	1,747	16.2	14.6	14.2
65-69	2,976	2,830	2,812	25.7	24.1	23.8
70-74	3,563	3,468	3,482	41.5	38.8	37.3
75-79	3,932	3,654	3,862	68.0	62.6	65.4
80-84	3,277	3,305	3,584	108.0	102.6	105.8
85 and over	2,996	2,966	3,290	189.2	175.0	185.9
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>23,969</b>	<b>22,925</b>	<b>23,690</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Under 1	280	234	239	6.2	5.4	5.6
1-4	56	56	47	0.3	0.3	0.3
5-9	32	29	36	0.2	0.1	0.2
10-14	18	27	36	0.1	0.1	0.2
15-19	59	59	59	0.3	0.3	0.3
20-24	92	81	73	0.4	0.3	0.3
25-29	87	77	79	0.4	0.3	0.3
30-34	146	134	116	0.6	0.5	0.5
35-39	177	190	189	0.8	0.8	0.8
40-44	226	234	250	1.0	1.1	1.1
45-49	339	362	369	1.8	1.9	1.8
50-54	514	450	452	3.5	3.0	2.9
55-59	643	606	613	5.0	4.6	4.5
60-64	1,065	993	926	8.1	7.8	7.4
65-69	1,645	1,586	1,555	12.9	12.4	12.2
70-74	2,334	2,293	2,379	22.0	21.0	21.0
75-79	3,261	3,030	3,037	39.4	36.4	36.4
80-84	3,643	3,700	3,946	67.3	65.5	67.0
85 and over	6,214	6,003	6,671	153.4	140.6	150.0
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>20,832</b>	<b>20,144</b>	<b>21,073</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>

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

**Expectation of life at birth, NSW**



**Infant deaths** In 1994, there were 551 infant deaths (children aged under 1 year) and the infant death rate was 6.3 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate has shown a remarkable improvement since 1901 when it exceeded 100 per 1,000 live births. It fell below 50 in 1930, below 30 in 1947, below 20 in 1963 and below 10 in 1983. The sex ratio of infant deaths in 1994 was 131 males per 100 females, compared with the sex ratio at birth of 106.

**Total deaths and infant deaths, 1994**

Statistical division of usual residence	Total deaths				Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons	Rate (a)	Persons	Rate (b)
Sydney	13,440	12,591	26,031	7.0	323	5.9
Hunter	2,413	2,108	4,521	8.2	59	7.8
Illawarra	1,493	1,197	2,690	7.4	28	5.2
Richmond-Tweed	875	655	1,530	7.9	18	7.3
Mid-North Coast	1,210	1,002	2,212	8.6	30	9.1
Northern	752	647	1,399	7.5	9	3.3
North Western	544	420	964	8.1	14	6.8
Central West	883	705	1,588	9.2	21	8.0
South Eastern	763	645	1,408	7.9	17	6.5
Murrumbidgee	617	504	1,121	7.5	13	5.4
Murray	492	420	912	8.2	12	6.9
Far West	133	131	264	9.5	7	18.2
Overseas (c)	75	48	123	..	—	..
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>23,690</b>	<b>21,073</b>	<b>44,763</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>6.3</b>

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

**Regional deaths** In 1994, 58% of NSW deaths were of residents of Sydney SD, where the death rate (7.0 per 1,000 population) was less than the death rate for the balance of NSW (8.1). The highest death rates occurred in Far West (9.5) and Central West (9.2) SDs. Far West SD recorded the highest infant death rate of 18.2 per 1,000 live births, while Northern SD recorded the lowest rate (3.3). The overall infant death rate for divisions outside Sydney SD was 6.9 per 1,000 live births.

**Seasonal variations in deaths** Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 1994, 29% of deaths occurred during winter, 25% during spring, 24% during autumn and 22% during summer. The highest daily average (154) occurred in the month of August, while the lowest (108) occurred in December. Since 1961, the highest daily average was 168 recorded in July 1970, while the lowest was 83 recorded in March 1962.

## Marriage and divorce

**Marriage rate** There were 38,814 marriages registered in NSW in 1994, a rate of 6.4 marriages per 1,000 of total population. High marriage rates were recorded during both world wars with the peak of 12.2 experienced in 1942, while the lowest rate of 6.0 occurred in 1931.

### Marriages: Summary, NSW

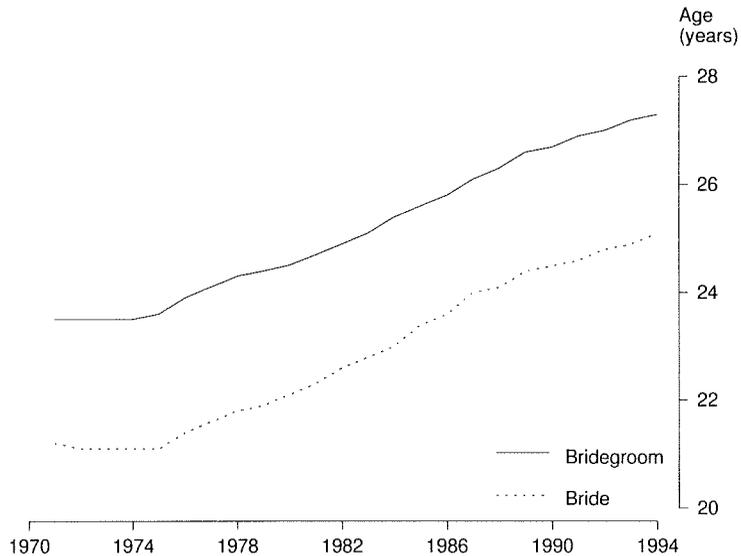
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Marriages registered	40,734	39,993	38,814
Crude marriage rate (a)	6.8	6.7	6.4
Marriages performed by—			
Ministers of religion—			
Number	24,320	24,093	23,123
Proportion (%)	59.7	60.2	59.6
Civil celebrants—			
State registered officers—			
Number	4,218	3,876	3,622
Proportion (%)	10.4	9.7	9.3
Other civil celebrants—			
Number	12,196	12,024	12,069
Proportion (%)	29.9	30.1	31.1
Median age at marriage (years)—			
Bridegroom	28.7	28.9	29.1
Bride	26.3	26.4	26.6

(a) Per 1,000 population.

### Age at first marriage

People in NSW marrying for the first time are getting married at a later age than ever before. The median ages at first marriage for bridegrooms and brides in 1994 were 27.3 years and 25.1 years respectively, the highest ever recorded. These ages have been rising steadily since the early to middle seventies when they were static and the lowest on record at 23.5 years for bridegrooms and 21.1 years for brides.

#### Median age at first marriage, NSW



### Seasonal variations in marriage

In 1994, the most popular month for marriage was October with 5,063 marriages, the fifth highest monthly figure ever recorded in NSW. The next most popular months in 1994 were April (4,183) and March (3,972). The least popular month was August (1,910) followed by July (1,948) and June (2,075). Saturday is by far the most popular day of the week for marriage with 72% of 1994's marriages celebrated on a Saturday.

### Marriage rites

Civil celebrants, other than State registered officers, have been authorised to celebrate marriages in NSW since 1975 and civil ceremonies have since increased significantly, especially for remarriages. At the beginning of this century, 90% of all marriages were religious ceremonies, 7% took place in matrimonial agencies and 3% were performed by district registrars. In 1994, 60% were performed by ministers of religion, 9% by State registered officers and 31% by other civil celebrants.

**Marriages: Denomination of ceremony, NSW, 1994**

<i>Rites used in marriage ceremony</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	no.	%
Religious—		
Anglican Church of Australia	5,946	15.3
Assemblies of God	304	0.8
Baptist	661	1.7
Roman Catholic Church	8,101	20.9
Islam	323	0.8
Orthodox Churches	1,243	3.2
Presbyterian	863	2.2
Salvation Army	298	0.8
Uniting Church in Australia	3,173	8.2
Other denominations	2,211	5.7
<i>All religious rites</i>	<i>23,123</i>	<i>59.6</i>
Civil—		
Official registrars	3,622	9.3
Other civil celebrants	12,069	31.1
<i>All civil rites</i>	<i>15,691</i>	<i>40.4</i>
<b>All rites</b>	<b>38,814</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Remarriage** In one out of every three marriages, one or both of the partners had been married previously. In 13% of all marriages, both parties had previously been divorced, compared with less than 3% in 1971.

Where both partners were marrying in 1994 for the first time, 70% were married by ministers of religion, but where one or both partners were remarrying, 63% were civil ceremonies. Of the religious ceremonies, 41% of first marriages (for both partners) were celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, while 27% of remarriages were celebrated in the Uniting Church in Australia and 24% in the Anglican Church of Australia.

**Teenage marriage** One of the most significant trends in marriage statistics has been the dramatic decline in teenage marriages. Only 0.7% of bridegrooms and 3.9% of brides in 1994 were teenagers, compared with the peak figures of 9% and 30% respectively, recorded in 1966. Only one out of every 260 marriages celebrated in 1994 involved two teenagers.

**Marriages: Age group and marital status at marriage, NSW, 1994**

Age group (years)	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Single	Wid- owed	Div- orced	Total	Single	Wid- owed	Div- orced	Total
Under 20	279	—	—	279	1,526	—	5	1,531
20–24	8,546	1	60	8,607	13,256	8	224	13,488
25–29	11,879	11	565	12,455	9,968	35	1,079	11,082
30–34	6,068	18	1,605	7,691	3,814	70	1,808	5,692
35–44	2,584	92	3,053	5,729	1,458	188	2,712	4,358
45–59	372	246	2,427	3,045	201	379	1,532	2,112
60 and over	72	495	441	1,008	27	358	166	551
<b>All ages</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>8,151</b>	<b>38,814</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>38,814</b>

**Divorce rate** The basis of dissemination of divorce statistics for 1993 was changed to include divorces granted in Australia, where the usual residence at separation was in NSW. However, changes to the information collected by the Family Law Court make it no longer possible to produce divorce statistics on this basis. Data on usual residence at separation are no longer available. Consequently, the basis has reverted to the pre-1993 situation and relates to divorces granted at Sydney, Parramatta and Newcastle Family Law Courts only. In the summary below, the 1993 figures have been revised accordingly. In 1994 there were 13,999 divorces granted and the crude divorce rate was 2.3 divorces per 1,000 population.

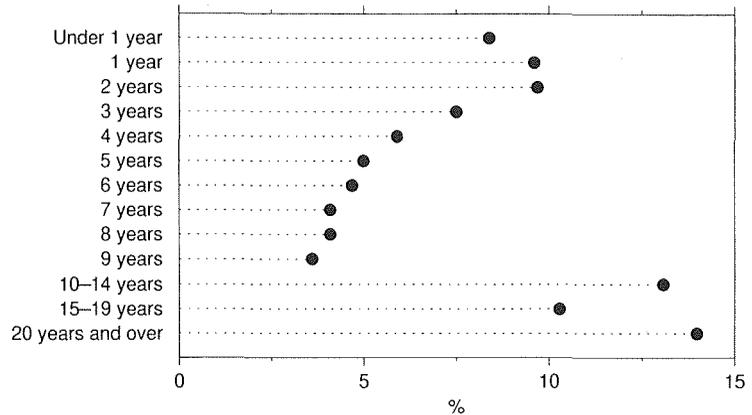
**Divorces: Summary, NSW**

Particulars	1992	1993	1994
Divorces granted	13,949	14,753	13,999
Crude divorce rate (a)	2.3	2.5	2.3
Median duration of marriage (years)	9.7	9.9	10.4
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	6.6	6.7	7.2
Median age at divorce (years)—			
Husband	38.3	38.9	39.3
Wife	35.4	35.9	36.5

(a) Per 1,000 of population.

**Duration of marriage** The median duration of marriage, which is the interval between marriage and the date of decree absolute (the final decree granted in divorce proceedings), was 10.4 years in 1994. In comparison, the median interval between marriage and separation was 7.2 years, a difference of 3.2 years which includes a minimum of one year of separation before a petition for divorce can be filed. Of all divorces granted in 1994, 35% had an interval between marriage and separation of less than four years.

**Interval between marriage and final separation, NSW, 1994**



**Re-marriages resulting in divorce**

Eighteen percent of both husbands and wives who were divorced in 1994 had been divorced previously. In 8% of divorces both parties had been divorced previously.

**Children affected by divorce**

In 1994, 48% of divorces involved at least one child who was aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. The predominant age of the youngest child was 4 years. Almost 50% of divorces which did not involve children occurred within six years of the marriage, while only 22% of divorces involving children occurred during this period.

**Divorces: Age group of youngest child and number of children, NSW, 1994**

Age of youngest child (years)	Number of children of marriage				Total divorces
	1	2	3	4 and over	
Divorces involving children—					
Under 5	899	793	275	132	2,099
5-9	736	1,051	463	143	2,393
10-14	540	756	221	20	1,537
15-17	611	107	2	—	720
Not stated	2	1	—	—	3
<b>Total divorces involving children</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>6,752</b>
Divorces not involving children	..	..	..	..	7,247
<b>Total divorces</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>13,999</b>

## Related publications

- NSW** 1991 Census — Census Characteristics of NSW (2710.1)  
1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas: NSW (2730.1)  
1991 Census — Sydney — A Social Atlas (2840.1)  
Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population of Statistical Local Areas in NSW (3208.1)  
Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, NSW (3209.1)  
Estimated Resident Population of Statistical Local Areas, NSW (3210.1)  
Demography, NSW (3311.1)  
Deaths, NSW (3312.1)
- Australia** 1991 Census — Census Characteristics of Australia (2710.0)  
Australian Demographic Statistics (Quarterly) (3101.0)  
Australian Demographic Trends (3102.0)  
Estimated Resident Population, Australia, States and Territories of Australia (3201.0)  
Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex: States and Territories (3217.0)  
Estimated Resident Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Australia (3220.0)  
Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex, Australia (3221.0)  
Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1989–2031 (3222.0)  
Family Formation Survey, Australia (3223.0)  
Births, Australia (3301.0)  
Deaths, Australia (3302.0)  
Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)  
Perinatal Deaths, Australia (3304.0)  
Marriages and Divorces, Australia (3310.0)  
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly) (3401.0)  
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Quarterly) (3402.0)  
Migration, Australia (Annual) (3412.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



**Aboriginal children**  
Wilcannia, Far West NSW

*Photo: S.A. Hayes*

# Social and welfare

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Social statistics are about people. Changing social values and economic conditions have played a critical role in the changes that have occurred within Australian families over the last two decades. These include an increase in the proportion of one parent families, a decrease in family size, and an increase in the proportion of the population living alone. However, in spite of these changes, most people still live in a family household, and by far the most common family type is still a couple family.

In NSW in June 1995, 3.8 million people or 84% of people ages 15 years and over were members of families. Sixteen per cent, or 725,000 people, were not members of a family, and of these, 463,000 people were living alone.

Among the people who were members of a family, 1,391,000 people were married (including de facto) without dependent children present, 1,364,000 people were married with dependent children and 153,000 were lone parents with dependent children.

## Income and household expenditure

**Income** A person's economic well-being, in terms of standard of living and quality of life, is largely dependent on both personal economic resources and those of the family unit. Family members who live in different households may give or receive financial assistance at various stages in their life cycle.

**Family income** Family income comprises the total income from all family members from all sources. In 1992, approximately 5% of NSW families had incomes under \$226 per week and 17% had incomes in the range \$226 to \$369, while 16% of families had incomes greater than \$1,301.

In 1992 over 60% of NSW families reported wages and salaries as their main source of income. A government pension or benefit was the main source of income for around one-fifth of all families.

Couple families with dependent children had the highest proportion of wage or salary earners (77%), compared with 40% of lone parents with dependent children. Over

half of lone parents with dependants reported a government pension or benefit as their main source of income.

### Main source of family income, NSW, 1992

Main source of family income	Couple family		Lone parent family		Other families	Total
	With dependants	Without dependants	With dependants	Without dependants		
			—%—			
Wages or salary	77.4	52.1	40.3	64.0	*62.4	62.4
Own business	10.6	8.3	**1.5	*6.4	**3.7	8.5
Government pension or benefits	9.7	25.8	56.0	26.5	*23.7	21.8
Other	2.3	13.9	**2.1	**3.0	**10.2	7.4
<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>

### Household expenditure

While income is the most widely used indicator of relative economic well-being, information on levels and patterns of expenditure can enhance income analysis.

The Household Expenditure Survey (HES) provides a measure of the levels and patterns of expenditure on goods and services by private households. These results are then used in reweighting the basket of goods and services used in compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

In 1993–94, NSW households spent an average of \$611 per week on goods and services. This was an increase of 17%, from \$523 per week, since the previous survey in 1988–89.

Around half of average weekly household expenditure on goods and services was accounted for by food, transport and housing. The largest category was food and non-alcoholic beverages on which there was an average expenditure of \$118 per week or 19% of the total, followed by housing, \$92 or 15% and transport, \$88 or 14%. Household expenditure on recreation was the next highest category at \$78 per week.

While the overall increase in average household expenditure from 1988–89 to 1993–94 was 17%, increases varied widely between categories. Large percentage increases were reported for expenditure on tobacco (up by 35%), household services and operation (32%) and fuel and power (30%). The smallest increases were on alcoholic beverages (6%), household furnishings and

## Weekly family income, NSW, 1992

Gross weekly family income	Couple family		Lone parent family		Other family	Total
	With dependants	Without dependants	With dependants	Without dependants		
	—'000—					
\$1–225	17.4	27.4	26.4	**1.7	..	73.0
\$226–369	46.1	159.6	51.7	12.2	5.2	275.0
\$370–425	30.9	27.6	12.0	*5.0	**1.8	77.4
\$426–500	39.2	40.4	*10.3	*4.0	**1.2	95.0
\$501–600	59.0	50.3	*10.6	*4.0	**0.6	124.5
\$601–700	56.2	29.5	*5.1	*5.2	**0.6	96.5
\$701–800	57.4	34.0	*4.5	*7.1	**2.5	105.3
\$801–900	57.2	35.1	*6.1	*4.1	..	102.4
\$901–1,000	45.5	42.4	*4.9	*4.1	**0.6	97.5
\$1,001–1,100	43.8	29.9	*3.4	**2.5	**1.2	80.8
\$1,101–1,200	33.6	23.5	**2.4	*3.5	**0.6	63.7
\$1,201–1,300	31.7	26.3	**1.1	**1.2	**0.5	60.8
\$1,301 and over	128.3	117.8	*4.2	*6.3	*2.3	258.9
Not stated/not known	40.2	42.4	*5.1	*3.4	**2.3	93.4
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>691.2</b>	<b>694.4</b>	<b>149.3</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>1,618.6</b>

(a) Includes families with negative income.

## Average weekly household expenditure, NSW (a)

Commodity or service	1988–89		1993–94		Change 1988–89 to 1993–94
	NSW	Sydney Statistical Division	NSW	NSW	
	\$	\$	\$	%	
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	79.10	105.69	91.62	15.8	
Fuel and power	11.86	15.25	15.47	30.4	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	98.53	126.05	118.16	19.9	
Alcoholic beverages	16.82	17.48	17.85	6.1	
Tobacco	6.96	9.42	9.38	34.8	
Clothing and footwear	33.10	38.71	35.29	6.6	
Household furnishings and equipment	39.79	44.08	42.28	6.3	
Household services and operation	24.88	34.11	32.82	31.9	
Medical care and health expenses	23.12	30.35	28.59	23.7	
Transport	78.05	85.46	87.57	12.2	
Recreation	62.93	85.98	78.27	24.4	
Personal care	10.59	12.24	11.35	7.2	
Miscellaneous commodities and services	37.06	45.60	42.03	13.4	
<b>Total commodity or service expenditure</b>	<b>522.79</b>	<b>650.41</b>	<b>610.68</b>	<b>16.8</b>	

(a) Excludes selected payments comprising capital housing costs, superannuation, life insurance and income tax.

equipment (6%), clothing and footwear (7%) and personal care (7%).

The level of average weekly household expenditure varied between states and territories. NSW had the third highest level of expenditure (\$611), behind the ACT (\$742) and Northern Territory (\$698).

## Income support

Income support is provided for individuals or families through the payment of pensions, benefits and allowances, generally by the Commonwealth Government.

### Department of Social Security

The Department of Social Security provides income security for the retired, people with disabilities and the sick, the unemployed and families with children.

Income security for the retired is made up of the Age Pension and the Wife/Carer Pensions. People with disabilities and the sick are supported by the Disability Support Pension, Wife/Carer Pensions, Rehabilitation Allowance, Sickness Allowance and Mobility Allowance.

People who have been unemployed for 12 months or less are supported by the Job Search Allowance. From January 1995, unemployed people aged less than 18 years receive the Youth Training Allowance rather than Job Search Allowance and are encouraged to participate in training opportunities. People who have been unemployed for more than 12 months and are actively seeking employment and improving their employment opportunities by undertaking training courses or rehabilitation, are supported by the Newstart Allowance. From March 1994, people aged at least 60 years but under the Age Pension age who have been unemployed for more than 12 months are eligible for the Mature Age Allowance.

Families with children are assisted by the Family Payment, Additional Family Payment, Child Disability Allowance and the Double Orphan Pension. In July 1995, a new payment, the Parenting Allowance, was introduced to assist families where a partner cares for children at home. Sole parents with dependent children have access to the Sole Parent Pension. The Jobs, Education and Training Scheme and the Child Support Scheme are designed to reduce outlays on the sole parent pension. Widowed people are supported by the Class B Widow Pension (being phased out) and the Widowed Person Allowance. People in special circumstances are supported by the Special Benefit.

## Pensions and benefits, NSW, 1994

Pension or benefit	<i>Pension or benefit paid June 1994</i>	<i>Amount paid (a)(b) 1993-94</i>
	no.	\$'000
Age Pensions—		
Number of Age Pensions	543,684	
Wife/Carer Pensions	14,333	
<i>Total pensions</i>	<i>558,017</i>	<i>4,132,695</i>
Disability Support—		
Number of Disability Support Pensions	149,964	
Wife/Carer Pensions	42,460	
<i>Total pensions</i>	<i>192,424</i>	<i>1,500,971</i>
Rehabilitation Allowance/Wife Pension (Rehabilitation Allowance)	62	721
Class B Widow Pension	23,106	210,805
Widowed Person Allowance	26	346
Child Disability Allowance—		
Number of disabled children	23,606	
Number of allowees	21,593	53,200
Family Payment—		
Number of children and students in families	1,155,647	
Number of families	595,728	699,780
Additional Family Payment—		
Additional Family Payment (workforces) (c)—		
Number of eligible dependent children	214,988	
Sole mothers	10,848	
Sole fathers	1,585	
Couples	83,364	
<i>Total (d)</i>	<i>96,552</i>	
Additional Family Payment (auto) (c)—		
Number of eligible dependent children	336,992	
Sole mothers	100,161	
Sole fathers	7,206	
Couples	72,363	
<i>Total (d)</i>	<i>179,984</i>	
<i>Total Additional Family Payment</i>	<i>276,536</i>	<i>1,157,420</i>
Double Orphan Pension—		
Number of orphans	585	
Number of guardians	467	552
Sole Parent Pension—		
Male	6,364	
Female	100,179	
<i>Total</i>	<i>106,543</i>	<i>888,731</i>
Allowances—		
Sickness Allowance (c)	15,635	155,529
Special Benefit (c)(e)	11,484	113,855
Mobility Allowance (f)	6,718	8,505
Job Search Allowance (c)	140,976	1,209,117
Newstart Allowance (c)	146,025	1,386,615
Mature Age Allowance/Mature Age Partner Allowance	12,746	26,379
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,545,219</b>

(a) ACT expenditure included in NSW. (b) Depending on circumstance, can include supplementary payments such as the guardian allowance, rent assistance, remote area allowance and incentive allowance. (c) June monthly average number. (d) Total includes not coded to parent type. (e) In 1993-94, Special Benefit payments included Disaster Relief payments, with the declaration of the NSW Bushfires as a 'disaster' for the period 3-14 January 1994. (f) Both number and amount paid includes ACT.

Source: Department of Social Security

In addition to these payments, other supplementary payments may be included in social security benefits depending on circumstance, for example, the guardian allowance, rent assistance, remote area allowance, incentive allowance, pharmaceutical allowance and telephone rental and postal concessions.

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

#### Service pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1995

	<i>Service pension to veterans</i>	<i>Service pensions to veterans' wives and widows</i>	<i>Total</i>
World War I	47	115	162
World War II	51,513	38,326	89,839
Korea/Malaya and FESR (a)	2,903	2,078	4,981
Special Overseas Service	2,042	1,463	3,505
British Commonwealth forces	6,834	5,350	12,184
Allied forces	1,453	1,180	2,633
Australian mariners	859	624	1,483
British Commonwealth and Allied mariners	283	198	481
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,934</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>115,268</b>

(a) Far East Strategic Reserve.

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs.

There were 115,268 service pensions payable to veterans or veterans' wives and widows and 115,515 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans or their dependents at the end of June 1995. World War II veterans and their dependents are the major recipients of these benefits.

**Disability pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1995**

	<i>Dependants of—</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Incap- acitated veterans</i>	<i>Incap- acitated veterans</i>	<i>Deceased veterans</i>	
World War I	26	383	1,012	1,421
World War II (a)	42,016	23,361	29,593	94,970
Korea/Malaya and FESR (b)	1,989	803	648	3,440
Special Overseas Service	3,650	2,129	303	6,082
Peacetime forces and Gulf War	7,324	1,638	391	9,353
World War II merchant navy	148	16	85	249
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,153</b>	<b>28,330</b>	<b>32,032</b>	<b>115,515</b>

(a) Including Interim Forces. (b) Far East Strategic Reserve.

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs.

## Services in the community

**Family care** A wide variety of services for special groups in the community or for the community as a whole are provided by State and Local Governments, welfare agencies and other organisations. These special groups include the aged, the disabled and children. Children and their families have a number of different services catering for their special needs or requirements. These range from the provision of child care to assist families with dependent children to participate in the workforce and in the general community to the provision of services to protect children from abuse or neglect or where children are separated from their parents.

**Child care** Almost half (47%) of NSW children under 12 years of age in 1993 were involved in formal or informal care arrangements. Formal care includes the following different types of care arrangements: before and after school care programs; pre-school; long day care centres; family day care and other formal care e.g. occasional care centres and child minding places such as those at shopping centres, sporting venues etc. Formal care is regulated and occurs away from the child's home. In 1993, 18% of NSW children aged under 12 years received formal care, compared to 16% of children in 1990.

Informal care includes sibling care, care by other relatives, care by another person (non-relative) and may or may not be based at the child's home. In 1993, 36% of children aged under 12 years received informal care, compared to 41% in 1990.

Over half (53%) of all children under 12 years of age used neither formal nor informal care. These children were either in a situation where their parents were always able to look after them or they looked after themselves and/or attended organisations such as Girl Guides, Cubs, drama classes, etc. These situations were not classed as either formal or informal care arrangements.

### Child care (a), NSW

Combinations of child care categories	1987		1990		1993	
	Number	Pro- portion	Number	Pro- portion	Number	Pro- portion
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Formal care only	78.9	8.0	89.1	8.7	111.4	10.6
Informal care only	311.8	31.7	342.6	33.6	303.8	29.0
Formal and informal care	66.3	6.7	75.6	7.4	75.9	7.2
Neither formal nor informal care	526.9	53.6	511.8	50.2	557.3	53.2
<b>Total children</b>	<b>983.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,019.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,048.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total formal care (b)	145.3	14.8	164.7	16.2	187.3	17.9
Total informal care (c)	378.1	38.4	418.2	41.0	379.7	36.2

(a) Used by children under 12 years of age. (b) Comprises the categories of 'Formal care only' and 'Formal and informal care'. (c) Comprises the categories of 'Informal care only' and 'Formal and informal care'.

### Reasons for using child care

About 45% of the children who used formal care did so because either it was considered to be of benefit to the child or to prepare the child for school.

Parental work-related reasons accounted for 45% of children using formal care and 50% of children using informal care.

Personal reasons, including parental activities such as sport, shopping and social activities, accounted for 9% of children attending formal care and 37% of those using informal care.

**Main reason for using child care (a), NSW, June 1993**

<i>Main reason used child care</i>	<i>Formal child care</i>	<i>Informal child care</i>
		—'000—
Work-related—		
Work	75.1	174.5
Look for work	*1.4	*1.3
Study/train for work	6.9	12.6
<i>Total work-related</i>	83.4	188.4
Personal reasons—		
Sport	*4.3	9.1
Shopping	n.p.	32.3
Entertainment/social activity	n.p.	46.7
Give parents a break/time alone	11.0	23.0
Voluntary/community activity	**	3.9
Care for relatives	**	3.6
Visit a doctor/dentist, etc.	n.p.	20.2
<i>Total personal reasons</i>	16.7	138.8
Child-related—		
Good for child	50.4	14.2
Prepare for school	33.9	**
<i>Total child-related</i>	84.3	14.2
Other	*3.0	38.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>379.7</b>

(a) Children under 12 years of age who used formal or informal care.

**Child care services**

The NSW Department of Community Services assists in the provision of a range of child care services for the children of NSW. Much of this assistance is provided through funding allocations to community organisations and local government which provide child care services and vacation care services for children aged 5–12 years.

The Childcare Cash Rebate Scheme, administered by the Health Insurance Commission, was introduced in July 1994. The scheme enables eligible parents to claim a rebate for work related child care costs for dependent children under the age of 13 years.

**Recurrent expenditure on children's services, NSW**

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
		—\$m—	
Long day care	8.8	10.4	10.9
Preschools	46.8	51.1	53.5
Vacation care	2.7	2.6	3.1
Occasional care	1.9	1.2	1.8
Early childhood services	2.7	3.1	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>73.0</b>

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

## Child protection

The NSW Department of Community Services has a number of programs designed to care and protect children. The Child Protection program is designed to help protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation. During 1993–94, a total of \$38m was spent on protecting children and supporting their families. The number of notifications investigated by the Department increased significantly during 1993–94 to 32,238.

### Child protection, NSW

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
Number of notifications	23,759	26,730	32,238
Number of children notified	19,312	21,567	25,370
Proportion of located and assessed children for whom abuse is confirmed (%)	58.5	59.4	57.8

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

## Substitute Care

The Substitute Care program provides a range of care options including foster care, placement in group homes and various independent living alternatives for children and young people (aged 0–18 years) who are unable to live with family members. The overriding policy of this program is the restoration of these children/young people to their families as soon as this is practicable.

The Alternative Care Program, administered by the Department, provides funding to non-government agencies which provide similar services to those described above. The Department is responsible for the assessment and referral of children to these services, and monitoring and evaluation of services.

### Substitute Care Program, NSW, 1993–94

	Aboriginal children	Total children	
		Number	Proportion
	no.	no.	%
Children accessing care—			
0–11 years	577	5,884	80.8
12–17 years	105	1,400	19.2
Length of time in care—			
Less than 1 week	286	3,976	54.6
1–12 weeks	301	2,486	34.1
13–52 weeks	72	551	7.6
1–2 years	13	150	2.1
Still in care	10	121	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>7,284</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

### Supported accommodation

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

#### Services for homeless people provided through the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, NSW, 1993–94

<i>Service</i>	<i>Places funded</i>	<i>Occasions accommodation provided</i>	<i>Average duration of stay</i>
	no.	no.	days
Youth	1,064	8,670	23
Women and children	1,732	13,307	24
General (including places for people affected by alcohol or drugs)	2,341	64,523	7

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

In 1993–94, a total of 5,137 places were available for supported accommodation in NSW, almost half (46%) being general supported accommodation places with 64,523 occasions of assistance being provided. Women placed in emergency accommodation and youths averaged longer stays in supported accommodation (24 and 23 days respectively) compared to people using general supported accommodation services (7 days).

### Home and Community Care (HACC) Program

HACC is jointly funded by the Commonwealth and State Governments and funds organisations and community groups which provide basic maintenance and support services for the frail aged and younger people with disabilities to enable them to live independently in the community. Support is also provided to the carers of these people.

**Home and Community Care Program, NSW, May 1994**

<i>Service type (a)</i>	<i>Number</i>
Home help	40,047
Personal care	6,700
Home nursing	21,045
Paramedical	5,290
Respite care	7,293
Centre day care service	12,960
Food services	28,821
Home maintenance/modification	6,384
Transport services	36,646
Other HACC service	3,107

(a) Some services were recategorised in 1994.

Source: NSW Department of Community Services.

From July 1995, the overall responsibility for administering and coordinating the program across NSW, was transferred from the Department of Community Services to the Ageing and Disability Department.

Administration of some services is also undertaken by the Department of Health, the Department of Transport, and the Department of Housing. Local Government is also an important provider of a number of HACC services and contributes to the cost of their provision.

HACC services include: home help, community nursing, community transport, housekeeping, personal care, respite care, delivery of meals, home modifications and maintenance, food services, community options and neighbour aid services.

### **Home Care Service of NSW**

The Home Care Service of NSW is a statutory body funded by HACC. Home Care assists people to live independently in their own homes preventing their unnecessary or premature placement into residential care.

The proportion of service for personal care continued to grow, from 27% in 1992-93 to 30.7% in 1993-94 and 34.5% in 1994-95. The amount of respite care provided was 12.2% of service in 1994-95. While the amount of housekeeping assistance dropped from 53% of total service in 1992-93 to 49.5% in 1993-94 and 46.8% in 1994-95, it is still the service provided to the majority of customers.

## Home Care Service of NSW

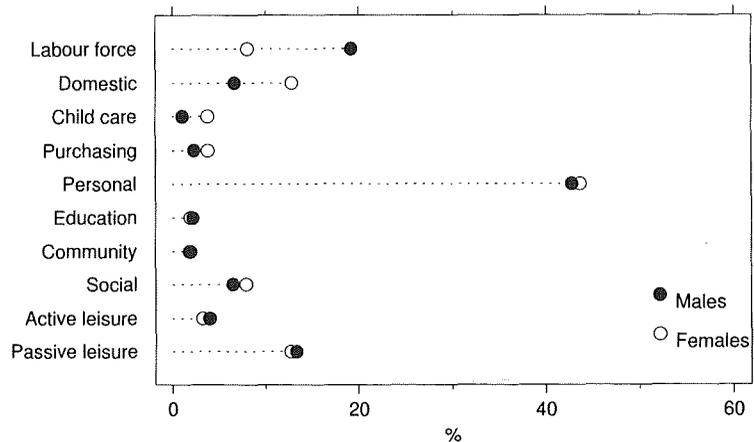
Type of service	Proportion of hours of service to households		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
General housework	53.0	49.5	46.8
Overnight care	0.2	0.2	0.2
Live-in care	0.6	0.6	0.4
Personal care	27.0	30.7	34.5
Handyperson	2.8	2.1	1.6
Respite care	11.9	12.7	12.2
Other	4.5	4.2	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Home Care Service of NSW.

## Lifestyle

**Time use** The proportion of the day that people spend on activities varies according to whether they are male or female, employed or not employed, and especially whether or not they have dependent children. In NSW in 1992 males aged 15 years and over on average spent 19% of their day on labour force activities and 10% on household activities (including domestic activities, childcare and purchasing goods and services). By comparison females spent 8% of their day on labour force activities and 20% on household activities.

### Proportion of time spent on main activities, NSW, 1992



**Voluntary work** Nearly 730,000 people contributed 115 million hours in voluntary work to an organisation or group in the 12 months to June 1995. This represents 15% of the NSW population aged 15 years and over who were involved in voluntary work and an average contribution of 158 hours per volunteer over the year.

The volunteer rate was higher for women (18%) than men (13%) and higher for people who lived outside Sydney — the rate was 21% in balance of NSW compared to 12% in Sydney.

#### Volunteers: Nature of organisation, NSW, June 1995

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Total hours (a)</i>	<i>Average time per volunteer (a)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	millions	hours
Sport/recreation/hobby	115.8	86.9	202.7	25.8	127.3
Welfare/community	80.6	137.5	218.1	30.3	138.8
Health	14.2	28.9	43.2	5.1	118.4
Emergency services	28.5	12.5	41.0	3.7	90.4
Education/training/youth development	50.0	142.5	192.6	19.8	102.7
Religious	49.6	82.8	132.3	17.3	130.6
Environmental/animal welfare	12.6	13.3	25.9	2.7	103.6
Business/professional/union	17.1	10.1	27.2	2.2	82.1
Law/justics/political	*4.3	*4.3	8.5	0.5	56.6
Arts/culture	14.8	18.2	33.0	4.5	137.5
Foreign/international	*1.8	*2.1	*4.0	*0.2	38.3
Other/not stated	13.1	23.4	36.5	3.1	84.9
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>304.1</b>	<b>424.2</b>	<b>728.4</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>158.0</b>

(a) In the preceding 12 months. (b) As a volunteer can work for more than one organisation, the numbers for individual types of organisation will not add to the total.

Four types of organisations accounted for 80% of all hours of voluntary work — welfare/community (26%), sport/recreation/hobby (22%), education/training/youth development (17%) and religious (15%). These four types of organisations were also the largest in terms of proportion of volunteers.

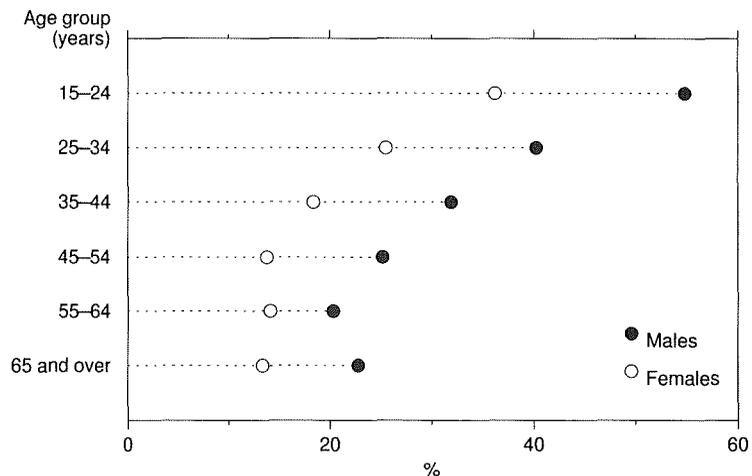
The highest average hours per volunteer contributed over the year were to welfare/community organisations (139 hours), arts/culture organisations (138 hours), religious organisations (131 hours) and sports/recreation/hobby organisations (127 hours).

## Involvement in culture/leisure activities

A 1993 Survey on Involvement in Sport showed that about 1.5 million people, or 31% of people aged 15 years and over in NSW, were involved in sport either as players or non-players (e.g. coaches, referees, administrators but excluding spectators). Only 4% of people involved in sport received some payment for their involvement.

Nearly 1.3 million people (28%) were involved in sport as players. A greater proportion of men (35%) than women (21%) played sport and this was consistent for all age groups. Younger people were more likely to play sport than older people. For example, the proportion of women playing sport was twice as high among 15–24 year olds (36%) than among women aged 35–44 (18%). For people aged 65 years and over, 23% of men and 13% of women played sport.

**Proportion of people who played a sport, NSW, 1993**



Participation in cultural activities can be assessed through the 1995 Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues Survey, which included art galleries, museums, animal and marine parks, botanical gardens, libraries, popular and classical music concerts, dance and theatre performances, opera or musical theatre performances, other performing arts performances and cinemas. The survey also asked about attendances and characteristics of people who went to these events or venues whilst away from home.

Cinemas were the most visited venue with 59% of people making one or more visits in the year to March 1995. National, State and local libraries were the next most visited venue with a 38% participation rate. Botanical gardens and animal and marine parks were also popular activities with participation rates of 34% and 33% respectively.

**Persons attending selected cultural venues/activities, NSW,  
year ended March 1995**

<i>Venue</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	%
Art gallery	1,070.7	22.4
Museum	1,319.0	27.6
Animal and marine parks	1,593.9	33.3
Zoo	977.5	20.4
Botanical garden	1,630.6	34.1
National, State or local library	1,810.4	37.9
School, college or university library	790.7	16.5
Popular music	1,228.6	25.7
Classical music	363.2	7.6
Theatre	840.0	17.6
Dance	456.9	9.6
Children's dance	150.8	3.2
Opera or musical	1,044.3	21.8
Opera only	145.6	3.0
Musical only	765.4	16.0
Both opera and musical	133.3	2.8
Other performing arts	856.0	17.9
Circus	389.7	8.1
Cinema	2,836.9	59.3

**Aboriginal and  
Torres Strait  
Islander culture**

Information relating to participation in indigenous cultural activities, use of indigenous languages, the extent to which people identify with clan, tribal or language groups and recognition of access to homelands, was used in the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey to give an indication of the level of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural identity and maintenance.

In NSW, 67% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 13 years and over had attended at least one indigenous cultural activity such as ceremonies, funerals and festivals in the last year. Nearly half (48%) said they identified with a clan, tribal or language group and 82% said that the role of the elders was important. More than two-thirds (69%) recognised an area as their homeland (for the purposes of this survey, homeland refers to an area of land to which people have ancestral and/or cultural links).

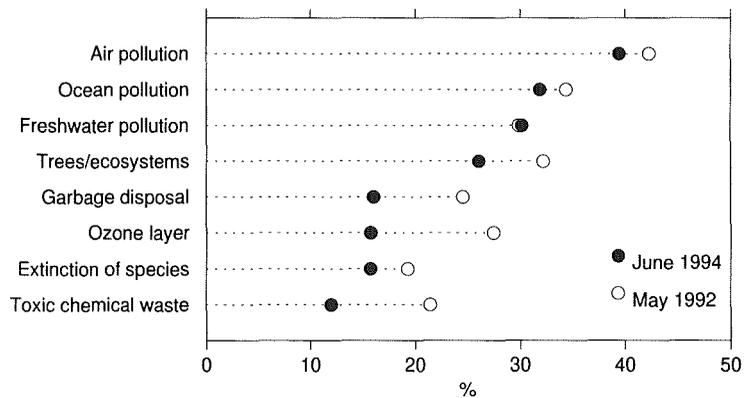
Approximately 3% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 5 years and over in NSW spoke an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language well enough to carry on a conversation. This compares to 21% in Australia overall, and 74% in the Northern Territory.

**Environmental concerns**

The environment can have a wide-ranging impact on people's lifestyle and health, both present and future. The ABS Survey on Environmental Issues asked people aged 18 years and over about their environmental concerns and views. In NSW 69% of people were concerned about environmental problems in June 1994, down from 74% in May 1992. The major environmental concern remained air pollution (40% of the population in 1994). This was followed by ocean pollution (32%) and freshwater pollution (30%).

The environmental issues to show the greatest decline in concern since the 1992 survey were the ozone layer, toxic chemical waste, and garbage disposal.

**Main environmental concerns, NSW**



## Related publications

**NSW** Women in New South Wales (4107.1)  
 Older People in New South Wales: A Profile (4108.1)  
 NSW Families: A Profile (4426.1)

**Australia** Australian Social Trends 1995 (4102.0)  
 Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, (4114.0)  
 Australian Women's Year Book 1995 (4124.0)  
 How Australians Use Their Time, Australia, 1992 (4153.0)  
 Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview  
 (4172.0)  
 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey:  
 Detailed Findings (4190.0)  
 Child Care, Australia, June 1993 (4402.0)  
 Focus on Families: Demographics and Family Formation  
 (4420.0)  
 Focus on Families: Education and Employment (4421.0)  
 Focus on Families: Work and Family Responsibilities  
 (4422.0)  
 Focus on Families: Caring in Families (4423.0)  
 Focus on Families: Income and Housing (4424.0)  
 Focus on Families: Family Life (4425.0)  
 Voluntary Work, Australia, June 1995 (Preliminary) (4440.0)  
 Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices,  
 Australia, (4602.0)  
 Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1993 (6285.0)  
 1990 Income and Housing Costs and Amenities Survey,  
 Australia: Income Units (6523.0)  
 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of  
 Results (6530.0)  
 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Household  
 Characteristics (6531.0)  
 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and  
 Territories (6533.0)  
 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed  
 Expenditure Items (6535.0)  
 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: The Effect of  
 Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income  
 (6537.0)  
 1990 Income and Housing Costs and Amenities Survey,  
 Australia: Persons with Earned Income (6546.0)





**Fire!**

NSW Fire Brigades' firefighters battle a blaze at an inner city antiques warehouse.

*Photo: Martin Grant*

# Fires

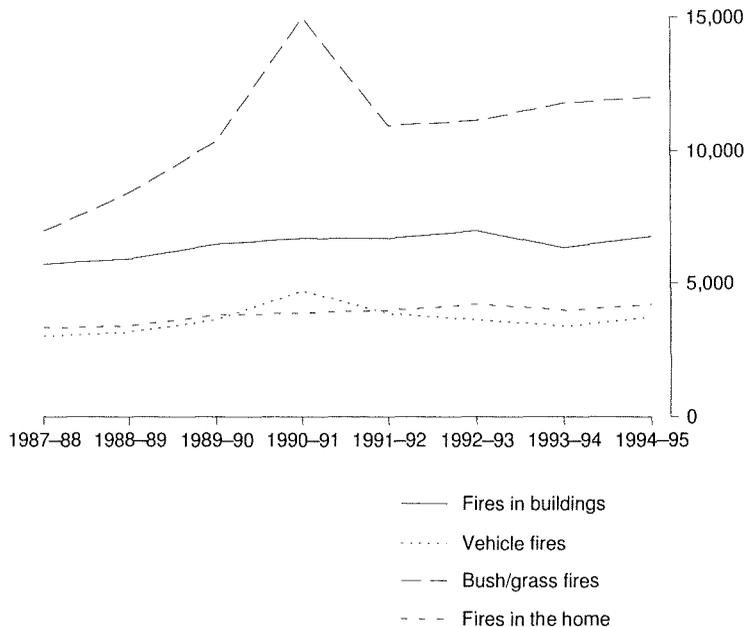
**Introduction** There are two main services which are responsible for responding to fires in NSW: the NSW Fire Brigades, and the Department of Bush Fire Services.

All figures within this chapter are derived from data collected by NSW Fire Brigades' personnel using the Australian Incident Reporting System (AIRS); only fires attended by the Brigades are included in the data. Fire stations reporting on this system provide service to approximately 90% of the State's population according to 1991 Census of Housing and Population figures.

## All fires

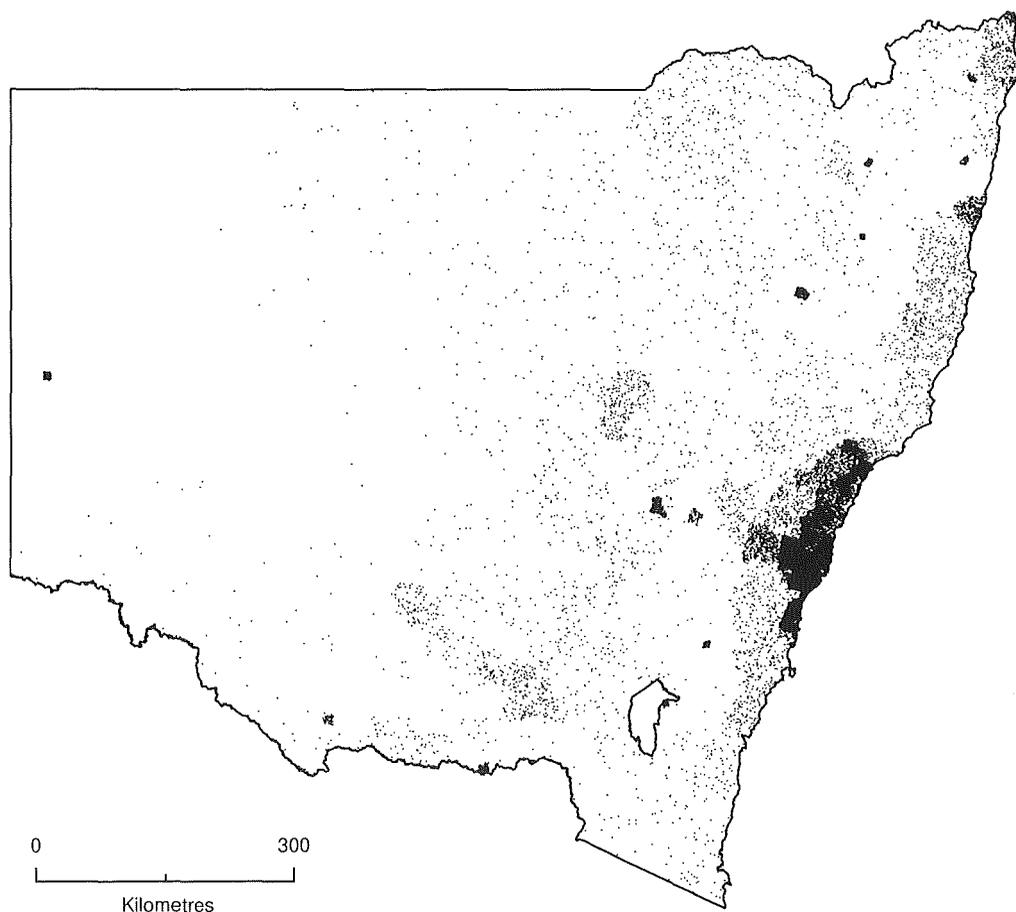
The NSW Fire Brigades attends an average of more than 27,000 fires each year. The number of fires has increased by 45% since 1987-88. This increase is attributed to a higher number of outside structure fires (such as garages, sheds, etc.), bush and grass fires and rubbish fires. Vehicle fires have declined by more than 22% since 1987-88.

### Type of fire



Source: NSW Fire Brigades

## Fires in NSW: Average occurrence of fires per year in local government areas



One dot = 1 fire. Note: The dots are randomly distributed over the local government area in which the fire occurred — they are not a true indication of the actual site of the fire.

Source: NSW Fire Brigades

## Causes of fires, July 1991 to June 1995

Cause	Fires in buildings	Vehicle fires	Bush or grass fires	Rubbish fires	All fires	Fires in the home
			—%—			
Undetermined or not reported	9.55	11.52	15.62	14.24	13.41	8.40
Incendiary and suspicious	16.38	48.00	31.86	37.06	31.56	10.31
Abandoned, discarded material (a)	5.42	1.34	8.32	10.49	7.04	4.68
Children	4.58	1.49	30.28	17.89	17.22	4.82
Short-circuit, ground fault and other electrical failure	14.29	13.00	0.30	0.01	5.56	14.21
Unattended (b)	15.85	—	0.67	1.85	4.39	22.58
Part failure, leak, break	2.61	7.48	0.13	0.01	1.89	2.00
Inadequate control of open fire	0.78	0.10	2.75	4.92	2.29	0.87
Combustible too close to	3.35	0.79	0.15	0.19	1.02	3.95
Other	27.19	16.28	9.92	13.34	15.62	28.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) For example, cigarettes. (b) For example, cooking fires, camp fires.

Source: NSW Fire Brigades

## Fires in buildings

Fires in buildings have increased from 5,756 in 1987–88 to 6,785 in 1994–95. This represents an increase of almost 18%. This increase may be attributed to population and infrastructure growth during this period.

Residential fires account for 60% of all building fires. Fires occurring in shops and office buildings account for 9% of all building fires, storage property and public assembly property account for 5% each and fires in manufacturing property account for 4%. Other types of property account for 17% of all building fires.

Since 1991–92 the number of fires occurring in both public assembly property which includes airports, clubs and railway stations and institutional property types, such as hospitals and health care facilities, have declined. Fires in public assembly property have declined by 13.6%, and fires in institutional property have declined by 13.8%. Fires in shop and office property have declined by 7.9% since 1991–92. In the same period, fires in special properties such as telephone boxes and tunnels have decreased by 11.5%.

Significant increases in fire occurrences since 1991–92, have been experienced in basic industry, utility and defence properties (27.9%), storage property (24.3%) and manufacturing property (21.9%).

### **Causes of building fires**

The most common cause of building fires is incendiary and suspicious; these account for 16.4% of all fires in buildings. Unattended fires, for example cooking fires, account for 15.9% of all building fires, short-circuit, ground fault and other electrical failure account for 14.3%, and abandoned, discarded material, such as cigarettes, account for 6% of all fires in buildings.

### **Geographic occurrences**

The local government areas (LGAs) with the highest number of building fires between 1991–92 and 1994–95 were Sydney (1,213), Blacktown (989), Newcastle (928), Parramatta (866), Wollongong (827) and Fairfield (815).

## Fires in the home

The NSW Fire Brigades attend an average of almost 4,000 residential fires each year. Fires in the home, that is in residential houses, flats and units, account for over 60% of all building fires and have increased by over 24% since 1987-88 and by nearly 5% since 1991-92.

**Costs** NSW Fire Brigades estimates show the total direct dollar loss due to fires in buildings between 1991-92 and 1994-95 was \$665 million. Approximately 34% of this loss (equivalent to \$224 million) occurred in residential properties. During this period the average cost of fire damage was \$22,000 per home where a fire occurred.

Fires in the home also impose many indirect costs to the community and to the households that experience them. These additional costs include the provision of temporary shelter, medical care, legal fees and costs associated with missed work time.

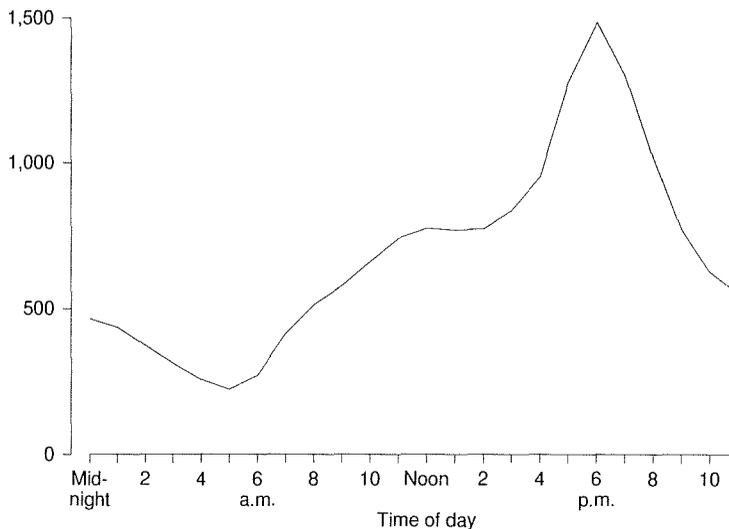
There are many additional costs of a personal, social and psychological nature that are associated with residential fires and to which no monetary value can be ascribed. These include the physical dislocation of family members from their home, the destruction of important symbols of family history and subsequent major changes in household composition.

In all residential fires reported to the NSW Fire Brigades, 78% of residents had both structural and contents insurance, while 17% of residents had structural insurance but held no form of contents insurance. An additional 5% of residents had no insurance policy on either the building structure of their home or the contents within it.

**When do they occur** Fires in the home and related injuries and fatalities most frequently occur during the winter months. Almost one third of fires in the home occur between June and August.

There is no pattern to indicate that fires occur uniformly throughout the day. One in four fires in the home occurs between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. Fires caused by cooking peak at 6 p.m., coinciding with the times that most families are preparing their evening meal.

While the incidence of home fires drops between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. when most people are asleep, fires which occur at this time are considered the most dangerous due to the occupants vulnerability to being overcome by resultant smoke whilst sleeping.

**Fires in the home: Time of day, July 1991 to June 1995**

Source: NSW Fire Brigades

**Causes of fires in the home**

Unattended cooking is the leading single cause of fires in the home and accounts for nearly one-quarter of these fires.

The second most prevalent cause of home fires is related to short-circuit, ground fault and other electrical failures. This cause accounts for over 14% of fires in the home.

**Where do they begin?**

There are three primary areas of origin for fires which occur in the home. These are the kitchen/cooking area, the bedroom or sleeping area and the lounge area.

The most common area of fire origin is the kitchen/cooking area where over 40% of fires start.

The second most common area is the bedroom or sleeping area which accounts for the origin of 14% of home fires. The most common cause of fires originating in this area is associated with children playing with matches and careless smoking.

Fires which start in the lounge area are the third most common of all home fires. These fires are mostly caused by heating equipment and careless smoking by occupants.

**Equipment involved**

Cooking equipment, heating systems and appliances are the most common types of equipment associated with the ignition of a residential fire. Over 45% of fires in the home involve cooking equipment, the majority of these are from fixed surface units such as stoves and ovens. Approximately 17% of fires in the home involve heating systems. Appliances which have been determined as the

cause of 12% of fires in the home include televisions, dryers, washing machines, electric blankets and hand tools.

The NSW Fire Brigades Fire Investigation Unit liaises regularly with the Department of Energy to advise of faulty equipment which may be considered for consumer recall notifications.

### **Geographic occurrences**

Fires in the home vary in geographic areas due to differences in topography, types of buildings, socio-economic and demographic factors. The LGAs with the highest number of residential fires between 1991-92 and 1994-95 were Blacktown (655), Parramatta (514), Newcastle (500), Campbelltown (495), Wollongong (456), Fairfield (445), Penrith (440), Sutherland (425) and Lake Macquarie (416).

*It should be noted that these statistics do not include fires associated with the January 1994 bushfires.*

## **Vehicle fires**

**Trends** Vehicle fires account for just over 13% of all fires attended by the NSW Fire Brigades.

The NSW Fire Brigades reported attending 3,045 vehicle fires in 1987-88. These fires peaked in 1990-91 at 4,710 and since 1991-92, when 3,857 were reported, have declined to 3,728 in 1994-95.

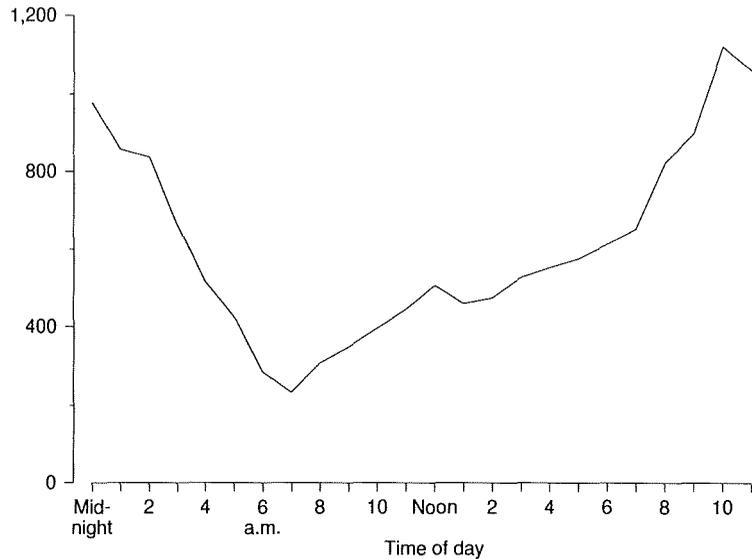
**Causes** Nearly half of all vehicle fires (48%) are of an incendiary nature or are suspicious in origin.

Possible causes for incendiary and suspicious vehicle fires are dissatisfaction with the car, domestic difficulties (such as divorce and gambling), theft and financial problems.

An additional 13% of vehicle fires are caused by short-circuit, ground fault and other electrical failure.

Nearly 83% of fires involving vehicles originate in the engine area, fuel tank and fuel line area.

Vehicle fires do not occur uniformly throughout the day. Nearly 22% of all vehicle fires occur between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m. Fire incidence peaks at 10 p.m. and is at the lowest at 7 a.m. The high incidence of fires during this period is associated with the nature of these fires being incendiary or suspicious in origin.

**Vehicle fires: Time of day, July 1991 to June 1995**

Source: NSW Fire Brigades

Vehicles manufactured between 1976 and 1985 constitute 43%, the greatest proportion of all vehicle fires.

**Geographic occurrences**

The LGAs where the highest number of vehicle fires were recorded between 1991-92 and 1994-95 were Blacktown (993), Campbelltown (906), Fairfield (739) and Marrickville (600).

**Bush and grass fires****Trends**

Bush and grass fires have increased significantly since 1987-88 (by nearly 72%) and account for almost 40% of all fires attended by the Brigades.

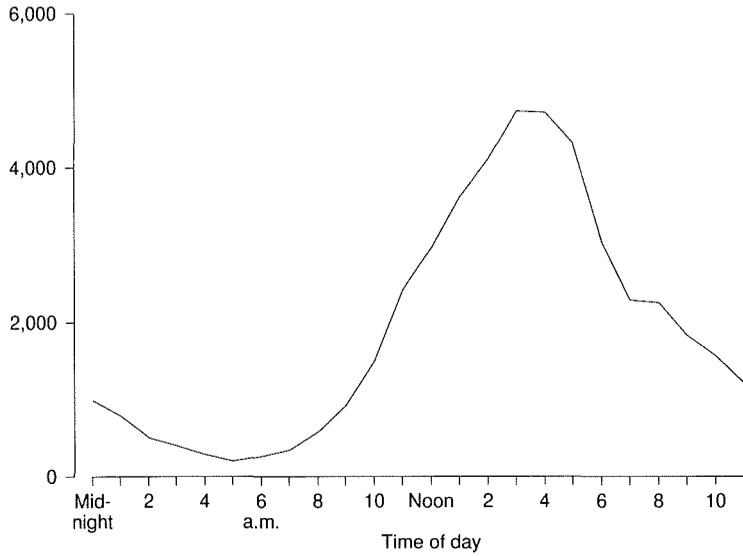
Nearly 32% of bush and grass fires are incendiary or suspicious in origin and an additional 30% are caused by children.

Just over 80% of bush and grass fires originate in the bush, scrub and open areas. An additional 15.7% of these fires start on or near railroads and highways.

**When do they occur ?**

Bush and grass fires do not occur uniformly throughout the day. Nearly 39% of bush and grass fires occur between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. These fires peak at 3 p.m., which is around the time many children finish school.

**Bush and grass fires: Time of day, July 1991 to June 1995**



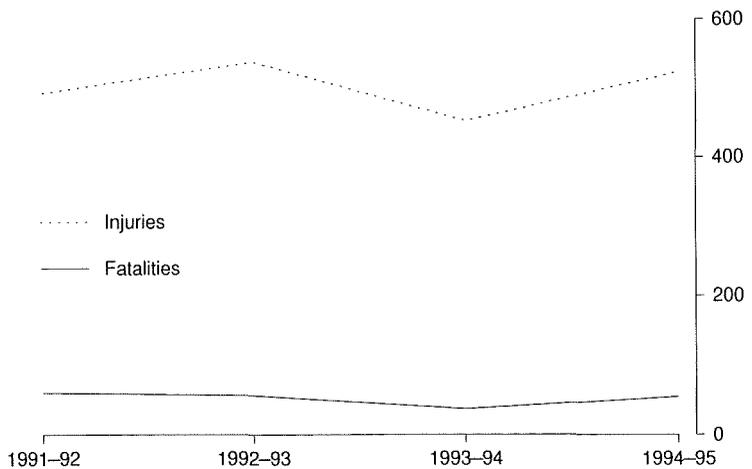
Source: NSW Fire Brigades

**Geographical occurrences**

The LGAs which recorded the highest number of bush and grass fires between 1991-92 and 1994-95 were Campbelltown (4,418), Lake Macquarie (3,138), Blacktown (2,896), Wollongong (2,885) and Penrith (2,662).

**Civilian casualties from fires**

**Civilian injuries and fatalities, July 1991 to June 1995**



Source: NSW Fire Brigades

Between 1991–92 and 1994–95 there were 210 fatalities and 2,007 injuries from all fires reported on the AIRS database.

In 1994–95 there were 55 fatalities from fires recorded. This represents an decrease of 9% from the 1991–92 figure of 60. However, in 1993–94, there were 38 fatalities, giving an increase of 17 (45%) to 1994–95.

Civilian fire fatalities occur primarily in building fires (over 57%) and in vehicle fires (41%).

Injuries to civilians from fires have increased by almost 6% from 494 in 1991–92 to 523 in 1994–95.

Nearly 78% of all fire related injuries occur in building fires and vehicle fires account for 16% of civilian fire-related injuries.

By far the largest percentage of civilian deaths and injuries from fires in buildings occur in residences. Over 92% of all structure fire related deaths and 81% of all structure fire related injuries occur in the home.

One and two dwelling unit buildings dominate the residential statistics with over 65% of residential deaths and 67% of residential injuries in dwellings.

Almost half of civilian fatalities resulting from fires in the home between 1991–92 and 1994–95 occurred in the Sydney metropolitan area. The LGAs of Liverpool, Blacktown, Fairfield and Campbelltown accounted for nearly a quarter of all civilian fatalities from fires in the home.

Nearly 60% of all civilian injuries from fires in residential property between 1991–92 and 1994–95 occurred in the Sydney metropolitan area and the other 40% outside the Sydney Area. The LGAs of Blacktown, Liverpool, Canterbury, South Sydney, Parramatta, Campbelltown, Fairfield and Penrith accounted for over a third of all civilian injuries from fires in the home within NSW.

## **Preventing casualties from fire**

Carbon monoxide, produced by combustible products, is a major contributory factor to deaths in fires. This gas is present in all fires in the home and is a serious hazard to any unprotected person exposed to smoke.

Furniture upholstered with polyurethane foam is capable of producing lethal high concentrations of carbon monoxide within one or two minutes of ignition. Tests conducted at the Fire Research Station in the United Kingdom have shown that in test fires of simulated living

rooms, lethal ranges of carbon monoxide are produced. A person exposed to these ranges of carbon monoxide would be unconscious after 2 or 3 breaths and death would follow in 1 to 3 minutes.

### **Smoke alarms give early warnings**

A key factor, over which the NSW Fire Brigades has no direct control, is the length of time taken for a fire to be detected. This time has a dramatic effect on the likelihood of death as a result of fire. Overseas studies (UK) indicate that fires in dwellings which take more than 30 minutes to be detected are 15 times more likely to result in the death of occupants than a fire which is detected within 15 minutes. This emphasises the benefits of smoke alarms which reduce the likelihood of death from a fire from 9 per 1,000 fires to 3 per 1,000 fires (*Source: UK fire statistics 1992*).

The ABS Community Fire Safety Survey conducted in October 1994 revealed that smoke alarms are installed in 21% of NSW households. However, AIRS data revealed that only 5% of NSW homes which reported fires between 1991-92 and 1994-95 were fitted with smoke alarms.

The same ABS survey revealed there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of households with smoke alarms fitted in the Sydney Statistical Division in the past two years, increasing from 10% in November 1992 to 19% in October 1994.

## **Fire safety**

The ABS Community Fire Safety Survey, referred to above, collected information on a range of fire safety precautions taken by householders and the presence of fire risk factors.

### **Fire safety precautions**

In October 1994, the survey showed that just over half (53%) of the households in NSW had at least one of the following items of fire safety equipment: smoke alarm, fire extinguisher, fire blanket, fire sprinkler system, or electrical safety switch. An electrical safety switch was the most common item and was installed in just over 1 in 3 (35%) households. Smoke alarms were installed in 21% of households and 17% had a fire extinguisher.

About 3 in 5 (59%) households with battery powered smoke alarms had tested them in the previous month; 6% had tested them more than six months ago or had never tested them.

For households purchasing or owning their homes, 26% had a smoke alarm installed, compared to 9% of households who rented their homes.

**Households: Fire safety equipment, NSW, October 1994**

<i>Fire safety equipment</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	'000	%
Had smoke alarm	453.9	21.0
Had fire extinguisher	373.2	17.2
Had fire blanket	123.6	5.7
Had fire sprinkler system	9.2	0.4
Had electrical safety switch	747.1	34.5

The survey also collected information on dwelling characteristics related to fire safety, such as age and structure of the dwelling, and information relating to bush fire safety, such as sources of water supply.

An emergency water supply (such as a swimming pool, water storage tanks or a dam) was available to 25% of households living in houses. This varied from 18% of urban households not living near bushland to 79% of non-urban households living near bushland.

**Fire risk factors** Combustible home and car maintenance products (such as paints, petrols, pool chemicals etc.) were stored by about 4 out of 5 households in NSW. Nearly 9 out of 10 households living in separate houses stored these products, with more than half of these households using the garage for storage.

Only 8% of households with children aged under 10 years stored matches or lighters in a cupboard with a lock or child-resistant latch. Sixty-eight per cent of households stored these items in a cupboard or shelf which was at least 1.5 metres high.

**Household insurance** Sixty-nine per cent of all households in NSW had the dwelling's contents insured against fire; 95% of households purchasing or owning their homes had building insurance against fire.

*With the exception of the Fire safety section, this chapter was prepared by the NSW Fire Brigades.*



**Pre-school**

The beginning of the education process.

*Photo: S.A. Hayes*

# Education and training

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**Overview** In NSW, it is compulsory for children to attend school between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Most start primary school at 5 years of age and stay to complete secondary school at 17 or 18 years of age. Preschool education is available for children aged up to 5 years.

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

Formal tertiary education is provided at technical and further education (TAFE) colleges, universities and other institutions while non-formal (adult or continuing) education is offered by many government and private agencies in the State. Evening colleges offer courses designed to meet a wide range of the learning needs of adults.

There is also a variety of private training institutions in the State.

## School education

**Primary and secondary** Almost all children receive their primary and secondary education in government and non-government schools. The NSW Department of School Education runs government schools, where education is secular. Most non-government schools are run by religious organisations.

Primary education covers the seven years from Kindergarten until Year 6. Children may enrol in Kindergarten at the beginning of the school year provided they turn 5 years of age before 1 August. During these years the child develops social, physical, mathematical and literacy skills and a basic knowledge of subjects studied during secondary education.

On completion of their primary education, students proceed to a secondary school where they study English, mathematics, science, human society and its environment and a range of elective subjects in Years 7 to 10. Students

are also encouraged to study a language other than English in this period. In Years 11 and 12, students study English, at least one unit from two other key learning areas and other selected subjects. The School Certificate is awarded at the end of Year 10 and students sit for the Higher School Certificate examination at the end of Year 12.

### Schools, teachers and students, NSW

	1992	1993	1994
Schools—			
Government	2,180	2,184	2,187
Non-government	857	851	862
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>3,049</b>
Teachers (a)—			
Government schools—			
Males	17,799	18,087	18,448
Females	28,143	29,110	28,923
Persons	45,942	47,197	47,371
Non-government schools—			
Males	6,554	6,649	6,773
Females	11,874	12,112	12,369
Persons	18,427	18,761	19,142
All schools—			
Males	24,353	24,736	25,222
Females	40,017	41,223	41,292
<b>Persons</b>	<b>64,369</b>	<b>65,958</b>	<b>66,514</b>
Full-time students—			
Government schools—			
Males	387,028	387,218	385,541
Females	369,824	370,757	370,230
Persons	756,852	757,975	755,771
Non-government schools—			
Males	148,324	148,713	149,645
Females	145,052	145,408	146,433
Persons	293,376	294,121	296,078
All schools—			
Males	535,352	535,931	535,186
Females	514,876	516,165	516,663
<b>Persons</b>	<b>1,050,228</b>	<b>1,052,096</b>	<b>1,051,849</b>

(a) Full-time teachers plus the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers.

**Students** There were just over a million full-time students at school in NSW in 1994. Boys slightly outnumbered girls in each year from Kindergarten to Year 10 and in total. However, girls were in the majority in Years 11 and 12.

Seventy-two per cent of the students were attending government schools and 28% were at non-government schools. Almost three-quarters of the students in the non-government school sector attended Catholic schools.

**Full-time school students, NSW, 1994**

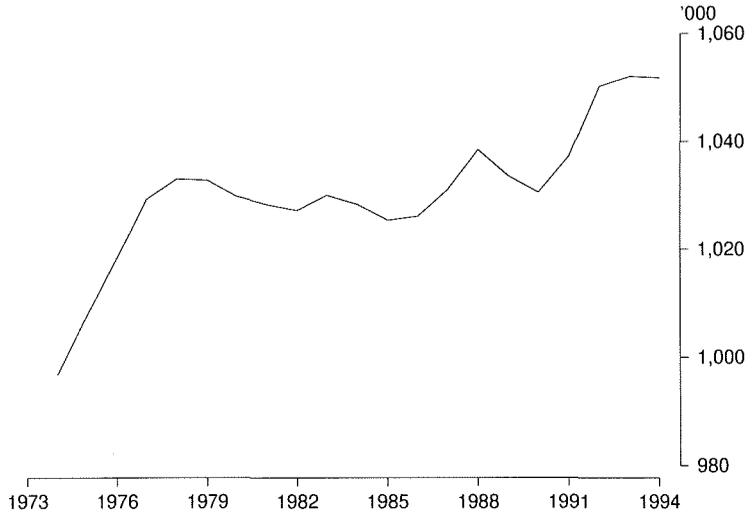
<i>Year of education</i>	<i>Government schools</i>		<i>Non-government schools</i>		<i>Total students</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
<i>Primary—</i>					
Kindergarten	32,954	31,415	11,159	10,763	86,291
Year 1	33,008	31,168	10,886	10,862	85,924
Year 2	32,755	30,808	10,896	10,728	85,187
Year 3	31,635	30,472	11,274	10,780	84,161
Year 4	31,630	30,479	11,264	10,917	84,290
Year 5	31,443	30,202	11,411	10,902	83,958
Year 6	31,514	30,378	11,763	11,230	84,885
Ungraded	4,725	2,652	476	310	8,163
<i>Total primary</i>	<i>229,664</i>	<i>217,574</i>	<i>79,129</i>	<i>76,492</i>	<i>602,859</i>
<i>Secondary—</i>					
Year 7	29,639	27,993	12,926	12,648	83,206
Year 8	29,101	27,622	12,774	12,269	81,766
Year 9	27,762	26,668	12,650	11,890	78,970
Year 10	26,646	25,805	12,244	11,984	76,679
Year 11	20,908	22,320	10,241	10,750	64,219
Year 12	17,505	19,441	9,391	10,213	56,550
Ungraded	4,316	2,807	290	187	7,600
<i>Total secondary</i>	<i>155,877</i>	<i>152,656</i>	<i>70,516</i>	<i>69,941</i>	<i>448,990</i>
<b>Total students</b>	<b>385,541</b>	<b>370,230</b>	<b>149,645</b>	<b>146,433</b>	<b>1,051,849</b>

There was a very slight fall in the number of full-time students in 1994. Enrolments in government schools fell by 2,200 (0.3%) while those at non-government schools rose by almost 2,000 (0.7%). Non-government school enrolments have been rising for almost 20 years.

There were 23,000 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander school students in NSW in 1994. This was just over 2% of total enrolments. 93% of these students were enrolled in government schools.

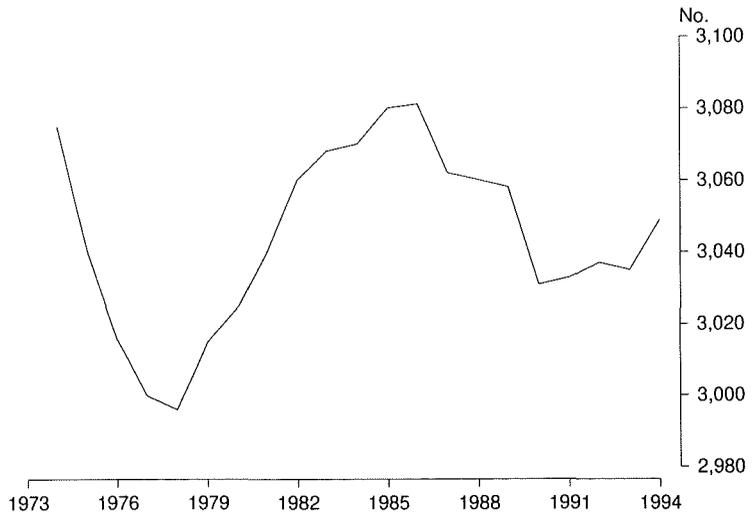
In 1994, full fee paying students from overseas were a very small proportion of students in schools; government schools had 374 students and non-government schools had 2,100.

**Full-time school students, NSW**



**Schools** The number of schools in NSW rose by 14 in 1994 to 3,049. Almost 72% of the schools were in the government sector and 28% in the non-government sector.

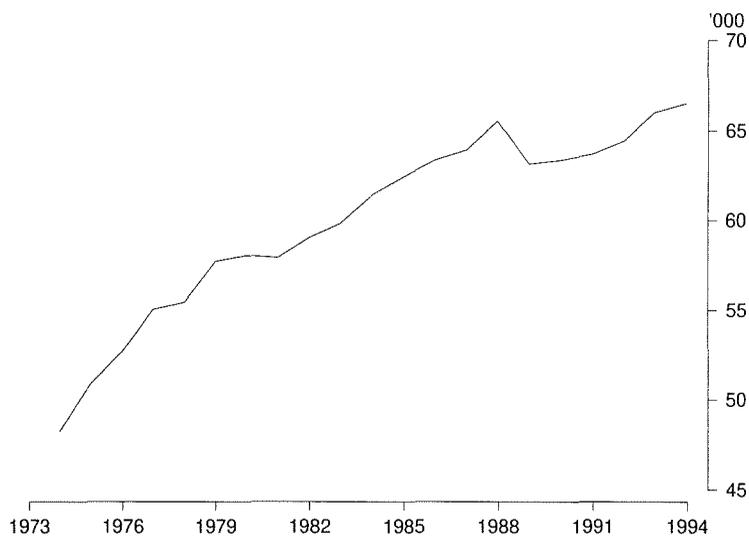
**Schools, NSW**



**Teachers** In 1994, the number of teachers in full-time equivalent terms was 67,000, a rise of 0.8% since 1993. Over 60% of teachers were female and 71% of teachers were in the government sector.

The average number of students per teacher in NSW in 1994 was 16. Primary schools averaged 19 and secondary schools averaged 13. There was little difference between the government and non-government sectors.

#### Teachers (a), NSW

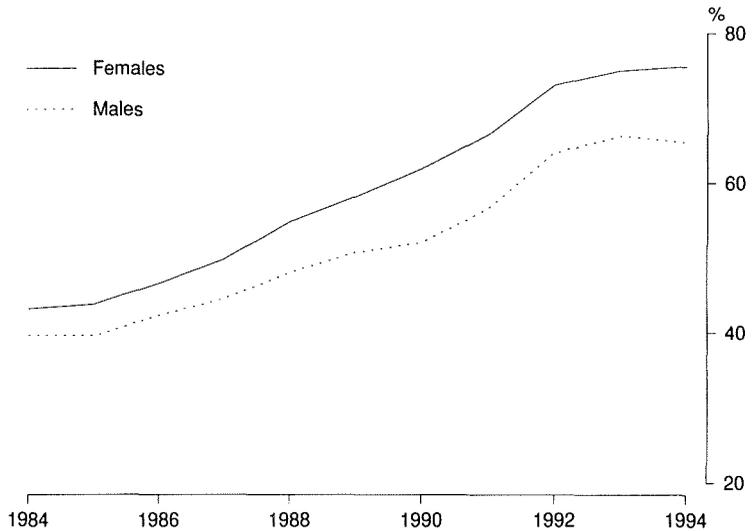


(a) Full-time equivalent.

**Apparent retention rates** The apparent retention rate of secondary school students to Year 12 (the proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 12) fell back slightly in 1994 to 70%. This followed over a decade of sustained rises in which the rate had doubled.

The female rate has continued to rise and in 1994 reached 76%. Ten years earlier it was only 43%. The rate for males fell a little to 65% in 1994 and the gap between male and female rates continued to widen.

The proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 10 remained steady at 97%.

**Apparent retention rate to Year 12, NSW****Higher School Certificate**

Fifty-eight thousand students (including TAFE and self-tuition students) sat for the Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination in 75 subjects in 1994. All candidates studied English and 57,000 studied mathematics. The next most popular subjects were general studies (18,000), biology (17,000) and chemistry (12,000).

These subjects were also the most popular choices for females but physics replaced biology as the science subject most studied by males.

Significant gender differences existed in many other subjects. While food technology, languages, legal studies, drama and visual arts attracted significantly more female students, engineering science and industrial technology attracted more males.

Students sitting for the HSC have the option of incorporating recognised vocational education and training components in the course.

The HSC is used as the principal means of gaining entry to universities and other institutions offering higher education courses and as a qualification in seeking employment.

The above information on the HSC is based on statistics supplied by the Board of Studies, NSW.

## Technical and further education

Technical and further education (TAFE) colleges are administered by the NSW TAFE Commission — a statutory authority reporting directly to the (State) Minister for Education and Training. In 1994, there were 114 colleges in NSW (33 in Sydney Statistical Division and 81 in the country) as well as the Open Training and Education Network.

Most courses offered are vocational. These provide specialised instruction in particular job skills, supplement previous training or give sufficient instruction to permit entry to a new vocation. Other courses cater for leisure and hobbies or for personal enrichment. Courses are grouped into 15 training divisions.

**Enrolments** TAFE enrolments in NSW fell by a little under 2% to 416,000 in 1994. Falls were recorded in the majority of the training divisions, the largest being in basic work skills (down 30%). Growth areas included information technology (up 12%) and the fee-for-service courses (TAFE options and TAFE plus) which more than doubled their enrolments.

The largest number of enrolments was in business services with over 20% of the total. Also, total enrolments in NSW were the equivalent of 140,000 full-time students.

Attendance at TAFE is predominantly part-time (85% in 1994) reflecting the vocational nature of the courses offered. Most enrolments are in courses leading to the award of a certificate or statement.

Males comprised 53% of enrolments and females 47% and almost half the enrolments were by people under the age of 25 years.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander enrolments totalled 12,000 in 1994. They represented 3% of the total. In addition, there were just over 1,000 full-fee paying overseas students at TAFE in May 1995.

**Technical and further education: Enrolments by training division, NSW**

<i>Training division</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Arts and media	12,438	9,977	9,633
Building and construction	31,646	31,711	30,682
Business services	92,366	92,276	89,210
Engineering services	49,351	47,637	44,673
Information technology	20,103	23,464	26,328
Manufacturing	25,305	19,993	18,942
Personal and community services	23,730	27,685	26,816
Rural and mining	17,648	19,049	18,057
Tourism and hospitality	29,459	31,554	29,367
Transport	22,950	23,446	24,810
Basic work skills	25,521	26,246	17,949
Foundation studies	42,924	40,964	43,699
Pre-vocational programs	24,624	26,833	28,364
TAFE options	..	343	1,394
TAFE plus (Category 3)	..	2,436	6,105
<b>Total enrolments</b>	<b>418,065</b>	<b>423,614</b>	<b>416,029</b>

*Source:* TAFE NSW

**Technical and further education: Enrolments by award, NSW**

<i>Award</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Diploma	943	969	944
Associate diploma	36,884	40,150	42,464
Advanced certificate	58,644	56,173	51,517
Certificate	163,363	166,718	158,130
Statement	158,231	159,604	162,974
<b>Total enrolments</b>	<b>418,065</b>	<b>423,614</b>	<b>416,029</b>

*Source:* TAFE NSW

## Universities and higher education

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

**Students** In 1994, there were 178,000 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW. The University of Sydney had the highest enrolment with 31,000 students followed by the University of NSW with 26,000. Women comprised 53% of higher education students in 1994.

There were 12,900 overseas students in higher education in NSW, of whom 10,600 were full fee paying students. Overseas students comprised 7% of the total. There were also 1,700 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in higher education in NSW. This was 1% of total students.

**Type of enrolment** Fifty eight per cent of all students were enrolled in full-time study, 28% in part-time study and 14% in external studies. While most institutions had a majority of full-time students, almost half of the students at the University of Technology, Sydney were part-time and the majority of students at Charles Sturt University and the University of New England were external.

Almost three-quarters of all students were enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 1994. A further 15% were enrolled for higher degrees.

**Field of study** The largest number of students were enrolled in arts, humanities and social sciences with 22% of the total in 1994. This was followed by business, administration and economics with 20% and science with 15%.

Enrolments by field of study varied greatly according to gender. Women comprised over 70% of the enrolments in both education and health and 68% in arts, humanities and social sciences. Men represented 87% of the students in engineering and surveying and two-thirds of architecture and building students.

**Unmet demand** In 1995, the number of eligible applicants who failed to gain an undergraduate higher education place in NSW was in the range 3,600 to 5,300, according to statistics provided by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee. This was approximately 5-7% of all eligible applicants.

**Higher education: Students by institution and course type, NSW, 1994**

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree</i>	<i>Other post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other under-graduate</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	—	—	44	—	43	87
Avondale College	—	—	628	32	5	665
Charles Sturt University	1,273	1,576	12,143	802	574	16,368
Macquarie University	3,090	843	10,761	—	832	15,526
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	3	—	123	—	126
Southern Cross University	518	457	4,879	500	20	6,374
University of New England	1,905	2,063	9,402	150	118	13,638
University of New South Wales	6,180	1,216	18,390	84	425	26,295
University of Newcastle	1,026	641	12,596	285	173	14,721
University of Sydney	5,891	1,563	21,978	1,293	270	30,995
University of Technology, Sydney	2,826	2,784	14,858	310	208	20,986
University of Western Sydney	2,014	1,044	16,783	819	289	20,949
University of Wollongong	2,057	714	8,229	154	112	11,266
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,780</b>	<b>12,904</b>	<b>130,691</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>177,996</b>

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

**Higher education: Students by field of study and sex, NSW, 1994**

<i>Field of Study</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Agriculture, animal husbandry	2,669	1,464	4,133
Architecture, building	3,080	1,477	4,557
Arts, humanities, social sciences	12,914	27,096	40,010
Business, administration, economics	20,645	14,640	35,285
Education	5,558	15,024	20,582
Engineering, surveying	12,299	1,876	14,175
Health	6,459	16,288	22,747
Law, legal studies	4,083	3,459	7,542
Science	15,391	10,457	25,848
Veterinary science	226	312	538
Non-award	1,185	1,394	2,579
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,509</b>	<b>93,487</b>	<b>177,996</b>

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

## Other aspects of education

### Participation in education

Just under half of the estimated 890,000 young people aged 15–24 in NSW were attending an educational institution in September 1994. The educational participation rate for 15–24 year olds attending a tertiary institution was 22% (11% for higher education and 10% for TAFE) while school participation for 15 year olds stood at 97%.

### Educational attainment

A survey on the educational attainment of the population aged 15–69 years is conducted each year. In February 1994, an estimated 44% of the population held a post-school qualification, 52% were without such a qualification and 5% were still at school. The most common qualification was a skilled vocational qualification held by 15% of the population followed by bachelor degree (9%).

Forty-eight per cent of males held a post-school qualification compared to 40% of females and there were other gender differences. Skilled vocational qualifications were much more common for males (23%) than for females (5%) but the reverse occurred for basic vocational qualifications held by 13% of females but only 3% of males.

Higher degrees were held by 2% of males and 1% of females.

### Educational attainment (a), NSW, February 1994

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	—%—		
<i>With post-school qualifications</i>	47.6	39.7	43.7
Higher degree	2.1	1.0	1.6
Postgraduate diploma	1.2	1.6	1.4
Bachelor degree	8.9	8.2	8.6
Undergraduated diploma	1.8	4.2	3.0
Associate diploma	7.2	5.7	6.5
Skilled vocational qualification	23.2	5.8	14.5
Basic vocational qualification	3.2	13.2	8.2
<i>Without post-school qualifications</i>	47.8	55.4	51.6
Still at school	4.6	4.9	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Persons 15–69 years of age.

**Transition from education to work**

Each year, a survey on the transition from education to work is conducted. The May 1994 survey found that of the 125,000 people aged 15–64 years who had left full-time education in NSW in the 16 months to May 1994, 64% were employed, 25% were unemployed and the remainder were not in the labour force.

**Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders**

A survey of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders conducted in 1994 showed that 87% of 5–18 year olds in NSW were attending school, 20% of those aged 15 years and over who had left school held a post-school qualification and another 8% were studying for such a qualification. In addition, 39% of children aged 3–5 years were attending pre-school.

For parents with children attending primary or secondary school, 77% were happy with their children's education and 42% would have preferred their children to attend an Aboriginal community-controlled school.

## Training

Training is defined as the process of bringing a person to a desired state or standard of efficiency by instruction and practice. In the statistics which follow, training relates to work based training which is designed to develop job related skills and competence.

**How workers get their training**

Eighty-five per cent of wage and salary earners in NSW had received some form of training in the 12 months to May 1993. Eighty-one per cent of all employees received on-the-job training, 31% undertook in-house training courses and 12% attended at least one external training course. In addition, 20% of workers had undertaken a course of study in 1992. Some workers received more than one form of training, but 15% of employees did not receive any training.

**Apprentices**

The apprenticeship system involves a combination of on-the-job training and prescribed technical education usually conducted through a TAFE college.

The number of apprentices aged 15–34 in NSW rose by 11% in 1994 to 43,000. This was still more than 30% below the peak of 62,000 that was reached in 1989. First year apprentices increased by almost 80% in 1994 to reach 16,000.

Almost 60% of the apprentices in 1994 were 15–19 year olds and one-sixth of apprentices were in the building trade.

## Apprentices aged 15 to 34 years, NSW

Age and year of apprenticeship	May				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	—'000—				
Age in May—					
15–19 years	42.4	34.7	34.8	25.5	25.2
15–17 years	17.5	13.4	10.2	6.2	9.9
18 years	13.6	11.1	11.8	8.7	7.6
19 years	11.6	10.2	12.8	10.6	7.7
20–24 years	11.4	14.3	15.8	12.3	14.6
25–34 years	*1.1	*1.6	*0.8	*0.7	*2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>42.7</b>
Year of apprenticeship—					
First	20.3	10.6	13.4	9.0	16.1
Second	13.4	16.4	13.0	10.9	9.8
Third	13.0	13.3	12.2	10.9	9.1
Fourth (a)	8.5	10.4	12.6	7.7	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>42.7</b>

(a) Includes a small number of fifth year apprentices.

### Private training organisations

In addition to the formal education institutions, there is a range of private training institutions. These include private business colleges, industry training colleges (e.g. hospitality, travel, trade union), private theological colleges, institutes of management, chambers of commerce and professional associations involved in training.

### Training expenditure

Employers in NSW spent a little over \$380 million on formal training in the period July to September 1993. This was just under 3% of gross wages and salaries. Employers spent an average of almost \$200 per employee and employees received, on average, just under six hours of formal training in this period.

The public sector in NSW spent a higher proportion of their payroll on training, spent more on training per employee and trained its employees for longer periods than the private sector.

### Training expenditure by sector, NSW, July to September 1993

	Public	Private	Total
Total training expenditure			
(% of gross wages and salaries)	3.7	2.6	2.9
Average training expenditure per employee (\$)	291.60	165.90	198.90
Average training hours per employee (hours)	8.2	5.1	5.9
Employers reporting training expenditure (%)	79.0	18.5	18.8
<b>Total training expenditure (\$m)</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>234.9</b>	<b>381.5</b>

## Related publications

### NSW *Non-ABS*

TAFE NSW, *Statistics Newsletter*, 1995  
 Board of Studies NSW, *Higher School Certificate Examination 1994*

**Australia** A Directory of Education and Training Statistics (1136.0)  
 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994 (4190.0)  
 Schools, Australia, preliminary (4220.0)  
 Schools, Australia (4221.0)  
 Education and Training in Australia (4224.0)  
 The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)  
 Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)  
 Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)  
 Participation in Education, Australia (6272.0.40.001)  
 Training and Education Experience, Australia, 1993 (6278.0)  
 Employer Training Expenditure, Australia, July–September 1993 (6353.0)

### *Non-ABS*

Australian Vice-Chancellor's Committee, *Survey of Applicants for Undergraduate Higher Education Courses 1995*  
 Department of Employment, Education and Training, *Selected Higher Education Student Statistics 1994*

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.





**First-aid worker attending  
canoeist**  
Nepean canoe marathon.

*Photo: B.J. Hayes*

# Health

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

**Administration** Health services in NSW are provided by the Commonwealth, the State, local government authorities, private individuals, companies and voluntary organisations. The NSW Health Department coordinates all services offered by these bodies. Services provided by the NSW Health Department are delivered by 10 urban Area Health Services and, from 1 July 1993, 23 rural District Health Services.

Health care is available from public and private hospitals, medical practitioners and a broad range of community health services concerned with both the treatment and prevention of illness. These services include: home nursing; health education; care for special groups; screening; counselling; dental health; immunisation; blood transfusion services; forensic medicine; diagnostic and analytical laboratories; ambulance transport; and treatment for people living in remote locations.

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

All people working as health professionals are required to register annually with the board established under statutory authority for each profession.

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

## Registered health professionals, NSW

<i>Occupation</i>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Chiropractors	784	776	795	799	826
Chiropractors/Osteopaths	92	89	87	90	94
Dental technicians	645	615	614	631	634
Dental prosthetists	356	354	359	354	367
Dentists (a)	3,658	3,676	3,674	3,715	3,762
Enrolled nurses	16,720	16,992	16,818	16,569	16,521
Medical practitioners (a)	20,175	20,656	20,686	20,779	21,016
Optical dispensers	1,072	1,078	1,158	1,197	1,218
Optometrists	1,054	1,062	1,066	1,078	1,122
Osteopaths	161	166	172	177	180
Pharmacists (a)	6,501	6,292	6,304	6,321	6,357
Physiotherapists	3,830	3,953	4,092	4,240	4,381
Podiatrists	520	526	532	546	565
Psychologists (b)	n.a.	818	2,242	2,825	3,031
Registered nurses	70,299	72,064	72,004	71,361	71,959

(a) The Registration Boards for these professions are financially independent statutory bodies. (b) The *Psychology Act, 1989* required users of the title psychologist to be registered from 1 August 1992.

Source: NSW Health Department.

## Hospitals, nursing homes, community health and early childhood centres, NSW

<i>Type of Institution</i>	1993		1994	
	<i>Hospitals/ nursing homes, centres</i>	<i>Beds (a)</i>	<i>Hospitals/ nursing homes, centres</i>	<i>Beds (a)</i>
Public units (b)—				
General hospitals	198	19,293	210	19,190
Nursing homes	31	2,674	32	2,659
Other institutions (c)	15	2,750	12	2,596
Private units (d)—				
General hospitals	90	6,094	88	5,855
Nursing homes	470	26,963	464	26,796
Day procedure centres	59	..	64	..
Commonwealth hospitals	2	825	1	160
Community health centres (e)	265	..	259	..
Early childhood centres	496	..	512	..

(a) Beds are based on average available beds over the year for public units and number of licensed beds for private units.

(b) Includes associated third schedule hospitals (public hospitals and homes run by charitable and religious organisations).

Changes in 1993/94 included the closure of Western Suburbs and St Margaret's Public Hospitals, and the transfer of

Concord Repatriation Hospital from the Commonwealth. (c) Other institutions consist primarily of units for the care of

mental health patients. (d) Includes private institutions primarily for the care of mental health patients. (e) These are

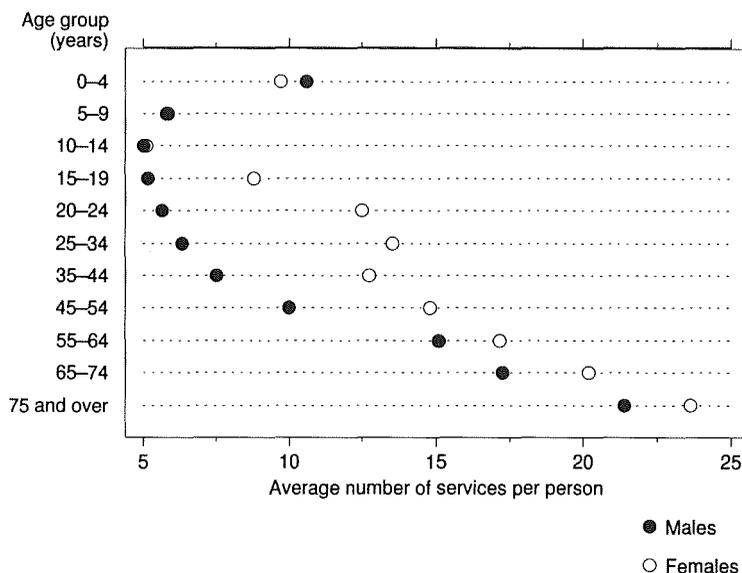
comprehensive community health centres. They provide services which include child and family health, domiciliary nursing,

geriatric/rehabilitation, ethnic health, adult mental health, health promotion and health information services.

Source: NSW Health Department

In 1993–94, the average number of Medicare services per year per person in NSW was 9 for men and 13 for women. The number of services generally increased with age, and the average number for people aged 75 years and over was 21 for men and 24 for women.

#### Medicare services by age, 1993–94



Source: Health Insurance Commission

Registered private organisations offer optional health insurance cover in addition to the benefits available through Medicare. In NSW in June 1992, 46% of people were covered by private health insurance.

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

Females accounted for 55% of the 1.7 million inpatient separations in 1993–94. Pregnancy and childbirth was the most common reason for hospitalisation for women. For men, digestive system conditions were most prevalent.

**Inpatient separations, NSW, 1993–94**

<i>Principal diagnosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Digestive system	92,412	96,357	188,769
Pregnancy and childbirth	..	150,493	150,493
Circulatory system	76,540	59,444	135,984
Genitourinary system	37,973	85,486	123,459
Injury and poisoning	71,156	50,319	121,475
Neoplasms	53,560	54,784	108,344
Respiratory system	53,634	44,519	98,153
Musculoskeletal system	45,170	41,685	86,855
Nervous system	37,903	42,835	80,738
Mental disorders	35,051	27,939	62,990
<i>Other</i>	<i>258,005</i>	<i>261,644</i>	<i>519,649</i>
<b>Total separations</b>	<b>761,404</b>	<b>915,505</b>	<b>1,676,909</b>

*Source:* NSW Health Department (Inpatient Statistics Collection)

Excluding same day admissions, the average length of stay in NSW public hospitals and nursing homes in 1993–94 was 8.5 days, compared to 9.1 days in 1992–93. Same day admissions made up nearly one-third (32%) of admissions in 1993–94.

## National Health Survey

### Recent and long-term conditions

Nearly three-quarters (72%) of the NSW population reported experiencing one or more illnesses or injuries during the two weeks prior to interview in the 1989–90 National Health Survey.

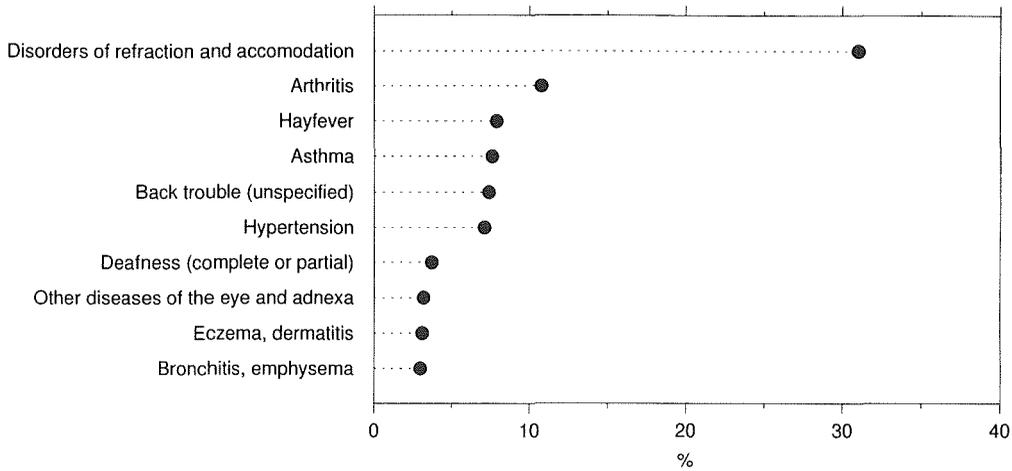
The most frequently reported single condition was headache (due to unspecified or trivial cause), affecting 12% of the NSW population in the two weeks prior to interview. Other frequently reported recent illness conditions included the common cold (10%), hypertension (8%) and injuries (7%).

Eyesight disorders of refraction and accommodation (including long and short sight) were the most frequently reported long-term conditions affecting 31% of the population. Other frequently reported conditions included arthritis, which was reported as a long-term condition by 11% of the population, hay fever (8%), asthma (8%), unspecified back trouble (7%), and hypertension (7%).

### Health risk factors

A number of lifestyle characteristics have been closely associated with health status. These include smoking, alcohol consumption, diet and exercise.

## People who experienced long-term conditions, NSW, 1989–90



## Selected health risk factors (a), NSW, 1989–90

Health risk factor	Age group (years)					Males	Females	Total
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–64	65 and over			
	—%—							
Smoker status—								
Smokers	34.0	36.2	29.9	27.0	15.1	32.3	25.3	28.8
Ex-smokers	9.9	18.4	22.6	27.0	33.3	28.2	17.3	22.7
Never smoked	56.1	45.3	47.5	46.0	51.6	39.4	57.4	48.6
Alcohol risk level (b)—								
Did not drink alcohol	37.9	32.1	33.8	36.9	53.0	27.4	48.0	37.9
Low	48.1	54.2	54.3	50.0	41.1	56.3	44.1	50.1
Medium	7.8	8.8	7.3	7.6	4.5	8.4	6.3	7.3
High	6.2	5.0	4.6	5.6	1.4	7.9	1.6	4.7
Total who drank alcohol	62.1	67.9	66.2	63.1	47.0	72.6	52.0	62.1
Body mass (c)—								
Underweight	22.6	15.9	9.9	6.6	12.0	7.1	17.8	12.5
Acceptable weight	53.0	52.9	48.6	43.8	45.8	47.8	49.1	48.5
Overweight	15.4	23.3	29.3	35.8	28.9	35.4	20.1	27.6
Obese	4.5	6.0	9.7	11.8	8.5	8.0	9.0	8.5
Not available	4.5	2.0	2.6	2.0	4.8	1.7	4.0	2.9
Exercise level (d)—								
Did not exercise	26.1	32.3	37.6	41.5	41.2	34.8	37.9	36.4
Low	31.2	32.7	33.7	29.9	31.0	28.4	34.8	31.7
Medium	19.5	17.4	15.6	15.5	14.8	16.9	15.9	16.4
High	23.2	17.6	13.1	13.1	13.0	19.9	11.4	15.6
Total who exercised	73.9	67.7	62.4	58.5	58.8	65.2	62.1	63.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) People aged 18 years and over. (b) Based on the average daily consumption during the week prior to interview.

(c) Derived from self-reported height and weight. (d) Based on intensity, frequency and duration of exercise undertaken for recreation, sport or fitness in the two weeks prior to interview.

**Smoking**

Results of the 1989–90 National Health Survey showed that 29% of the adult NSW population were smokers, 23% were ex-smokers and 49% had never smoked. Smoking was more prevalent among males (32%) than females (25%). The proportion of smokers was highest in the younger age groups with 34% of those aged 18–24 years and 36% of those aged 25–34 years reporting being smokers.

**Alcohol consumption**

Nearly two-thirds (62%) of the NSW adult population reported consuming alcohol during the week prior to interview in the 1989–90 National Health Survey. Almost three-quarters of males (73%) and approximately half the females (52%) aged 18 years and over in NSW reported drinking alcohol. The proportion of drinkers was highest in the 25–34 years age group (68%) and lowest amongst people aged 65 years and over (47%).

## National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, conducted by the ABS in 1994, collected information on the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the areas of health status, disability, access and attitudes to health services, health risk factors and concerns about health problems. It should be noted that some differences in procedures and definitions will affect any comparison with results from the 1989–90 National Health Survey.

### Recent and long-term conditions

Survey results showed that 44% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW experienced a recent illness during the two weeks before interview. Diseases of the respiratory system were the most common recent illness conditions.

The most common long-term conditions (conditions which had lasted for 6 months or more) were asthma and ear or hearing problems, reported by 16% and 11% of the population respectively. Some 7% of people reported long-term high blood pressure, 7% chest problems, 6% skin problems and 6% heart problems.

### Health actions

In NSW, 44% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people took a health related action in the two weeks prior to the survey. The most common actions taken were use of medication (34%) and consulting a doctor (20%).

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people:  
Type of specified long-term condition, NSW, 1994**

Type of long-term condition	Age group (years)					Males	Females	Persons
	0-15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over			
	—%—							
Asthma	18.4	11.4	12.2	12.1	22.6	15.3	16.2	15.8
Diabetes	n.p.	n.p.	**1.1	7.3	14.1	2.7	3.0	2.8
Heart problems	2.6	*3.0	*3.1	7.6	19.6	5.8	5.1	5.5
Chest problems	4.7	4.6	8.6	14.3	9.9	6.4	7.7	7.1
Skin problems	6.6	7.0	*3.6	8.0	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.2
High blood pressure	n.p.	*3.4	5.0	12.4	34.9	6.5	8.1	7.3
Ear or hearing problems	10.9	5.3	11.4	9.4	22.9	13.0	9.4	11.2
Eye problems (a)	*1.4	**1.2	*3.1	**2.5	*4.9	2.4	2.0	2.2
Kidney problems	*1.3	**1.2	5.5	*5.3	8.1	2.6	4.1	3.3

(a) Excludes eye problems which can be corrected by glasses.

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people:  
Type of health related action taken (a), NSW, 1994**



(a) People may have taken more than one type of action.

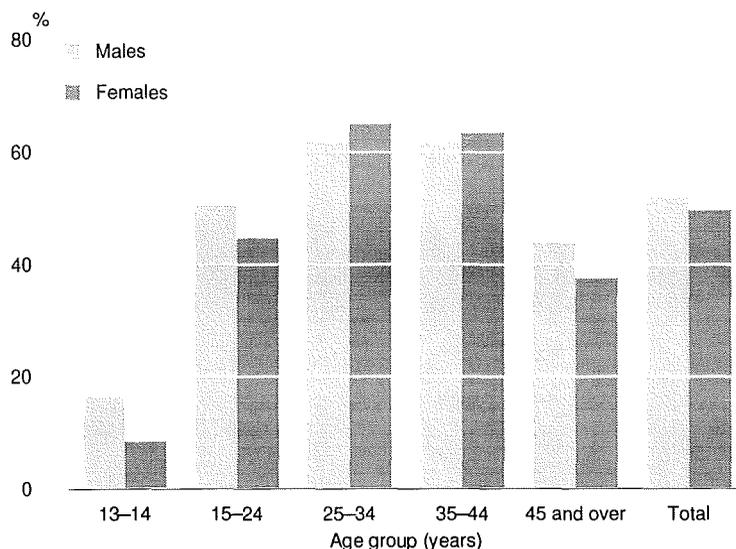
## Health risk factors

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey examined health risk factors relating to lifestyle and diet. The main features measured by the survey were alcohol and tobacco use, whether people worried about going without food, relative weight, diet and breastfeeding.

### Smoking

Approximately 26,000 people or half (51%) the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 13 years and over in NSW were smokers. The 25-44 year age group showed the highest proportion of smokers (63%).

### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: Percentage of smokers by age group, NSW, 1994



### Alcohol consumption

In NSW, 43% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 13 years and over reported consuming alcohol in the previous week, with a higher proportion of males (51%) than females (35%) having consumed alcohol. The 35-44 year age group had the highest proportion (55%) of people who drank alcohol in the last week, followed by the 25-34 year age group (51%).

## Attitudes to health and health services

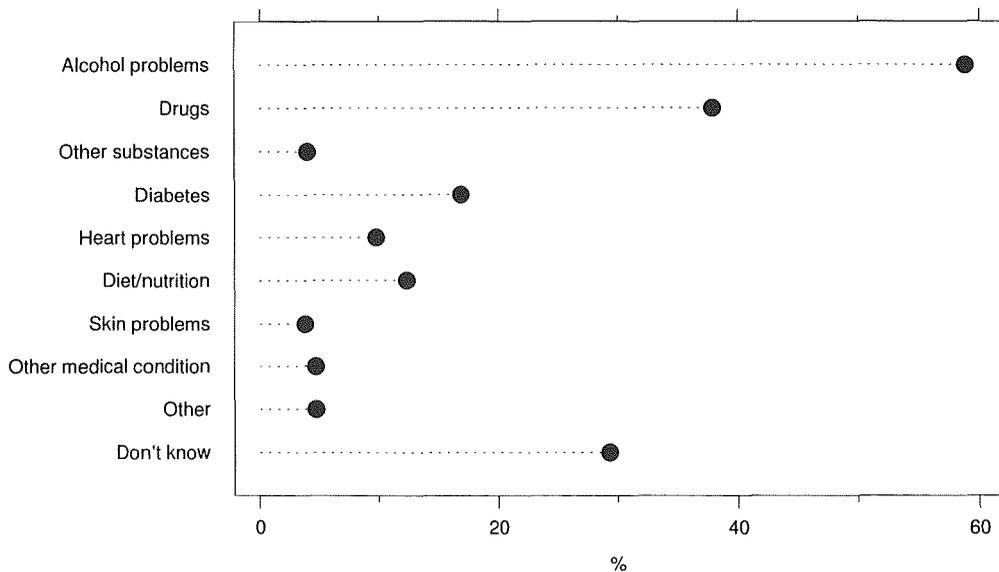
Attitudes to health indicate the concerns Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have in their local area. For people aged 13 years and over, 59% of people perceived alcohol to be one of the main health problems in their area. This varied from 71% of people in the Coffs Harbour ATSIC Region to 52% of people in the Sydney ATSIC

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (a): Number of cigarettes smoked daily and period since last drank alcohol, NSW, 1994**

	Age group (years)					Males	Females	Persons
	13-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over			
	—%—							
Number of cigarettes smoked daily—								
1-10	n.p.	23.5	16.5	10.4	8.7	14.8	16.6	15.7
11-20	n.p.	15.0	25.0	26.6	14.4	17.9	19.4	18.6
21-30	n.p.	6.7	18.4	19.2	12.0	14.7	10.5	12.6
31 or more	n.p.	**1.6	*2.8	*6.1	*4.0	4.0	*2.1	3.1
Total smokers (b)	**12.4	47.6	63.3	62.6	40.5	52.0	49.6	50.8
Period since last drank alcohol—								
1 week ago or less	n.p.	35.7	50.7	54.8	45.3	50.9	34.6	42.7
More than 1 week to less than 1 month ago	n.p.	13.7	16.0	11.7	12.3	11.7	14.3	13.0
1 month to less than 3 months ago	n.p.	4.4	4.4	**3.3	*4.4	4.4	3.5	3.9
3 months to less than 12 months ago	n.p.	11.5	9.6	9.4	*5.0	5.3	12.1	8.8
Total drinkers	**4.9	65.3	80.8	79.3	67.0	72.3	64.6	68.4

(a) People aged 13 years and over. (b) Includes not stated.

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (a): Perceived health problems (b) in local area, NSW, 1994**



(a) People aged 13 years and over. (b) People may have given more than one answer.

Region. Drugs were seen as the next major health problem, by 38% of people.

Regarding attitudes to health services, 74% of people said they were happy with the local health services provided.

## Preventative actions

### Breast and cervical cancer screening

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and is responsible for the most cancer deaths. In NSW in 1992, 2,645 new cases of breast cancer were diagnosed in women, representing one-quarter of all cancers diagnosed. The incidence rate per 100,000 females was 88.3, with women having a 1 in 12 risk of developing breast cancer over their lifetime (NSW Central Cancer Registry).

Regular breast cancer screening allows early detection of the disease. In the 1989-90 National Health Survey, 65% of women aged 18-64 years in NSW reported that they regularly examine their own breasts for lumps, 72% reported having had a breast examination by a doctor or nurse and 21% had a mammogram (most had last been screened within the three years prior to interview).

As with breast cancer, early detection of cervical cancer improves the chance of recovery. In the 1989-90 National Health Survey, 85% of women aged 18-64 years reported having had a pap smear test with 43% having been tested in the 12 months prior to interview.

### Immunisation

Immunisation is recommended for all Australian children as a protection against childhood diseases such as poliomyelitis, diphtheria, measles, mumps, tetanus and whooping cough. Results from the 1989-90 National Health Survey show that the immunisation status of NSW children aged 6 years and under varies with the type of immunisation involved. While 85% of children were fully protected against diphtheria and tetanus, only 70% of those in the same age group were fully immunised against whooping cough and 72% against polio, although a further 19% and 14% respectively were partially immunised against the latter two diseases (i.e. they had received less than the number of vaccinations recommended for their age). Of children in the 1-6 years age group, 85% were immunised against measles and 78% against mumps.

## Immunisation status (a) of children (b), NSW, 1989-90

Type of immunisation	Fully immunised	Partially immunised	Not known whether immunised	Not immunised	Total
			—%—		
Diphtheria/tetanus	84.9	5.1	3.9	6.1	100.0
Whooping cough	70.2	18.5	5.2	6.0	100.0
Polio	72.3	13.6	5.8	8.2	100.0
Measles (c)	84.6	..	11.5	3.9	100.0
Mumps (c)	78.2	..	15.6	6.2	100.0

(a) Based on the number of vaccinations received compared with levels recommended by the National Health and Medical Research Council. Children who had received the recommended number of vaccinations for their age are classified as fully immunised; those who had received some, but less than the number recommended for their age are classified as partly immunised. (b) Aged 6 years and under. (c) Excludes children aged less than 1 year.

### Infectious diseases

In NSW, 355 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 556 new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were notified in 1993. This was the lowest number of HIV notifications since HIV testing began. Females accounted for about 6% of 1993 HIV notifications and 4% of AIDS notifications. Male homo/bisexual contact was a reported risk exposure in 86% of 1993 HIV notifications where exposure was known.

### Selected notifiable diseases, number of new notifications (a), NSW

Condition	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
AIDS	357	413	433	410	355
Arbovirus	389	285	474	344	660
Gonorrhoea	603	403	416	504	376
Hepatitis A—acute	63	36	1,106	983	599
Hepatitis B—unspecified	465	426	1,400	3,060	3,465
Hepatitis C—unspecified	—	41	799	4,249	6,695
HIV infection	950	786	819	677	556
Measles	76	388	431	830	2,397
Pertussis (whooping cough)	202	149	49	222	1,546
Rubella	—	—	—	340	825
Salmonella infection (b)	1,333	1,486	1,243	860	950
Syphilis	315	333	637	948	786

(a) All data subject to change due to late reports or changes in case classification. (b) Not otherwise specified.

Source: NSW Health Department

There were substantial increases in the notifications of hepatitis C (unspecified), whooping cough, measles and rubella in 1993.

## Occupational health and safety

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

Workers compensation statistics, compiled by the WorkCover Authority, show that in 1993–94 there were 58,589 employment injuries. Of these 39,307 were workplace injuries, 16,110 occupational diseases, 3,054 non-workplace injuries (such as commuting accidents), and 118 where the nature of occurrence was not known.

### Rate of injuries/diseases, NSW, 1993–94

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Incidence per 1,000 workers</i>
Agriculture	58.1
Mining	103.4
Coal mining	97.1
Manufacturing	47.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	47.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	15.7
Wood and furniture	43.1
Paper, printing and publishing	19.4
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	24.2
Metal products	57.3
Non-metallic mineral products	52.6
Other manufacturing	70.6
Electricity, gas and water	29.4
Construction	46.9
Building construction	48.3
Non-building construction	69.4
Special trade construction	40.3
Wholesale trade	15.9
Retail trade	16.6
Transport and storage	47.3
Finance, property and business services	13.6
Public administration	42.6
Community services	19.6
Recreation, personal and other services	21.7
Total	28.3

*Source:* WorkCover Authority.

Compared to 1992–93, the number of employment injuries in 1993–94 has risen by 15%. The number of workplace injuries has increased by 9%, while the number of occupational disease claims has risen by 35%, affected by a substantial rise in deafness claims. The coal mining industry had the highest incidence of employment injuries with 97.1 per 1,000 workers. The incidence was also high in the manufacturing (other) category (70.6) and the non-building construction industry (69.4).

The highest proportion of workplace injuries reported during 1993–94 was for sprains and strains to the back (29%), followed by sprains and strains to limbs (18%) and open and superficial wounds (15%).

Of the total reported cases of occupational diseases, industrial deafness was the most prevalent (68%), followed by occupational overuse syndrome (7%), mental disorders including stress (7%) and hernia (6%), collectively accounting for nearly 88% of all occupational diseases.

During 1993–94, 185 fatalities were reported to insurers. Of these 60 resulted from workplace injuries, 70 from non-workplace injuries and 55 from occupational diseases. 13% of workplace injuries resulted in permanent disability.

#### **New cases of injuries and diseases reported, NSW, 1993–94**

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Fractures and dislocations	4,847
Sprains and strains—	
Back	11,406
Limb	7,031
Neck and shoulder	2,607
Other	1,561
Open and superficial wounds	6,058
Contusions and crushing	3,930
Burns	1,065
Industrial deafness	10,934
Overuse syndrome	1,157
Mental disorders (including stress cases)	1,109
Hernia	924

*Source:* WorkCover Authority

## Disability

The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers collected detailed information on people with disabilities, people aged 60 years and over and the carers of these population groups.

For the purpose of the survey, people were identified as having a disability if they had one or more limitations, restrictions or impairments which had lasted, or was likely to last for six months or more. A handicap results from a disability which limits a person's ability to perform certain tasks associated with daily living in relation to one or more of the following areas: self-care; mobility; verbal communication; schooling; or employment. Children with a disability, aged less than 5 years, were all regarded as having a handicap, but the area and severity of handicap was not determined.

In 1993, it was estimated that 1,015,600 people (or about 17% of the NSW population) had a disability. About 79% of those with a disability were classified as having a handicap. Overall, 13% of the total NSW population had a handicap.

Disability and handicap are closely related to age. The rates for both increased rapidly for those aged 55 years and over. Of the total State's population who had a disability, 55% were aged 55 years and over.

### Area and severity of handicap

Severity of handicap was based on the person's ability to perform tasks associated with self-care, mobility and verbal communication and the amount of help they required. This help may have been from another person or by using an aid.

There were 147,300 people in NSW with a profound handicap who always needed help from another person to perform one or more designated tasks. About 98,900 people were classified as having a severe handicap and sometimes needed personal help. There were 139,300 people with a moderate handicap (did not need any personal help, but had difficulty in performing one or more of the tasks) and 306,200 people with a mild handicap (did not require any help and had no difficulty in performing any of the tasks, but used an aid, or had a mild mobility handicap).

For people with a handicap, the most frequently reported area of handicap was mobility (75%) followed by employment limitation (59%). Limitation to schooling was reported by 49,200 persons (6%).

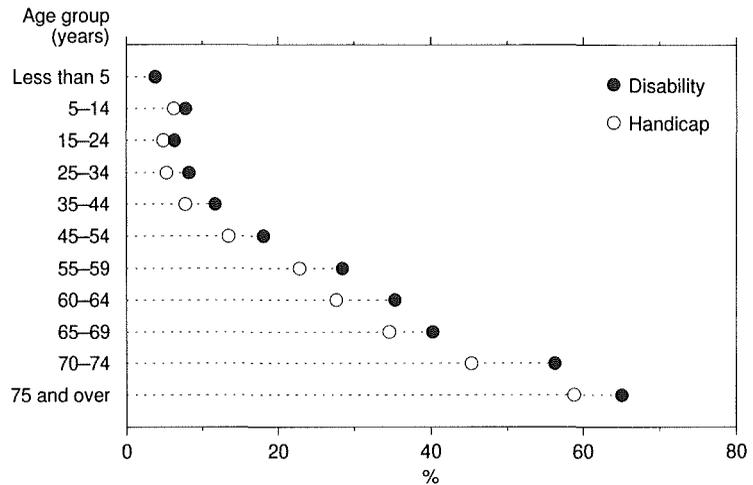
## Handicap and disability status, New South Wales, 1993

Age group (years)	Disability			No disability	Total
	Handicap	No handicap	Total		
					—'000—
0-4	17.0	..	17.0	423.8	440.8
5-14	52.8	13.4	66.2	782.2	848.3
15-24	44.2	14.5	58.7	852.0	910.7
25-34	50.8	28.3	79.1	878.8	957.8
35-44	70.1	35.9	106.0	790.7	896.7
45-54	93.9	32.2	126.0	571.4	697.4
55-59	60.5	14.8	75.3	188.5	263.8
60-64	70.3	19.8	90.1	164.0	254.1
65-69	84.5	14.0	98.5	145.9	244.4
70-74	89.6	21.5	111.1	86.2	197.3
75 and over	169.6	18.2	187.8	100.8	288.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>803.2</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>1,015.6</b>	<b>4,984.3</b>	<b>5,999.9</b>

## Area and severity of handicap, NSW, 1993

	Age group (years)							Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	
								—'000—
Area of handicap (a)—								
Self-care	..	16.0	*7.6	44.9	73.1	68.7	101.9	312.1
Mobility	..	29.7	26.5	90.6	168.3	138.8	148.2	602.1
Communication	..	17.4	*7.2	11.5	20.9	37.4	66.5	160.9
Schooling	..	42.8	*6.4	**	**	**	**	49.2
Employment	..	..	24.8	88.6	164.9	100.2	93.5	472.0
Severity of handicap—								
Profound	..	12.5	*7.2	13.5	22.2	27.3	64.5	147.3
Severe	..	*5.6	*3.9	25.4	29.0	13.9	21.1	98.9
Moderate	..	*7.4	*4.4	18.7	43.1	41.7	24.1	139.3
Mild	..	12.4	17.5	44.6	97.4	80.7	53.6	306.2
Not determined (b)	17.0	14.9	11.1	18.7	33.0	10.4	*6.3	111.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>224.7</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>803.2</b>

(a) More than one area of handicap could be reported. (b) Comprises all children aged 0-4 years with a disability, people with a schooling or employment limitation only and those people whose only limitation was 'does not use the toilet'.

**People with disabilities and handicaps, NSW, 1993****Disabling conditions**

The conditions most frequently reported by people with a disability were arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions 28% (281,700); disorders of the ear and mastoid process 14% (143,600); and circulatory diseases 10% (99,500). Almost 90% reported having a physical disability and the remaining 10% reported a mental disorder as their main disabling condition.

**Causes of death**

The four most significant cause groups in 1994 were diseases of the circulatory system (45% of deaths of NSW residents), malignant neoplasms (cancer) (26%), diseases of the respiratory system (8%) and accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) (5%).

Accidents, poisonings and violence were the predominant cause of death in the younger age groups, cancer was the major cause among middle aged men and women while ischaemic heart disease, including heart attack, accounted for the most deaths among people aged 65 years and over.

Since the mid-1960s, the death rate from circulatory system diseases in Australia has been declining. For people aged 65 years and over in NSW, the proportion of deaths fell from 63% in 1973 to 51% in 1994. This decline has been attributed to increasing community awareness of lifestyle associated factors such as smoking, cholesterol levels, and exercise, and improved medical care. In contrast, deaths from cancer have increased steadily, with

## Causes of death, NSW, 1994

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Infectious and parasitic diseases	254	176	430
Neoplasms—			
Malignant neoplasms—			
Digestive organs and peritoneum	1,773	1,397	3,170
Trachea, bronchus and lung	1,641	670	2,311
Melanoma of skin	221	99	320
Breast	4	894	898
Uterus and ovary	..	460	460
Prostate	900	..	900
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	671	529	1,200
Other	1,458	919	2,377
<i>Total malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>6,668</i>	<i>4,968</i>	<i>11,636</i>
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	104	95	199
<i>Total neoplasms</i>	<i>6772</i>	<i>5,063</i>	<i>11,835</i>
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders—			
Diabetes mellitus	346	352	698
Disorders involving the immune mechanism	264	17	281
Other	115	150	265
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</i>	<i>725</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>1,244</i>
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	56	73	129
Mental disorders	454	577	1,031
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	526	564	1,090
Diseases of the circulatory system—			
Ischaemic heart disease	5,806	5,094	10,900
Cerebrovascular disease	1,910	2,910	4,820
Other	2,033	2,313	4,346
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system</i>	<i>9,749</i>	<i>10,317</i>	<i>20,066</i>
Diseases of the respiratory system—			
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	1,401	947	2,348
Other	518	552	1,070
<i>Total diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>1,919</i>	<i>1,499</i>	<i>3,418</i>
Diseases of the digestive system—			
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	271	112	383
Other	411	516	927
<i>Total diseases of the digestive system</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>1,310</i>
Diseases of the genitourinary system—			
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	262	289	551
Other	97	103	200
<i>Total diseases of the genitourinary system</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>751</i>
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	..	10	10
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	36	46	82
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	82	175	257
Congenital anomalies	158	109	267
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	156	118	274
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	85	90	175
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)—			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	417	202	619
Suicide	629	152	781
Homicide	72	42	114
Other	559	321	880
<i>Total accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)</i>	<i>1,677</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>2,394</i>
<b>All causes</b>	<b>23,690</b>	<b>21,073</b>	<b>44,763</b>

the proportion of deaths for people aged 65 years and over rising from 14% in 1973 to 24% in 1994.

Breast cancer was the leading cause of death from cancer for women in 1994, resulting in 894 deaths or 18% of female cancer deaths, followed by lung cancer (670 deaths or 13%). Almost half the breast cancer deaths occurred in women aged less than 65 years. In the age group 25 to 64 years, breast cancer accounted for over one-quarter (29%) of cancer deaths and 14% of deaths from all causes. In contrast, in the age group 65–79 years there were more deaths from lung cancer (370) than breast cancer (295).

Among men, the leading cause of cancer death was lung cancer (1,641 deaths or 25% of male cancer deaths), followed by prostate cancer, 900 deaths (13%). Ninety-one per cent of prostate cancer deaths occurred in men aged 65 years and over.

Suicide accounted for 152 female deaths, and motor vehicle traffic accidents for 202, much less than the number of deaths for men (629 and 417 respectively). Among men aged 15–24, motor vehicle traffic accidents accounted for 126 deaths and suicide 116 deaths, together making up more than half (58%) of all deaths in this age group.

**Sudden  
Infant Death  
Syndrome  
(SIDS)**

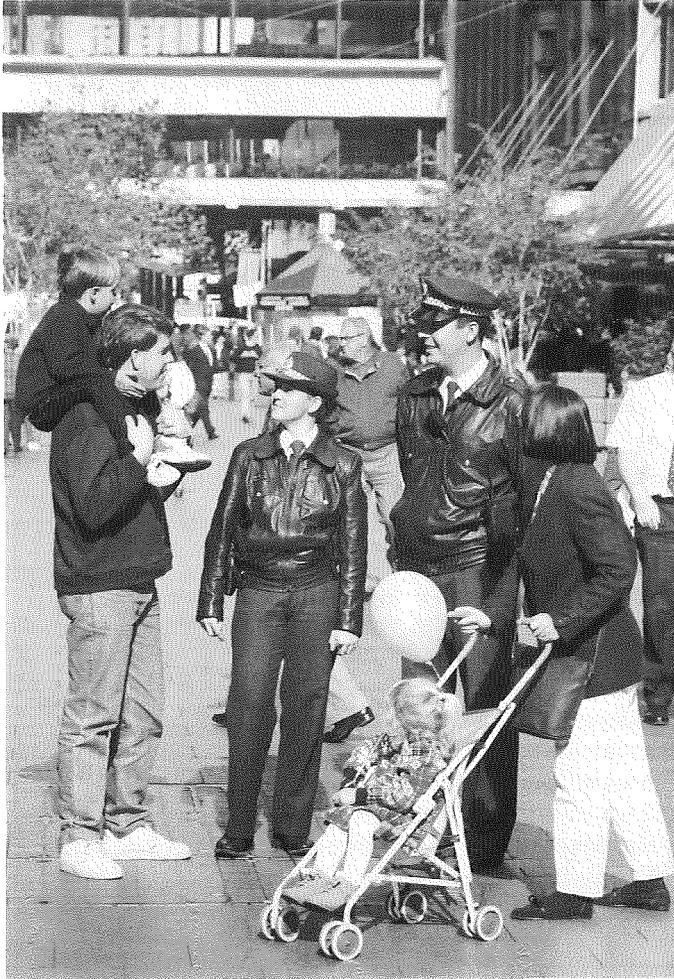
There has been a dramatic decline in the number of deaths due to SIDS (cot death) in recent years from the peak of 203 in 1986. The NSW figures for the latest five years for infants under one year are 185 in 1990, 126 in 1991, 104 in 1992, 80 in 1993 and 64 in 1994 (30 males and 34 females). One out of every nine deaths in 1994 was a cot death compared with one out of four in 1986.

## Related publications

- NSW** Demography, New South Wales (3311.1)  
 State of Health in New South Wales (4330.1)  
 National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, New South Wales (4370.1)  
 National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, New South Wales (4375.1)  
 National Health Survey: Health Risk Factors, New South Wales (4380.1)  
 Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, New South Wales, 1993 (6301.1)

- Australia** National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings, 1994 (4190.0)  
 Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia (4306.0)  
 Inventory of Australian Health Data Collections (4320.0)  
 Health Insurance Survey, Australia, June 1992 (4335.0)  
 National Health Survey: Users' Guide (4363.0)  
 National Health Survey: Summary of Results (4364.0)  
 Women's Health (4365.0)  
 National Health Survey: Lifestyle and Health (4366.0)  
 National Health Survey: Diabetes (4371.0)  
 National Health Survey: Cardiovascular and Related Conditions (4372.0)  
 National Health Survey: Asthma and Other Respiratory Conditions (4373.0)  
 National Health Survey: Musculoskeletal Conditions (4374.0)  
 National Health Survey: Alcohol Consumption (4381.0)  
 National Health Survey: Smoking (4382.0)  
 National Health Survey: Exercise (4383.0)  
 National Health Survey: Accidents (4384.0)  
 A Social Health Atlas of Australia — Vols 1 and 2 (4385.0)  
 Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0)  
 Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary of Findings, Australia, 1993 (4430.0)  
 Disability, Ageing and Carers, User Guide, Australia, 1993 (4431.0)  
 Disability, Ageing and Carers, Data Reference Package, Australia, 1993 (4432.0)  
 Disability, Ageing and Carers, Visual Impairment, Australia, 1993 (4434.0)  
 Disability, Ageing and Carers, Hearing Impairment, Australia, 1993 (4435.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



**Police on the beat**  
Pitt Street Plaza, Sydney

*Photo: Mike Combe*

# Law and order

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

- statute law, which is made by Acts of Parliament; and
- common law, or judge-made law, the body of rules which is constantly developed and refined by judges in the course of deciding cases.

Both statute law and common law relate to a number of subject areas, including criminal, civil, family, environmental and industrial law.

**Crime** Statistics on crime in NSW provide information on offences reported to police, criminal matters dealt with by the courts and numbers of persons imprisoned or supervised in community corrections programs.

**Police** The principal duties of the police are the prevention and detection of crime, the protection of life and property, and the enforcement of law to maintain peace and good order. The NSW Police Service describes its mission as working together with the community to establish a safer environment by reducing violence, crime and fear.

On 1 August 1994, there were 13,107 police officers employed by the NSW Police Service.

**Recorded criminal incidents** In the 12 months between April 1994 and March 1995, there were 527,157 criminal incidents recorded by police; 60% of these were theft incidents. The major categories of theft were stealing (19% of all recorded incidents), breaking and entering (18%), motor vehicle theft (9%) and fraud (3%).

Assault accounted for 7% of all recorded incidents (34,709); sexual assault for less than 0.5% (1,832).

**Victims of crime** Not all offences are reported to police and the willingness of people to report offences to police may vary over time. The ABS Crime and Safety Survey is another way to estimate the crime victimisation rate and assess the trends in crime. (This is only true for crimes with an identifiable victim; many crimes, for example, drug offences, are discovered by police in the course of their investigations.)

## Selected recorded incidents: Type of offence, NSW

Type of offence	1992		1993		1994	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
Murder (a)	101	1.7	110	1.9	106	1.8
Assault	31,773	533.2	36,076	605.4	34,709	573.6
Sexual assault	4,618	77.5	4,513	75.7	1,832	30.3
Robbery	5,656	94.9	5,930	99.5	6,117	101.1
Breaking and entering	91,191	1,530.4	92,415	1,550.9	96,267	1,590.8
Fraud	40,317	676.6	26,811	450.0	14,052	232.2
Receiving, goods in custody	6,220	104.4	6,603	110.8	5,608	92.7
Motor vehicle theft	39,423	661.6	40,169	674.1	46,905	775.1
Stealing	135,494	2,273.9	144,814	2,430.3	101,320	1,674.3
Arson	2,386	40.0	2,460	41.3	3,175	52.5
Malicious damage to property	54,437	913.6	61,238	1,027.7	69,066	1,141.3
Drug offences	27,680	464.5	23,740	398.4	17,315	286.1
Offensive behaviour	11,714	196.6	10,967	184.1	7,815	129.1

(a) For murder the data are recorded victims, not criminal incidents.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

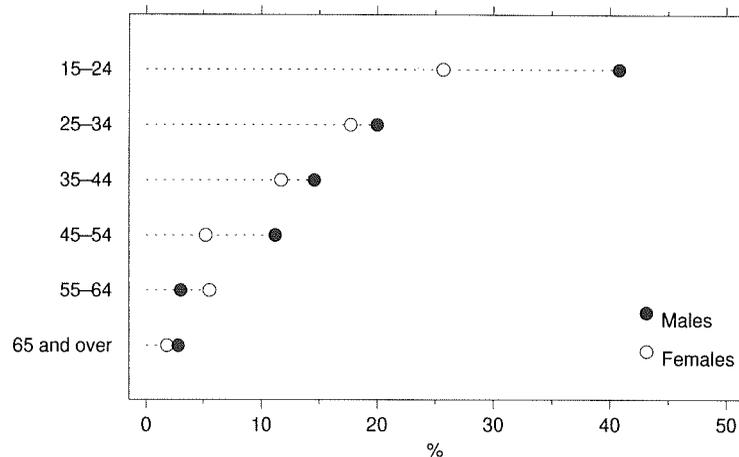
## Victims and non-victims of personal crime (a), NSW, 1994

Age group	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victimisation rate (b)
MALES				
	'000	'000	'000	%
15-24	40.8	400.1	440.9	9.3
25-34	20.0	435.3	455.3	4.4
35-44	14.6	423.3	437.9	3.3
45-54	11.2	349.9	361.1	3.1
55-64	*3.0	249.3	252.3	*1.2
65 and over	*2.8	290.9	293.8	*1.0
<b>Total males</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>2,148.9</b>	<b>2,241.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>
FEMALES				
15-24	25.7	405.5	431.2	6.0
25-34	17.7	451.1	468.8	3.8
35-44	11.7	433.7	445.4	2.6
45-54	*5.2	345.3	350.4	*1.5
55-64	*5.5	248.8	254.3	*2.2
65 and over	*1.8	367.1	368.9	*0.5
<b>Total females</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>2,251.5</b>	<b>2,319.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
PERSONS				
15-24	66.5	805.6	872.1	7.6
25-34	37.7	886.4	924.1	4.1
35-44	26.3	857.0	883.3	3.0
45-54	16.3	695.2	711.5	2.3
55-64	8.5	498.1	506.6	1.7
65 and over	*4.6	658.0	662.7	*0.7
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>4,400.4</b>	<b>4,560.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Proportion of persons in each age group.

The 1994 Crime and Safety Survey found that 4.5% of NSW households had been victims of break and enter in the previous 12 months. It also found that 2.4% of NSW residents aged 15 years and over were victims of assault. Of women aged 18 years and over, 0.7% had been victims of sexual assault in the previous 12 months.

#### Victims of personal crime, NSW, 1994



#### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Information about law and justice issues was collected as part of the ABS 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey. The Survey provided information about personal safety and arrests. Of people aged 13 years and over, 1 in 7 had been physically attacked or verbally threatened in the previous 12 months and 1 in 5 had been arrested at least once in the last 5 years. People were asked for an assessment of whether relations with police had improved, stayed the same or worsened over the last 5 years. For people aged 13 years and over, 20% felt that current police relations were better than 5 years ago.

Concerning the use of legal services, the Survey showed that 17% of people aged 13 years and over needed to use legal services during the previous 12 months. Of these, 61% used the Aboriginal Legal Service, 21% used Legal Aid and 15% used other legal services.

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (a):  
Use of legal services, NSW, 1994**

Type of service	Males	Females	Persons	Distance to nearest Aboriginal Legal Service (km)	
				0-50	Over 50
	—%—				
Needed legal services (b)	20.7	13.7	17.2	17.8	11.7
Used Aboriginal legal service	12.2	9.0	10.6	10.4	7.7
Used Legal Aid Commission	3.9	3.3	3.6	2.8	**2.5
Used other legal service	3.1	**1.9	2.5	3.2	**1.1
Did not use legal service	2.7	**0.7	1.7	2.2	**0.9
Did not need legal services (c)	79.2	86.3	82.8	82.0	88.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	—'000—				
Total	25.6	26.3	52.0	30.6	19.8

(a) Aged 13 years and over. (b) Persons may have used more than one type of legal service. (c) Includes 'Not stated'.

**Courts** Courts in NSW have jurisdiction in all matters brought under NSW statute laws and matters under federal laws, where such matters have not been specifically reserved to courts of federal jurisdiction.

The NSW judicial system is organised hierarchically according to the seriousness of the matters with which it deals.

The Children's Court deals with juvenile offenders aged 10-17 years. Children's Court proceedings are conducted by a magistrate.

Magistrates also decide cases in the Local Court. The Local Court hears civil cases where the amount of claim involved does not exceed \$40,000 and less serious criminal charges against adult offenders. Local Courts can also sit as Coroner's Courts, Children's Courts and Licensing Courts.

The District Court decides appeals against decisions made in the Local Court; civil cases where the monetary value of a claim is between \$40,000 and \$250,000; and serious criminal charges against both juveniles and adults. District Court proceedings are presided over by a District Court judge. Trials are heard before a judge and jury, or in certain circumstances, before a judge alone.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in NSW. The Supreme Court hears civil and criminal matters. Proceedings are presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. The Supreme Court has some jurisdiction not given to the

lower courts — e.g. equity and probate. Therefore, regardless of the money involved some civil cases go directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court also conducts criminal trials for a few offences which are more serious than those heard in the District Court, such as murder trials.

The Court of Criminal Appeal is a special division of the Supreme Court which hears appeals against conviction and/or sentence from the District and Supreme Courts.

Specialist courts and tribunals also exist — e.g. the Land and Environment Court, the Industrial Court and the Compensation Court. Tribunals include the Victims Compensation Tribunal and the Consumer Claims Tribunal.

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

### **Criminal court statistics**

In the Local Courts in 1994 the most frequent criminal charges dealt with were driving offences (34% of all charges), followed by theft offences (19%), assault offences (13%) and drug offences (11%). Of the people charged, 87% were found guilty (either by the court or plea). The most frequent penalty was a fine (60%). There were 5,111 people sentenced to prison (6% of those found guilty). In the 1993–94 financial year the Children's Court dealt with criminal charges against 13,912 people.

The most frequent charges dealt with in the District and Supreme Courts in 1994 were theft offences (25% of all charges), followed by drug offences (18%), robbery offences (11%), sexual assault offences (11%) and assault offences (11%). Of the people charged, 76% were found guilty (either by plea or by trial verdict). Of these offenders, 52% were sentenced to prison.

**People for whom criminal charges were finalised in 1994, NSW**

	<i>Outcome of charges</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pleaded guilty or found guilty of at least one charge</i>	<i>Acquitted of all charges or all charges dismissed (a)</i>	<i>Otherwise finalised</i>	
Local Court	86,861	10,485	2,373	99,719
District Court	3,637	834	300	4,771
Supreme Court	87	14	4	105

(a) This category includes cases in the District and Supreme Courts where the Director of Public Prosecutions did not proceed with the charges.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

**Prisons** Between June 1991 and June 1994 there was an 11% increase in the NSW prison population, as seen in the table below. While the remand population remained relatively stable, the sentenced prisoner population increased by 14% over this time period.

There are two factors that can account for an increase in the prison population: an increase in the numbers of people sent to prison or an increase in their average length of stay in prison. Sentenced prisoner receptions for June of each of the years 1991 to 1994 are shown in the table below. Excluding fine defaulters, the numbers of sentenced prisoner receptions each month tended to decrease over the period that the prison population was increasing. Hence the increase in the sentenced prisoner population over this time period can be attributed to an increase in the average length of stay in prison.

Although prisoner receptions for fine defaulters can be relatively high at times, their length of stay in prison is so short that their numbers do not usually impact on the prison population (they account for less than 2% of the sentenced prisoner population).

The increase in sentenced prisoners' average length of stay in prison resulted from the Sentencing Act 1989. This so-called 'truth in sentencing' Act abolished remissions. The courts, particularly the higher courts, did not change the sentencing practices after the introduction of the legislation. That is, they did not shorten minimum custodial terms in order to take into account the abolition of remissions. Hence the effect of the legislation was to increase the time spent in prison.

**Prison population and prisoner receptions, NSW**

	<i>Prisoners in custody on first Sunday of month (a)</i>			<i>Sentenced prisoner receptions (c)</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Prisoners on remand</i>	<i>Sentenced prisoners (b)</i>	
<i>June—</i>				
1991	5,828	809	5,019	481
1992	6,182	767	5,415	477
1993	6,376	832	5,544	450
1994	6,462	761	5,701	356

(a) Excludes prisoners on periodic detention and ACT prisoners serving sentences in NSW prisons. (b) Includes appellants and fine defaulters. (c) Excludes fine defaulters.

Source: NSW Department of Corrective Services

**Community corrections**

On the 1st June 1994 there were 16,235 persons under some form of community supervision in NSW. These people included those serving Community Service Orders, those on supervised recognisances and people on probation or parole. There has not been the same growth in the community corrections population as in the prison population. On the 1st June 1991 there were 17,320 people under community supervision.

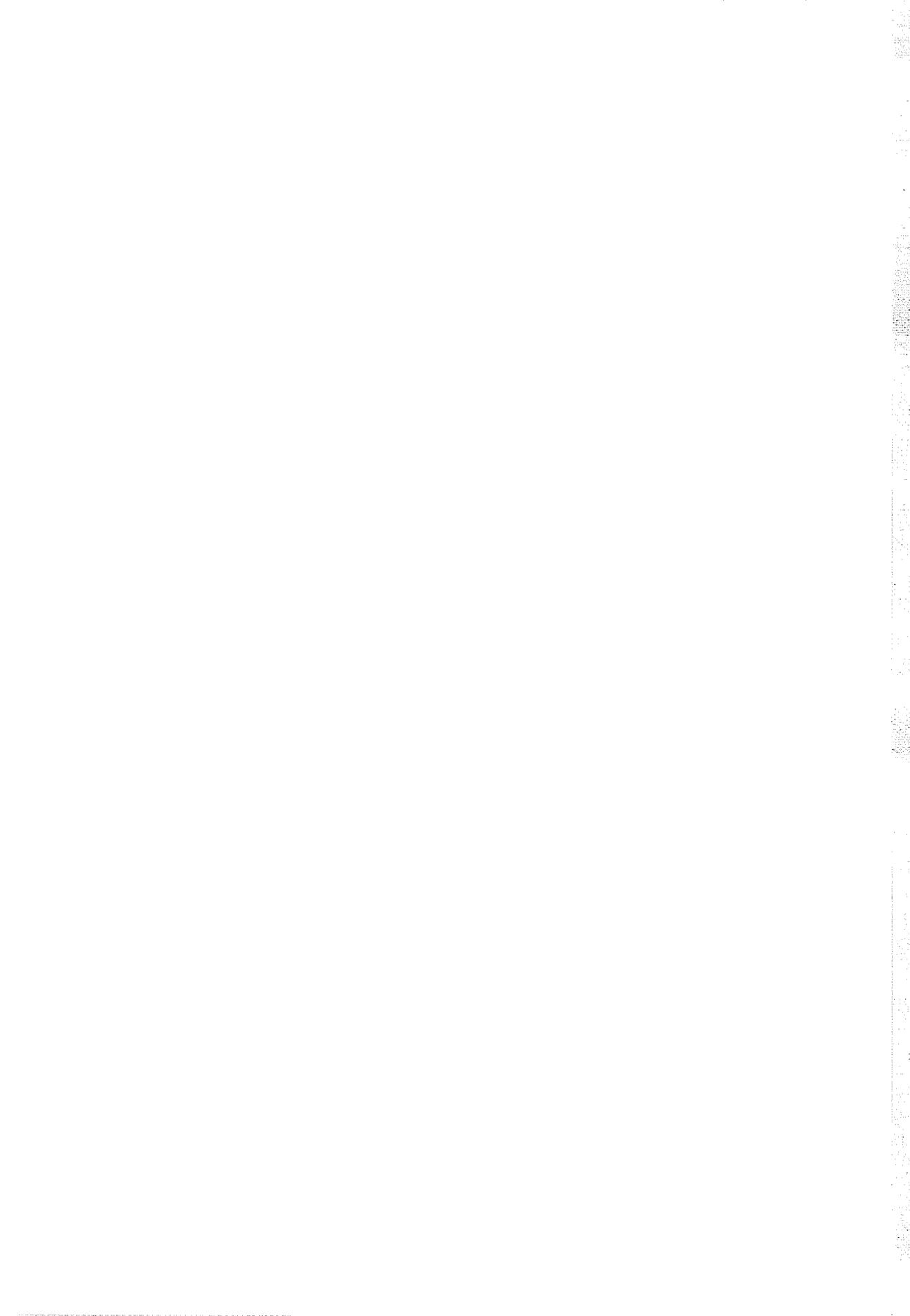
## Related publications

- NSW** Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales, April 1994  
(4509.1)  
Usage of Legal Services, New South Wales, October 1990  
(4510.1)

- Australia** Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1993 (4509.0)  
National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994  
(4510.0)

*This chapter was prepared with the assistance of the NSW  
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.*

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.





**Timber cutters**  
Snowy Mountains region, NSW

*Photo: B.J. Hayes*

# Labour

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## The labour force

The labour force comprises people aged 15 years or more who are either employed or unemployed.

The monitoring of the labour force at monthly intervals provides an informed insight into changes which can impact on the economic development of NSW and the well-being of its people.

In May 1995 the labour force was estimated to number 2,973,100 people of whom 2,746,500 were employed and 226,600 were unemployed. There were an estimated 1,819,300 people who were not in the labour force.

### **Labour force participation rate**

The labour force participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over for the same group. This rate provides the basis for monitoring changes in the size and composition of the labour force.

In May 1995 the overall participation rate was 62.0%; the rate for men was 72.7% and for women 51.8%. In the last five years the rate for men has declined while the rate for women has increased. The rate for married women has shown the largest movement increasing from 51.1% in May 1990 to 52.8% in May 1995.

Participation rates vary significantly with age. In May 1995 the highest level of participation in the labour force was among people aged 20–24 years, 25–34 years and 35–44 years with participation rates just above 80%. For each of these groups the rate was slightly lower than five years ago. Participation rates were lower for all other age groups varying from 77% for those aged 45–54 years to 5.2% for people aged 65 years and over. Young people aged 15–19 had a participation rate of 57.4%. Participation rates for people aged 15–19 years and for those aged 45–64 years have increased in the five years since 1990, but have decreased for all other age groups.

**Labour force status (a), NSW**

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1990</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
<b>MALES</b>			
	—'000—		
Labour force—			
Employed	1,560.5	1,504.8	1,573.6
Unemployed	96.6	172.8	137.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,657.0</i>	<i>1,677.6</i>	<i>1,711.0</i>
Not in labour force	576.8	649.4	643.6
	—%—		
Unemployment rate	5.8	10.3	8.0
Participation rate	74.2	72.1	72.7
<b>FEMALES</b>			
	—'000—		
Labour force—			
Employed	1,089.2	1,140.6	1,172.9
Unemployed	79.1	103.5	89.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,168.3</i>	<i>1,244.0</i>	<i>1,262.1</i>
Not in labour force	1,138.8	1,167.1	1,175.7
	—%—		
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.3	7.1
Participation rate	50.6	51.6	51.8
<b>PERSONS</b>			
	—'000—		
Labour force—			
Employed	2,649.6	2,645.4	2,746.5
Unemployed	175.7	276.2	226.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,825.3</i>	<i>2,921.6</i>	<i>2,973.1</i>
Not in labour force	1,715.6	1,816.4	1,819.3
	—%—		
Unemployment rate	6.2	9.5	7.6
Participation rate	62.2	61.7	62.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

**Labour force participation rates (a), NSW**

<i>Age group</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1990</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
years	—%—		
15–19	56.1	54.8	57.4
20–24	83.5	81.6	81.7
25–34	80.3	78.5	80.1
35–44	83.1	79.5	80.5
45–54	74.7	78.3	77.0
55–64	41.2	44.7	44.3
65 and over	5.4	5.8	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>62.0</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

**Labour force experience** An important aspect of labour market analysis is the amount of time people work, or look for work, during the year and indicates the dynamic nature of the labour force.

An estimated 76% of the population (85% of males and 67% of females) were in the labour force (i.e. worked or looked for work) at some time in the year to February 1995. Seventy per cent of the population worked at some time during the year and 48% worked for the whole year.

**People not in the labour force** People are described as not being in the labour force if they are neither employed nor unemployed. This group includes many people who do not wish to be part of the labour force, but also includes those who want a job, but do not meet the criteria to be counted in the labour force. These latter people comprise part of the potential labour supply, but are not reflected in employment and unemployment statistics. This group is described as being marginally attached to the labour force.

In September 1994 there were 234,400 people aged 15–69 years who were marginally attached to the labour force. This was a decrease of 22% since September 1993. Three-quarters of those people described as marginally attached were women.

Child care was given as the main reason for not actively looking for work by just over one-quarter of all people, including one-third of women. Attending an educational institution was the main reason given by men, accounting for 27% of them.

There were also 36,400 discouraged job seekers, a decrease of 23% since September 1993. Of these, 35% stated they were discouraged because they were considered by employers to be 'too young or too old' and 32% stated that there were 'no jobs in the locality or (their) line of work'.

**Persons not in the labour force, NSW, September 1994**

<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	—'000—		
With marginal attachment to the labour force—			
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work—			
Were available to start work within four weeks	*6.6	*7.1	13.8
Were not available to start work within four weeks	*2.1	*3.6	*5.8
<i>Total</i>	8.7	10.8	19.5
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks—			
Discouraged jobseekers	10.3	26.1	36.4
Other	44.6	133.9	178.4
<i>Total</i>	54.9	160.0	214.9
<i>Total with marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	63.6	170.8	234.4
Without marginal attachment to the labour force—			
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	30.5	57.2	87.8
Did not want to work	282.1	587.6	869.7
Permanently unable to work	32.0	16.9	49.0
Institutionalised (a) and boarding school pupils	29.2	7.3	36.5
<i>Total without marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	373.9	669.0	1,043.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>437.6</b>	<b>839.8</b>	<b>1,277.4</b>

(a) Includes some patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of reformatories and gaols.

## Unemployment

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

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

Individuals who cease to actively look for work are defined as not in the labour force.

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

There were 226,600 unemployed people in NSW in May 1995. The unemployment rate at that time was 7.6% compared with 9.5% in May 1994 and was a significant decrease from the peak level of 12.5% in February 1993. Eighty per cent of unemployed people were looking for full-time work with the remainder looking for part-time work. Just over one-third (35%) of unemployed women were looking for part-time work, but only 10% of men were doing so.

**Age groups** The decrease in the number of unemployed people between May 1994 and May 1995 was reflected across all age groups. In this period the largest decrease occurred among people aged 25–34 years where the unemployment

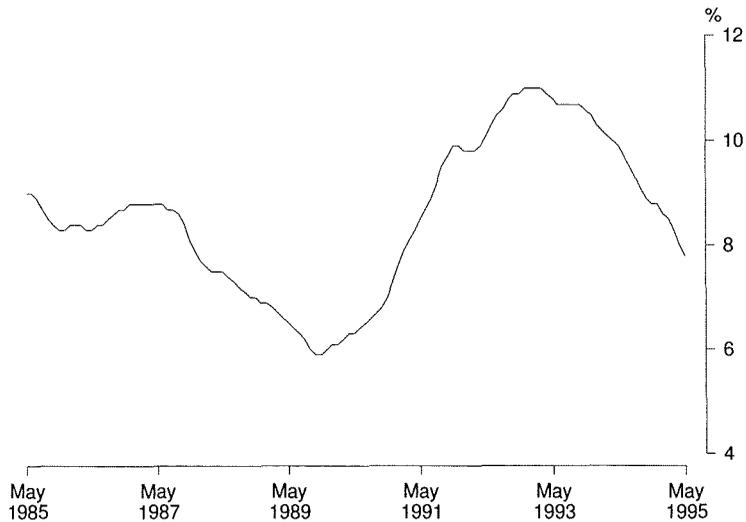
rate fell from 9.2% in May 1994 to 6.2% in May 1995. Teenagers (15–19 years of age) continued to record the highest unemployment rate at 19.1%. Although unemployment rates were generally lower than at May 1994 they were higher than the rates recorded five years ago.

**Unemployed persons and unemployment rate (a), NSW**

Age group	May					
	Unemployed			Unemployment rate		
	1990	1994	1995	1990	1994	1995
years	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15–19	32.9	49.3	45.9	12.6	21.4	19.1
20–24	31.7	52.3	43.0	8.6	13.5	11.1
25–34	45.6	68.5	47.0	6.0	9.2	6.2
35–44	32.8	49.0	47.1	4.6	6.8	6.4
45–54	20.9	35.8	26.0	4.5	6.3	4.5
55–64	11.0	20.6	17.2	5.1	8.9	7.4
65 and over	*0.7	*0.9	*0.6	*2.0	*2.0	*1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>276.2</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

**Unemployment rate, NSW — trend series**



**Country of birth** Among people born outside Australia, those born in an English speaking country are less likely to find themselves unemployed than people from a non-English speaking country. In May 1995 the unemployment rate for

those born overseas in English speaking countries was 6.4%. The rate was considerably higher (11.1%) among those born in countries where English was not the main language spoken. The unemployment rate among people born in Australia was 7.0%.

There is a relationship between the length of time overseas born people have lived in Australia and their unemployment rate. The most recent arrivals record the highest rate, however this decreases with the length of time people have lived in Australia. Overseas born people who had arrived in Australia in 1991 or later had an unemployment rate of 17.1% in May 1995.

#### Unemployment rate: country of birth, NSW

Country of birth	May				
	1990		1994		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	—%—				
Born in Australia	6.1	8.5	7.4	6.4	7.0
Born outside Australia	7.5	12.2	9.6	9.0	9.4
Main English speaking countries	6.1	7.3	7.2	5.3	6.4
Other than main English speaking countries	8.6	14.9	11.0	11.2	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>

#### Regional unemployment

The survey which provides labour force estimates for NSW also provides estimates for Statistical Regions (SR) within NSW. These estimates count people in the SR where they live rather than where they work.

In May 1995 the unemployment rate for the Sydney region was 6.9%, compared with 8.9% for the balance of NSW.

Within Sydney, the rates varied between 14.4% in Fairfield–Liverpool Statistical Region (SR) and 3.1% in Lower Northern Sydney SR.

Outside Sydney, the lowest unemployment rate was 5.0% in Murray–Murrumbidgee SR, rising to 11.6% in the combined Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast SRs.

## Labour force status (a), NSW, May 1995

<i>Region</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unem- ployed</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Particip- ation rate</i>
	'000	'000	%	%
Inner Sydney and				
Inner Western Sydney (SRs)	205.0	13.6	6.2	65.2
Inner Sydney (SR)	130.0	8.0	5.8	66.8
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	124.9	7.2	5.5	64.8
St George—Sutherland (SR)	214.6	11.1	4.9	67.1
Canterbury—Bankstown (SR)	135.4	11.2	7.7	61.4
Fairfield—Liverpool and Outer				
South Western Sydney (SRs)	220.8	29.6	11.8	63.8
Fairfield—Liverpool (SR)	123.7	20.7	14.4	61.6
Central Western Sydney (SR)	86.3	11.4	11.7	54.1
Outer Western Sydney (SR)	158.4	10.4	6.2	68.6
Blacktown—Baulkham Hills (SR)	158.9	11.7	6.8	64.9
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	150.9	*4.8	*3.1	67.8
Hornsby—Ku-ring-gai (SR)	127.4	5.5	4.1	63.2
Northern Beaches (SR)	110.0	4.3	3.8	65.9
Gosford—Wyong (SR)	92.8	11.5	11.0	51.4
<i>Sydney (MSR)</i>	<i>1,785.4</i>	<i>132.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>63.7</i>
Hunter (SR)	220.0	24.3	9.9	58.1
Newcastle (SRS)	191.2	23.6	11.0	58.2
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs)	248.9	24.1	8.8	60.0
Illawarra (SR)	164.8	18.9	10.3	59.0
Wollongong (SRS)	128.5	12.9	9.1	61.2
Richmond—Tweed and				
Mid-North Coast (SRs)	162.2	21.3	11.6	54.3
Northern, Far West, North Western				
and Central West (SRs) (b)	205.0	16.8	7.6	62.5
Murray—Murrumbidgee (SR)	117.8	6.1	5.0	63.2
<i>Balance of NSW (MSR)</i>	<i>961.2</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>59.3</i>
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>2,746.5</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>62.0</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over. (b) Excludes components of Far West (SD). These are published as part of Balance of NSW (MSR).

NOTE: Regional estimates other than those above are not sufficiently reliable for publication and should not be derived by subtraction.

## Duration of unemployment

In May 1995 the average duration of unemployment was 69 weeks for men and 42 weeks for women. The average increased with age, starting at 27 weeks for people aged 15–19 years and rising to 93 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long term unemployed. In May 1995 35% of unemployed people fell into this category, compared with 39% in May 1994.

**Duration of unemployment, NSW**

Duration of unemployment	May				
	1990		1994		1995
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
weeks	—'000—				
Under 52	129.5	169.3	80.7	66.5	147.2
under 2	10.4	12.2	7.5	10.2	17.6
2 and under 4	21.2	18.9	9.4	7.7	17.1
4 and under 8	23.2	20.5	12.7	8.5	21.2
8 and under 13	17.9	21.9	9.7	7.9	17.7
13 and under 26	33.9	58.9	25.8	20.5	46.3
26 and under 39	17.1	24.3	12.3	10.1	22.4
39 and under 52	5.7	12.6	*3.3	*1.6	*4.9
52 and over	46.2	107.0	56.7	22.7	79.4
52 and under 104	20.9	48.3	19.3	10.5	29.8
104 and over	25.3	58.7	37.4	12.1	49.6
Total unemployed	175.7	276.2	137.4	89.2	226.6
	—weeks—				
Average	45.4	63.4	68.7	41.5	58.0
Median	17	26	26	17	22

**Job search experience**

In the July 1994 survey of Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, 19% of people stated that their main difficulty in finding work was that employers considered them too young or too old. A further 15% stated that there were no vacancies in their line of work and another 15% said there were no vacancies at all.

The difficulties unemployed people experienced in finding work varied with age. 'Insufficient work experience' was given by 21% of 15–24 year olds as the main difficulty while a further 12% lacked the necessary skills or education to find work. In addition, 20% said there were no vacancies at all.

For the group aged 45 years and over, 53% said that they were considered too old by employers to get the job.

**Job vacancies**

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

In May 1995 there was a total of 23,900 vacancies in NSW, an increase of 35% in the 12 months since May 1994. In the same period the number of vacancies in the private sector increased by 58%, while in the public sector there was a decrease of 32%. Private sector vacancies represented 87% of the total compared with only 74% of the total in May 1994.

## Job vacancies, NSW

Sector or industry	May					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	—'000—					
Sector—						
Private	13.2	5.7	3.4	10.4	13.1	20.8
Public	6.7	4.8	3.1	2.5	4.6	3.1
Industry—						
Manufacturing	3.9	1.7	*1.4	*1.3	*2.1	2.5
Other	16.0	8.8	5.1	11.6	15.6	21.4
<b>Total vacancies</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>
	—%—					
Job vacancy rate (a)	0.95	0.51	0.33	0.64	0.85	1.06

(a) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

## Employment

People are considered to be employed if they worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind or worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business. Also included are employees, employers and self-employed people who had a job, but were not at work at the time of the survey.

In May 1995 there were 2,746,500 people employed in NSW. This was an increase of 101,100 or nearly 4% over the number of people employed in May 1994.

In May 1995 there were 1,573,600 men and 1,172,900 women employed, with men representing 57% of the total. In the last five years the number of employed women has increased by nearly 8% while the number of employed men has increased by less than 1%. However, in the 12 months since May 1994, the number of employed men has increased by nearly 5%, but the number of women by less than 3%.

In the five years to May 1995, the number of people employed increased in most age groups. The exceptions were people aged 15–19 years with a decrease of 15% and those aged 25–34 years with a decrease of less than 1%. The largest increase was in the group aged 45–54 years where the numbers increased by nearly one-quarter.

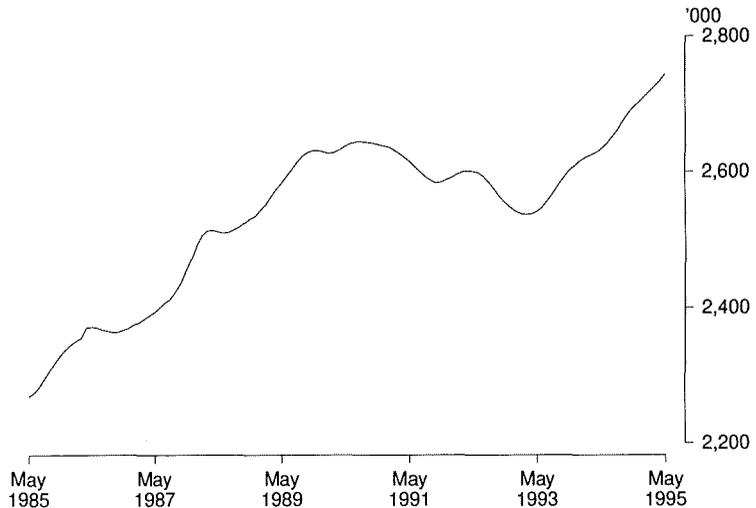
Approximately 23% of all people employed in May 1995 were part-time workers. The proportion of females employed part-time was significantly higher (40%) than that of males (11%).

## Employed persons, (a) NSW

Age group	May		
	1990	1994	1995
years		—'000—	
15-19	227.9	181.6	194.1
20-24	335.8	334.9	344.5
25-34	714.7	673.4	711.7
35-44	686.5	667.6	689.2
45-54	444.9	534.0	553.6
55-64	204.1	211.3	214.5
65 and over	35.6	42.6	39.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,649.6</b>	<b>2,645.4</b>	<b>2,746.5</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

## Employed persons, NSW — trend series



### Industry and occupation

*Retail trade* was the largest industry in terms of employment in May 1995 with just over 14% of employed people. The second largest industry was *Manufacturing* with just over 13%. The largest number of women were employed in *Retail trade* and *Health and community services*, both groups with 16% of all employed women. Women outnumbered men in *Finance and insurance*, *Education*, *Health and community services*, *Personal and other services* and *Accommodation, cafés and restaurants*.

The occupation groups employing the largest number of people were *Clerks*, and *Salespersons and personal service workers* both with 17% of the total. These two occupation groups accounted for 56% of employed women.

*Salespersons and personal service workers* recorded the largest growth in employment with an increase of 13% since May 1994 and 25% in the last five years.

*Tradespersons* increased by 11% in the 12 months since May 1994.

### Employed persons (a) by occupation, NSW

Occupation	May				
	1990	1994	1995		
			Full-time	Part-time	Total
			—'000—		
Managers and administrators	275.6	293.8	266.9	18.7	285.6
Professionals	352.2	376.2	334.0	70.5	404.5
Paraprofessionals	141.2	161.7	120.0	36.7	156.7
Tradespersons	408.3	352.0	363.3	28.9	392.2
Clerks	493.5	469.1	331.8	135.3	467.1
Salespersons and personal service workers	372.0	411.9	255.8	210.0	465.8
Plant and machine operators and drivers	185.3	178.1	157.3	15.9	173.2
Labourers and related workers	421.5	402.5	275.2	126.3	401.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,649.6</b>	<b>2,645.4</b>	<b>2,104.2</b>	<b>642.3</b>	<b>2,746.5</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

### Working arrangements

A survey of Working Arrangements in August 1993 provided information on the flexibility of conditions experienced by employees in their main job.

Nearly two-thirds of people (63%) worked Monday to Friday and only 13% said that the days they worked varied from week to week. Over 30% of people had flexible start and finishing times, were able to accumulate time and were entitled to rostered days off. Overtime was worked on a regular basis by nearly 30% of employees. Sixty-nine per cent of people were able to choose when they took their holidays.

### Multiple jobholding

'Multiple jobholding' refers to people who hold a second job and are an employee in at least one of them. In August 1994, there were 114,000 multiple jobholders in NSW. This was 4.3% of employed people. The rate for females was slightly higher than for males.

Three-quarters of female multiple jobholders worked less than 35 hours per week in their main job compared to 30% of males. Also, 59% of female and 53% of male multiple jobholders worked less than 10 hours per week in their second job.

The most common occupations for the second job were *Professionals* for males and *Salespersons and personal service workers* for females.

### **Underemployed workers**

Among people counted as employed there are some who did not work as many hours as they would have liked. These people are considered to be underemployed and consist of two groups — part-time workers who wanted to work more hours and full-time workers who did not work 35 hours or more for economic reasons (stood down for reasons other than bad weather or breakdown, on short time, insufficient work).

In May 1995, 23% of part-time workers wanted to work more hours. A greater proportion of males (36%) than females (18%) wanted to increase the number of hours they worked. Among full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours, 75% worked short hours for reasons such as leave and illness.

### **Retirement and retirement intentions**

Estimates of the impact of retirement on the structure of the labour force are monitored through a survey of retirement and retirement intentions of people aged 45 years and over.

In November 1994 it was estimated that of the 650,000 people in NSW who intended to retire from full-time work 28% intended to retire early (i.e. before 65 for men and 60 for women), 41% did not intend to retire early and 31% did not know at what age they intended to retire. Further, a third of those intending to retire from full-time work planned to continue working part-time.

For the million retired people in NSW, age of retirement varied significantly with gender. While 55% of women had retired before the age of 45 and 85% before the age of 60, 33% of men retired between the ages of 60 and 64 and a further 25% at 65 years or over. The main reasons given for having retired early were 'own ill health or injury' (48% of men and 25% of women) and 'decided not to work any more, more leisure time' (19% of men and 26% of women).

## Retirement intentions NSW, November 1994

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	—'000—		
Age intend to retire from full-time work—			
45–49 years	—	*1.1	*1.1
50–54 years	*4.3	11.1	15.3
55–59 years	51.1	36.1	87.2
60–64 years	75.3	66.3	141.6
65–69 years	168.7	21.4	190.1
70 years and over	7.6	*1.7	9.3
Did not know	131.5	71.5	203.0
Whether intend to retire from full-time work—			
Intend to retire early	130.6	48.3	178.9
Did not intend to retire early	176.3	89.4	265.6
Did not know what age intended to retire	131.5	71.5	203.0
Whether intend to work part-time after retirement—			
Intend to work part-time	149.9	57.1	206.9
Did not intend to work part-time	169.9	102.3	272.1
Did not know	118.6	49.9	168.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>438.4</b>	<b>209.2</b>	<b>647.5</b>

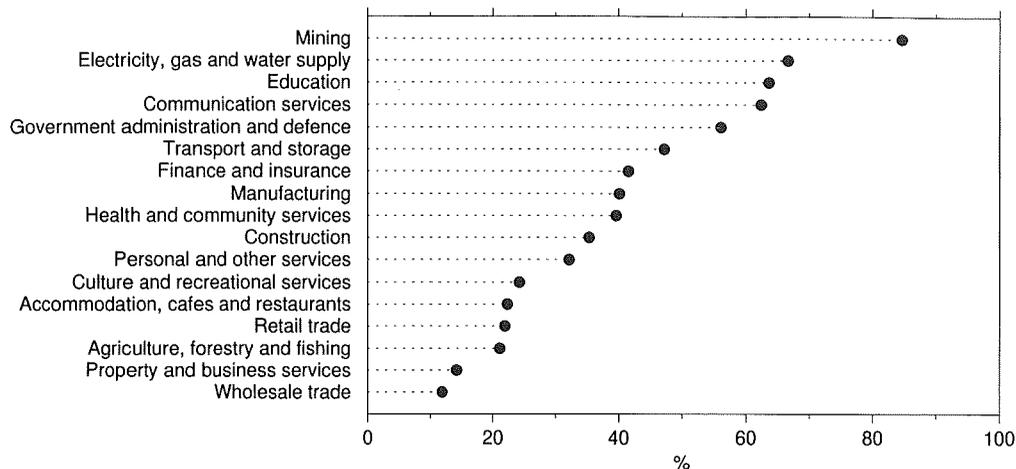
**Trade unions** Statistics compiled from data provided by trade unions identified 81 unions in NSW at 30 June 1994. These unions reported a total membership of 1,033,800 people. People who are members of more than one union are counted once for each union. The number of unions has decreased by 12 since June 1993 and by 88 in the five years since 1989, mainly due to the amalgamation of industry related unions.

**Trade union membership** A survey conducted in August 1994 revealed that 36% of employees were members of a trade union. The proportion varied between males and females with men more likely to be trade union members (38%) than women (32%).

The mining industry had the highest union membership rate with 85% followed by electricity, gas and water supply (67%) and education (64%). The lowest membership rates were found in wholesale trade with 12% and property and business services with 14%.

Union membership in the public sector at 65% was much higher than in the private sector with 26%.

## Trade union membership, August 1994



## Industrial disputes (a), NSW

Industry	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR (b)						
<b>Total number of disputes</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>230</b>
WORKING DAYS LOST DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (c)						
Mining	122.4	111.8	107.1	48.4	46.5	80.8
Manufacturing—						
Metal products; machinery and equipment	112.5	344.6	433.7	42.6	57.4	25.1
Other	53.5	35.9	112.7	10.5	11.2	14.6
Construction	54.6	22.6	57.3	10.5	5.0	0.1
Transport and storage; communication services	31.6	12.7	80.2	9.1	5.0	20.3
Other industries	215.1	95.3	315.4	53.2	53.3	82.2
<b>Total working days lost</b>	<b>589.6</b>	<b>622.9</b>	<b>1,106.3</b>	<b>174.3</b>	<b>178.3</b>	<b>223.2</b>

(a) Industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten working days, which is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day. (b) Prior to September 1991 disputes affecting more than one industry have been counted as separate disputes and in the State total. From that time disputes were counted separately in each industry but counted only once at the State level. (c) Working days lost refers to days lost by: (i) employees who were directly involved in the dispute, and (ii) employees who were working in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes; excluded is the time lost as a result of disputes by employees in other establishments.

**Industrial disputes**

Statistics of industrial disputes relate to disputes which involve a work stoppage where the total time lost is ten working days or more. Also included is time lost by employees at the same location who were not themselves parties to the dispute.

There were 230 industrial disputes reported in NSW in 1994, the lowest for the State since 1936 when 188 disputes occurred. The number of working days lost in NSW due to disputes was 223,200 in 1994. This was 25% higher than the previous year.

The mining industry lost the greatest number of days in 1994 — all days lost being in coal mining.

**Average weekly earnings**

Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross earnings of employees before tax and are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of employment. Changes in the averages may be affected by changes in the level of earnings and in the composition of the labour force. An increase in the number of part-time employees will generally lower the average.

The average weekly total earnings (trend series) in May 1995 were \$686.80 for males and \$449.60 for females. The female average is 65% of the male figure, but some of this difference can be attributed to the fact that there is a larger proportion of women working part-time. A comparison of full-time employees reveals that average female earnings are 78% of male earnings.

**Average weekly earnings of employees (a), NSW — trend series**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
	—\$—		
Males—			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	644.30	671.70	720.20
Average weekly total earnings	695.30	729.20	777.90
All males average weekly total earnings	631.30	640.80	686.80
Females—			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	545.40	567.60	591.40
Average weekly total earnings	559.10	583.20	608.20
All females average weekly total earnings	432.00	439.90	449.60
Persons—			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	608.80	634.30	671.60
Average weekly total earnings	646.30	676.50	713.60
All persons average weekly total earnings	541.70	550.40	573.90

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

## Employment benefits

In addition to wages and salaries a large majority of employees receive one or more employment benefits. These range from the provision of leave to the payment of allowances and other incentives.

In August 1994, 93% of employees in NSW (three-quarters of part-time and almost all full-time) received at least one type of benefit in their main job. The most common benefits received were superannuation (86% of employees) followed by holiday and sick leave (78% of employees). Across industries, the proportion of employees receiving some benefits varied from at least 98% in *Electricity, gas and water supply, Government administration and defence* and *Finance and property* to 81% in *Accommodation, cafes and restaurants*.

The superannuation benefit has risen rapidly from 46% of employees in 1989 to 86% in 1994. Ninety two per cent of full-time and 65% of part-time employees received this benefit in 1994. Holiday leave and sick leave benefits have decreased a little in recent years.

### Employment benefits, NSW

	July 1991	August 1992	August 1994
		—'000—	
Total employees	2,113.3	2,112.9	2,131.9
		—%—	
Type of benefit received—			
No benefits	9.3	8.5	7.1
Holiday expenses	4.0	3.5	2.8
Low-interest finance	3.4	3.4	2.8
Goods and services	15.5	15.7	15.0
Housing	2.9	2.8	2.6
Electricity	2.1	2.1	1.8
Telephone	8.7	8.2	6.9
Transport	19.0	18.5	14.9
Medical	3.9	2.8	2.8
Union dues	3.5	3.0	2.6
Club fees	1.7	1.3	1.2
Entertainment allowance	1.9	2.1	1.4
Shares	3.1	2.6	3.8
Study leave	3.1	3.0	3.3
Superannuation	69.4	78.3	86.4
Childcare/education expenses	*0.4	*0.2	*0.2
Sick leave	80.1	78.8	77.8
Holiday leave	80.5	78.7	77.8
Long-service leave	66.9	65.6	67.0

**Superannuation** A more detailed survey of superannuation coverage was conducted in November 1993. This revealed that 80% of employed people in NSW were covered by a superannuation scheme with female coverage almost as high as that for males.

Just over half of the people who were covered by a superannuation scheme personally contributed to the scheme. Of these people, the largest group (28%) contributed less than 3% of their earnings. A further 18% contributed between 6% and 10%. People who did not make personal contributions were covered by contributions from their employer and/or business.

**Distribution and composition of earnings** Statistics on the distribution and composition of earnings and hours are compiled from an annual survey of employers. In May 1994, 37% of full-time adult non-managerial male employees earned more than \$700 per week while only 23% of females fell into this category. Conversely, 6% of males and 12% of females earned less than \$400 per week.

**Labour costs** The ABS conducts regular surveys which identify the labour costs incurred by an employer. In 1993-94 earnings made up 88% of the average cost per employee in NSW. This comprised payment for time worked, leave, public holidays, annual leave loading, infrequent bonuses, termination payments and fringe benefits. The remaining 12% of costs incurred related to superannuation, payroll tax, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax.

There were some differences in labour costs between the public and private sectors. Earnings represented 88% of total labour costs in both sectors. Superannuation and payroll tax were a higher proportion of total labour costs in the public sector, while workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax constituted a greater proportion of the costs in the private sector.

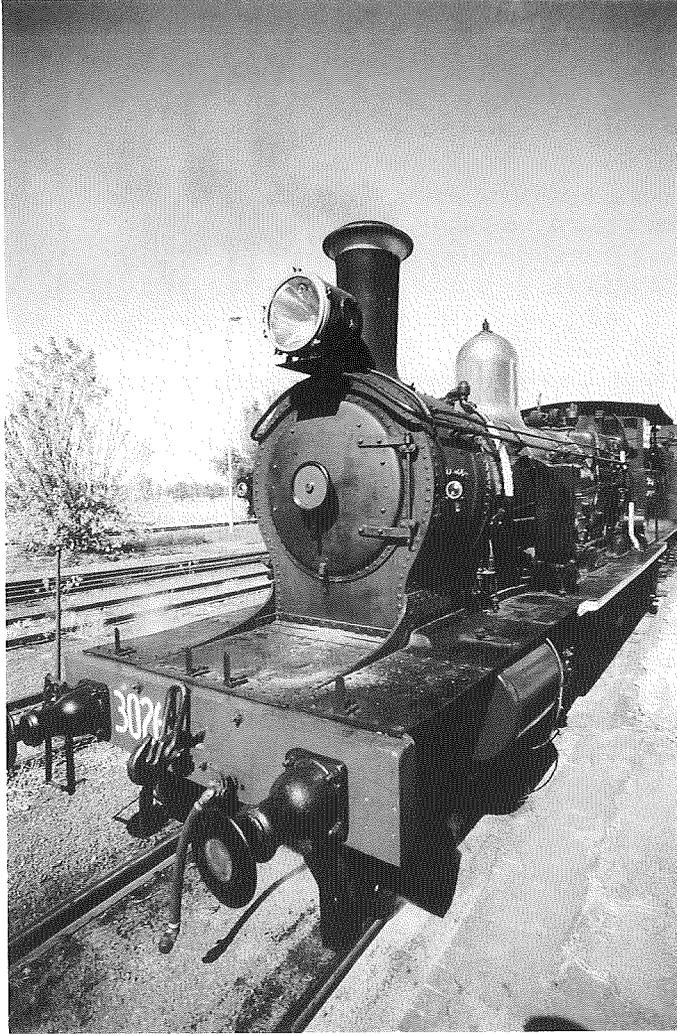
**Labour costs, NSW, 1993–94**

<i>Type of labour cost</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
		—\$—	
Cost per employee —			
Earnings	28,251	36,690	30,320
Other labour costs	3,787	4,966	4,076
Superannuation	1,700	2,428	1,878
Payroll tax	1,194	1,679	1,313
Workers' compensation	564	674	591
Fringe benefits tax	329	185	294
<b>Total labour costs</b>	<b>32,038</b>	<b>41,658</b>	<b>34,396</b>
		—%—	
As proportion of total labour costs—			
Earnings	88.2	88.1	88.1
Other labour costs	11.8	11.9	11.9
Superannuation	5.3	5.8	5.5
Payroll tax	3.7	4.0	3.8
Workers' compensation	1.8	1.6	1.7
Fringe benefits tax	1.0	0.4	0.9
<b>Total labour costs</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Related publications

- NSW** The Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (6201.1 )
- Australia** Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)  
 The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)  
 Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0.40.001)  
 Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)  
 Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0.40.001)  
 Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0.40.001)  
 Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0)  
 Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0.40.001)  
 Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (6238.0.40.001)  
 Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia (6245.0)  
 Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia (6246.0)  
 Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)  
 Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia (6250.0)  
 Career Experience, Australia (6254.0)  
 Australia's Long-term Unemployed, A Statistical Profile (6255.0)  
 Labour Force Projections, Australia (6260.0)  
 Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0.40.001)  
 Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia (6267.0.40.001)  
 Persons Employed at Home, Australia (6275.0)  
 Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, Preliminary (6301.0)  
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 Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0.40.001)  
 Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)  
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 Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)  
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 Working Arrangements, Australia (6342.0)  
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 Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (6354.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



**Historic 36 Class steam locomotive**  
Cowra, NSW

*Photo: S.A. Hayes*

# Transport and communication

**Roads** There are some 182,000 km of public roads in NSW. The Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) has full responsibility for maintaining 20,200 km of these roads including 4,040 bridges and major culverts. The RTA's major emphasis is on the maintenance and construction of 17,700 km of National and State Roads as they carry some two-thirds of the State's traffic. The RTA also maintains 2,500 km of local roads in western NSW where there is no council. A further 19,600 km of regional roads are the responsibility of local government with the RTA providing funding assistance. The remaining 142,000 km of roads are the responsibility of local councils.

The construction and maintenance of national highways is funded by the Commonwealth Government. Since 1 January 1994, State roads have been fully funded by the State Government. The RTA contributes funding to councils for regional roads, and local roads are funded by councils with assistance from the State and Commonwealth Governments.

## Roads in NSW at 30 June 1995: Class, responsibility and length

<i>Class of road</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Length</i>
	organisation	km
National highways	RTA	3,000
Other State roads	RTA	14,700
Unincorporated roads	RTA	2,500
<i>Total RTA</i>		<i>20,200</i>
Regional roads	Councils	19,600
Local roads	Councils	142,000
<i>Total councils</i>		<i>161,600</i>
<b>Total all roads</b>		<b>181,800</b>

*Source:* Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW (RTA).

State funding sources include motor vehicle weight taxation, fuel franchise fees, sale of surplus assets and road user service charges including heavy vehicle permit fees and road tolls. Commonwealth funding includes road grants and the return of a proportion of revenue from Commonwealth registration fees levied on vehicles engaged in interstate trade and commerce.

**Total expenditure by government authorities (a) on roads, streets and bridges in NSW**

Authority	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (b)						
—\$m—						
State Government	359.9	543.4	667.4	700.8	747.9	746.5
Local Government	274.4	388.1	428.1	457.4	427.3	440.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>634.3</b>	<b>931.5</b>	<b>1,095.5</b>	<b>1,158.2</b>	<b>1,175.2</b>	<b>1,186.5</b>
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
—\$m—						
State Government	573.4	662.4	722.2	594.2	817.8	789.6
Local Government	356.8	298.6	318.0	314.1	310.4	320.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>930.2</b>	<b>961.0</b>	<b>1,040.2</b>	<b>908.3</b>	<b>1,128.2</b>	<b>1,109.9</b>

(a) Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies. (b) Comprises current expenditure on Wages, salaries, and supplements, and Goods and services other than fixed assets and stocks; offset by fees and other charges for goods sold and services rendered.

**Road distances between major population centres in NSW and ACT**

	Albury	Canberra	Coffs Harbour	Dubbo	Lismore	Newcastle	Nowra	Orange	Sydney	Taree	Tweed Heads	Wagga Wagga	Wollongong
	—km—												
Albury	..	337	1,107	551	1,302	704	495	480	556	876	1,425	127	483
Canberra	337	..	834	397	1,047	433	210	283	285	603	1,153	238	210
Coffs Harbour	1,107	834	..	644	213	398	706	811	551	231	318	1,008	628
Dubbo	551	397	644	..	782	365	519	150	410	468	913	420	451
Lismore	1,302	1,047	213	782	..	611	919	898	764	444	114	1,221	841
Newcastle	704	433	398	365	611	..	320	393	148	167	716	604	225
Nowra	495	210	706	519	919	320	..	354	155	475	1,024	396	78
Orange	480	283	811	150	898	393	354	..	260	585	1,063	311	301
Sydney	556	285	551	410	764	148	155	260	..	320	869	445	77
Taree	876	603	231	468	444	167	475	585	320	..	549	765	397
Tweed Heads	1,425	1,153	318	913	114	716	1,024	1,063	869	549	..	1,315	946
Wagga Wagga	127	238	1,008	420	1,221	604	396	311	445	765	1,315	..	412
Wollongong	483	210	628	451	841	225	78	301	77	397	946	412	..

Source: NRMA Ltd

**Freeways and tollways**

Major publicly funded roadworks completed during 1994–95 in Sydney included the widening of Pennant Hills Road to six lanes between Copeland and Boundary Roads at Pennant Hills (\$80m), upgrading of Forest Way to provide a minimum of four lanes between Hews Parade and Mona Vale Road at Belrose (\$19m) and construction of a flyover at the intersection of James Ruse Drive and Victoria Road at Parramatta (\$20m).

On the Great Western Highway, a new section of road through the Woodford Bends in the Blue Mountains was completed eliminating one of the State's worst traffic blackspots (\$35m).

On the Hume Highway, the 18 km Yass Bypass was opened to traffic (\$102m) and a 7.2 km connecting road to the Barton Highway, near Yass, was opened (\$47m).

On the Princes Highway, the Tomerong Bypass (south of Nowra) was completed (\$22m).

On the New England Highway, the Armidale Bypass was opened (\$24m).

Eleven major projects were completed along the Pacific Highway, including the provision of overtaking lanes at Kundabung, Clybucca, Stuarts Point, Reilleys Lane (south of Grafton) and the Shark Creek Deviation, north of Grafton. Bangalow Bypass was opened at a cost of \$22m.

The private sector has funded and constructed three tollways in NSW. The three private venture tollways are the M4, the M5 and the Sydney Harbour Tunnel. The M4 tollway provides a link to existing sections of the M4 between Mays Hill and Prospect. It was opened in May 1992 at a cost of \$246m. It will operate as a tollway for 17 years, after which the roadway will revert to the State.

The M5 duplicates the Hume Highway in south western Sydney and runs from Prestons to Beverly Hills. The M5 was built for a total cost of \$365m, and will operate as a tollway for 30 years, after which ownership will also revert to the State.

The private sector is currently constructing a fourth tollway, the North–West Transport Link (M2 Motorway) from North Ryde to Baulkham Hills. The tollway is expected to be completed in December 1997 at an estimated cost of \$644m.

## Registrations of new cars and station wagons (a), NSW top four makes



(a) From 1991-92 cars and station wagons include 4WD and forward control passenger vehicles with 5-9 seats including the driver.

## Motor vehicles (a), NSW

Type	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94(b)	1994-95
ON THE REGISTER AT 30 JUNE						
	—'000—					
Passenger vehicles	2,414.5	2,437.5	(c) 2,467.6	2,561.5	2,498.8	2,534.8
Light commercial vehicles	437.0	409.0	(d) 524.6	405.8	550.1	564.2
Trucks—						
Rigid	190.9	106.9	(c) 104.9	102.3	108.4	108.6
Articulated	16.8	14.9	15.3	13.1	14.5	13.7
Non-freight carrying	15.2	10.4	10.1	9.3	7.4	7.5
Buses	59.5	10.6	(c) 9.3	11.3	11.0	11.8
Motor cycles	89.8	69.5	76.0	69.2	72.3	74.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,223.7</b>	<b>3,058.8</b>	<b>3,207.8</b>	<b>3,172.4</b>	<b>3,262.6</b>	<b>3,314.7</b>
NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED DURING YEAR						
	—'000—					
Passenger vehicles	168.4	149.8	(c) 164.3	160.1	170.2	193.4
Light commercial vehicles	36.8	33.5	(d) 24.0	23.1	24.7	28.1
Trucks—						
Rigid	12.8	10.4	(c) 3.8	3.5	3.4	4.1
Articulated	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4
Non-freight carrying	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Buses	4.2	4.0	(c) 1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Motor cycles	5.7	6.2	5.0	4.6	5.1	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>229.8</b>	<b>205.1</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>193.2</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>234.7</b>

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment, defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities. (b) Statistics for motor vehicles on the RTA register for 1993-94 are at 21 June 1994. (c) Data prior to this period not comparable. From 1991-92 passenger vehicles include cars, station wagons, 4WD and forward control passenger vehicles (with 5-9 seats including the driver). (d) From 1991-92 light commercial vehicles (whether 4WD or not) and cab-chassis and similar vehicles with gross vehicle mass less than 3,500 kg.

**Sydney Harbour Bridge and Tunnel**

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is administered by the RTA. Tolls from the Bridge are used to help finance the Sydney Harbour Tunnel. In 1993–94 gross tolls and other revenue amounted to \$51.6 million.

The Sydney Harbour Tunnel (2.3 km in length) which opened on 30 August 1992, is wholly owned by joint venturers Transfield–Kumagai. They and the State Government entered into a fixed price contract to design and construct the Tunnel. The company will operate and maintain the Tunnel until the year 2022 when ownership will revert to the State.

## Road transport

**Motor vehicle registration**

The RTA is the driver licensing and motor vehicle registration authority in NSW. Motor vehicles on public streets in NSW must be registered and display number plates and a current registration label. Vehicles must be inspected each year before renewal of registration to ensure they comply with the prescribed standards of roadworthiness (new passenger cars and light goods vehicles are exempt from this inspection for the first three years). There are about 5,700 service stations and similar establishments throughout the State which are authorised to perform vehicle inspections. For all vehicles, a certificate of compulsory third party (CTP) insurance must be produced when their registration is renewed.

All new petrol-powered motor vehicles first registered in NSW after 1 July 1988 are required to use unleaded petrol, a requirement which has applied to passenger cars since 1 January 1986. Service stations will continue to supply leaded petrol for older vehicles, but as the motor vehicle population ages, sales of leaded petrol will decrease.

**New registrations**

Over the past ten years the total numbers of new motor vehicle registrations in NSW have fluctuated. The highest number of total new registrations (excluding motor cycles) in this period was 228,493 in 1994–95, with the lowest being 164,546 in 1986–87.

New registrations of passenger vehicles increased from 161,568 in 1985–86 to 193,386 in 1994–95. Part of this increase arises from the inclusion in the passenger vehicle category of 4WD and forward control passenger vehicles with 5–9 seats including the driver from 1991–92.

The total number of new motor vehicle registrations per 1,000 of mean resident population declined from 43 in 1984–85 to 33 in 1993–94.

## Number of vehicles

Total motor vehicles on the register increased from 3,223,800 in 1985–86 to 3,314,749 in 1994–95. Passenger vehicles rose from 2,264,400 to 2,534,815 and other vehicles (excluding motor cycles) from 651,700 to 705,958 respectively over the same period.

The most accurate historical data for motor vehicles are available from the motor vehicle census (MVC), which is undertaken every three years. The 1982 MVC showed there were 509 motor vehicles per 1,000 estimated resident population of NSW of which passenger vehicles represented 389. The latest MVC data available are for 1993, showing 529 vehicles per 1,000 of estimated resident population of NSW with passenger vehicles accounting for 427 of those vehicles.

### Motor vehicles on register per 1,000 of population (a), NSW

Period (b)	1982	1985	1988	1991(c)	1993
			—no.—		
Passenger vehicles	389	395	395	420	427
All truck types	34	36	35	22	21
Other motor vehicles	63	76	78	71	70
Motor cycles	22	21	16	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>529</b>

(a) Estimated mean resident population. (b) For years up to 1991, data was collected at 30 September. For 1993, data relate to 30 June. (c) Passenger forward control vehicles and 4WDs with 5–9 seats which were previously coded to buses are now included with passenger vehicles.

## Motor vehicle usage

The ABS conducts periodic sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage. The 1991 survey sampled a selection of approximately 42,000 from an estimated 10.1 million vehicles across Australia which were registered at 30 September 1991. Caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence service vehicles and vehicles with diplomatic or consular plates were not included in the sample.

The estimated total distance travelled in the 12 months ending 30 September 1991, by vehicles registered in NSW, was 46 billion kilometres, with an average of 14,900 km per vehicle. In comparison with the data from the corresponding period in 1988, there was a decrease of 8.5% in total kilometres travelled.

For NSW registered vehicles, the 1991 survey estimated that:

- 97% of all travel was undertaken within the State;
- freight carrying vehicles carried 290.7 million tonnes;
- passenger vehicles consumed 2,222.4 million litres of leaded and 1,801.1 million litres of unleaded petrol;
- average distance driven by males in 1991 was 11,400 km compared to 7,400 km by females;
- total passengers carried by bus numbered 310 million, of which 284 million were carried on route and dedicated school bus services and 12 million on charter services.

**Distance travelled by vehicles registered in NSW  
12 months ended 30 September 1991**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000 km	million km
Type of vehicle (a)—		
Passenger vehicles	14.2	35,904.0
Motor cycles	6.0	416.7
Light commercial vehicles	17.1	6,211.1
Rigid trucks	19.1	1,875.8
Articulated trucks	76.5	1,141.6
Other truck types	17.4	49.4
Buses	40.3	400.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>45,998.9</b>
Purpose—		
Business (b)	15.7	16,101.8
To and from work	6.6	10,558.3
Private	7.6	19,338.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>45,998.9</b>
Area of operation—		
Capital city	11.9	24,953.2
Provincial urban	5.8	5,661.8
Other areas of NSW	7.8	13,851.6
<b>Total within NSW</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>44,466.6</b>
Interstate	3.5	1,532.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>45,998.9</b>

(a) Includes vehicles not used during year. (b) Includes kilometres travelled for hire or reward, or charged to business expenses, or for which a rate per kilometre or other allowance is received, irrespective of whether the vehicle is predominantly used for private purposes.

### **Motor drivers' licences**

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. To qualify for a licence, applicants must be at least 17 years old and pass written and practical tests. A provisional licence is then issued for one year. A special authority must be obtained to drive a public vehicle.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences in force at 30 June 1995 were 3,794,336 and 346,820 respectively.

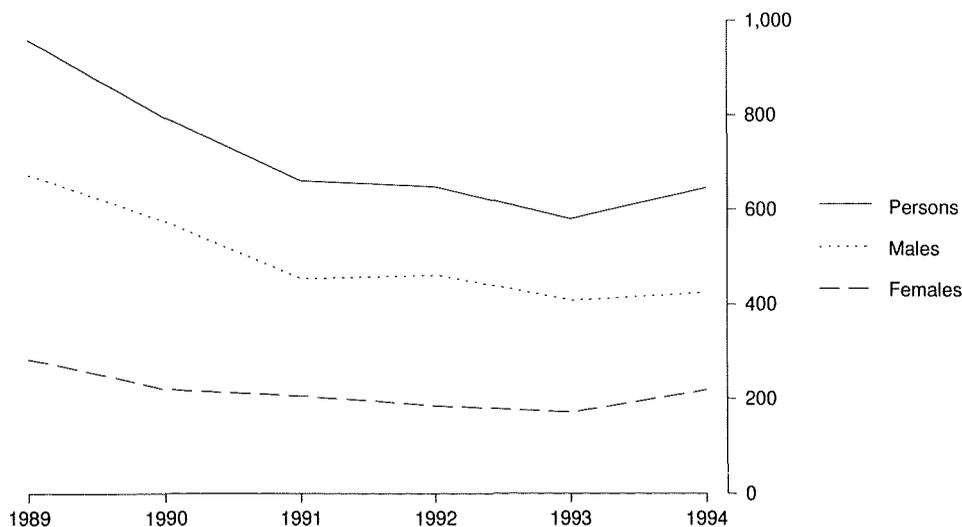
### Number of convictions (a) and number of traffic infringement penalties paid for driving offences in NSW

Driving offence	Year ended 30 June					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Involving automatic disqualification of driver's licence—</b>						
Culpable driving	336	368	248	235	252	204
Grievous bodily harm by negligent act	54	30	20	10	10	4
Drunken driving, etc.	31,176	31,369	28,700	25,528	21,473	19,679
Dangerous driving	4,110	3,367	2,134	1,818	1,716	1,720
Failure to stop after accident	116	76	45	45	43	63
Driving whilst disqualified	4,956	5,873	5,145	4,637	4,329	3,688
Breach of recognisance	25	27	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	<i>40,773</i>	<i>41,110</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>
<b>Not involving automatic disqualification of driver's licence—</b>						
<b>Conviction by court—</b>						
Failure to stop after accident	825	749	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Negligent driving	3,846	3,598	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Exceeding speed limit	(b)	(b)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other offences	40,667	42,526	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	<i>45,338</i>	<i>46,873</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>
<b>Traffic infringement penalty paid (c)—</b>						
Negligent driving	21,957	26,210	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Exceeding speed limit	(b)	(b)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other offences	408,346	506,295	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	<i>430,303</i>	<i>532,505</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. (b) Not available separately; included in 'other offences'. (c) Infringement notices are not given for the offence 'Failure to stop after accident'.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW (RTA)

### Persons killed in road traffic accidents (a), NSW



(a) Includes motor vehicle drivers and passengers, pedal and motor cycle riders and passengers, and pedestrians.

Sources: Road Safety Bureau, NSW and Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW

**Driving offences** Drivers convicted of specified major offences such as driving with high range concentration of alcohol are, by law, disqualified automatically for specified periods unless the courts order longer or shorter periods of disqualification. Courts may also impose a period of disqualification for offences which are not subject to automatic disqualification.

A system of breath analysis for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood is in operation. The prescribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. A lower rate (0.02) is prescribed for the following: holders of provisional and learners' licences; drivers under 25 years of age who hold a licence, other than a learners' licence, for less than three years; drivers of buses, taxis and hire cars; and drivers of heavy vehicles weighing over 13.9 tonnes gross vehicle mass (GVM). The system involves a preliminary roadside test (which is performed randomly) and if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station.

Police officers are empowered to serve on the spot traffic infringement notices for the less serious driving offences, setting out the offence and the standard fine for that offence. For these offences, persons may elect to pay the fine without a court appearance.

**Road traffic accidents** Data on road traffic accidents involving fatalities are collected by the Federal Office of Road Safety and the RTA.

In the 1994-95 financial year, there were 555 road traffic accidents in NSW involving one or more fatalities. This represents a decrease of 0.5% compared with the 1993-94 figure. There were 636 people killed on NSW roads in 1994-95, which was marginally higher than for 1993-94. The numbers of motor vehicle driver and motor cycle rider fatalities fell by 6.1% and 10.2% respectively between 1993-94 to 1994-95. However, there were significant increases in fatalities for pedal cycle riders (40.0%) and motor vehicle passengers (10.5%). The number of pedestrian fatalities remained stable.

On a calendar year basis, the number of persons killed (581) on NSW roads in 1993 was the lowest annual figure since 1950. However, for 1994, the number of persons killed (647) on NSW roads was an increase of 11.4% over 1993. The number of road traffic accident fatalities has declined overall in the period from 1989 to 1994, and the

proportion of male fatalities (approximately 70%) to female fatalities has remained almost constant.

In 1994, the age group with the greatest number of fatalities was those aged 70 years and over, with nearly one and a half times as many males as females killed, followed by 30–39 years with nearly three times more males killed. The 17–20 and 21–25 years age groups followed, both with over three times as many male as female fatalities. The only age group where the number of female fatalities exceeded male was in the 0–4 years range.

## Air transport

The Commonwealth Government and State Government may exercise control over intrastate domestic aviation by virtue of their respective powers under the Constitution. Accordingly, both Commonwealth and State requirements must be satisfied before air services within NSW may be conducted. The Commonwealth alone regulates interstate aviation and negotiates the provision of international air services with governments of other countries. The NSW Government licences air services within its borders.

Up to 1 July 1995, the Commonwealth, through the Civil Aviation Authority, imposed safety and operational controls on the Australian aviation industry. From 1 July 1995, the former Civil Aviation Authority was split into two new organizations, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority and the Air Services Authority. The Civil Aviation Safety Authority is responsible for air safety and the Air Services Authority is responsible for the provision of air traffic, fire, search and rescue services.

**Aircraft** At 30 June 1995, there were 3,044 aircraft registered in NSW, representing 31.7% of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprised 82.7% of the total.

### Aircraft registrations at 30 June 1995

	New South Wales		Australia	
	General aviation	Transport	General aviation	Transport
Aeroplanes	2,114	512	6,623	1,660
Helicopters	185	16	631	69
Other (a)	217	—	612	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>1,729</b>

(a) Includes amateur built, airships and hot air balloons, etc.

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

**Aerodromes** There were 281 Commonwealth and licensed aerodromes (including those used for both civil and defence force purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1995. Of these, 71 are NSW based, including Canberra, Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island with:

- four aerodromes operated by the Federal Airports Corporation;
- two aerodromes operated by the Department of Defence, jointly with local councils; and
- 63 aerodromes owned by local government authorities.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, eight kilometres south of the city centre, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in NSW. A curfew is enforced at the airport which allows only approved types of aircraft to take off and land between 11.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m.

The construction of an additional parallel runway at Kingsford Smith to accommodate the increasing air traffic began in 1992 and this runway came into operation in November 1994.

**Air accidents** Accidents and incidents involving civil aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (previously the Civil Aviation Authority) for investigation by the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation.

For Australia, the number of civil aviation accidents and persons seriously injured decreased whilst the number of persons killed in those accidents increased between 1993 and 1994. In NSW, during the same period, the numbers of casualty accidents, persons killed and persons injured increased substantially. This was mainly due to the increase in the number of accidents involving death or serious injury occurring with private flights.

#### Civil aircraft accidents and casualties (a)

<i>Nature of flight</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>			<i>Australia</i>		
	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Number of casualty accidents (b)	12	10	14	38	38	37
Persons killed	17	18	24	49	46	51
Persons seriously injured	4	2	7	18	37	23

(a) Excludes gliding, ballooning, sports aviation and parachuting accidents, and also excludes all overseas accidents to Australian civil aircraft but, includes all accidents to foreign-registered aircraft that occurred in Australia. (b) Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury.

Source: Bureau of Air Safety Investigation

**Air freight** In 1992-93, 29,000 tonnes of freight originating in Sydney were moved interstate compared with 27,000 tonnes in 1991-92. In the same periods, 33,000 tonnes and 30,000 tonnes of freight respectively, were moved from interstate to Sydney.

## Shipping

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and between the States. It is also responsible for navigation and shipping, quarantine, and the administration and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

Under Commonwealth legislation, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. These include vessels used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis.

Under State legislation, all ships involved in coastal trade must be licensed. Licensees of these ships are obliged to pay crew at the current wage rates ruling in Australia. Foreign vessels must also comply with the same crew staffing and accommodation conditions which are imposed on those registered in Australia.

**Maritime Services Board** Up to 30 June 1995, control and administration of the trading ports of NSW was vested in the Maritime Services Board of NSW (MSB). Three subsidiary MSB Port Authorities were responsible for the administration and development of the State's principal trading ports and port facilities, the control of shipping movements within the ports, the administration and control of the commercial use of the State's ports and the protection of the marine environment. MSB head office was responsible for the regional (minor) ports. The MSB Waterways Authority was responsible for the boating and recreational use of the State's waterways, including licensing of boat users, registration of boats, pollution control and education and promotion of safe boating.

**Waterways Authority** From 1 July 1995, with the dissolution of the Maritime Services Board of NSW, a number of changes took place in reference to waterways administration. The MSB Waterways Authority became the Waterways Authority, reporting to the Minister for Ports, with continuing responsibility for recreational and commercial boating and wetland property issues. An Office of the Marine Safety and Port Strategy was established as the Minister's policy and advisory group. This Office manages the minor ports of Eden, Lord Howe Island and Yamba.

**Harbours and anchorages** The principal ports of NSW are Sydney (Port Jackson and Botany Bay), Newcastle and Port Kembla. These are managed by independent corporations. There are other ports at Eden, Yamba and Lord Howe Island; although the shipping trade of these ports is relatively small.

**NSW shipping trade** The MSB collected data on shipping volumes through NSW ports. Total NSW shipping trade for 1994–95 was 128.5 million revenue tonnes (mrt), an increase of 4.6% over 1993–94. Imports, at 48.2 mrt, showed an increase of 10.1% and exports, at 80.3 mrt, an increase of 1.6% over 1993–94.

**Sydney Harbour** Sydney Harbour has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth at any part is 47 metres at low water and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 km and afford facilities for extensive wharfage. The shipping facilities at Sydney harbour are managed by the Sydney Ports Corporation.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 6–8 km from the harbour entrance (The Heads).

#### Commercial shipping berths in Sydney Harbour

<i>Location</i>	<i>Berths</i>		<i>Depth</i>
	no.	metres	
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.3	
Darling Harbour passenger terminal	1	9.8	
Darling Harbour	6	9.8–11.2	
Glebe Island	4	8.4–12.0	
CSR	2	5.2–9.1	
Blackwattle Bay	1	3.4–5.4	
White Bay	5	10.6–11.3	
Snails Bay Dolphins (not used for shipping)	4	10.1–11.4	
Berrys Bay (not used)	2	8.2–9.4	
Ballast Point	1	9.4	
Buoys	3	11.9–14.2	

*Source:* Maritime Services Board

Total trade for 1994–95 was 13.0 mrt, an increase of 10.3% over 1993–94. Imports, at 10.7 mrt, showed an increase of 11.9% and exports at 2.3 mrt, an increase of 3.5% over 1993–94.

## International sea cargo discharged and loaded at NSW ports, 1994-95.

Port	Discharged		Loaded	
	Gross weight	Value	Gross weight	Value
	'000 tonnes	\$m	'000 tonnes	\$m
Sydney	7,944	19,904	1,772	3,487
Newcastle	1,839	335	49,699	3,202
Port Kembla	1,727	166	12,908	1,106
Port Botany (a)	1,865	313	1,780	3,464
Other	6	10	1,011	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,381</b>	<b>20,728</b>	<b>67,170</b>	<b>11,344</b>

(a) Port Botany includes Kurnell.

## Visits by vessels, NSW

Port	1994-95					
	1992-93	1993-94	Overseas	Interstate	State	Total
VISITS						
			—no.—			
Sydney Harbour	1,054	1,025	961	144	62	1,167
Botany Bay	1,152	1,206	960	252	38	1,250
Newcastle	1,261	1,342	981	416	301	1,698
Port Kembla	649	651	329	245	22	596
Other ports	129	138	43	65	25	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>4,362</b>	<b>3,274</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>4,844</b>
GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE						
			—'000 tonnes—			
Sydney Harbour	17,682	17,605	14,474	2,831	1,334	18,639
Botany Bay	22,907	23,072	17,338	5,762	497	23,597
Newcastle	36,028	36,696	35,229	5,855	2,087	43,170
Port Kembla	19,596	20,350	10,134	7,232	176	17,542
Other ports	1,269	1,278	969	244	7	1,220
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,428</b>	<b>99,001</b>	<b>78,144</b>	<b>21,925</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>104,170</b>

**Botany Bay** Botany Bay (Port Botany) is situated about 18 km to the south of Sydney Harbour. Its facilities include the major container and petro-chemical terminals for NSW. The port is managed by the Sydney Ports Corporation.

Situated on the northern foreshores of the Bay are two 40 hectare container terminals, a Bulk Liquids Berth with tank farms servicing part of the bulk liquid chemical and petro-chemical industries. On the southern foreshores is a petroleum refinery and associated berths.

Total trade for 1994-95 was 31.8 mrt, an increase of 11.7% over 1993-94. Imports, at 20.7 mrt showed an increase of 10.4% and exports at 11.1 mrt, an increase of 14.2% over 1993-94.

#### Commercial shipping berths in Botany Bay

<i>Type of berth</i>	<i>Berths</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>Depth</i> <i>metres</i>
Container terminals	6	15.3
Bulk liquid berths	1	19.0
Tanker berths	3	9.8-13.2

*Source:* Maritime Services Board

**Port Kembla** Port Kembla, which is situated about 80 km south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. There are four berths in the outer harbour, including one petroleum products berth. The inner harbour has ten berths, including two roll-on roll-off berths, one grain berth and two coal loading berths. The port is managed by the Port Kembla Port Corporation.

Total trade for 1994-95 was 24.3 mrt. Imports totalled 9.2 mrt and exports 15.1 mrt, an increase of 8.8% in imports but a decrease of 18.4% in exports from 1993-94.

**Newcastle Harbour** Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies at the mouth of the Hunter River about 100 km by sea or 160 km by road, north of Sydney. The port is managed by the Newcastle Port Corporation.

A variety of berths is available for the handling of both bulk and general cargoes, including containers. Major bulk cargoes include coal, grains and raw materials for the aluminium and steel industries. General cargoes include timber, aluminium, frozen meat and steel.

General cargo activity is concentrated in the Eastern Basin area, whilst bulk cargo facilities are located in the Steelworks Channel and at Kooragang Island.

Trade for 1994–95 totalled 57.3 mrt, an increase of 6.8% over 1993–94. Imports totalled 7.4 mrt, an increase of 9.0% over 1993–94 and exports totalled 49.9 mrt, an increase of 6.5% over 1993–94.

## Public transport

Government transport in NSW is provided by two authorities:

- the State Rail Authority (SRA); and
- the State Transit Authority (STA).

The SRA is responsible for operating passenger and freight rail services throughout the State and providing urban and interurban passenger rail services.

The STA operates publicly owned buses and ferries in the urban and interurban areas of Sydney and Newcastle.

Private bus services also operate in the transport districts of Sydney Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong. Private and public operators of public transport services must be accredited under the Passenger Transport Act. Operators of regular route passenger services must enter into a contract for the provision of those services with the Department of Transport. The contract specifies minimum service levels, maximum fare scales and service quality standards such as timetable information, customer service and age of buses.

**Railways** The SRA is divided into three main operations.

- CityRail is responsible for all suburban and interurban passenger services throughout the Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle regions, with more than 1,700 km of electrified track and some other services outside these areas. Assets include 308 stations and a fleet of 1,548 carriages.
- Freight Rail operates a freight transport and distribution service over 7,181 km of track (excluding the electrified network), with a fleet of 501 locomotives and 7,253 wagons. In 1994–95, Freight Rail transported a total of 65.2 million tonnes, of which 49.3 million tonnes was coal.
- Countrylink markets and operates long distance rail passenger services within NSW and to some interstate capital cities.

In 1994–95 there were 253.9 million passenger journeys on NSW railways, up 6.9% from the number of journeys in 1993–94.

**NSW Government railways: Traffic**

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
			—'000—			
Passenger journeys (a)	251,046	254,111	246,098	232,000	237,500	253,900
			—'000 tonnes—			
Freight—						
Coal	35,744	41,170	42,656	45,500	47,700	49,263
Wheat	3,775	3,302	1,761	3,400	3,800	2,080
Iron and steel (b)	2,009	1,652	1,539	3,300	3,300	3,342
Containers	3,566	3,784	3,948	4,100	3,708	1,563
Other (c)	8,680	8,358	7,953	5,200	6,993	8,968
<b>Total freight carried</b>	<b>53,774</b>	<b>58,266</b>	<b>57,857</b>	<b>61,500</b>	<b>65,501</b>	<b>65,216</b>

(a) Includes passenger journeys for CityRail services (251.7 million in 1994-95). (b) From 1993-94 includes other minerals. Iron and steel are now mainly transported by National Rail. (c) Includes grains other than wheat, fruit and vegetables, fertilisers, petroleum products, other general freight and National Rail traffic.

Source: State Rail Authority

**NSW Government bus services: Traffic (a)**

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
PASSENGER JOURNEYS						
			—'000—			
Sydney	178,469	181,748	176,230	174,909	176,356	177,000
Newcastle	14,493	14,760	14,311	14,182	12,500	13,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,962</b>	<b>196,508</b>	<b>190,541</b>	<b>189,091</b>	<b>188,856</b>	<b>190,356</b>
VEHICLE KILOMETRES						
			—'000 km—			
Sydney	59,757	59,698	58,869	53,692	60,571	61,756
Newcastle	9,256	9,250	9,155	8,308	9,235	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,013</b>	<b>68,948</b>	<b>68,024</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>69,806</b>	<b>71,756</b>

(a) Includes charter operations.

Source: State Transit Authority

**State Government bus services** Passenger journeys on State Government bus services operated by the State Transit Authority totalled 190.4 million in 1994–95, an increase of 0.8% on the previous year. Vehicle kilometres travelled in 1994–95 (71.8 million) were 2.8% higher than the previous year. At 30 June 1995, the STA operated a fleet of 1,494 buses servicing a network of over 235 routes.

**State Government harbour and river ferry services** Ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries is vested in the STA. At 30 June 1995, the STA had a fleet of 28 vessels (26 in Sydney and 2 in Newcastle) including 3 Jetcats servicing the Manly/City run and 6 Rivercats servicing the Parramatta/City run. The number of ferry passengers carried in 1994–95 was 13.8 million.

In May 1992, two Rivercat ferries commenced operation along the Parramatta River between Meadowbank and Circular Quay. An extended service commenced in December 1993, resuming ferry services to Parramatta which were discontinued in 1928. Over 1 million passengers have been carried on this service since 1992.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River and on various other waterways of NSW.

## Communication

**Overview** Domestic and international communications services are provided by a mix of government and commercial operators using a range of delivery technologies, including cable, satellite, microwave and terrestrial systems. In NSW, the communications industry employed a total of 68,800 persons at August 1995, being 2.5% of the total NSW work force. This figure represents the total number of persons employed in postal and courier services, telecommunications services and motion picture, radio and television services in NSW.

Telecommunications and broadcasting services are undergoing a period of unprecedented change. This is due to a number of factors, including the Government's program of microeconomic reform and rapid changes in communications technologies. For example, the end to the monopoly provision of basic telephone services in 1991 opened that industry to a range of new players and, in 1995, the use of mobile telephones grew at a rapid rate. In broadcasting, the provision of subscription broadcasting (pay TV) services delivered via microwave technology commenced in NSW in January 1995. The first cable pay TV service began in September 1995 and satellite-delivered services started in November 1995.

The Constitution gives the Federal Government power over communications in Australia. The Federal Government exercises this power as the owner of some key enterprises (the national broadcasters and Telstra), and as the industry regulator. It is also a major consumer of industry services and products.

As the industry regulator, the Federal Government is responsible for postal, telecommunications and broadcasting services in Australia, with four statutory authorities overseeing aspects of planning and administration of communications. Telecommunications services are currently regulated by the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL); broadcasting services are planned and regulated by the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA); and radiofrequency spectrum, used for telecommunications, broadcasting and other public and private communications, is managed by the Spectrum Management Agency (SMA). The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (formerly the Trade Practices Commission) regulates the competitive aspects of communications services. State Governments, in general, have limited power in relation to the communications industry. Their primary activity relates to censorship.

The print media are not, generally, subject to direct regulation by either the State or Commonwealth Governments. The Office of Film and Literature Classification, a division of the Commonwealth Attorney-Generals Department, classifies the content of certain types of publications, videos and games by arrangement with the states, including NSW.

Sydney is an important hub in Australian and regional communications activity. The control centre for the national satellite system is located in Sydney, as are the headends for major trans-Tasman and South-East Asian coaxial and optic fibre cable links. The three national commercial television networks (Seven, Nine and Ten) are also headquartered here, as are the two government-owned national broadcasters (ABC and SBS) and the operations of major print media owners and advertising agencies.

During 1995, it was announced that Sydney will be the home of a major film studio development for Fox Studios, valued at \$120 million. The studio facilities will be developed at the present Sydney Showground location. This is a further example of increasing foreign involvement in the Australian communications industry.

## Telecommunications

Historically, Australian telecommunications services have been provided on a monopoly basis by government-owned carriers. Until 1991, Telecom and OTC provided domestic and international telecommunications services respectively. In 1992, Telecom and OTC were merged to form a single wholly government-owned carrier, AOTC, now known as Telstra.

In 1991, following a Commonwealth Government review of these arrangements, a private enterprise — Optus Communications — was awarded a licence to install and maintain telecommunications infrastructure in competition with the government-owned carriers. The national satellite system formed the basis of the Optus network, along with interconnect arrangements with Telstra. Optus is now rolling out a cable network to provide both pay TV services and local telephony. Optus expects to be in a position to compete with Telstra in the provision of local telephony services in early 1996.

A third carrier, Vodafone, commenced operations in October 1993, providing digital mobile telephony in competition with Telstra and Optus.

The liberalisation of telecommunications industry has also resulted in the growth of the service provider or reseller industry. These operators buy telecommunications capacity from the carriers at wholesale prices and take advantage of volume discounts to resell it at discounted rates. Given the regulatory structure under which service providers operate, it is not possible to estimate the number of companies providing such services. However, it is understood that this sector is also growing at a significant rate, providing competition for the carriers and bringing further benefits to consumers.

### **Mobile telecommunications services**

Increasing competition in telecommunications has resulted in carriers and service providers regarding much data as commercially sensitive, with the amount of information available to the public being greatly reduced. Despite the lack of data, it is clear that the number of people communicating via mobile telephone services is growing rapidly. Mobile telephony uses radio technologies to switch users into the standard telephone network while they are on the move. Standard telephones are most commonly provided on fixed cable infrastructure.

Telstra introduced its analogue MobileNet service in Sydney in 1987. By December 1995, approximately 91% of the NSW population had access to analogue mobile services. At the same time, there were approximately

900,000 MobileNet connections in NSW. Optus commenced its operations on 31 January 1992 and interconnects to Telstra's analogue mobile service; it, therefore, has the same analogue coverage area in NSW. At December 1995, Optus had connected in excess of 244,000 customers to its analogue mobile service in NSW.

As an indication of the speed of growth in this sector, the Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics reported that, at 30 June 1993, the total number of mobile phones in operation throughout Australia was 600,000. This compares with the total NSW figure at December 1995 of 1,144,000.

It is currently the Federal Government's policy to phase out the use of analogue mobile phone services in 2000, moving to fully digital mobile telecommunications networks.

Each of the three mobile carriers (Telstra, Optus and Vodafone), is developing its own digital mobile network. Information regarding the number of connections to each network is not available, given the levels of competition between the operators and the consequent commercial sensitivity of such information. However, data is available in relation to the development of each carriers digital network in NSW. At December 1995, Telstra covered 89% of the State's population, Optus 88% and Vodafone 83%.

The Federal Government is in the process of reviewing the telecommunications industry in Australia, with the objective of opening it to further competition from 1 July 1997.

## Postal services

The Australian Postal Corporation — trading as Australia Post — provides domestic and international postal services. Australia Post is a wholly government-owned enterprise which, in providing postal services, aims to cover operating costs and fund a significant portion of its capital requirements. In 1993, the carriage of all standard letters up to the value of \$4.50 was reserved by law to Australia Post. Australia Post competes with private enterprises in providing parcel and other related postal services and products.

At 30 June 1995, Australia Post engaged 14,118 postal service workers in NSW/ACT. This number represents nearly 39% of total Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,296 post offices, post office agencies and community mail agencies provided Australia Post services throughout NSW/ACT. At the same time, the Australia Post delivery network in the State comprised almost 2.7 million delivery points to households and businesses in NSW/ACT.

**Australia Post: Mail delivery network, NSW (a), 30 June 1995**

Type	Households	Business	Total
Street delivery	2,043,442	140,198	2,183,640
Post office/locked bags	174,436	119,195	293,631
Private and community bags	5,529	1,208	6,737
Roadside delivery	161,557	4,162	165,719
Counter delivery	43,451	4,284	47,735
<b>Total delivery points</b>	<b>2,428,415</b>	<b>269,047</b>	<b>2,697,462</b>

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory

Source: Australia Post

In the financial year ending 30 June 1995, Australia Post handled 1,420 million standard postal articles from NSW destined for delivery in Australia, 63.5 million standard articles destined for delivery overseas and 91.2 million standard articles were received in NSW from overseas. These figures represent increases over those recorded for the previous year.

**Australia Post: Postal articles handled in NSW (a)**

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Standard	Other	Standard	Other	Standard	Other
	—million—					
For delivery within						
Australia	1,261.7	266.4	1,344.2	291.6	1,420.4	326.0
For delivery overseas	56.2	10.2	61.6	12.1	63.5	12.8
Received from						
overseas	88.5	24.3	89.3	23.9	91.2	24.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,406.4</b>	<b>300.9</b>	<b>1,495.1</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>1,575.1</b>	<b>363.4</b>

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australia Post

## Broadcasting

There are four broadcasting sectors operating in NSW: national, commercial, community and subscription (pay TV). The narrowcasting sector operates as a sub-section of the broadcasting industry. These four broadcasting sectors provide a wide range of information and entertainment services in both English and many other languages spoken throughout the State.

Responsibility for planning and licensing broadcasting services rests with the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). The ABA is presently planning additional television and radio services Australia-wide. Additional commercial FM radio services are expected to commence in regional NSW during 1996.

The Minister for Communications decides broadcasting policy and receives advice from a number of sources, including the Department of Communications and the Arts and the ABA. The Minister's portfolio also includes responsibility for the two national broadcasting organisations, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). These government-owned corporations are charged with providing services which meet national information and entertainment needs.

**Broadcasting services in NSW, December 1995**

Type of service	Radio			Television
	AM	FM	Total	
National	—	—	132	95
Commercial	34	22	56	11
Community (a)	—	44	44	2
Open narrowcasting	2	322	324	3
Subscription (pay TV) (b)	..	..	..	3

(a) The television services are licensed as open narrowcasting services and are also included in the television total for open narrowcasting. (b) Number of providers (multiple channels).

**National broadcasting**

Services provided by the ABC and SBS are intended to complement the commercial broadcasting and community broadcasting sectors.

In NSW, the ABC operates one television service and six radio networks: metropolitan, regional, Classic FM, Parliamentary/News, Triple J and Radio National. These services are carried on 132 transmitters throughout NSW; 95 transmitters broadcast the ABC's television service in NSW. The ABC employs 2,685 staff to operate all of its the stations in NSW. In early 1995, the ABC commenced its expansion program for the Triple J network and by December had extended coverage of Triple J to a total of 11 transmitters throughout the State. The ABC has planned a further six transmitters for Triple J to begin in 1996.

**ABC radio transmitters, NSW, December 1995**

	Number
Metropolitan (Sydney and Newcastle)	2
Regional	53
Radio National	45
Triple J	11
Parliamentary/news (Sydney and Newcastle)	2
Classic FM	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>

The SBS has specific obligations to the multicultural and multilingual nature of Australian society. During 1994–95, it broadcast television programs in a total of 57 languages and radio programs in 68 language groups.

The SBS provides a national multicultural television service and two multilingual radio services. In NSW, SBS television is broadcast on 31 transmitters. SBS radio services are broadcast on four transmitters, one FM and one AM in Sydney and one AM in each of Newcastle and Wollongong.

### Commercial broadcasting

At December 1995, there were 11 commercial television services broadcasting in NSW. A total of three commercial television services could be received in most parts of the State, following the 1991 completion in NSW of a program to equalise the availability of services.

A total of 34 AM and 22 FM commercial radio services operate in NSW. Of these, there are five AM and four FM Sydney metropolitan services and 29 AM and 18 FM regional services. There are 13 regional centres in NSW with more than one commercial radio service.

As stated earlier, the ABA has planned the licensing of additional FM commercial radio services for regional NSW during 1996.

#### Commercial broadcasting services financial results, NSW (a)

	Revenue		Expenditure		Profit	
	Change from		Change from		Change from	
	1993–94	1992–93	1993–94	1992–93	1993–94	1992–93
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Television	806.4	5.1	685.2	–5.3	121.2	174.2
Radio	205.8	8.6	196.5	13.1	9.3	–40.8

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.  
Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority

### Narrowcasting

New legislation enacted in 1992 liberalised broadcasting planning and licensing processes. The subsequent increase in the number of broadcasting services has been particularly noticeable in the new category of open narrowcasting services, which was created to allow a variety of special interest services. Narrowcasting services are predominantly tourist information services, but also include sporting, real estate and religious information. At 31 December 1995, two high-power radio narrowcasting services were broadcasting on the AM band and 322 low-power services were located on the FM band.

At December 1995, there were three television narrowcasting services in operation: two services operating temporary community television broadcasting services and one service in the Snowy Mountains area.

However, the real number of television and radio narrowcasting services is difficult to estimate, given the use of technologies other than those planned and licensed by the ABA, including microwave (multi-point) distribution system (MDS), satellite and cable. For example, Galaxy operates two open narrowcasting services, Teleitalia and New World, delivered via both satellite and MDS. There are other narrowcasting television services operating in NSW, but the precise number is not known as the licensing of these services does not require registration with the regulator where the means of delivery is not planned by the ABA.

### **Community broadcasting**

The community broadcasting sector provides programs for community purposes and is not operated for profit or as part of a profit-making enterprise. At 31 December 1995, there were 44 FM community radio broadcasting services in NSW offering a range of community, educational and other special interest services. Of these, 14 operate in the Sydney metropolitan area and 30 in regional NSW.

Community television licences have not yet been awarded in Australia. However, temporary community television services currently operate in both Lismore and Sydney.

### **Pay TV**

Pay TV services commenced in NSW in January 1995, with the Galaxy network delivering a range of program services by MDS transmission facilities. Galaxy and its franchisees have since also launched pay TV delivered via satellite. In September 1995, pay TV services delivered via cable began, with the launch of the Optus Vision service. Foxtel (a joint venture between Telstra and News Corp) commenced operation of its cable service in October 1995. The Galaxy MDS service of 13 channels is presently available in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong; Optus Vision (20 channels) operates in the northern and western suburbs of Sydney and Foxtel (20 channels) is in similar suburban areas. Optus Vision and Foxtel plan to provide additional channels during 1996. At 30 November 1995, Galaxy had a total of 61,000 subscribers. Subscription numbers for cable-delivered services are not disclosed by the operators.

## **Print media**

Newspapers have been a major form of communication in the State since the last century. The number of metropolitan daily newspapers, particularly afternoon papers, has been contracting throughout Australia and

overseas. Daily newspaper readership has also been in decline for many years. These trends, which have been attributed to a number of factors including competition from electronic media, are also apparent in NSW.

There are seven main types of newspapers published and circulated in NSW: national dailies; a national weekend paper; metropolitan dailies; Saturday dailies; Sunday papers; regional dailies; and suburban weeklies.

In 1988, one afternoon daily ceased publication and, in 1990, two dailies merged. There has been a significant decrease in the circulation of metropolitan daily newspapers since 1986, with a drop of 37.7% in that period.

The number of Sunday newspapers has remained unchanged since 1986, although circulation has increased in the same period by approximately 8%. The number of regional daily newspapers declined by one between 1986 and 1995 and, while circulation recovered to 234,748 in 1992 from a slight decline in 1991, there has since been a further decrease to 227,078 in 1995. Suburban newspaper titles increased from 37 in 1993 to 39 in 1995, with total circulation increasing from 1,947,402 in 1990 by about 12.5% to 2,190,298 in 1995. The circulation of suburban newspapers in NSW increased by about 1.5% between 1994 and 1995. Over 100 ethnic newspapers are also published in Australia and many of these originate in NSW.

Readership data for one of the national daily newspapers indicates that NSW readers represent 46.5% of the total Australian readership, with NSW metropolitan readers comprising 81% of the NSW total and regional readers 19%.

### Newspapers, NSW, at 30 September

Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
NUMBER OF TITLES						
Metropolitan daily	2	2	2	2	2	2
Saturday	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2	2
Sunday	2	2	2	2	2	2
Regional daily	15	15	15	15	15	15
Sydney suburban	34	38	37	37	39	39
CIRCULATION						
—'000—						
Metropolitan daily	781	728	746	706	673	669
Saturday	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	717	728
Sunday	1,154	1,216	1,351	1,305	1,235	1,233
Regional daily	220	215	235	229	228	227
Sydney suburban	1,947	2,004	2,088	2,128	2,157	2,190

Sources: Number of titles, Communications Update; circulation figures compiled from Audit Bureau of Circulation.

## Related publications

- Australia** Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (9208.0)  
Interstate Freight Movement, Australia (9212.0)  
Interstate Road Freight Movement, Australia (9214.0)  
Freight Movements, Australia (9217.0)  
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia  
(Monthly) (9301.0)  
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Monthly) (9303.0)  
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Annual) (9304.0)  
Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (9309.0)  
Motor Vehicles in Australia (9311.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



**Ripening canola crop**  
Central West NSW

*Photo: S.A. Hayes*

# Agriculture

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## Development, structure and finance

### **Agricultural development**

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in NSW has been largely determined by rainfall, topography, the quality of the soil and accessibility to markets. Many factors have since influenced this pattern including improvements in transportation, cultivation methods, seed varieties, fertilisers, soil conditioners and breeding programs. Mechanisation and scientific research — such as the development of cultivators more suited to local conditions, and pest and disease control — together with a trend towards more intensive farming techniques, have also been major contributors.

The availability of water has been, and will remain, central to the nature and extent of the State's agricultural development. Over a wide area of NSW rainfall is low and irregular yet, at times, flooding can be a serious problem making control of water resources essential to the development of a viable agricultural sector. The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops. Controlled use of artesian water has also influenced the agricultural development of inland regions.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in NSW was wool growing, although some contraction of this industry occurred with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the Central Districts. Subsequently, the widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reduced the dominance of single activity operations to the extent that using livestock in conjunction with growing cereals is now common practice. The principal agricultural activities in NSW are wool growing, the raising of cattle for meat production and wheat growing.

### **Administration**

NSW Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture, seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity, and ensures the marketing of safe produce.

### Australian National Accounts

Year	Gross domestic product at factor cost, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries			Farm income (b)		
	New South Wales (a)	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia	New South Wales (a)	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
1988-89	3,942	13,859	28.4	1,370	5,030	27.2
1989-90	4,051	13,979	29.0	1,235	4,429	27.9
1990-91	3,297	11,029	29.9	450	1,462	30.8
1991-92	2,659	10,971	24.2	-71	1,948	..
1992-93	2,975	12,126	24.5	337	3,182	10.6
1993-94	3,190	12,697	25.1	525	3,659	14.3

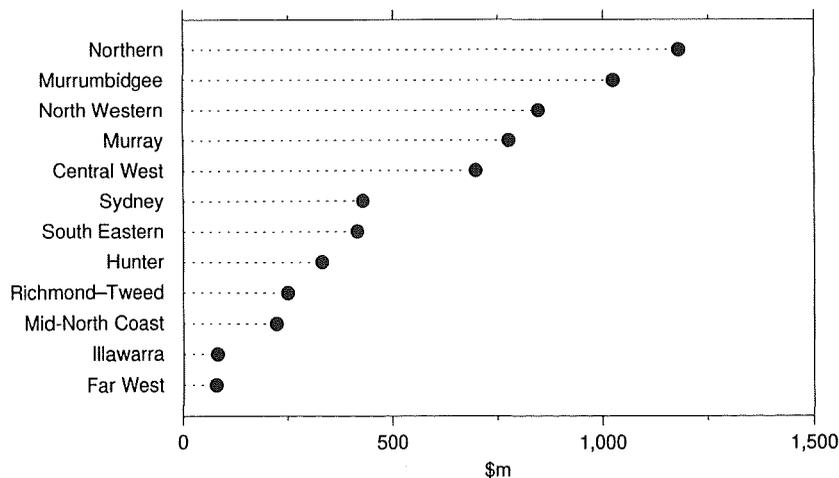
(a) Australian Capital Territory is excluded for GDP but included for farm income. (b) Gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred (including depreciation, wages, salaries and supplements, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid).

### Value of agricultural commodities produced, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Gross value			Local value		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
	—\$m—					
Crops	2,610	2,653	3,064	2,310	2,241	2,558
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals (a)	1,588	1,697	1,903	1,451	1,565	1,760
Livestock products (b)	1,604	1,455	1,374	1,511	1,356	1,295
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>5,272</b>	<b>5,163</b>	<b>5,614</b>

(a) Includes the value of goat slaughterings. (b) Includes the value of goat products. (c) Includes the total value of goat slaughterings and goat products.

### Gross value of agricultural commodities produced in statistical divisions, year ended 31 March 1994



Statutory marketing boards control overseas — and some domestic — sales of major agricultural commodities. These bodies include the Australian Wheat Board, the NSW Grains Board, the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation and the NSW Meat Industry Authority.

**Source of statistics** The principal source of agricultural commodity statistics is the Agricultural Census conducted by the ABS at 31 March each year. The census collects detailed information from primary producers concerning their cropping and livestock activities, as well as information on selected inputs, such as usage of fertilisers and irrigation. Establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production, however, are excluded from the scope of the census. For 1993–94 those with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of less than \$5,000 have been excluded. In the years 1991–92 and 1992–93 the scope of the Agricultural Census was those establishments with an EVAO of \$22,000 or more. This change has increased the number of establishments included in the Census for 1993–94 by approximately 20% to 42,800.

The ABS also conducts an annual survey of primary producers to gauge the financial performance of the agricultural sector. This survey provides a detailed breakdown of estimates of income and expenditure for agricultural industries which are compatible with economic statistics produced by the ABS for other sectors of the economy.

**NSW compared with Australia** The NSW share of National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry was 25.1% in 1993–94. The proportion has remained fairly constant over the last ten years, varying from the highest level of 29.9% in 1990–91 to the lowest level of 24.2% in 1991–92. In terms of total GDP for the State, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries contributed 2.5% in 1993–94. This is only slightly higher than the lowest proportion reached in the last ten years which was 2.2% recorded in 1991–92, while the highest contribution in that period was achieved in 1983–84 at 4.4%.

**Value of commodities produced** Estimates of the value of agricultural commodities produced are calculated using commodity data — mainly from the Agricultural Census — and prices relating to the marketing of agricultural commodities. The gross value of agricultural commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. The local value is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production.

## Selected agricultural financial statistics (a), NSW

Item	Aggregates		Average value per agricultural enterprise (b)	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
Current—				
Turnover	5,181.6	6,059.0	180.0	201.4
Less Purchases and selected expenses	3,045.0	3,486.6	105.8	115.9
Value added (c)	2,263.3	3,312.2	78.6	110.1
Less Rates, taxes and other expenses	388.8	437.2	13.5	14.5
Adjusted value added (c)	1,874.4	2,875.1	65.1	95.6
Less Wages, salaries and supplements	564.3	595.9	19.6	19.8
Gross operating surplus (c)	1,310.1	2,279.2	45.5	75.8
Less Interest and rent paid	477.3	456.9	16.6	15.2
Plus Interest and rent received	107.8	87.7	3.7	2.9
<b>Cash operating surplus (d)</b>	<b>813.8</b>	<b>1,170.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>
Net capital expenditure	383.8	475.0	13.3	15.8
Assets—				
Value of assets	31,225.2	34,896.3	1,084.6	1,160.0
Less Gross indebtedness	4,355.1	4,407.4	151.3	146.5
<b>Net worth</b>	<b>26,870.1</b>	<b>30,488.9</b>	<b>933.3</b>	<b>1,013.5</b>
	—no.—			
Agricultural enterprises	28,789	30,083	..	..

(a) Excludes estimates for multi-State farm businesses. Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Averages have been calculated by dividing the item estimate by the estimated number of enterprises. (c) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (d) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

## Agricultural establishments: Summary, 1993-94

Statistical division	Establishments with agricultural activity at 31 March		Area used for cropping (a) year ended 31 March	Sheep at 31 March	Cattle at 31 March
	Establishments	Total area			
	no.	hectares	hectares	'000	'000
Sydney	1,928	90,519	9,926	16	51
Hunter	2,996	1,524,837	68,638	557	633
Illawarra	955	136,896	11,089	23	107
Richmond-Tweed	3,222	469,869	36,862	1	319
Mid-North Coast	3,354	1,003,586	22,867	14	430
Northern	6,802	7,245,384	1,117,537	7,337	1,674
North Western	4,420	16,509,327	895,713	8,988	848
Central West	5,750	4,795,913	823,300	8,457	636
South Eastern	4,455	2,712,185	130,336	7,257	564
Murrumbidgee	4,673	5,323,260	810,172	6,607	566
Murray	3,963	8,305,625	557,996	5,186	572
Far West	299	13,017,731	11,256	2,089	91
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>42,817</b>	<b>61,165,131</b>	<b>4,495,695</b>	<b>46,531</b>	<b>6,491</b>

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. Includes lucerne, pastures, and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage, and harvested for seed.

It is derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. In 1993-94 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced rose by 9% to \$6,341 million. While the value of livestock slaughterings rose by 12% that of livestock products fell by 6%. This decline is mainly attributable to wool which fell by 10%. The value of crops, however, rose significantly to \$3,064 million which was a 16% increase from 1992-93.

### **Financial performance**

The ABS estimates of financial performance have been derived from the 1993-94 Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS). The financial details collected in the AFS relate to the agricultural and, where applicable, non-agricultural business activities of selected enterprises. In 1993-94 there were 30,803 farming enterprises in NSW, with a net worth of \$30,489 million. This is an increase of 13.2% on the net worth for 1992-93. The turnover of these farming enterprises has increased by 17%, while the cash operating surplus rose 44% over 1992-93. The total value of assets was \$34,896 million, an increase of 12% on 1992-93. In terms of net worth, beef enterprises was the highest class with 22%, followed by mixed grain-sheep-beef enterprises with 17% and mixed sheep-beef cattle enterprises with 16%. When comparing data for sectors of the agricultural industry, users need to be aware that in recent years, many farmers have been changing the nature of their operation in response to economic conditions. For example between June 1993 and 1994 the number of farm businesses in the sheep industry in NSW fell by 1,748, while the number in the beef cattle industry rose by 2,876.

### **Land use**

There were 42,817 establishments with agricultural activity in the 1993-94 Agricultural Census. These had a total area of 61.2 million hectares. The area containing the greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity is Northern SD (6,802). This is followed by Central West SD (5,750) and Murrumbidgee SD (4,673). The regions with the largest areas devoted to agricultural activity are North Western (16.5 million hectares), Far West (13.0) and Murray (8.3) SDs. The major region for crops is Northern SD, while Murrumbidgee SD is the main fruit producing region, Northern SD has the most cattle and North Western SD the most sheep.

## Principal crops, year ended 31 March, NSW

Crop	Establishments growing (a)			Area (b)		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
	no.	no.	no.	hectares	hectares	hectares
Cereals for grain—						
Barley	4,558	4,773	5,071	517,464	559,711	622,979
Sorghum	955	805	689	146,957	117,684	99,003
Maize	239	246	225	16,796	15,554	14,187
Oats	7,414	7,721	7,179	456,662	447,700	368,977
Rice	1,288	1,229	1,403	109,186	104,598	124,562
Triticale	790	876	844	43,498	48,544	42,589
Wheat	8,019	8,562	9,091	1,499,321	1,694,040	1,977,746
Oilseeds—						
Linseed	35	18	33	2,722	1,376	1,941
Canola	1,029	873	1,213	101,013	70,452	100,575
Safflower	53	49	72	9,695	9,102	14,261
Soybean	264	282	421	12,351	12,655	22,099
Sunflower	182	169	232	28,816	25,055	38,591
Other crops—						
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	489	480	474	15,111	15,536	14,855
Cotton	491	493	510	225,100	204,453	209,862
Peanuts	3	9	10	288	665	750
Tobacco	21	23	23	182	252	175

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. (b) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

## Wheat for grain, NSW, year ended 31 March

Statistical division	Area			Production		
	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Sydney	75	18	94	160	59	252
Hunter	13,706	15,167	13,008	29,595	43,341	35,123
Illawarra	—	47	226	—	227	880
Richmond–Tweed	—	400	45	—	600	100
Mid-North Coast	256	290	235	374	260	400
Northern	369,378	383,399	454,432	497,269	701,809	1,190,634
North Western	385,254	411,906	526,586	343,579	599,339	1,267,880
Central West	319,255	364,518	408,818	503,167	842,584	1,029,108
South Eastern	24,265	31,466	40,340	72,145	121,637	133,192
Murrumbidgee	222,931	284,793	313,763	470,931	815,004	921,110
Murray	163,506	200,711	219,351	263,785	453,094	503,945
Far West	694	1,325	847	1,984	4,722	3,498
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>1,499,321</b>	<b>1,694,040</b>	<b>1,977,746</b>	<b>2,182,990</b>	<b>3,582,676</b>	<b>5,086,123</b>

## Crops and pastures

**Wheat** Wheat is the principal cereal grown in NSW. It was first planted in an area now part of the Royal Botanic Gardens soon after Governor Phillip landed at Port Jackson. Wheat growing in NSW remained dormant until the railway crossed the ranges in the late 1800s. Since that time wheat growing has spread to many areas of NSW. Progress in plant breeding has also been continuous since Farrer's work around the turn of the century. New varieties of wheat are continually introduced as scientists develop varieties with higher yield potential, as well as strains with greater resistance to disease, pests and extremes of weather.

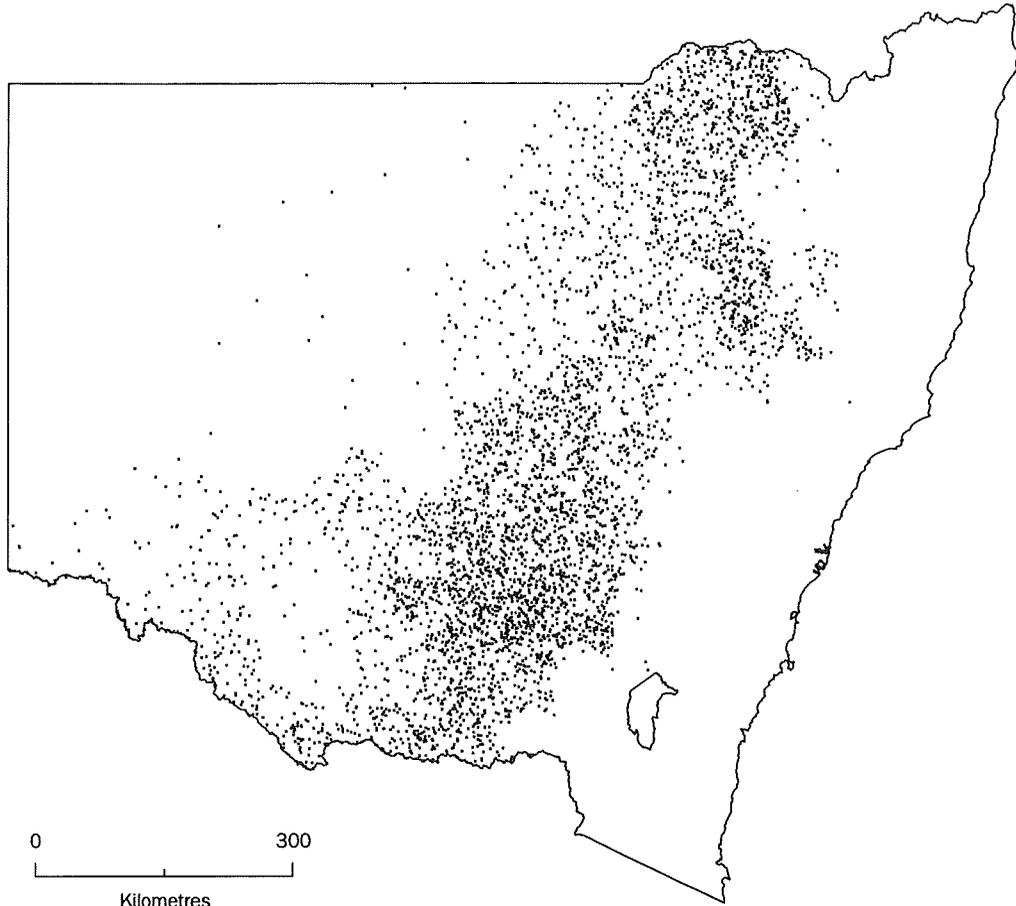
Due to improved weather conditions and rising confidence in international markets, the area sown to wheat for grain in 1993–94 rose by 16% to 2.0 million hectares. Good seasonal growing conditions produced a 22% increase in yield to 2.57 tonnes per hectare and a 42% increase in harvest to 5.1 million tonnes. Wheat for grain was produced in all statistical divisions, the major contributor being North Western with 1.27 million tonnes from 527,000 hectares.

**Cotton** Cotton growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to eastern Queensland. The commencement of large scale production under irrigation in the early 1960s, combined with improved varieties and more intensive farming practices, saw the NSW share of the Australian crop expand to its present level of around 71%. Most cotton grown in NSW is cultivated along the Barwon, Darling, Namoi, Macintyre and Macquarie Rivers. While the area sown to cotton in 1993–94 rose by 3% to 210,000 hectares, production continued to fall due to limited water supply for irrigation and at 205,000 tonnes raw cotton production was 20% less than 1992–93.

### Cotton, NSW, year ended 31 March

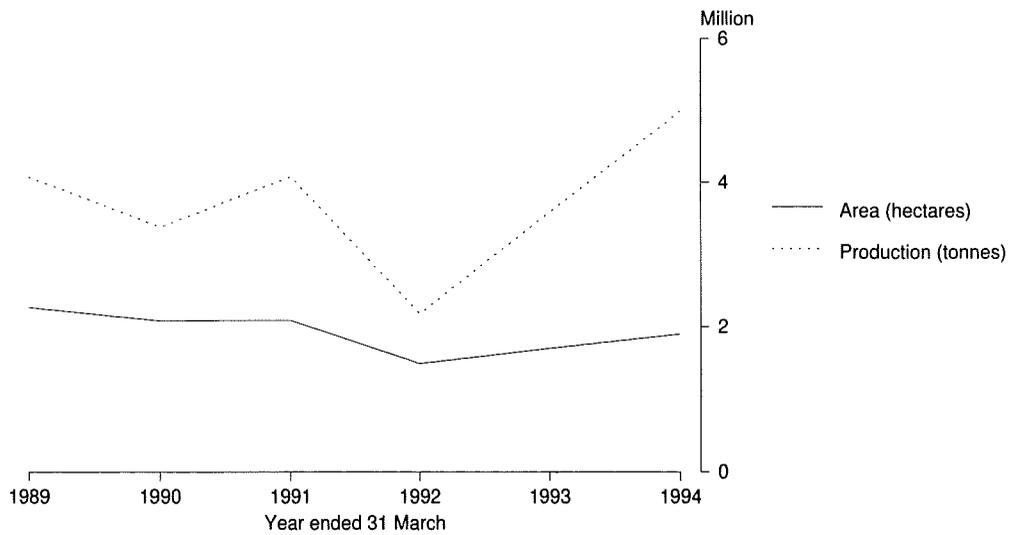
<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Area sown	hectares	225,100	204,453	209,862
Seed cotton—				
Production	tonnes	962,532	707,237	560,917
Yield	kg per hectare	4,276	3,459	2,673
Raw cotton—				
Production	tonnes	356,114	255,497	204,779
Yield	kg per hectare	1,582	1,250	1,976

**Wheat grain production, year ended 31 March 1994**

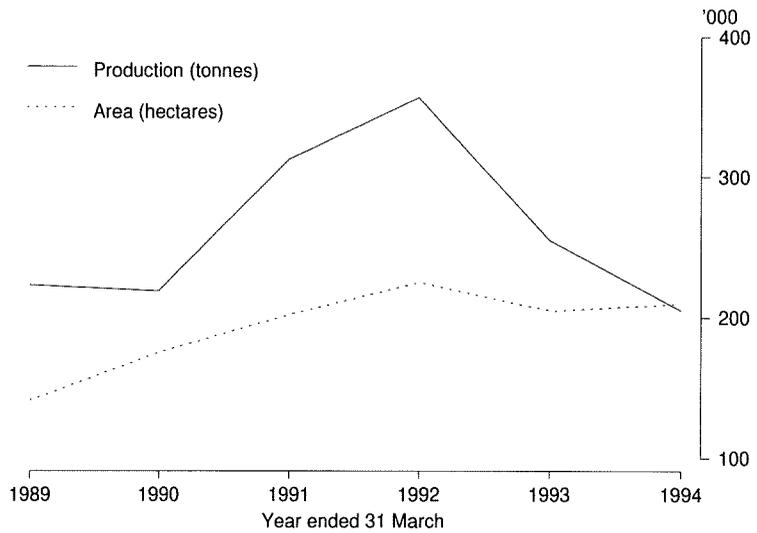


One dot = 500 tonnes of grain produced

**Wheat for grain, NSW**



**Cotton (a), NSW**



(a) Raw cotton.

**Rice** Rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas: the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation District. The first commercial attempt at cultivation was made in 1924–25 in the MIA near Yanco on an area of around 60 hectares. As a result of improved demand in international markets, in 1993–94 growers increased the area planted to rice by 19% to 125,000 hectares. The yield per hectare improved 3% to 8.37 tonnes. NSW accounts for 99.9% of the Australian crop.

**Rice, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1992	1993	1994
Area sown	'000 hectares	109	105	125
Production	'000 tonnes	929	846	1,042
Yield	tonnes per hectare	8.50	8.09	8.37

**Oats** The majority of oats grown in NSW is used for livestock feed, either as grain or hay. Only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption. The grain area decreased by 18% to 369,000 hectares in 1993–94, most of which is also grazed by stock during the growing period. Production of grain was 618,000 tonnes.

**Oats, NSW, year ended 31 March**

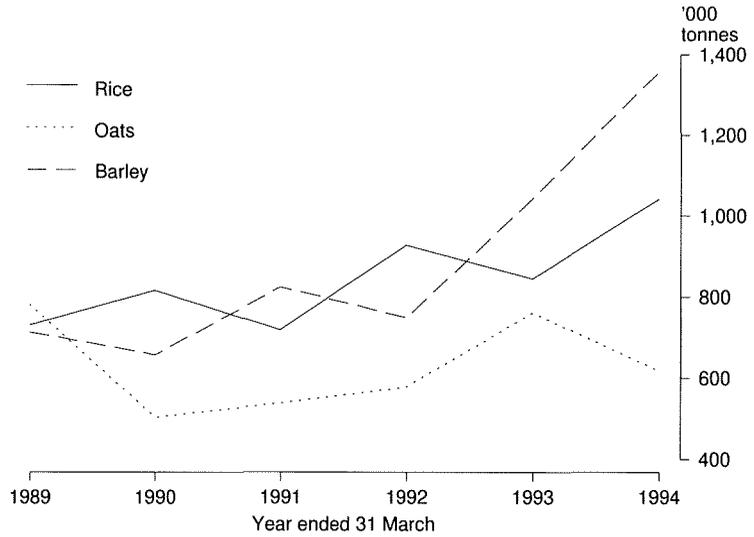
<i>Item</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
		—'000 hectares—	
Area sown—			
For grain	457	448	369
For hay	91	65	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>430</b>
		—'000 tonnes—	
Production—			
Grain	579	762	618
Hay	252	225	226
		—tonnes per hectare—	
Yield—			
Grain	1.27	1.70	1.67
Hay	2.76	3.48	3.68

**Barley** Barley has been grown in NSW since the early days of colonisation, with the Surveyor-General recording approximately ten hectares under cultivation in 1793. Barley is used as a stock feed and for malting. The two row varieties can be used for both purposes, while the six row varieties are suitable only for feed. The total area sown to barley in 1993-94 rose by 11% to 623,000 hectares, while the grain harvested increased by 30% to 1.36 million tonnes with a 17% growth in yield. This increase was the result of favourable growing conditions in the State. Barley was produced in all areas of NSW except Sydney SD, with the major contributors being Northern, Murrumbidgee and Central West SDs, which accounted for 32%, 20% and 17% of production respectively.

**Barley, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Area sown	'000 hectares	517	560	623
Production	'000 tonnes	749	1,044	1,357
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.45	1.86	2.18

**Rice, oats and barley: Production of grain, NSW**



**Oilseeds** Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in NSW. As a result of low wool and sheep meat prices and the introduction of wheat delivery quotas in the early 1970s, other oilseeds followed as farmers looked for different commodities to grow. The principal oilseed crops are canola, sunflower, soybeans, safflower and linseed. Oil for both industrial and edible purposes is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed, which is obtained as a by-product of ginning cotton. All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used as a livestock feed. The area planted to oilseeds in the 1993-94 season increased by 50% over 1992-93 to 177,000 hectares with production rising by 52% to 301,000 tonnes. These variations are mainly attributable to increased canola growing.

**Oilseeds, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1992	1993	1994
LINSEED				
Area sown	hectares	2,722	1,376	1,941
Production	tonnes	1,749	1,980	2,222
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.64	1.44	1.14
CANOLA				
Area sown	hectares	101,013	70,452	100,575
Production	tonnes	117,654	133,024	192,551
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.16	1.89	1.91
SAFFLOWER				
Area sown	hectares	9,695	9,102	14,261
Production	tonnes	6,003	5,631	10,727
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.62	0.62	0.75
SOYBEANS				
Area sown	hectares	12,351	12,655	22,099
Production	tonnes	28,535	28,098	47,667
Yield	tonnes per hectare	2.31	2.22	2.16
SUNFLOWER				
Area sown	hectares	28,816	25,055	38,591
Production	tonnes	37,544	29,668	47,461
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.30	1.18	1.23

**Sugarcane** The first development of the Australian sugar industry took place in the early 1860s in the coastal river flat areas of northern NSW and southern Queensland. As the crop matures faster in more northerly districts, expansion of the industry has been northwards along the coast. The cane fields in NSW are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond Rivers and, although accounting for less than 6% of Australian production, still remain an important agricultural activity in these regions. Production of sugarcane increased marginally in 1993-94 to 1.67 million tonnes, while the area cut for crushing decreased by 4% to 14,900 hectares. The yield per hectare increased to 112.7 tonnes.

**Sugarcane, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Area—				
Cut for crushing	hectares	15,111	15,536	14,855
Not cut (a)	hectares	9,847	10,010	11,469
<i>Total area (b)</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>24,958</i>	<i>25,546</i>	<i>26,324</i>
Production	tonnes	1,415,726	1,666,572	1,674,173
Yield	tonnes per hectare	93.69	107.27	112.70

(a) Stand-over and newly planted cane. (b) Excludes small areas cut for plants.

**Grain legumes** Grain legumes were not grown as grain crops in NSW until recent years. They are of high nutritional value and are an important protein source for livestock and humans in many parts of the world. The main crops in NSW are lupins, chick peas and field peas. Soybeans, although a grain legume, have been included under OILSEEDS earlier in this chapter.

**Vegetables** Market gardening on the outskirts of growing population centres was an obvious development in the early days of colonisation. Improvements in transport facilities since then have extended the regions from which the supplies can be drawn. Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in the coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of Lower Murrumbidgee and Central Murray Statistical Subdivisions, while the principal selling centre for them is Sydney's Flemington Markets. Vegetables which are grown for processing — such as sweet corn, asparagus, tomatoes, peas and beans — are mainly grown on the Slopes and in the Riverina. Processing plants have been sited in these areas. Potatoes are the principal vegetable grown in NSW and account for approximately one-third of the total vegetable area in the State. Other significant vegetables grown are tomatoes, sweet corn, onions and pumpkins.

## Grain legumes, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Area sown			Production			Yield		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
	—hectares—			—tonnes—			—tonnes per hectare—		
Cow peas	6,722	4,708	3,047	3,591	1,992	1,525	0.53	0.42	0.50
Chick peas	85,403	28,098	26,362	52,957	24,655	28,616	0.62	0.88	1.10
Field peas for grain	43,130	31,511	27,129	36,290	34,537	36,364	0.84	1.10	1.30
Lupins for grain	66,541	98,827	96,234	76,244	187,747	155,968	1.15	1.90	1.62
Mung beans	3,745	4,538	7,236	3,168	2,088	4,566	0.85	0.46	0.63
Other dried edible beans	1,350	681	319	1,284	301	370	0.95	0.44	1.16
Peanuts	288	665	750	570	1,200	1,394	1.98	1.80	1.86
Pigeon peas	67	48	64	62	25	42	0.93	0.52	0.66

## Vegetables, NSW, year ended 31 March

Vegetable	Area			Production		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Asparagus (a)	509	388	424	1,952	2,039	2,525
Beans, french and runner	610	506	425	2,225	1,464	1,198
Beetroot	33	36	43	1,133	1,280	1,374
Broccoli	306	323	311	1,323	1,578	1,444
Cabbages	521	531	484	13,433	13,071	14,675
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	52	71	99	639	817	1,055
Carrots	644	586	667	12,589	13,572	16,458
Cauliflowers	639	663	539	13,370	12,841	12,852
Cucumbers	114	87	98	913	658	778
Garlic	21	25	38	75	65	97
Lettuce	488	488	482	6,137	6,530	7,591
Mushrooms	55	47	60	10,003	10,020	10,740
Onions	1,018	944	1,068	26,596	24,126	24,806
Parsley	14	26	33	258	1,026	1,034
Parsnips	76	45	63	1,540	4,753	1,284
Peas, green (pod equivalent)	763	592	715	2,906	3,382	3,194
Potatoes	6,297	6,487	6,552	122,521	137,444	138,675
Pumpkins, triamble, trombone, etc.	1,346	1,238	1,558	16,056	14,847	22,751
Rock melons and cantaloupes	1,413	715	872	19,626	13,367	18,933
Swedes	48	73	94	478	1,586	840
Sweet corn	1,680	2,154	3,191	25,730	27,875	46,471
Sweet potatoes	111	123	131	1,638	1,674	1,877
Tomatoes	1,728	1,442	2,120	71,333	54,640	89,570
Watermelons	229	332	510	2,628	5,741	13,935
Zucchini	241	196	224	1,552	1,398	1,597
Other	320	454	654	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,278</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>21,453</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Includes area both bearing and not yet bearing.

**Fruit** With the exception of the macadamia nut, there are no indigenous fruits of commercial value in Australia. The early development of the fruit industry was haphazard with its basis in the domestic orchards, which evolved from plants and seeds brought by the early settlers from their native countries. In NSW the major fruit crops are citrus, grapes, pome, bananas and stone. There has been a trend in recent years towards a more diverse range of fruit crops, with expansion in the tropical and sub-tropical, berry and nut industries.

**Citrus** Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit in NSW, both in terms of number of trees and production. In the 1993-94 season total production amounted to 242,500 tonnes, a decrease of 12% over 1992-93, although tree numbers increased by 6%. Valencia is the main variety and accounts for 72% of total State orange production. Orange production is concentrated in Murrumbidgee, Murray and Sydney SDs with Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs accounting for 91% of the State's production.

**Pome** Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. The number of apple trees at 31 March 1994 stood at 1.75 million, while production, in the 1993-94 season, fell by 10% to 63,300 tonnes. The major apple growing areas in NSW are the Central West and Murrumbidgee SDs, which account for 87% of the State's trees and 92% of the State's production. The most popular varieties, in terms of production, continue to be Red Delicious and Granny Smith, which account for 47% and 23% of the total production respectively.

The growing of pears declined during 1993-94, with tree numbers at 31 March 1994 falling to 108,000. A third of these were less than six years old and had not reached their full production potential.

**Stone** Peaches are the principal stone fruit produced in NSW and are grown in all statistical divisions except Far West. The leading peach producing area, with 43% of production and 32% of tree numbers, is Murrumbidgee SD. Other major stone fruits produced are plums, prunes, nectarines and cherries.

**Nuts** Macadamia nuts are the principal nuts grown in the State. In 1993-94, 5,364 tonnes were produced, a slight increase over 1992-93. Other notable nut crops in NSW are pecans, almonds and chestnuts. At 31 March 1994, there were 242,000 nut trees, other than macadamias, an increase of 26% on the previous year.

## Tree fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March

Fruit	1992		1993		1994	
	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production
	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes
Citrus fruit—						
Grapefruit	117	9,095	99	9,114	126	7,158
Lemons and limes	179	7,150	411	6,321	175	6,170
Mandarins	164	4,504	173	4,113	169	4,387
Oranges—						
Navel	1,372	55,993	1,360	71,934	1,481	66,346
Valencia	2,264	131,303	2,308	202,259	2,385	174,725
Other	11	268	28	867	52	1,472
Other citrus	8	92	14	313	14	233
Total citrus fruit	4,117	208,406	4,393	294,922	4,403	260,491
Other tree fruit (incl. nuts)—						
Apples	1,692	75,393	1,663	70,227	1,752	63,295
Apricots	47	981	53	1,194	61	671
Avocados	87	2,871	100	2,706	138	3,487
Cherries	481	2,368	536	3,046	545	3,807
Nectarines	396	4,647	444	5,546	455	5,116
Peaches	615	13,169	656	12,894	746	12,712
Pears	135	5,138	147	5,289	108	3,720
Plums	239	2,673	279	3,469	299	3,409
Prunes	254	6,676	235	8,455	271	9,684
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia	886	4,037	972	5,298	990	5,364
Other nuts	117	n.p.	192	n.p.	242	n.p.
Other	131	..	120	..	153	..
Total other tree fruit	5,180	..	5,397	..	5,758	..
<b>Total tree fruit</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9,789</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,161</b>	<b>..</b>

## Berry, vine (excluding grapes) and other fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March

Fruit	1992		1993		1994	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Bananas	3,847	44,780	3,966	45,409	3,859	44,704
Blueberries	157	199	262	869	110	189
Kiwi fruit	100	575	121	1,287	102	850
Passionfruit	105	869	105	802	94	1,018
Strawberries	31	194	57	430	74	238
Other	42	80	51	73	63	60
<b>Total plantation and berry fruit</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>46,697</b>	<b>4,564</b>	<b>48,870</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>47,058</b>

**Grapes** The cultivation of grapes in the State is concentrated in Murrumbidgee, Murray, and Hunter SDs. Wine grape production predominates in Murrumbidgee and Hunter SDs, while the major area for dried and table grape production is Murray SD. At 31 March 1994 the area of bearing vines under cultivation was 13,290 hectares, which represented an increase of 11% on the previous season. This area produced 141,000 tonnes of wine grapes, 38,000 tonnes of grapes for drying and 9,000 tonnes of table grapes. The red grape varieties were dominated by Shiraz, with 1,768 hectares producing 16,600 tonnes. Sultana was the main white grape grown, with 51,600 tonnes produced from 2,761 hectares.

**Grapes, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
	—hectares—		
Area under vines at 31 March—			
Bearing	11,347	11,992	13,288
Not yet bearing	873	689	1,033
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>12,681</b>	<b>14,322</b>
	—tonnes—		
Production, year ended 31 March—			
Wine grapes	120,519	139,336	141,145
Table grapes	8,638	7,195	8,669
Grapes for drying (a)	54,502	28,082	37,671
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,659</b>	<b>174,613</b>	<b>187,485</b>

(a) Fresh weight.

**Plantation and other fruit** The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by the growing of bananas. Production in 1993–94 was 44,700 tonnes, representing a slight decrease over 1992–93. The area planted also decreased (by 3%) to 3,859 hectares, which included 867 hectares not yet bearing. Other fruits produced include mangos, avocados, strawberries, passionfruit, kiwi fruit and blueberries.

**Pastures** To improve their nutritional value for stock — especially beef cattle — pastures can be sown with lucerne, clovers, medics and grasses as well as with cereal grains, the most common being oats, wheat and barley. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products, and lead to a decrease in soil erosion and an improvement in soil quality. The area of sown pastures in NSW at 31 March 1994 was 6.3 million hectares, an increase of 3% over the area at 31 March 1993. Pure lucerne comprised 486,000 hectares, or 7.7% of the total.

**Lucerne and other sown pasture, NSW, year ended 31 March**

Statistical area	Pure lucerne			Other sown pasture		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
	—'000 hectares—					
Sydney	1	—	—	13	11	13
Hunter	26	21	25	217	175	184
Illawarra	2	1	1	43	44	56
Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1	49	48	55
Mid-North Coast	7	2	2	100	97	106
Northern	147	128	136	944	869	914
North Western	197	130	146	616	564	587
Central West	80	72	83	1,312	1,246	1,258
South Eastern	35	23	24	1,023	999	1,023
Murrumbidgee	44	42	46	947	894	889
Murray	24	19	21	746	719	730
Far West	—	—	—	26	—	2
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>5,666</b>	<b>5,819</b>

**Hay and silage** In the 1992-93 season 139,000 hectares of native and sown grass and pasture were cut for hay. Pure lucerne was the next major crop for hay, with 96,000 hectares producing 488,000 tonnes.

**Hay, NSW, year ended 31 March**

Cereal crop or pasture	Area cut for hay			Production		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
	—'000 hectares—			—'000 tonnes—		
Grass and pasture	189	163	139	562	536	450
Wheaten	30	21	17	64	60	65
Oaten	91	65	62	252	225	226
Pure lucerne	84	88	96	385	447	488
Other	8	5	10	17	14	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,259</b>

**Irrigation** The allocation of water resources to established irrigation areas and districts in NSW is undertaken by the Department of Water Resources. During the 1993-94 season 1.15 million hectares of pastures and crops were irrigated, of which 635,000 hectares were native or sown pastures and 284,000 hectares were cereal crops. The major regions in terms of area irrigated were Murray, Murrumbidgee and Northern SDs which together accounted for 75% of the State's irrigated land.

**Artificial fertilisers** The application of fertilisers and soil conditioners is essential in maintaining the quality of pastures and improving the production of crops. Because of their concentration of nutrients and ease of application, the most widely used fertilisers are artificial. During the 1993–94 season 4.5 million hectares of crops and pastures were treated with 646,000 tonnes of artificial fertilisers. In the same season 234,000 hectares were treated with soil conditioners.

## Livestock and livestock products

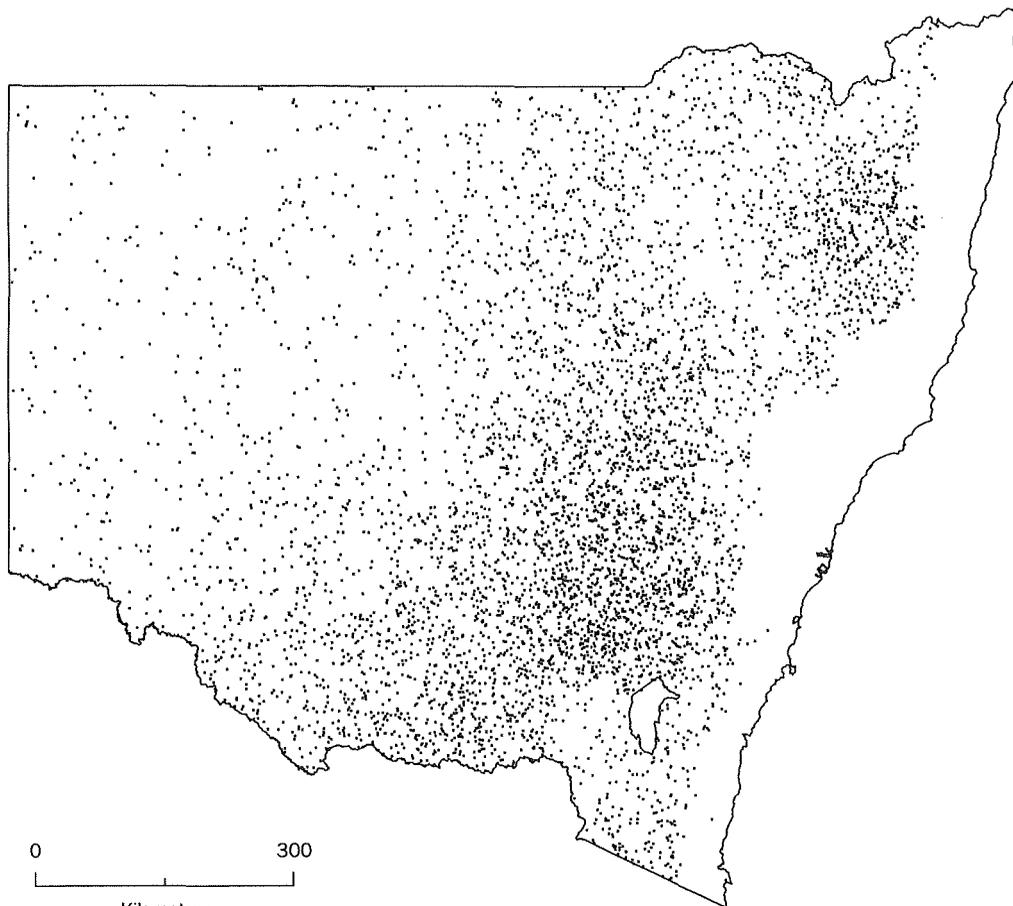
**General** The climate, terrain and vegetation of NSW are well suited for breeding and grazing of livestock. The early economic progress of the State was clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry. Sheep grazing continues to be the main livestock activity and is conducted in every statistical division in NSW, although this activity is very small in Sydney, Illawarra, Richmond–Tweed, and Mid-North Coast SDs. Beef cattle are also found in all statistical divisions. The major statistical divisions in terms of herd size are Northern (27%) followed by North Western (14%) and Central West (10%). Dairying is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the State, with the main areas being the Hunter and Mid-North Coast SDs. Pigs are mainly raised in Murray, Central West and Richmond–Tweed SDs, while poultry raising is largely confined to Sydney, Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Northern SDs.

**Sheep** The Merino is still the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is essentially a wool producing breed and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. British breeds and the various cross breeds are mainly used for prime lamb production, while the Australian breeds, such as Corriedale and Polwarth, are suited to the production of both meat and fleece.

The State's total flock number, has been steadily decreasing over the last six years and at 31 March 1994 stood at 46.5 million sheep on 20,300 establishments. The decrease in sheep numbers is due to the depressed economic climate for wool, the impact of the flock reduction scheme and continuing drought conditions.

**Lambing** The greater part of lambing in NSW takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes is reserved for autumn lambing. Seasonal changes, availability of fodder, and estimated returns for lambs wool and prime lambs for slaughter play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated

## Sheep, NSW, at 31 March 1994



One dot = 10,000 sheep

## Sheep, NSW, at 31 March

<i>Type</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
	'000	'000	'000
Sheep (1 year and over)—			
Rams	555	486	479
Ewes—			
Breeding	24,729	22,488	21,909
Other	2,844	2,315	2,160
Wethers	14,841	12,800	11,147
<i>Total sheep (1 year and over)</i>	<i>42,969</i>	<i>38,090</i>	<i>35,695</i>
Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	10,643	10,022	10,836
<b>Total sheep and lambs</b>	<b>53,612</b>	<b>48,112</b>	<b>46,531</b>

and the number of resultant lambs, and can cause wide variations in the natural increase of the State's flock. In 1993-94 the lambing percentage improved to 78.2% compared with 75.4% in 1992-93, while the number of lambs marked increased by 2% to 15.2 million.

**Lambing percentages (a), NSW**



(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated.

**Wool production**

Most wool produced in NSW is exported and major variations in its value have been caused by the abolition of the minimum floor price, fluctuations in the internationally influenced market price and by changes in the level of local production. The 1993-94 season saw the number of sheep and lambs shorn decrease by 5% to 49.6 million, and the production of greasy wool fall by 6% to 222,600 tonnes. This production comprised 33% of the total Australian wool clip.

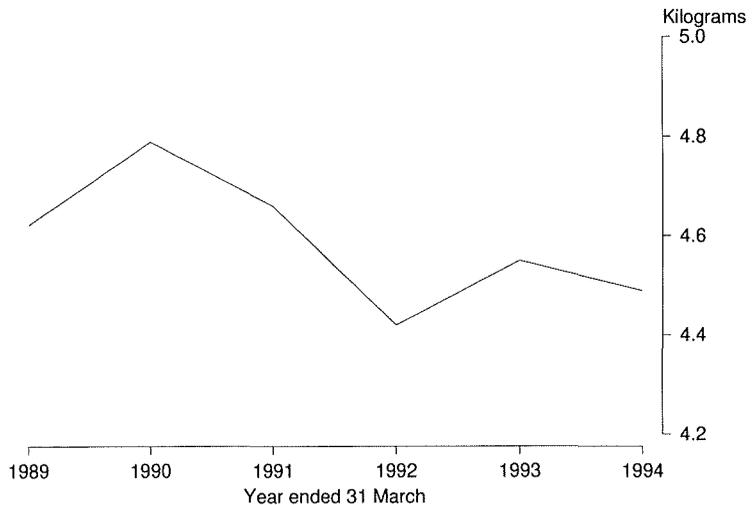
**Sheep shorn and wool produced, NSW, year ended 31 March**

Item	Unit	1992	1993	1994
Sheep—				
Number shorn	'000	50,130	44,455	41,382
Wool produced	tonnes	235,716	216,900	201,094
Lambs—				
Number shorn	'000	8,341	7,614	8,182
Wool produced	tonnes	15,664	13,932	15,090
Crutchings	tonnes	6,789	6,011	6,456
<b>Total shorn and crutched wool</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>258,170</b>	<b>236,842</b>	<b>222,640</b>

### Average wool clip

The average wool clip fluctuates considerably from year to year, due mainly to variations in seasonal conditions. It can also be affected by changes in the sex structure, age profile and breed composition of the flock. Modern management practices together with breeding programs which aim, for example, at improving fleece characteristics and suitability, are also reflected in the average wool clip. In the 1993–94 season the average clip for NSW fell to 4.49 kilograms from 4.55 kilograms in the 1992–93 season. The highest average clip occurred in Far West SD (5.26 kilograms), while the lowest was in Mid-North Coast SD (3.33 kilograms).

#### Average wool clip, NSW



### Sheep meat

In NSW during 1994–95, 6.5 million sheep were slaughtered for human consumption, up 7% over 1993–94, with 130,000 tonnes of mutton produced, a increase of 1.6%.

The lamb (meat) industry has been plagued by problems of low returns and depressed domestic consumption over the last six years. In 1994–95, 4 million lambs were slaughtered to produce 71,000 tonnes of lamb meat. This represents an increase of 2.4% in both numbers slaughtered and meat production over 1993–94.

**Sheep slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Sheep slaughtered	'000	5,234	6,067	6,504
Mutton produced	tonnes	105,819	127,582	129,615
Lambs slaughtered	'000	4,140	3,992	4,089
Lamb produced	tonnes	72,608	69,246	70,891

**Dairy cattle** The State's commercial dairy herd increased by 7% to 364,000 head during 1993-94, while the number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle increased slightly to 2,393.

**Dairy cattle (a), NSW, at 31 March**

<i>Type</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
		—'000—	
Bulls and bull calves (b)	4	3	4
Cows in milk and dry	221	221	232
Heifers and heifer calves	113	117	128
<b>Total dairy cattle</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>364</b>

(a) Excludes house cows and heifers. (b) Used or intended for service.

**Dairy products** The actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and the figures shown below represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories. The production of whole milk continued to increase in 1993-94, when 1,098 million litres were produced. This represents an increase of 10% over 1992-93, and caters to a demand created by increased production of manufactured dairy products. Butter production was 5,000 tonnes in 1993-94, up 50% from the previous year. The production of cheese in NSW is not sufficient to meet local demand and appreciable quantities have to be imported from interstate and overseas. In 1993-94, 19,100 tonnes were produced, an increase of 13% over 1992-93. Production of ice cream rose very slightly in 1993-94, to 75.8 million litres. Manufacture of other frozen dairy products decreased by 4.5% to 31 million litres for 1993-94.

**Production of dairy products, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Whole milk (a)	million L	894	997	1,098
Butter	tonnes	1,416	3,377	5,046
Cheese	tonnes	14,180	16,919	19,164
Ice cream	'000 L	73,789	75,499	75,783
Other frozen dairy products	'000 L	29,732	32,532	31,079

(a) The actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and these figures represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories.

**Meat cattle** The herd size rose by 13% to number 6.1 million at 31 March 1994, while the number of establishments raising beef cattle rose to 28,073. The major statistical divisions in terms of herd size are Northern and North Western, which together account for 41% of the State's beef cattle.

**Beef cattle, NSW, at 31 March**

<i>Type</i>	1992	1993	1994
		—'000—	
Bulls and bull calves (a)	122	120	135
Cows and heifers	2,732	2,889	3,243
Other calves (under 1 year) (b)	1,542	1,516	1,689
Other cattle (1 year and over) (c)	963	916	1,060
<b>Total beef cattle</b>	<b>5,359</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>6,127</b>

(a) Used or intended for service. (b) Including vealers. (c) Other cattle for meat production (i.e. steers, bullocks, etc.).

**Beef and veal** The number of cattle and calves slaughtered for human consumption, in 1994-95 rose by 4% to 2.3 million. Beef and veal production increased slightly to 486,000 tonnes.

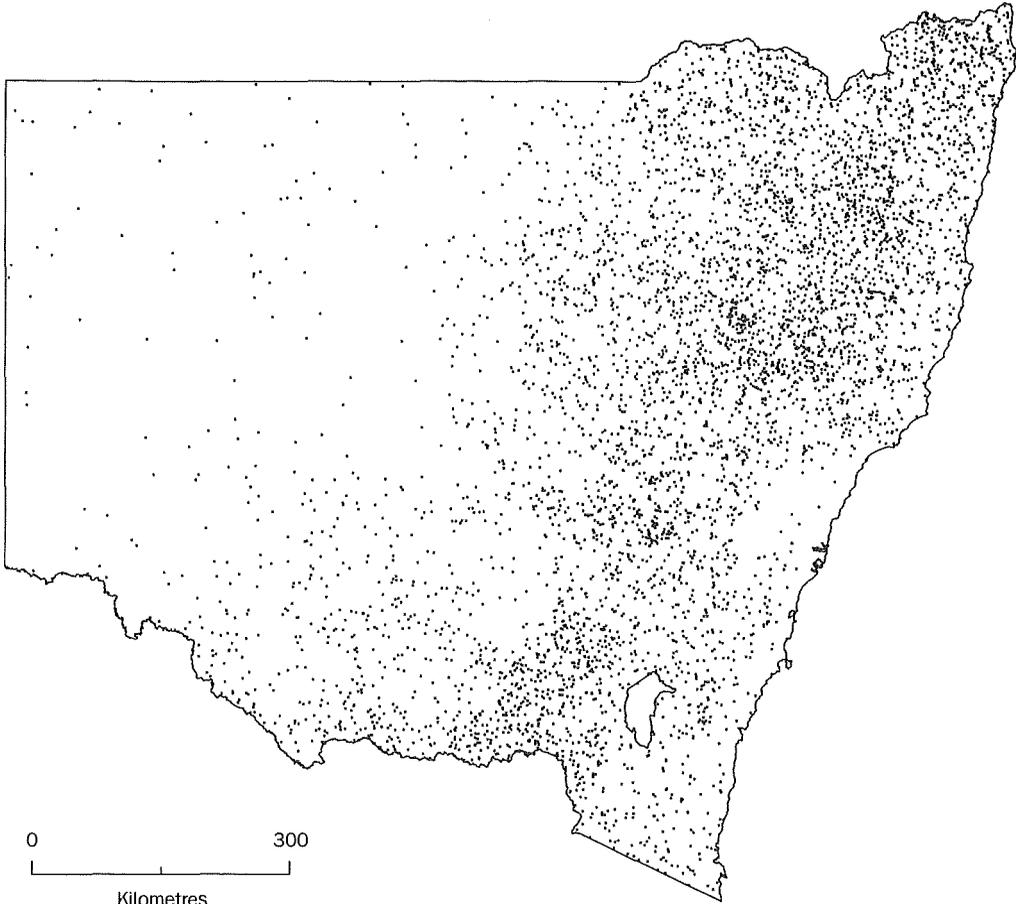
**Pigs** Pig numbers have risen by 2% since 31 March 1993 to 834,000 at 31 March 1994. The number of establishments reporting pigs increased slightly to 1,586. The major statistical division in terms of pig numbers is Murray, which accounts for 35% of the State's herd.

**Pigs, NSW, at 31 March**

<i>Type</i>	1992	1993	1994
		—'000—	
Boars	6	6	6
Breeding sows and gilts (a)	111	98	99
Other pigs	682	713	729
<b>Total</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>834</b>

(a) Intended for breeding.

Meat cattle, NSW, at 31 March 1994



One dot = 1,000 head of meat cattle

**Cattle slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Cattle slaughtered	'000	2,058	1,988	2,041
Beef produced	tonnes	472,313	466,387	469,488
Calves slaughtered	'000	224	221	248
Veal produced	tonnes	15,448	17,551	16,658

**Pig meat** Pig production has become more specialised as smaller piggeries have been replaced by larger, more intensive, operations. In 1994–95 the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption remained steady at 1.5 million, while pig meat production rose by 2% to exceed 100,000 tonnes.

**Pigs slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992–93</i>	<i>1993–94</i>	<i>1994–95</i>
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1,480	1,491	1,489
Pig meat produced	tonnes	94,760	98,606	100,434

**Goats** After falling strongly for several years, the number of goats at 31 March 1994 fell by only 4% to 117,000 compared with a year earlier. This compares with decreases of 36% from 1992 and 53% from 1991. The major statistical divisions in terms of goat numbers are Northern, Central West and North Western which account for 61% of the State's herd.

**Goats (a), NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Establishments reporting goats (at 31 March)	945	754	953
Goats (at 31 March)—			
Milk	1,641	1,242	1,733
Fibre	128,935	78,124	75,724
Other	52,688	42,077	39,287
<i>Total</i>	<i>183,264</i>	<i>121,443</i>	<i>116,744</i>

(a) Excludes feral goats.

**Poultry** Poultry farming in NSW is confined to two distinct and highly specialised industries — egg production and meat production. The fowls bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while meat-producing strains of fowls, ducks, turkeys, geese, and game birds are bred for fast growth and an improved feed–meat conversion rate. At 31 March 1994 fowl numbers were 25.8 million, a decrease over the year of 13%. Fowls are the dominant species and account for 95% of the State's poultry flock. Their raising is concentrated in Sydney and Hunter SDs, which account for 78% of their numbers.

Turkey numbers at 31 March 1993 were 702,000, a decrease of 27% over the previous year. The number of ducks at 31 March 1993 was 255,000, an increase of 10% over 1993.

**Poultry, NSW, at 31 March**

Type	1992	1993	1994
		—'000—	
Fowls (a)	26,077	29,538	25,760
Ducks	274	232	255
Turkeys	1,162	964	702
Other poultry (b)	418	253	259

(a) Includes egg strain hens and pullets, meat strain chickens, and breeding stock.

(b) Includes geese, game birds, etc.

The number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption in 1994–95 was 135 million, up 4% on the previous year. The dressed weight of chicken meat produced was 195,000 tonnes, an increase of 1%.

**Chickens slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW**

Item	Unit	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95
Number slaughtered	'000	117,086	129,736	134,602
Dressed weight	tonnes	176,465	193,137	194,932

**Honey** The commercial beekeeping industry in NSW is well established, producing honey and beeswax for local and overseas consumption. Most commercial apiaries operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. The beekeeping industry is regulated and all beekeepers must register their hives with NSW Agriculture. In 1993–94 honey production was 11.3 million kilograms, an increase of 25% over the previous season. Beeswax production for the same period was 233,000 kilograms, a rise of 41%. The yield per hive was 68.9 kilograms of honey and 1.4 kilograms of beeswax.

**Apiculture (a), NSW**

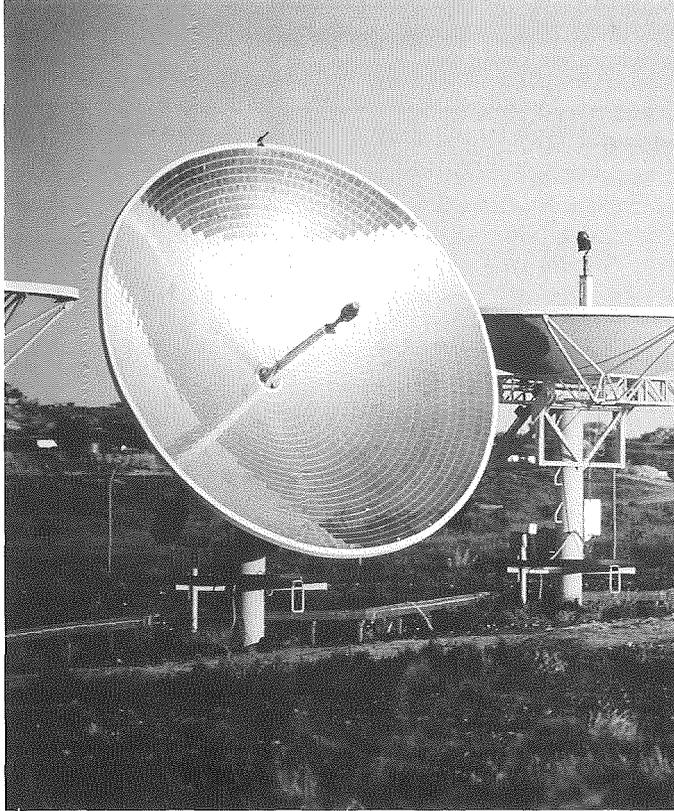
<i>Item</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
		—no.—	
Beekeepers at 30 June	232	210	726
Bee hives—			
From which honey was taken	98,473	102,181	163,557
From which no honey was taken—			
Used for nuclei (b)	34,464	31,090	50,861
Other	18,903	7,408	25,355
		—kilograms—	
Production —			
Honey	6,749,911	9,028,522	11,270,324
Beeswax	138,664	165,367	232,674
Yield per productive hive—			
Honey	68.55	88.36	68.91
Beeswax	1.41	1.62	1.42

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 320 or more hives. (b) Includes small hives and pollination hives.

## Related publications

- NSW** Agriculture, New South Wales (7113.1)
- Australia** Australian Wine and Grape Industry (1329.0)  
Australian Agriculture and the Environment (4606.0)  
Home Production of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia (7110.0)  
Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia,  
Preliminary (7111.0)  
Agriculture, Australia (7113.0)  
Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia,  
Preliminary (7210.0)  
Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia (7211.0)  
Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)  
Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced,  
Australia, Preliminary (7501.0)  
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia  
(7503.0)  
Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia,  
Preliminary Estimates (7506.0)  
Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia  
(7507.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



**Experimental solar power  
station**  
White Cliffs NSW

*Photo: B.J. Hayes*

# Mining and energy

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## Mining

The NSW Department of Mineral Resources is responsible for the management of the State's mineral resources. It provides advice to the government and the community on mineral matters and promotes the safe and efficient exploration, production and utilisation of the State's mineral resources. In addition, a number of other statutory bodies have specific administrative functions under State legislation, including the Joint Coal Board.

### Source of statistics

The ABS conducts an annual statistical collection of mining establishments as part of its economic statistics strategy. The annual census of mining establishments covers establishments classified to the *Coal mining*, *Oil and gas extraction* and *Metal ore mining* industries (ANZSIC subdivisions 11, 12 and 13). Data for *Construction material mining* and *Mining nec* (ANZSIC subdivision 14) are collected on a triennial basis. The next such collection is scheduled for 1995–96.

Statistics relating to coal production are obtained from the Joint Coal Board. Other production data are collected by the Department of Mineral Resources.

### Development of the mining industry

Coal was discovered early in the settlement of Sydney and by 1799 mining of coal had begun near Newcastle. The discovery of gold near Bathurst in 1851 led to the establishment of a valuable mineral industry that gave considerable stimulus to the economic development of the State. With more extensive mineral prospecting the discovery of other minerals followed and by the 1870s copper and tin deposits were being mined. In 1883 a massive high grade ore deposit of silver, lead and zinc was found at Broken Hill and the subsequent production of these minerals soon surpassed gold in the value of annual yields. However, after the early 1900s production levels of tin, copper and gold in NSW declined, and coal and silver–lead–zinc mining remained as the main mining industries in the State.

## NSW compared to Australia

NSW accounted for 30% of employment in the coal and metal ore mining industries at the end of June 1994 and contributed about 23% of turnover for these industries during 1993–94. The major reason for the relatively higher levels of employment in NSW is that the State has more labour intensive underground mining operations. For 1993–94, NSW ranked second in employment terms behind Western Australia, and third in turnover behind Western Australia and Queensland.

## Summary of operations

For the year ended 30 June 1994, turnover from NSW mining establishments in the coal and metal ore mining industries was \$4,863m. The major contributor was the coal industry with \$4,397m, an increase of 6% over the previous financial year. Employment (at the end of June) in the coal industry fell from 14,760 in 1993 to 13,529 in 1994, a decline of 8%. Turnover in the metal ore mining industry decreased by 3% from \$481m to \$466m. Employment also decreased, from 2,073 to 1,985, a fall of 4%.

### Mining establishments: Summary of operations, coal and metal ore mining, NSW, 1993–94

Industry sub-division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment		Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover
		at end of June (a)			
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	
Coal mining	86	13,529	991.3	4,397.1	
Metal ore mining	19	1,985	110.1	465.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>15,514</b>	<b>1,101.4</b>	<b>4,862.6</b>	

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

## Measuring output and valuing production

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are generally recorded in the form in which they leave the mine or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Metallic minerals output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine or as concentrate if there has been treatment (for example ore dressing or elementary smelting). In the case of coal, the quantity shown and value are on an ex-washery basis.

In general terms, production is valued by applying, for each mineral, unit selling values during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in moving the mineral to the point of sale.

**Metallic minerals**

Broken Hill has been the major contributor to metallic mineral production in NSW over the years and remains the largest producer of zinc and one of the largest producers of lead and silver in Australia. Since the 1970s, mines at Cobar and at Woodlawn, near Goulburn, have become significant contributors to lead-zinc production. Most of the copper production in NSW also comes from mines at Cobar and Woodlawn — copper concentrations usually occur with gold, silver, lead and zinc deposits.

Gold production underwent a resurgence in the latter half of the 1980s in response to higher gold prices. As a result most producers were operating at capacity by the end of the decade. The period of expansion ended in 1990-91 as the price of gold fell and some marginal mines closed. The Peak, a major underground mine near Cobar, began production in 1992 and is a significant producer of gold as well as copper, zinc and lead. The Northparkes mine commenced production in 1994, initially as an open cut gold mining operation, with underground copper-gold mining expected to commence in late 1995.

Base metal prices underwent strong growth in the late 1980s and high levels of production of lead, zinc and copper were achieved. In the 1990s prices initially weakened with the slow down in the growth of overseas economies. More recently, prices have begun to strengthen in response to increasing demand. There was a decrease in the value of metallic mineral production from \$423m in 1992-93 to \$418m in 1993-94. The production level for zinc concentrates compared with the previous year rose by 2% during 1993-94 but the value of the output decreased by 17% to \$124m. The total value of gold concentrates and gold in alluvial and other forms produced for 1993-94 decreased by 4% to \$108m with the closure of the Brown's Creek Mine, near Blayney. Production of lead concentrates increased by 12% during 1993-94, to a value of \$73m. The production of copper concentrates decreased by 10%, and its value decreased by 15% to \$73m.

In 1993-94, the main contributors to the total value of metallic minerals production were zinc concentrates (30%), gold concentrates and gold in other forms (26%), lead concentrates (18%) and copper concentrates (17%).

**Selected metallic minerals produced, NSW**

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
QUANTITY				
Antimony concentrates	tonnes	1,839	2,114	812
Copper concentrates	tonnes	130,567	174,703	157,584
Copper-gold concentrates	tonnes	—	—	3,556
Gold concentrates	tonnes	2,847	3,499	573
Other gold	kilograms	10,929	10,309	10,049
Lead concentrates	tonnes	300,051	315,997	319,697
Zinc concentrates	tonnes	580,080	586,300	599,258
Zinc-lead concentrates	tonnes	3,377	—	—
VALUE				
Antimony concentrates	\$'000	2,318	2,666	1,130
Copper concentrates	\$'000	61,576	86,196	73,054
Copper-gold concentrates	\$'000	—	—	4,267
Gold concentrates	\$'000	7,341	12,534	703
Other gold	\$'000	67,239	99,972	107,754
Lead concentrates	\$'000	77,424	64,751	73,314
Zinc concentrates	\$'000	166,284	149,312	124,092
Zinc-lead concentrates	\$'000	554	—	—
Other	\$'000	4,536	7,196	34,185
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>387,272</b>	<b>422,627</b>	<b>418,498</b>

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

**Coal** Black coal production is the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW and an important export earner for the State. Output rose rapidly from the mid 1960s in response to overseas demand and the requirements of local power stations and steel works. The long-term trend in coal prices, however, has been flat, placing pressures on the industry to maintain its competitiveness.

Production has reached record levels through the opening of new mines and advances in productivity in existing mines through more efficient work practices and technological improvements. A significant development in the mining of coal in NSW since the 1960s has been the increase in the number of open cut mines, which in 1993-94 accounted for 51% of saleable coal production.

During 1993-94, the quantity of saleable coal produced decreased slightly from the previous year's figure of 84.2 million tonnes to 84.0 million tonnes. (The value of saleable coal production is not available.) Exports of NSW coal in 1993-94 amounted to 57.3 million tonnes (equivalent to around two-thirds of total saleable coal production) with a value of \$2,991m. Of the 28.6 million tonnes of coal consumed in NSW in 1993-94, power stations accounted for 75%, and the steel industry 21%.

The principal coal producing centres in NSW are the Singleton–North West district (including Gunnedah, Muswellbrook and Singleton areas), the Newcastle district (including Cessnock and Lake Macquarie areas), the Western district (including Lithgow, Portland and Ulan areas) and the Southern district (including Bulli–Wollongong and Burragorang Valley areas).

Coking coals are suited to the production of metallurgical coke used in steel works while high quality thermal coal is used by power stations. All districts produce bituminous grade steaming coal but the Singleton–Muswellbrook area also supplies high volatile coking coal. Low sulphur and ash are significant environmental attributes of NSW coal.

#### Coal supply and disposal, NSW

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
		—'000 tonnes—	
Stocks at start of year	17,886	19,377	17,629
Net production of saleable coal—			
Northern district	54,655	55,919	58,095
Southern district	16,368	16,313	14,934
Western district	12,851	11,979	10,985
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,874</b>	<b>84,211</b>	<b>84,014</b>
Interstate movement—			
Imports (a)	109	115	231
Exports	901	767	983
Overseas exports	53,544	57,361	57,324
Consumption	27,915	28,105	28,631
In transit and unaccounted for	–132	159	–89
Stocks at end of year	19,377	17,629	14,847

(a) Imports may include a small amount from overseas sources.

Source: Joint Coal Board

#### Construction materials

Construction materials comprise sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, and dimension stone (sandstone, granite, slate and marble quarried in blocks or slabs). Sandstone quarrying and processing is situated mainly on the Hawkesbury sandstone formation in the Central Coast area which provides extensive resources of sandstone for architectural use. Deposits of trachyte, granite and marble, which are suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in NSW. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, as used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Albion Park, Bass Point, Dunmore, Bombo, Peats Ridge, Kulnura and Prospect areas. Several large producers extract gravel and sand from the Penrith area.

The demand for minerals and stone mined for construction materials is typically responsive to the level of activity in the local building and construction industries. The value of construction materials quarried during 1993–94 was \$479m which represents a 9% increase in value compared with the previous year.

Production and value of output rose across most sectors of the industry. Crushed and broken stone is the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for 42% of the value of production. Gravel and construction sand are the next largest contributors, representing 22% and 21% respectively.

### Construction materials produced, NSW

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>1991–92</i>	<i>1992–93</i>	<i>1993–94</i>
PRODUCTION			
	—'000 tonnes—		
Construction sand	10,127	10,647	11,030
Gravel	6,131	5,823	6,172
Crushed and broken stone	14,960	14,647	16,508
Dimension stone	35	33	29
Other materials (a)	22,610	13,149	13,960
VALUE			
	—\$'000—		
Construction sand	99,871	99,546	98,568
Gravel	100,861	96,351	105,400
Crushed and broken stone	199,907	174,587	199,805
Dimension stone	11,419	7,583	4,476
Other materials (a)	99,672	59,522	70,755
<b>Total</b>	<b>511,729</b>	<b>437,589</b>	<b>479,004</b>

(a) Includes decorative aggregate (from 1991–92) and loam for horticultural purposes as well as 'unprocessed' materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or fill.  
Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

**Industrial minerals** Industrial minerals include limestone, mineral sands, clays and gemstones. Mineral sands production had become a significant sector in the NSW mining industry by the late 1960s. Output decreased after the early 1970s primarily due to environmental constraints and low prices. Higher prices in the late 1980s encouraged the opening of new mines and greater production. In the early 1990s, as a consequence of increasing overseas output of heavy mineral sands and reduced world economic activity, prices fell to significantly lower levels. More recently, prices for mineral sands have stabilised and are now recovering.

All mineral sands production comes from sands along the mid north coast between Tomago and Taree, and the far

## Selected industrial minerals produced, NSW

Mineral	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
QUANTITY				
Clays—				
Bentonitic clay	tonnes	10,170	9,995	8,033
Brick clay and shale	tonnes	2,584,453	2,728,819	2,307,177
Cement clay and shale	tonnes	111,113	142,890	139,357
Refractory clay (a)	tonnes	19,371	8,294	8,907
Kaolin and ball clay, industrial (b)	tonnes	31,110	9,944	28,256
Diatomite	tonnes	10,577	10,736	10,236
Gems				
Opal		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sapphire		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Limestone	tonnes	3,409,619	3,553,642	3,808,772
Magnesite, crude	tonnes	22,832	26,159	15,737
Magnetite for coal washing	tonnes	56,682	45,670	43,808
Mineral sands—				
Rutile concentrates	tonnes	55,693	50,386	39,543
Zircon concentrates	tonnes	54,807	44,510	34,803
Fine silica—				
Foundry sand	tonnes	157,277	105,004	149,627
Glass sand	tonnes	223,065	226,796	261,756
Other sand	tonnes	31,345	121,379	148,207
Coarse silica	tonnes	96,334	41,793	51,702
Peat, horticultural	cu. metres	25,271	30,736	33,010
VALUE				
Clays—				
Bentonitic clay	\$'000	698	692	554
Brick clay and shale	\$'000	10,632	10,763	8,747
Cement clay and shale	\$'000	2,214	2,848	2,833
Refractory clay (a)	\$'000	1,360	978	1,394
Kaolin and ball clay, industrial (b)	\$'000	978	430	1,231
Diatomite	\$'000	2,068	2,038	1,829
Gems—				
Opal	\$'000	51,028	44,527	63,525
Sapphire	\$'000	3,092	11,915	16,989
Limestone	\$'000	18,490	20,590	21,693
Magnesite, crude	\$'000	1,089	1,254	755
Magnetite for coal washing	\$'000	6,039	4,769	5,941
Mineral sands—				
Rutile concentrates	\$'000	34,716	26,893	21,071
Zircon concentrates	\$'000	18,440	10,855	9,442
Fine silica—				
Foundry sand	\$'000	1,931	1,639	2,241
Glass sand	\$'000	2,785	3,097	3,713
Other sand	\$'000	1,572	1,896	2,544
Coarse silica	\$'000	1,367	922	836
Peat, horticultural	\$'000	1,033	1,264	1,295
Other industrial minerals	\$'000	3,164	2,935	3,571
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>162,696</b>	<b>150,305</b>	<b>170,203</b>

(a) Includes refractory kaolin and ball clay, flint clay and low grade refractory clay. (b) Includes industrial kaolin and ball clay for ceramic ware, fillers and extenders.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

north coast between Byron Bay and Cudgen. The principal mineral sands are rutile and zircon. The metal titanium is derived from the titanium oxide in rutile. Zircon sand is used as a valuable refractory material.

Brick clay is won mainly in the Sydney, Newcastle–Maitland and Illawarra areas. Bentonitic clay is highly absorptive and has industrial applications as a bonding clay and as a suspending agent in emulsions.

Significant quantities of opals are mined at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs while sapphires are obtained around Glen Innes and Inverell. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones.

While limestone is commonly encountered in NSW and resources are immense, the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to the market. The main producing areas are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, Cow Flat and Attunga.

The value of production for industrial minerals for 1993–94 was \$170m, up 12% from 1992–93. Gem production was the major contributor with a value of \$81m (representing 47% of the total value of production), followed by mineral sands with \$31m (18%), limestone with \$22m (13%), clays with \$15m (9%) and silica sand and magnetite with \$8m (5%) and \$6m (3%) respectively.

### Private mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits and the continuing appraisal of deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. Excluded are mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations. During 1993–94, expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in NSW was \$74m, an increase of 17% on 1992–93. Exploration for gold, base metals, and coal accounted for 37%, 34% and 13% of expenditure respectively.

#### Private mineral exploration expenditure (a), NSW

<i>Mineral sought</i>	<i>1991–92</i>	<i>1992–93</i>	<i>1993–94</i>
		—\$m—	
Coal	11.4	7.7	9.4
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt	20.3	31.2	24.8
Gold	15.9	13.0	27.5
Mineral sands	4.7	1.8	0.9
Other	11.0	7.2	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>73.6</b>

(a) Other than for petroleum.

## Energy

**Source of statistics** The Department of Energy estimates the State's annual production of energy from primary sources and its consumption by end-users. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are drawn from the Department of Energy's studies. The ABS also conducts surveys of domestic energy use.

**Primary sources of energy** The six major primary sources of energy in NSW are oil, natural gas, coal, water for hydro-electricity production, bagasse (a combustible waste product of the sugar industry) and wood. Coal, which provided 82% of total primary energy used in 1993-94, was the predominant energy source. Also of significance were oil (14%) and natural gas (3%).

All crude oil and natural gas used in the State is imported from overseas or interstate but all coal used is mined locally.

### Primary sources of energy for use in NSW (a)

Energy source	Energy			Proportion of total energy		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	—petajoules (b)—			—%—		
Oil (c)—						
Crude—						
Interstate	209	185	180	7	6	5
Overseas	193	216	216	6	7	7
Refined—						
Interstate	80	65	39	2	2	1
Overseas	31	51	34	1	2	1
<b>Total oil</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>
Natural gas	95	96	96	3	3	3
Coal (d)	2,638	2,680	2,675	80	80	82
Water power	12	14	13	—	—	—
Bagasse and wood	35	35	36	1	1	1
<b>Total, all sources</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Adjusted for stock movements. (b) Quantities of individual sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. (c) Oil usage figures refer to the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill-Wilcannia and Riverina districts. (d) Includes coal for export.

Source: Department of Energy

## Consumption of energy

In 1993–94 the industrial sector was the principal user of energy, accounting for 46% of consumption. Transport was the next largest sector (using 39%) with domestic consumption accounting for over 10%. Of the total energy used in 1993–94, 46% came from oil and 23% from coal.

### Consumption of energy in NSW, 1993–94

Consumer sector	Oil (a)	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Bagasse and wood	All sources
PROPORTION OF ENERGY USED						
—%—						
Transport	82	—	—	2	—	39
Commercial	2	12	—	17	—	5
Industrial	15	74	100	49	25	46
Domestic	1	14	—	32	75	10
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
PROPORTION OF SECTOR'S USAGE						
—%—						
Transport	99	—	—	1	—	100
Commercial	17	21	2	60	—	100
Industrial	15	14	49	20	2	100
Domestic	4	12	—	57	27	100
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Figures are based on oil industry sales in the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill–Wilcannia and Riverina districts.

Source: Department of Energy

## Domestic energy use

Although less prevalent than it was, electricity remains the fuel most often used for room heating. In October 1989 (the latest reference period for the ABS survey on domestic energy use), over 53% of households used electricity compared with 17% which used gas and 16% which used wood or solid fuel. Gas and wood had higher recorded rates of use than five years earlier.

For cooking, in October 1989, over 75% of households had an electric oven, 56% had a microwave and 22% had a gas oven.

## Consumption of petroleum products

In the absence of actual consumption figures, a guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products. Generally the consumption of petroleum fuels in industry has declined since 1978. Fuels previously used in process heating applications have largely been replaced by natural gas. In 1993–94, motor spirit accounted for 55%, auto diesel oil for 25% and aviation jet fuel for 16% of petroleum products sold in NSW for use as energy sources.

## Electricity generation and distribution

The total electricity generated in NSW from all sources in 1993–94 was 55,689 gigawatt hours (GWh) while the total consumption was 48,409 GWh.

### Primary electricity consumers, NSW, 1993–94

Consumer sector	Total electricity consumed	Consumers	Average use
	GWh	no.	KWh
Residential	15,678	2,329,498	6,730
Commercial/industrial	31,215	270,418	115,431
Other (incl. public lighting)	1,516	25,459	59,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,409</b>	<b>2,625,376</b>	<b>18,439</b>

Source: Department of Energy

Pacific Power (the trading name and registered business name of The Electricity Commission of New South Wales) is the major authority responsible for generation of electric power throughout NSW. In November 1994 a new statutory authority, the NSW Electricity Transmission Authority (ETA), was created to manage the high voltage transmission system. The ETA will provide access to network users in the proposed National Grid. In 1993–94 the seven major power stations generated 52,047 GWh. The maximum demand for electricity from the Pacific Power system in 1994 was 9,890 megawatts (MW) on 4 August.

At 30 June 1994, the major (coal based) power stations of Pacific Power's system and their effective capacities were as follows:

- Bayswater (Hunter Valley) 2,640 MW
- Liddell (Hunter Valley) 2,000 MW
- Munmorah (Tuggerah Lakes) 600MW
- Vales Point (Lake Macquarie) 1,320 MW
- Eraring (Lake Macquarie) 2,640 MW
- Wallerawang (near Lithgow) 1,000 MW
- Mount Piper (near Lithgow) 1,320 MW

In addition, Pacific Power operates 335 MW of hydro-electric and 295 MW of gas turbine (using oil) power plants in NSW. There are also several private power generators with a total installed capacity of around 300 MW.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is carried out by separate electricity supply authorities. At 30 June 1994 there were 26 retail supply authorities throughout the State, comprising 25 distributors and one private franchise holder. Pacific Power wholesales bulk electricity

to those authorities and also supplies directly to a few large industrial consumers. A national competitive electricity market is to commence in July 1996. In preparation for that market the structure of the NSW electricity generation and distribution sectors is under review.

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water is diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation. In the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels and shafts it is used to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740 MW.

A small proportion, 670 GWh, of the electricity produced by the scheme is used to meet the requirements of the Australian Capital Territory, which consumed a total of 2,318 GWh in 1993–94, with the remainder, 1,648 GWh, provided by Pacific Power. The balance is shared between two States in the proportion of two-thirds to NSW and one-third to Victoria. The NSW share sent out over the Pacific Power system in 1993–94 was 3,329 GWh.

## Gas production and distribution

Reticulated gas sales in NSW in 1993–94 amounted to 91,474 terajoules.

### Primary gas consumers, NSW and ACT, 1993–94

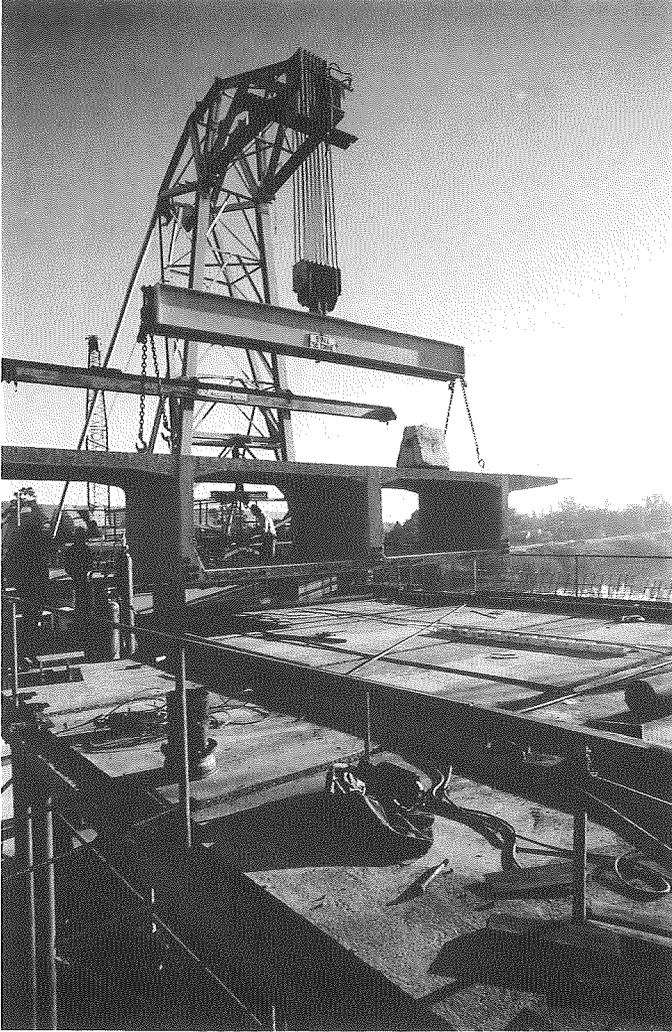
<i>Consumer sector</i>	<i>Total gas consumed</i>	<i>Consumers</i>	<i>Average use</i>
	terajoules		
Residential	12,321	612,620	20,112
Commercial	10,304	23,833	432,342
Industrial	68,849	472	145,866,520
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,474</b>	<b>636,925</b>	<b>143,618</b>

Natural gas was made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,351 kilometre overland supply pipeline from the Moomba field in South Australia to Sydney in 1976. Since then, lateral pipelines have been completed to Wollongong (1978), Bowral–Mittagong (1979), Goulburn (1980), Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga (1981), Newcastle, Maitland and Cessnock (1982), Bathurst, Orange and Lithgow (1987), Young (1988), Junee (1990), Oberon and Blayney (1992), Yass, Coolamon, Narrandera, Leeton and Griffith (1993), and Cowra (1994).

## Related publications

- NSW** Domestic Energy Use, New South Wales (8217.1)
- Australia** Directory of Energy Related Statistics (1107.0)  
Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices  
(4602.0)  
Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia (8208.0)  
Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration,  
Australia (8412.0)  
The Australian Mining Industry (8414.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



**Bridge building**  
Part of the NSW heavy  
manufacturing industry

*Photo: B.J. Hayes*

# Manufacturing

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## Industry development

Manufacturing industries in NSW grew quickly from the time of federation of the Australian colonies in 1901. This growth was interrupted during the depression years of the early 1930s, when there was a decline in industrial activity. However, by 1938–39, the value of production was 22% greater than a decade earlier.

Considerable development of the State's manufacturing industries took place in the period after the Second World War. It was fostered by a high rate of population growth, the post-war backlog of consumer demand, the introduction of new materials, machines and techniques, the prosperity of most primary industries and a substantial volume of local and overseas capital available for investment.

The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, which supplied the post-war demand for consumer goods. Basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, heavy engineering and chemicals took longer to plan and expand.

One of the major areas of expansion was in the iron and steel industry, with large development programs initiated in both the Newcastle and Wollongong areas. These cities (located to the north and south of Sydney respectively) are near large coalfields.

The 1960s saw a steady expansion in both the size and range of locally manufactured products, especially in the basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, chemicals and petroleum industries. However, in more recent times, the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change. Changing government policy, pressure from competing imports and the general state of the world economy are now causing contraction and rationalisation of manufacturing industries; recent employment decreases in particular industries give some indication of the changes occurring.

**Manufacturing in NSW today** About one-third of Australian manufacturing activity takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant since May 1983. As measured by the May 1993 Labour Force Survey, 35% of the 1.1 million persons employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 31% in Victoria and 15% in Queensland. Employment in manufacturing in the State decreased by 12.1% (44,800 persons) over the period May 1988 to May 1993. Nevertheless, manufacturing still plays an important role in the economy of NSW; the sector is the second largest employer in the State (at May 1993). It employed 14% of the work force, compared with 15% for *Retail trade* and 9% for *Property and business services*.

At the end of June 1993, there were more than 38,000 manufacturing establishments in Australia, 34% of these located in NSW, 31% in Victoria and 16% in Queensland. In 1992–93, NSW's contribution to Australian manufacturing turnover was also 34%. The next largest State, Victoria, contributed a further 32%. The NSW contribution has remained more or less constant since the early 1980s. Between 1989–90 and 1992–93, turnover for NSW in current price terms increased by 5% while Victoria decreased marginally. Also since 1989–90, the price of items produced in Australia rose by 7%.

**Summary of operations, 1992–93** Turnover from manufacturing establishments in NSW amounted to \$58,584m during 1992–93. The largest industry subdivisions in terms of contribution to total turnover are: *Metal product mfg* (over 20%); *Food, beverage and tobacco mfg* (just under 20%); *Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg* (18%); and *Machinery and equipment mfg* (15%).

**Manufacturing establishments: Summary of operations by ANZSIC industry group,  
NSW, 1992-93**

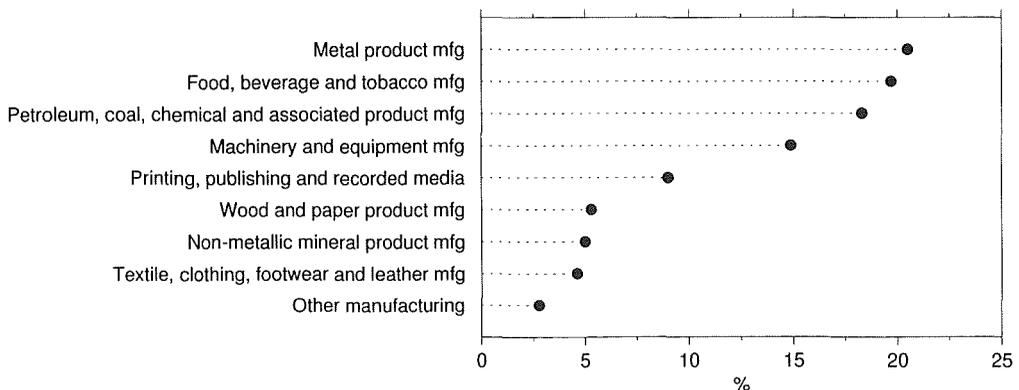
<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Establishments at end of June</i>	<i>Employment at end of June (a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (b)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
<b>Food, beverage and tobacco mfg—</b>				
Meat and meat product mfg	158	14,585	406.2	2,694.6
Dairy product mfg	58	3,365	111.7	1,148.4
Fruit and vegetable processing	54	2,333	77.5	548.5
Oil and fat mfg	12	870	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food mfg	51	3,866	136.0	1,465.2
Bakery product mfg	324	8,308	223.2	1,027.0
Other food mfg	230	9,589	284.0	2,140.7
Beverage and malt mfg	77	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Tobacco product mfg	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total</i>	<i>968</i>	<i>48,972</i>	<i>1,539.2</i>	<i>11,555.6</i>
<b>Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg—</b>				
Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg	76	3,065	94.0	430.9
Textile product mfg	194	2,090	59.2	344.9
Knitting mills	53	1,652	41.2	208.3
Clothing mfg	788	12,821	292.1	1,374.3
Footwear mfg	49	1,815	40.2	145.3
Leather and leather product mfg	70	841	22.6	167.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,230</i>	<i>22,284</i>	<i>549.3</i>	<i>2,671.7</i>
<b>Wood and paper product mfg—</b>				
Log sawmilling and timber dressing	208	3,863	93.8	551.6
Other wood product mfg	810	8,535	221.8	1,147.1
Paper and paper product mfg	108	5,403	207.8	1,411.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,125</i>	<i>17,801</i>	<i>523.4</i>	<i>3,110.1</i>
<b>Printing, publishing and recorded media—</b>				
Printing and services to printing	1,227	16,633	507.5	1,929.0
Publishing	414	17,633	634.4	2,959.4
Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	21	449	15.3	365.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,662</i>	<i>34,715</i>	<i>1,157.1</i>	<i>5,254.0</i>
<b>Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg—</b>				
Petroleum refining	10	1,329	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	12	209	8.0	141.6
Basic chemical mfg	84	3,591	165.7	1,495.1
Other chemical product mfg	319	16,314	572.2	4,477.7
Rubber product mfg	85	1,420	n.p.	n.p.
Plastic product mfg	398	10,091	305.4	1,616.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>32,954</i>	<i>1,165.9</i>	<i>10,720.9</i>
<b>Non-metallic mineral product mfg—</b>				
Glass and glass product mfg	50	1,897	74.9	346.9
Ceramic mfg	116	3,639	131.1	573.4
Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg	258	5,161	163.6	1,587.1
Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	81	1,864	72.5	440.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>12,562</i>	<i>442.1</i>	<i>2,947.8</i>

**Manufacturing establishments: Summary of operations by ANZSIC industry group, NSW, 1992-93—continued**

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Establishments at end of June</i>	<i>Employment at end of June (a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (b)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
<b>Metal product mfg—</b>				
Iron and steel mfg	226	20,497	837.8	5,279.9
Basic non-ferrous metal mfg	36	3,327	138.0	1,438.7
Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg	67	3,764	157.1	1,115.6
Structural metal product mfg	770	9,104	250.1	1,362.0
Sheet metal product mfg	388	6,027	188.1	975.9
Fabricated metal product mfg	1,090	13,329	385.8	1,822.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,576</i>	<i>56,047</i>	<i>1,956.8</i>	<i>11,994.2</i>
<b>Machinery and equipment mfg—</b>				
Motor vehicle and part mfg	326	6,520	181.1	944.1
Other transport equipment mfg	224	9,551	416.0	1,207.3
Photographic and scientific equipment mfg	337	3,465	102.3	366.3
Electronic equipment mfg	223	7,282	260.0	1,510.7
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg	410	15,039	464.2	2,486.3
Industrial machinery and equipment mfg	983	16,516	547.0	2,188.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,504</i>	<i>58,373</i>	<i>1,970.6</i>	<i>8,703.5</i>
<b>Other manufacturing—</b>				
Prefabricated building mfg	76	590	15.0	80.6
Furniture mfg	785	9,641	258.4	1,118.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	619	3,974	94.9	427.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>14,206</i>	<i>368.3</i>	<i>1,626.0</i>
<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>12,960</b>	<b>297,915</b>	<b>9,672.8</b>	<b>58,583.9</b>

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

**Turnover by ANZSIC industry subdivision (a), NSW, 1992-93**



(a) Proportion of total turnover.

**Products manufactured**

The information shown in the table of selected articles produced is derived from the monthly manufacturing production collection. Details of NSW production for other significant commodities are not publishable here, due to reasons such as confidentiality, etc.

Production of each of the meats shown increased between 1993-94 and 1994-95: mutton increasing by 2.4% (compared with a 20.6% rise the previous year), lamb by 2.8%, pig meats by 1.9%, beef and veal was marginally up (less than 0.5%), and chicken was up by just over 1%, compared with a rise of 9.4% the previous year.

Production of the major dairy products fell, with whole milk decreasing by 1.0%, butter by 8.3% and cheese by 15.9%.

Amongst the other food items shown, the production of biscuits continued to fall, decreasing by 13.9% (following a 3.1% decrease the previous year). Production of confectionery also fell (by 5.2%). The production of wheat flour (other than self-raising) continued to rise, increasing by 4.3% (following an 8.6% increase the previous year).

For construction and energy products, production of clay bricks for structural purposes rose by 4.2%. Gas production was up by 7.4% (following a 1.9% increase the previous year), with electricity generation up by 3.8%.

Man-made fibre woven fabric production increased by 4.0%. Production of textile floor coverings continued to decline, by 3.9%. This compared to a decrease of 55.5% the previous year.

In the clothing and footwear items shown, production of women's and girls' long trousers showed the biggest percentage rise with production being up by 66.0% (compared to a decrease of 12.8% the previous year). There was only a small increase in the production of men's and boys' long trousers, being up by 1.1%. Production of jeans experienced the biggest percentage fall with production being down by 35.2%, following a decrease of 9.6% the previous year. Production of footwear (excluding sports footwear) decreased by 12.6%, in contrast to the increase of 2.9% the previous year.

Among the other commodities, output of hardwood chips increased by 8.0% (compared to a 4.0% increase the previous year), and production of plastics in primary forms increased by 14.0% (compared to a 5.7% increase the previous year).

## Quantities of selected articles produced by manufacturing establishments, NSW

Item	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Meat production (a)—				
Chicken	tonnes	176,465	193,137	p195,195
Mutton	tonnes	105,819	127,582	p130,637
Lamb	tonnes	72,608	69,246	p71,165
Beef and veal	tonnes	487,761	483,938	p486,251
Pig meats	tonnes	94,760	98,606	p100,434
Dairy products (b)—				
Whole milk	million L	997	1,098	1,087
Butter	tonnes	3,359	5,046	4,628
Cheese	tonnes	16,910	19,164	16,123
Other foods—				
Confectionery	tonnes	43,373	43,600	41,350
Wheat flour, other than self-raising	'000 tonnes	618	671	700
Biscuits	tonnes	52,274	50,635	43,589
Building materials and energy—				
Clay bricks for structural purposes (c)	million	687	716	746
Gas (d)	terajoules	91,435	93,177	100,026
Electricity	million kWh	57,794	57,792	60,016
Man-made fibre woven fabric (e)	'000 m <sup>2</sup>	71,116	72,241	75,125
Textile floor coverings	'000 m <sup>2</sup>	3,419	1,522	1,463
Clothing and footwear—				
Men's and boys' shirts	'000	6,436	5,226	5,115
Men's and boys' long trousers	'000	1,405	1,434	1,450
Long jeans	'000	157	142	92
Women's and girls' long trousers	'000	1,108	966	1,604
Footwear excluding sports footwear	'000 pairs	4,370	4,496	3,928
Other commodities—				
Hardwood woodchips	'000 tonnes	809	841	909
Plastics in primary forms (f)	'000 tonnes	283	299	341

(a) Chicken meat is shown in the dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets. Other meats shown are expressed in carcass weight, and exclude offal. (b) *Source*: Australian Dairy Corporation. (c) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Available for issue through mains. Includes natural gas. (e) Includes mixtures predominantly of man-made fibres. (f) Includes liquid, paste, powder, granules, flakes, blocks, irregular shapes, lumps and similar forms. NOTE: Data in this table exclude operations by single establishment businesses employing fewer than four persons.

**Environmental protection** The 1992–93 Manufacturing Survey included questions related to current and capital expenditure on environmental protection.

In 1992–93, total current expenditure by manufacturing establishments in NSW on environmental protection was \$304m. This amounts to 0.5% of total manufacturing turnover for the year. Of the total current expenditure on environmental protection, nearly 50% (\$149m) was spent by manufacturers in the *Metal product manufacturing* industry subdivision (which amounts to 1.2% of total turnover for the year for this industry).

Total capital expenditure by NSW manufacturers in 1992–93 to abate pollution was \$166m. This amounts to 5.1% of their total capital expenditure for the year. Of the total capital expenditure to abate pollution, more than 60% (\$102m) was spent by manufacturers in the *Metal product manufacturing* industry subdivision (which amounts to 10.4% of the total capital expenditure for the year for this industry).

**Manufacturing establishments: Expenditure on environmental protection by ANZSIC industry subdivision, NSW, 1992-93**

<i>Industry subdivision</i>		<i>Current expenditure on environmental protection</i>		<i>Capital expenditure to abate pollution</i>	
		<i>Amount</i>	<i>Proportion of total turnover</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Proportion of total capital expenditure</i>
<i>ANZSIC code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>%</i>
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	48,188	0.4	13,028	1.9
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	27,850	1.0	2,604	2.7
23	Wood and paper product mfg	14,948	0.5	8,049	5.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	4,362	0.1	1,647	0.6
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	35,725	0.3	29,086	6.2
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	9,547	0.3	7,166	2.8
27	Metal product mfg	149,316	1.2	102,365	10.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	10,785	0.1	1,890	0.6
29	Other manufacturing	3,150	0.2	246	0.6
<b>21-29</b>	<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>303,870</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>166,080</b>	<b>5.1</b>

## Related publications

- New South Wales** The Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (6201.1)  
Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales (8221.1)
- Australia** Cost of Environment Protection, Australia (4603.0)  
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)  
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6411.0)  
Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (6412.0)  
Manufacturing Technology Statistics, Australia, 31 December 1991 (8123.0)  
Quarterly Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia (8125.0)  
Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia (8140.0)  
Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0)  
Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia (8301.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced (8365.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact ABS NSW.



**A unique example of early  
federation architecture**

*Photo: S.A. Hayes*

# Housing and construction

## Housing

**Census of dwellings** The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides information concerning the housing of the population of NSW. At 6 August 1991 there were 2,179,544 private dwellings in NSW.

### Number of private dwellings by type of dwelling, 6 August 1991

Type of private dwelling	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division	Illawarra Statistical Division	Balance of NSW	NSW
Occupied private dwellings—					
Houses (a)	930,418	162,153	101,858	404,936	1,599,365
Flat or apartment	263,820	13,394	13,111	35,982	326,307
Caravan etc. in caravan park	5,824	3,518	1,802	14,898	26,042
Other (b)	19,620	2,722	1,789	11,497	35,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,219,682</b>	<b>181,787</b>	<b>118,560</b>	<b>467,313</b>	<b>1,987,342</b>
Unoccupied private dwellings	94,612	19,842	18,365	59,383	192,202
<b>Total private dwellings</b>	<b>1,314,294</b>	<b>201,629</b>	<b>136,925</b>	<b>526,696</b>	<b>2,179,544</b>

(a) Includes separate house, semidetached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.

(b) Includes caravans etc. not in caravan parks, houseboats etc.; improvised homes and campers out; houses or flats attached to shops, offices etc.; not stated.

**Number of dwellings** Between 1901 and 1991 the number of occupied private dwellings in NSW increased almost nine fold, from 245,000 to 2,180,000. This represents a rate of increase more than double that of the population. In 1991, 9% of all private dwellings were unoccupied, mainly because the resident was absent, the dwelling was a holiday home or was for rent or for sale.

**Type of dwellings** Almost three-quarters of NSW dwellings are separate houses. Other residential dwellings, such as flats and townhouses, have formed an increasing proportion of total dwellings since the 1950s when separate houses accounted for around 87% of all dwellings.

**Size of dwellings** Census data show a general trend towards dwellings with an increased number of rooms. (The number of rooms does not include kitchens, bathrooms and laundries). The proportion of one room dwellings declined significantly from 1911 to 1981. The proportion of dwellings with five rooms has fluctuated, but remained predominant from 1911 to 1976. In the 1981 Census, the last time number of rooms was collected, dwellings of six rooms were predominant.

From the 1971 Census onwards, the number of bedrooms per dwelling has been collected. In all these Censuses, approximately 45% of dwellings had three bedrooms.

**Home ownership** Levels of home ownership increased dramatically after World War II and peaked in the 1960s, with more than 70% of dwellings at the 1966 Census being occupied by the owner or owner-purchaser. Since the 1960s home ownership has remained consistently at around 70%.

The number of households renting from the Government has ranged from a low of 3% in 1954 to a high of 7% in 1991. Private and other tenancy has ranged from a high of 34% in 1954 to a low of 19% in 1991.

There is a strong relationship between the nature of occupancy and the type of dwellings occupied. In 1991, 77% of separate houses were owned or being purchased, compared to only 29% of flats. The composition of a household also has an impact on the nature of occupancy of a dwelling. In 1991, more than 73% of family households were owner-purchasers, compared with 59% of one person households and 28% of group households.

**House price indexes** House price indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for each of the eight capital cities. Separate price indexes have been constructed for established houses and for project homes.

The indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in price level between cities.

In 1994-95 the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989-90=100.0) was 113.7. This represented an increase of 4.5% over the previous year. For the same period, the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 107.9, an increase of 2.0% over 1993-94.

**Affordability of housing** Housing affordability refers to a household's ability to meet the costs of adequate housing, and is viewed in terms of a household's ability to pay for its basic needs (such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and

education) after paying housing costs. Although measures of affordability require complex analysis, a basic measure is the ratio of housing costs to income.

Housing costs include rent payments, the interest component of mortgage payments, water and sewerage rates, council rates, house and contents insurance, repairs and maintenance (both materials and labour), interest payments on loans for alterations and additions, and body corporate payments.

#### Housing costs in Sydney as a proportion of average weekly household income

	1974-75	1975-76	1984	1988-89
Proportion (%)	11.83	12.38	12.18	12.84

### Commonwealth housing assistance

The Commonwealth Government makes grants to the States for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes under the current Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. There have been several agreements since 1945.

The current housing agreement operates for ten years (1989-90 to 1998-99) with provision for review at least every three years. Its objectives are to alleviate housing related poverty and to ensure that housing assistance is, as far as possible, delivered equitably to persons resident in different forms of housing.

#### Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements: Commonwealth Government payments to NSW

Purpose	Year ended 30 June				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	—\$m—				
Pensioner housing	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	19.4
Aboriginal housing	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	28.6
Mortgage and rent relief	13.2	8.1	10.5	10.5	10.5
Crisis accommodation	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.5	12.3
Local community housing (a)	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	20.5
Other housing assistance (b)	244.9	252.9	259.0	274.5	277.9
<b>Total capital payments</b>	<b>316.5</b>	<b>319.3</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>343.1</b>	<b>369.2</b>

(a) Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for low-cost rental housing managed by local government, community or welfare organisations. (b) Erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

The major proportion of the payments made under the agreement to NSW by the Commonwealth Government was provided for the erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

The Commonwealth Government also provides assistance to home buyers under various schemes such as the Mortgage Assistance Scheme, Defence Service Homes and Housing Loans Insurance.

**Public housing** The NSW Department of Housing is the major provider of public housing in Australia. The Department has undergone a major restructure of its operations to focus on client service delivery and community consultation.

At 30 June 1994, the Department administered 129,950 rental dwellings across the State. During 1993-94 11,802 clients were allocated housing, a decrease of 11.3% on the previous financial year. The Department is moving towards non-asset based solutions and has decreased its construction program. An important strategy is to redevelop old cottages which are located near services and replace them with medium density housing that makes more efficient use of publicly owned land, and better meets the needs of the Department's clients.

Demand for housing assistance was high during 1993-94 reflecting the economic circumstances. Compared with 1992-93, the waiting list for public housing increased by 6.5% to 87,172 and the provision of rental assistance, under the Rental Assistance Scheme, decreased by 1.1% to 36,091 clients. There were 1,158 grants of mortgage assistance to home buyers, a 44% decrease from the previous year.

Tenants in receipt of a pension are now able to have their rent deducted directly from their pension and forwarded to the Department of Housing. Clients with HIV/AIDS, who do not want public housing, can be granted a subsidy towards their rent in the private sector. The Department applies market rent to its properties and tenants can apply for a rental subsidy.

A decision by the Department to request Orders of Performance for breaches of tenancy wherever possible, rather than pursuing eviction, resulted in a substantial drop in the number of evictions. The number of evictions during 1993-94 was 31, a decrease of 52% from the previous year. The Department applied for 2,975 Orders of Performance which require that tenants arrange a mutually satisfactory agreement with the Department.

**Finance for home purchase** Finance for the building or purchase of homes in NSW is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include banks, permanent building societies, mortgage managers, cooperative housing societies, credit unions/cooperative credit societies, life or general insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation and other trust funds and general government enterprises.

The value of housing loan commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for 1994-95 decreased by 4% from the previous year, but was 28% higher than for 1992-93. The value of loan commitments made by banks in 1994-95 decreased 12% from the previous year, representing 87% of all loan commitments made, compared with almost 95% for the previous year. By contrast, the value of loan commitments made by permanent building societies increased 11.4% and by other types of lender increased by 337%.

#### Housing loans, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	—\$m—		
Loans approved to individuals for housing—			
Construction of dwellings	1,612	2,151	2,127
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	570	839	856
Purchase of established dwellings (a)	8,539	10,912	9,952
<i>Total dwellings—</i>			
Houses	9,551	12,264	11,092
Other residential buildings	1,170	1,646	1,843
Refinancing (a)	1,588	2,337	2,382
Loans approved for alterations and additions	650	1,078	1,242
<b>Total loans approved to individuals for housing</b>	<b>12,958</b>	<b>17,317</b>	<b>16,559</b>
Type of lender—			
Banks	12,234	16,364	14,370
Building societies	390	607	676
Other	334	346	1,513
<b>All lenders</b>	<b>12,958</b>	<b>17,317</b>	<b>16,559</b>

(a) Excludes refinancing within the same institution.

## Construction

**Building statistics** Building and construction statistics are viewed by economic analysts and commentators as leading indicators of the general level of economic activity, employment and investment.

In the private sector, major manufacturers or suppliers of building materials, building and construction firms, industry associations, market consultants and private individuals use the statistics for planning, decision making and researching the economic, social and financial aspects of residential and non-residential building activity.

Building statistics are used extensively in monitoring State/National building construction activity by both public and private sector organisations. For example, the Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry uses quarterly building statistics relating to the construction of new houses and other residential buildings in deriving its forecasts of the demand for and supply of new housing. These are an essential input to its assessment of future trends in residential construction activity which it provides to the Commonwealth Government. The State Government and local government authorities also make use of the data for management and planning purposes.

**Sources of building statistics** Statistics of building *approved* in NSW are compiled from returns of permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building *activity* are compiled from returns completed by builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity, individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account, and Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

**Scope and coverage of building statistics** The statistics relate to building structures and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage and other similar types of construction.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of NSW. The statistics of private building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major private building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included.

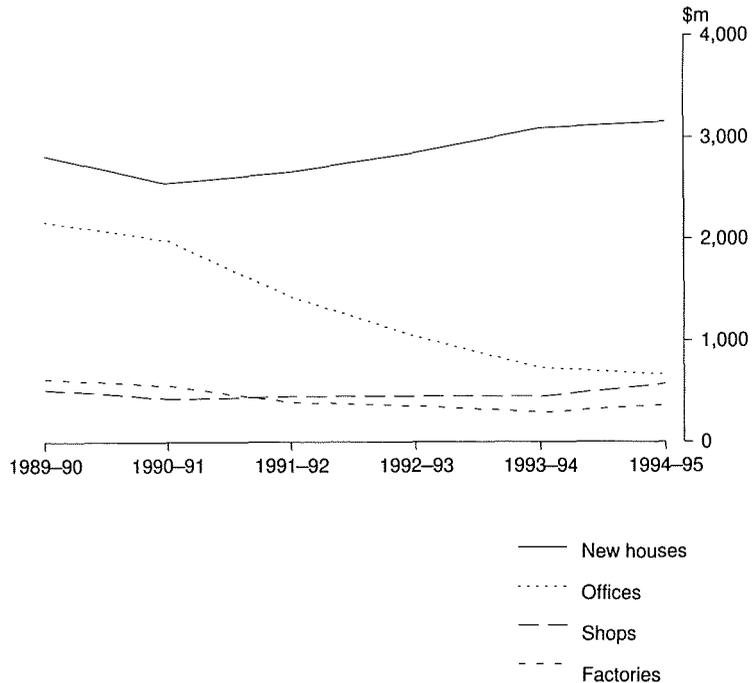
**Value of building jobs**

The value of building jobs approved in 1994–95 was 19% higher than in the previous year, and 16% higher than in 1992–93. The value of new houses approved in 1994–95 (\$3,144.8m) increased by 1% from the previous year and has increased for each of the last five financial years.

The value of building work under construction at June 1995 (\$8,985.2m) increased by 23% from the previous June.

The value of building work done in 1994–95 increased by 9% from the previous year to \$9,599.6m. The value of public sector work decreased by 20% while the value of private sector work increased by 14% to \$8,469.7m, the highest value recorded since 1990–91.

In 1994–95, the value of work done for Offices decreased 10% to \$661.8m, the lowest level recorded since 1984–85. The value of work done for the public sector decreased by 45% while the value of private sector work done increased by 22% to \$469.2m.

**Selected building types: Value of work done, NSW**

## Value of jobs by class of building and stage of construction, NSW

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
APPROVED						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,341.7	2,382.5	2,741.4	2,933.9	3,119.1	3,144.8
Other new residential	1,101.1	1,025.1	1,148.8	1,698.3	1,523.9	2,231.8
Alterations and additions (b)	873.4	900.4	902.2	965.0	1,043.1	1,101.0
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	431.4	605.7	349.0	399.1	322.6	607.0
Factories	583.8	468.5	275.1	283.2	294.0	389.5
Offices	1,824.2	886.5	741.9	676.5	571.4	505.2
Educational	397.4	341.8	291.5	424.7	428.5	336.9
Other	2,131.6	1,447.7	995.9	1,394.7	1,267.5	1,894.8
<b>Total building</b>	<b>9,684.6</b>	<b>8,058.2</b>	<b>7,445.8</b>	<b>8,775.4</b>	<b>8,570.2</b>	<b>10,211.0</b>
COMMENCED						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,521.1	2,363.0	2,664.2	2,815.7	3,062.9	3,087.4
Other new residential	1,056.6	985.8	1,142.4	1,366.8	1,479.3	2,326.6
Alterations and additions (b)	912.3	957.4	898.9	944.6	1,057.0	1,140.2
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	546.1	591.8	276.3	415.8	453.2	605.4
Factories	584.8	484.7	317.0	294.4	256.8	385.4
Offices	1,404.2	1,367.2	1,141.4	518.3	603.2	490.6
Educational	410.8	364.9	306.1	432.7	377.8	341.8
Other	2,385.0	1,416.5	1,105.8	1,137.5	1,271.7	1,662.4
<b>Total building</b>	<b>9,820.9</b>	<b>8,531.3</b>	<b>7,852.1</b>	<b>7,925.8</b>	<b>8,561.9</b>	<b>10,039.7</b>
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,871.2	1,691.3	1,792.7	1,767.0	1,845.1	1,826.9
Other new residential	1,243.3	998.9	1,101.1	1,147.3	1,245.1	2,085.5
Alterations and additions (b)	611.8	619.4	589.1	595.9	664.1	823.6
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	462.4	685.6	689.1	701.4	463.7	774.1
Factories	469.0	406.9	406.8	349.5	233.0	368.1
Offices	4,033.1	2,984.1	2,352.7	1,676.9	834.2	621.8
Educational	478.8	495.9	299.0	370.4	357.0	319.3
Other	3,512.4	2,964.1	2,113.1	1,606.4	1,667.9	2,165.8
<b>Total building</b>	<b>12,681.9</b>	<b>10,846.2</b>	<b>9,343.6</b>	<b>8,214.7</b>	<b>7,310.1</b>	<b>8,985.2</b>
COMPLETED						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,816.6	2,578.8	2,575.7	2,826.4	3,014.7	3,132.9
Other new residential	1,104.4	1,207.4	1,057.4	1,332.8	1,405.7	1,506.5
Alterations and additions (b)	924.4	1,010.3	973.1	964.9	1,018.5	1,056.5
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	559.2	364.2	287.4	414.8	683.5	407.6
Factories	633.3	578.0	308.9	400.8	375.8	287.0
Offices	1,726.2	2,526.6	1,719.4	1,204.3	1,325.0	742.8
Educational	331.8	368.5	487.6	362.0	401.6	384.7
Other	1,816.7	2,211.3	2,133.4	1,630.6	991.6	1,272.7
<b>Total building</b>	<b>9,912.6</b>	<b>10,845.1</b>	<b>9,542.9</b>	<b>9,136.6</b>	<b>9,216.4</b>	<b>8,790.8</b>

(a) From July 1990, valued at \$10,000 or more (previously \$5,000 or more). (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) From July 1990, valued at \$50,000 or more (previously \$30,000 or more).

## Value of building work done by class of building and ownership, NSW

<i>Class of building</i>	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
PRIVATE SECTOR						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,772.4	2,494.5	2,579.6	2,776.8	3,027.0	3,100.1
Other new residential	961.6	881.1	823.0	1,142.7	1,348.5	1,839.6
Alterations and additions (b)	958.6	1,017.0	933.1	986.5	1,047.5	1,188.2
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	477.2	404.9	446.8	418.3	431.1	557.1
Factories	580.3	525.1	379.0	343.7	280.5	336.6
Offices	1,805.4	1,554.1	951.8	623.9	385.8	469.2
Educational	92.4	142.1	102.4	105.2	101.3	89.5
Other	1,512.9	1,728.6	1,018.6	705.5	779.8	889.4
<b>Total building</b>	<b>9,160.8</b>	<b>8,747.4</b>	<b>7,234.3</b>	<b>7,102.6</b>	<b>7,401.7</b>	<b>8,469.7</b>
PUBLIC SECTOR						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	45.8	49.7	81.1	73.5	65.2	51.6
Other new residential	219.0	252.8	205.3	261.2	117.8	117.3
Alterations and additions (b)	15.8	19.6	8.7	4.4	7.9	6.8
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	39.3	22.4	9.7	32.6	19.0	20.1
Factories	43.2	27.8	12.4	6.4	6.2	28.4
Offices	364.4	428.8	481.3	417.9	347.1	192.6
Educational	274.0	328.6	224.1	288.1	324.4	256.3
Other	598.5	691.8	541.4	508.3	528.1	456.9
<b>Total building</b>	<b>1,600.0</b>	<b>1,821.3</b>	<b>1,564.0</b>	<b>1,592.4</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,130.0</b>
TOTAL						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,818.2	2,544.2	2,660.7	2,850.2	3,092.2	3,151.7
Other new residential	1,180.6	1,133.9	1,028.3	1,403.9	1,466.3	1,956.9
Alterations and additions (b)	974.4	1,036.6	941.8	990.9	1,055.5	1,195.0
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	516.5	427.3	456.6	450.9	450.1	577.2
Factories	623.5	553.0	391.4	350.1	286.7	365.0
Offices	2,169.8	1,982.9	1,433.1	1,041.8	732.9	661.8
Educational	366.3	470.7	326.5	393.3	425.7	345.8
Other	2,111.4	2,420.1	1,559.9	1,213.9	1,307.9	1,346.3
<b>Total building</b>	<b>10,760.8</b>	<b>10,568.7</b>	<b>8,798.3</b>	<b>8,695.0</b>	<b>8,817.2</b>	<b>9,599.6</b>

(a) From July 1990, valued at \$10,000 or more (previously \$5,000 or more). (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) From July 1990, valued at \$50,000 or more (previously \$30,000 or more).

The value of work done for Shops increased by 28% to \$577.2m, the highest level recorded since the series commenced in 1974–75. The value of work done for Factories increased by 27% to \$365.0m.

### Number of dwellings

The number of dwelling units approved in 1994–95 (54,864) increased by 5% in comparison to 1993–94, including a 24% increase in private sector dwelling units in new residential buildings (other than houses).

The number of new residential dwelling units commenced in 1994–95 was 9% higher than the previous year. For 1994–95 there was a decrease of 3% in the number of houses commenced. By contrast, the corresponding number of dwelling units in other residential buildings increased by 28%. The number of new private sector residential dwelling units commenced increased by 9% in 1994–95 compared to 1993–94.

The number of new residential dwelling units completed increased by 1% in 1994–95 compared to the previous year, with the number of public sector completions decreasing by 35%.

### Number of dwelling units approved, by type, NSW

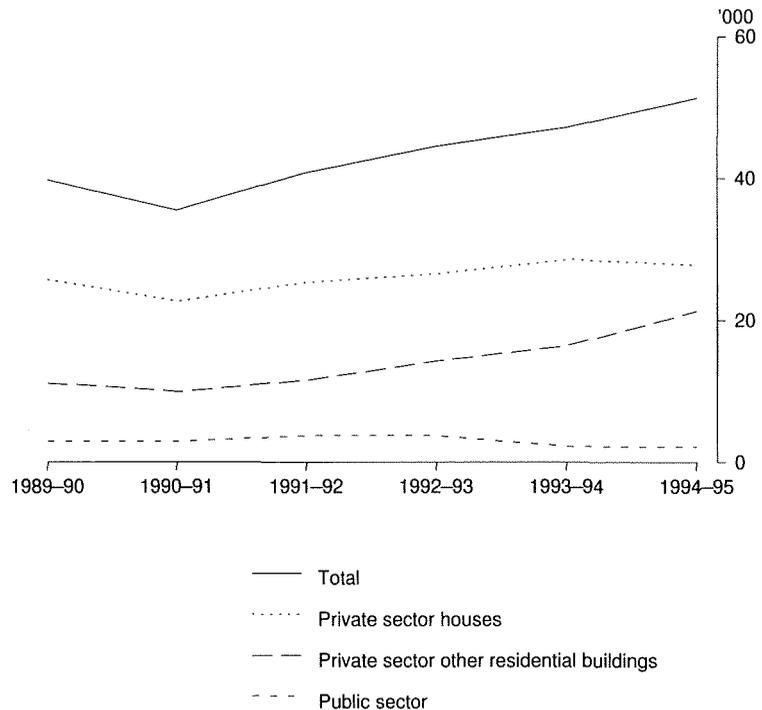
	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95
Sydney SD—				
New houses	12,052	13,377	13,931	14,089
New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	4,047	5,550	6,776	7,536
New flats, units or apartments	5,105	6,944	6,362	10,395
Other (a)	518	1,011	2,043	1,778
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,722</b>	<b>26,882</b>	<b>29,112</b>	<b>33,798</b>
NSW—				
New houses	27,997	29,522	30,612	29,001
New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	6,460	8,855	10,468	10,764
New flats, units or apartments	8,879	10,120	8,830	13,026
Other (a)	944	1,365	2,453	2,073
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,280</b>	<b>49,862</b>	<b>52,363</b>	<b>54,864</b>
Private sector—				
number	40,072	46,318	50,234	52,604
percentage	90.5	92.9	95.9	95.9

(a) Number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations and additions to existing buildings.

## New dwellings by ownership, building class and construction stage, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
APPROVED						
Private sector—						
Houses	25,086	24,361	26,940	28,653	30,051	28,578
Other residential buildings (a)	12,465	11,020	12,193	16,308	17,744	21,979
<i>Total dwellings (a)</i>	<i>37,551</i>	<i>35,381</i>	<i>39,133</i>	<i>44,961</i>	<i>47,795</i>	<i>50,557</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	435	545	1,057	869	561	423
Other residential buildings	2,249	1,942	3,146	2,667	1,554	1,811
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>2,684</i>	<i>2,487</i>	<i>4,203</i>	<i>3,536</i>	<i>2,115</i>	<i>2,234</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>25,521</i>	<i>24,906</i>	<i>27,997</i>	<i>29,522</i>	<i>30,612</i>	<i>29,001</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>14,714</i>	<i>12,962</i>	<i>15,339</i>	<i>18,975</i>	<i>19,298</i>	<i>23,790</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>40,235</b>	<b>37,868</b>	<b>43,336</b>	<b>48,497</b>	<b>49,910</b>	<b>52,791</b>
COMMENCED						
Private sector—						
Houses	25,667	22,632	25,412	26,554	28,547	27,726
Other residential buildings	11,167	9,939	11,542	14,225	16,385	21,345
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>36,834</i>	<i>32,571</i>	<i>36,954</i>	<i>40,779</i>	<i>44,932</i>	<i>49,071</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	566	553	975	843	615	474
Other residential buildings	2,315	2,368	2,809	2,839	1,634	1,758
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>2,881</i>	<i>2,921</i>	<i>3,784</i>	<i>3,682</i>	<i>2,249</i>	<i>2,232</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>26,233</i>	<i>23,185</i>	<i>26,387</i>	<i>27,397</i>	<i>29,162</i>	<i>28,200</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>13,482</i>	<i>12,307</i>	<i>14,351</i>	<i>17,064</i>	<i>18,019</i>	<i>23,103</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>39,715</b>	<b>35,492</b>	<b>40,738</b>	<b>44,461</b>	<b>47,181</b>	<b>51,303</b>
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
Private sector—						
Houses	17,707	14,959	15,764	15,326	15,727	14,664
Other residential buildings	10,136	8,104	9,069	10,377	11,762	16,708
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>27,843</i>	<i>23,063</i>	<i>24,833</i>	<i>25,703</i>	<i>27,489</i>	<i>31,372</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	271	188	210	390	198	119
Other residential buildings	2,399	1,821	2,274	1,821	930	1,060
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>2,670</i>	<i>2,009</i>	<i>2,484</i>	<i>2,211</i>	<i>1,128</i>	<i>1,179</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>17,978</i>	<i>15,147</i>	<i>15,974</i>	<i>15,716</i>	<i>15,925</i>	<i>14,783</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>12,535</i>	<i>9,925</i>	<i>11,343</i>	<i>12,198</i>	<i>12,692</i>	<i>17,768</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>30,513</b>	<b>25,072</b>	<b>27,317</b>	<b>27,914</b>	<b>28,617</b>	<b>32,551</b>
COMPLETED						
Private sector—						
Houses	28,505	24,871	24,303	26,519	27,823	28,391
Other residential buildings	11,797	11,246	10,230	12,548	14,709	15,727
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>40,302</i>	<i>36,117</i>	<i>34,533</i>	<i>39,067</i>	<i>42,532</i>	<i>44,118</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	661	635	951	663	807	549
Other residential buildings	2,937	2,946	2,356	3,292	2,521	1,599
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>3,581</i>	<i>3,307</i>	<i>3,955</i>	<i>3,328</i>	<i>2,148</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>29,166</i>	<i>25,506</i>	<i>25,254</i>	<i>27,182</i>	<i>28,630</i>	<i>28,940</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>14,192</i>	<i>12,586</i>	<i>15,840</i>	<i>17,230</i>	<i>17,326</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>39,698</b>	<b>37,840</b>	<b>43,022</b>	<b>45,860</b>	<b>46,266</b>

(a) Excludes self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential buildings.

**Dwelling units commenced in new residential buildings, NSW****Materials used in building**

Two building materials indexes are available for each of the State capital cities. In 1994-95 the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney (base year 1985-86=100.0) was 160.0, an increase of 3.3% over the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 3.0% with the 1994-95 index number standing at 156.7.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index for Sydney (base year 1989-90=100.0) was 110.3, an increase of 3.1% over 1993-94. For the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 2.7% to stand at 110.4. In comparison to the previous financial year period (1993-94) in Sydney, the most significant increases in the cost of selected major building materials were for non-ferrous pipes and fittings (14.6%) and ready mixed concrete (11.5%).

**Engineering construction**

Estimates of engineering construction activity are available from the quarterly *Engineering Construction Activity* survey.

This survey aims to measure the value of all engineering construction work undertaken in the State. The cost of land and the value of building construction are excluded.

**Engineering construction, NSW**

<i>Particulars</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
COMMENCED			
		—\$m—	
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1,618	1,380	1,774
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	394	659	498
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	445	379	485
Telecommunications	779	563	789
Railways	330	388	483
Heavy industry	232	469	535
Other (a)	317	327	443
<b>Total engineering construction—</b>			
<i>For the private sector</i>	1,869	2,275	2,610
<i>For the public sector</i>	2,246	1,890	2,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,115</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>5,007</b>
WORK DONE DURING YEAR			
		—\$m—	
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1,422	1,611	1,442
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	508	605	539
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	434	360	483
Telecommunications	724	579	763
Railways	311	345	513
Heavy industry	302	331	537
Other (a)	314	350	396
<b>Total engineering construction—</b>			
<i>For the private sector</i>	1,845	2,221	2,266
<i>For the public sector</i>	2,170	1,959	2,407
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>4,673</b>
WORK YET TO BE DONE			
		—\$m—	
Roads, highways and subdivisions	416	228	559
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	401	388	329
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	186	140	167
Telecommunications	60	38	49
Railways	30	57	86
Heavy industry	68	254	358
Other (a)	122	74	128
<b>Total engineering construction—</b>			
<i>For the private sector</i>	843	944	1,422
<i>For the public sector</i>	441	235	253
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>1,675</b>

(a) Includes bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreation and miscellaneous construction.

Statistics relating to engineering construction include the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric power transmission and distribution lines, dams and water distribution systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating and industrial plant and equipment, telecommunication structures and other work of a non-building nature.

The value of engineering construction work commenced in NSW in 1994-95 was \$5,007m, 20% higher than in the previous year. The value of work commenced for the private sector in 1994-95 (\$2,610m) was 15% higher than in 1993-94. For the public sector, the corresponding value increased by 27% to \$2,397m.

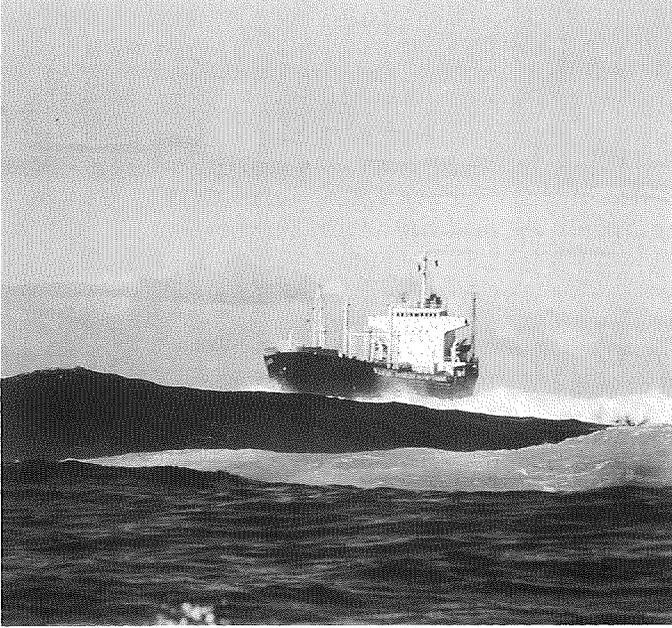
The value of engineering construction work done in NSW during 1994-95 increased by 12% from the previous year to \$4,673m. The major percentage increases were in the value of work done for heavy industry, which increased by 62% to \$537m, and for railways which increased by 49% to \$513m. In contrast, the value of work done for roads, highways and subdivisions decreased by 10% to \$1,442m and for water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage the value decreased by 11% to \$539m.

The value of engineering construction work yet to be done for the private sector in 1994-95 (\$1,422m) was 51% higher than for 1993-94. For the public sector, the corresponding value increased by 7%.

## Related publications

- NSW** Building Approvals, New South Wales (8731.1)  
Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported By Approving Authorities, New South Wales (8741.1)  
Building Activity, New South Wales (8752.1)
- Australia** Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (5609.0)  
Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6407.0)  
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)  
House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (6416.0)  
Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0)  
Building and Construction Activity, Australia (8754.0)  
Construction Industry, Australia: Summary of Private Sector Operations (8771.0)  
Public Sector Construction Activity Survey, Australia (8775.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



**Coastal freighter**  
Off Sydney Heads

*Photo: B.J.Hayes*

# Commerce

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## External trade

**Administration** Under the Constitution of Australia, the Federal Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of Industry, Science and Technology and the Department of Primary Industries and Energy.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing and export of minerals and fuels. Trade Commissioners attend to these activities at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry, Science and Technology administers Commonwealth policy relating to manufacturing and tertiary industries. It examines requests from industries for protection and advises whether reference to the Industries Commission is warranted. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in international tariff preferences for developing countries. The Department is also responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods through the Australian Customs Service.

The Department of Primary Industries and Energy administers Commonwealth policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which the Commonwealth marketing boards operate and maintains continuous contact with the boards on

marketing policy. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

**Compiling  
overseas trade  
statistics**

Import statistics for NSW correspond to imported goods released from Australian Customs Service control in this State. This does not necessarily mean that the port of discharge of the goods was in NSW. Goods can be forwarded interstate after discharge, either under Customs' control or not, but are recorded as being imported into the State where they are released by Customs. The value of goods is on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis. The recorded value is known as the customs value and the system of valuation is currently based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules.

Export statistics for NSW correspond to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW and exclude re-exported goods. The value of the goods is recorded by one of two methods. Goods actually sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the price of shipment, while goods on consignment are valued at an estimated f.o.b. Australian port of shipment price.

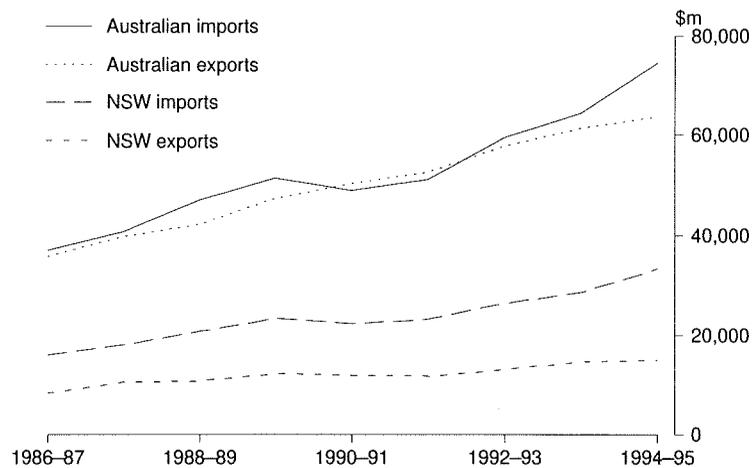
**Overseas trade  
statistics of  
NSW**

NSW is Australia's largest trading State. The main ports are located in Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell. Air freight is handled at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport.

In 1994-95 NSW accounted for 44.6% of all Australia's imports, (an increase of 0.4% on the previous year) and 23.7% of all exports (a decrease of 0.1%).

The value of imports into NSW in 1994-95 increased by \$4,808m or 16.9% from 1993-94 while exports for the same period increased by \$480.1m or 3.3%.

## Overseas trade: NSW and Australia



## Overseas trade: NSW and Australia

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	—\$m—				
NSW trade—					
Imports	22,383	23,317	26,435	28,496	33,303
Exports	11,992	11,700	13,196	14,658	15,138
Australian trade—					
Imports	48,912	50,984	59,575	64,470	74,638
Exports	50,403	52,687	57,992	61,493	63,911
	—%—				
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade—					
Imports	45.8	45.7	45.6	44.2	44.6
Exports	23.8	22.2	22.8	23.8	23.7

**Imports** The principal import trading partners of NSW in 1994-95 were the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. They accounted for 45.0% of all imports into NSW.

The largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 1994-95 was *Machinery and transport equipment* at \$16,100.5m or 48.3% of all imports. This was an increase of \$3,263.0m or 25.4% from 1993-94. *Miscellaneous manufactured articles*, at \$5,239.7m was the next biggest group of commodities.

**Top ten trading partners, 1994–95: Imports into NSW (a)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
United States of America	7,852.3
Japan	4,542.6
United Kingdom	2,289.3
Germany	2,050.5
China	1,577.5
New Zealand	1,402.1
Taiwan	1,385.2
Singapore	1,200.9
Korea, Republic of	1,011.1
Italy	892.2

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW.

**Imports, NSW (a), 1994–95**

<i>Item (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1,295.7
Beverages and tobacco	255.1
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	613.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,033.9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	88.4
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	3,604.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4,193.7
Machinery and transport equipment	16,100.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	5,239.7
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	878.4

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

**Top ten imports into NSW (a), 1994–95**

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Automatic data processing machines (752)	2,585.4
Passenger motor vehicles; (other than public transport type vehicles) incl. station wagons and racing cars (781)	1,749.4
Parts and accessories for automatic data processing machines (759)	1,743.7
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products (54)	1,218.8
Telecommunication equipment n.e.s. and parts n.e.s. and accessories (764)	1,207.6
Thermionic, cold cathode or photo cathode valves and tubes, semi-conductors i.e.d. integrated circuits etc. (776)	792.8
Petroleum and petroleum products (333)	765.3
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft (incl. satellites and spacecraft launch vehicles; parts thereof) (792)	752.8
Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.s. (778)	653.8
Musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof; records, tapes, etc. (898)	596.6

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 1994–95 were *Computers, Passenger motor vehicles, and Computer parts and accessories* at a value of \$2,585.4m, \$1,749.4m and \$1,743.7m respectively. *Computers* showed an increase of \$513.5m or 24.8% from 1993–94 figures.

**Exports** The major export trading partners of NSW in 1994–95 were Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. While these three countries accounted for 43.2% of all exports, Japan easily dominated, accounting for 25.8% of our total exports. New Zealand has become a more important partner, increasing its share from \$1,242.9m in 1993–94 to \$1,502.2m in 1994–95, an increase of 20.9%.

#### Top ten trading partners, 1994–95: Exports from NSW (a)

Country	Value
	\$m
Japan	3,899.8
New Zealand	1,502.2
Korea, Republic of	1,141.6
United States of America	993.1
Hong Kong	872.8
Taiwan	801.1
Singapore	547.3
Indonesia	486.0
China	463.5
Thailand	444.0

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports.

*Manufactured goods, Mineral fuels, and Machinery and transport equipment* were the main groups of commodities exported from NSW in 1994–95 at \$3,325.7m, \$3,190.8m, \$2,308.4m respectively. In percentage terms they made up 58.3% of all exports.

#### Exports, NSW, 1994–95

Item (a)	Value
	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1,923.5
Beverages and tobacco	102.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,995.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,190.8
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	23.3
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	895.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3,325.7
Machinery and transport equipment	2,308.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	702.3
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	670.8

(a) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

The major commodities exported from NSW in 1994–95 were *Coal* at \$2,762.2m, *Wool and other animal hair* at \$1,032.1m and *Aluminium* at \$1,016.9m. Wool rose from fourth place with a 24.1% increase on the previous year.

### Top ten exports from NSW (a), 1994–95

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Coal, not agglomerated (321)	2,762.2
Wool and other animal hair (incl. wool tops) (268)	1,032.1
Aluminium (684)	1,016.9
Iron and steel (67)	911.4
Office machines and automatic data processing machines (75)	824.6
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011)	660.9
Cotton (263)	410.4
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (33)	390.8
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products (54)	339.0
Copper (682)	338.3

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports. (b) SITC — Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3.

## Wholesale trade

**General** During the 1993–94 financial year the wholesale trade sector contributed 7.0% of the total NSW Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. This proportion has been stable during the past ten years, varying from a low of 6.3% in 1989–90 to a high of 7.2% in 1985–86.

In 1993–94 the NSW share of the national GDP for the wholesale sector was 38.4%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 26.9%.

At August 1995 there were 192,800 people employed in NSW in wholesale trade. This represents 7.0% of total State employment. Males accounted for 65% of total employment and females 35%.

### Wholesale trade: Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991–92</i>	<i>1992–93</i>	<i>1993–94</i>
Australia	\$m	20,875	21,456	23,561
New South Wales	\$m	8,174	8,411	9,054
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	39.1	39.2	38.4

**Wholesale trade** The ABS undertook a wholesale industry survey for the 1991-92 financial year. The estimates compiled from this survey were based on a sample of wholesale businesses operating at that time.

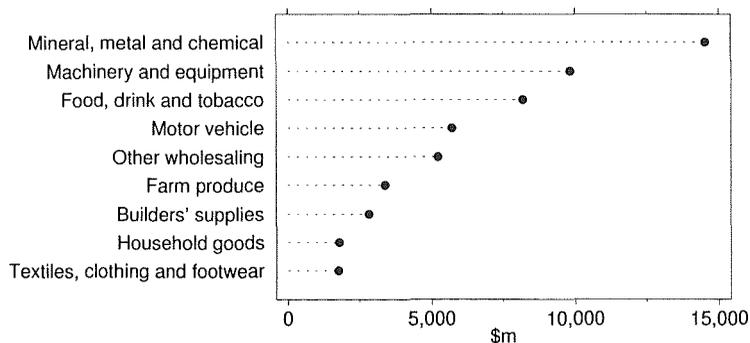
In 1991-92, the Machinery and equipment wholesaling group was the leading employment group with 32.4% of total wholesale trade employment. The Mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling group however, had the largest share of the total sales of goods with 27.3%.

NSW accounted for 39.2% of national sales of goods in 1991-92 with Victoria (27.6%) the next largest.

**Wholesale trade: Persons employed and sales in NSW and Australia, by industry group, 1991-92**

Type of wholesaling	New South Wales		Australia	
	Persons employed	Sales of goods	Persons employed	Sales of goods
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
Farm produce	6,572	3,376.2	19,565	10,857.4
Mineral, metal and chemical	9,965	14,530.3	31,012	35,552.3
Builders' supplies	14,215	2,826.2	44,155	9,329.5
Machinery and equipment	41,280	9,825.5	102,677	22,842.0
Motor vehicle	12,514	5,711.1	42,149	15,536.1
Food, drink and tobacco	14,653	8,172.6	43,466	21,076.1
Textile, clothing and footwear	5,213	1,751.8	14,875	4,365.2
Household goods	5,707	1,780.3	12,977	4,685.3
Other wholesaling	17,382	5,224.8	39,524	11,401.9
Wholesale trade	127,499	53,199.0	350,401	135,645.6

**Sales of goods in wholesale trade, NSW, 1991-92**



## Retail trade

**General** During the 1993–94 financial year the retail trade sector contributed 7.9% of the total NSW Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. This proportion has been stable during the past ten years, varying from a low of 7.3% in 1986–87 and 1987–88 to a high of 7.9% in 1989–90 as well as 1993–94.

In 1993–94 the NSW share of the national GDP for the retail sector was 33.6%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 23.9%.

At August 1995 there were 386,100 people employed in NSW in retail trade. This is the largest employing sector; it represents 14.0% of total State employment. Males accounted for 48% of total employment and females 52%.

### Retail trade: Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991–92</i>	<i>1992–93</i>	<i>1993–94</i>
Australia	\$m	26,897	28,452	30,233
New South Wales	\$m	9,179	9,450	10,147
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	34.1	33.2	33.6

**Retail trade** Estimates of the value of turnover of retail establishments are derived from a monthly sample survey covering all States and Territories.

Food retailing constitutes the largest industry sector with 36.7% of turnover in 1994–95, followed by Hospitality and services with 20.7% and Household good retailing with 11.3%.

### Turnover of retail establishments at current prices, NSW, 1994–95

<i>Industry description (a)</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Food retailing	14,425.4
Department stores	3,879.8
Clothing and soft good retailing	2,856.2
Household good retailing	4,460.3
Recreational good retailing	1,945.8
Other retailing	3,647.8
Hospitality and services	8,137.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,352.8</b>

(a) Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Data are not available under this new classification prior to 1994–95.

**Retail Census** In 1991–92 the ABS conducted the Retail and Services Census, the emphasis of which was to collect data on shop front retailing at 30 June 1992. There were almost 59,000 retail locations in NSW which occupied 11.3 million square metres of floorspace and employed 354,406 people. Fifty-four percent of persons were employed full-time and the remainder part-time. Turnover in these stores in 1991–92 amounted to \$33.1 billion which was 35% of the turnover for Australia. Turnover per head of population in NSW was \$5,583 which was above the average per head for Australia (\$5,463).

In terms of turnover, Personal and household goods retailing — which includes stores such as clothing, footwear, fabrics, furniture, domestic appliances, sports and toys, newsagents, florists, pharmacies and jewellers — was the largest subdivision (49% of total turnover). This was followed by Food retailing (43%) and Selected personal services (8%). Selected Personal services covers a range of shopfront businesses such as cafés, restaurants, video hire outlets, hairdressing and beauty salons and photographic film processing.

Personal and household goods retailing was the largest employing subdivision with 41% of employees.

In addition to shopfront retailing, information from Motor vehicle and services locations was also collected. This sector had a turnover of \$15.7 billion.

#### Shop front retailing, NSW, 1991–92

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Personal and household goods retailing</i>			<i>Total shop front retailing</i>
		<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>goods retailing</i>	<i>Selected personal services</i>	
Locations at 30 June	no.	18,195	26,859	13,902	58,956
Persons employed—					
Full-time	no.	63,663	84,756	42,510	190,929
Part-time	no.	72,769	60,384	30,324	163,477
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>136,432</i>	<i>145,140</i>	<i>72,834</i>	<i>354,406</i>
Wages and salaries	\$m	1,266	1,808	648	3,722
Turnover	\$m	14,111	16,223	2,782	33,116
Turnover per person employed	\$	103,428	111,777	38,190	93,440

## Consumer Price Index

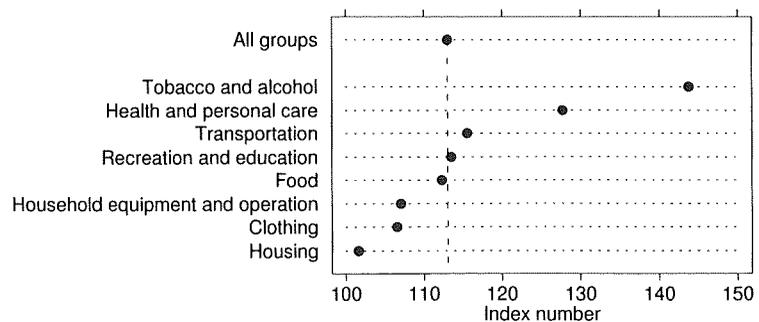
Price indexes are designed to measure the changes over time in the level of prices in selected fields of activity. The principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered. The prices of these commodities and services are combined at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of items in that field.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important example of a price index compiled by the ABS. The current retail price index, the CPI, was first published in 1960 and was compiled retrospectively to 1948. Retail prices of food and groceries have been collected by the ABS since 1901. The current series (the 12th) of the CPI was introduced in September 1992.

**1994–95 CPI** For the year 1994–95, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 113.0 (base year 1989–90). This figure represented an increase of 3.5% over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 113.9, which is an annual rise in the CPI of 3.2%.

The largest increases in index numbers between from 1993–94 to 1994–95 were in *Tobacco and alcohol* (up 8.9 points, from 134.9 to 143.8) and *Housing* (up 6.4 points, from 95.3 to 101.7).

### Consumer Price Index, all groups (a) Sydney, 1994–95



(a) Base of each group index: 1989–90=100. Index numbers for the year are based on a simple average of quarterly index numbers.

## Service industries

**General** Service Industries surveys are conducted on a cyclical basis. Due to the importance of the tourism industry, the ABS focused a series of surveys on tourism-related industries for the 1991–92 reference year. Results of the survey on the hospitality industries and the census on the motor vehicle hire industry are shown below. For the reference year 1992–93 data were collected from the Computer Services, Legal and Accounting, Real Estate and some other technical and business services industries.

**Hospitality industries** The hospitality industries comprise businesses whose primary activities are the provision of accommodation, selling of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises and/or provision of food and entertainment. The major types of businesses included are *Hotels (including pubs, bars and taverns), Motels, Caravan Parks, Cafés, Restaurants, Licensed Clubs and Casinos*. Businesses that had no employees were excluded from the 1991–92 survey which collected data for all States/Territories and Australia.

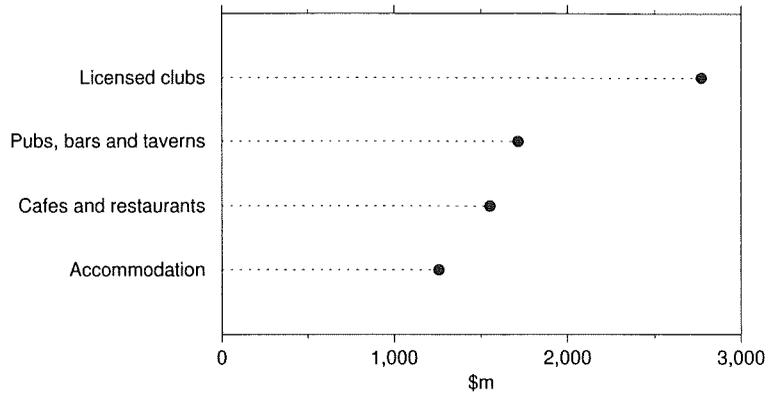
Of the 21,734 businesses in the hospitality industries in Australia at the end of June 1992, 37% operated in NSW accounting for 41% of selected income (gross income minus dividends received, royalties and interest income) and 39% of total employment in these industries.

### Hospitality Industries (excluding casinos), 1991–92

Items	Unit	New South	
		Wales	Australia
Selected income	\$m	7,299.2	17,883.2
Wages and salaries	\$m	1,844.0	4,392.8
Total employment	no.	126,738	328,838
Businesses at end of June	no.	8,017	21,734

In 1991–92, there were 8,017 businesses in hospitality industries (excluding casinos) in New South Wales. In terms of selected income the licensed clubs industry was the largest contributor (38.0%) in New South Wales to total hospitality industries, followed by pubs, bars and taverns (23.5%), cafés and restaurants (21.3%) and accommodation (17.2%).

## Selected income of hospitality industries, NSW, 1991-92



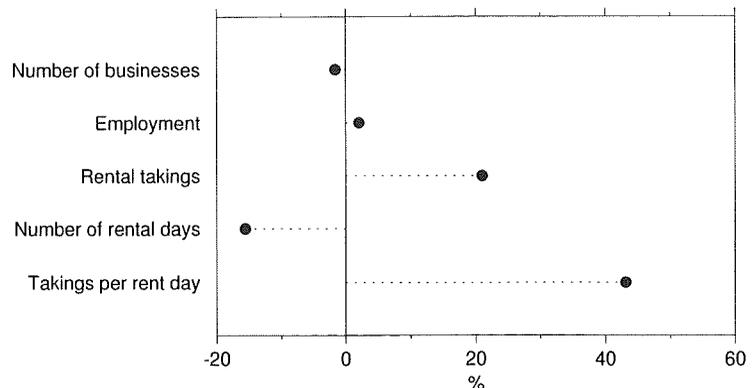
### Motor vehicle hire industry

For the reference year 1991-92, the Census of motor vehicle hire industry was undertaken to collect data on the Motor vehicle hire industry for all states/territories and Australia. The industry was previously surveyed for the reference year 1986-87.

#### Motor vehicle hire industry, NSW and Australia,

		New South Wales		Australia	
		1986-87	1991-92	1986-87	1991-92
Businesses operating at the end of June	no.	63	62	217	222
Employment at the end of June	no.	753	768	3,017	3,016
Wages and salaries	\$m	15.5	14.3	54.8	65.3
Vehicle rental days	'000	1,466	1,238	5,989	5,212
Takings from rentals	\$m	73.9	89.4	284.9	373.3
Takings per rental day	\$	50.41	72.21	47.57	71.62

#### Motor vehicle hire, NSW: Change between 1986-87 and 1991-92



In New South Wales between 1987 and 1992, there was a decrease of 1.6% in the number of businesses operating in the motor vehicle hire industry. However, employment increased by 2.0%. Although takings from vehicle rentals and takings per rental day increased by 21.0% and 42.3% respectively, the number of vehicle rental days decreased by 15.6% over the same period.

## Tourism

**Overseas visitors** Between 1989–90 and 1994–95 there was a significant growth in the number of overseas visitors to NSW. In this period arrivals for short-term visits by overseas residents to NSW increased by 56%, from 1.0 million to 1.5 million. Departures of NSW residents for short-term visits overseas increased by 14% from 870,000 to 990,000.

The countries providing the most overseas arrivals to NSW for the year ended June 1995 were Japan, New Zealand, United States of America, United Kingdom and South Korea.

### Overseas visitors to NSW

	Year ended 30 June					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	—'000—					
Overseas visitor short-term arrivals (a)	976.1	930.3	1,089.3	1,209.4	1,396.8	1,522.1
NSW residents departing for short-term overseas visits	870.3	893.3	893.1	942.5	955.6	989.5

(a) Short-term visit is 12 months or less.

### Top ten overseas arrivals (by air): Country of last residence and main purpose of journey, NSW, year ended 30 June 1995

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey				Total
	Convention/ conference; business	Visiting friends and relatives	Holiday	Other and not stated	
Japan	15,227	5,547	237,819	13,611	272,204
New Zealand	52,673	64,627	82,198	21,048	220,635
USA	40,424	27,278	90,695	11,828	170,226
United Kingdom	14,551	59,539	70,485	9,812	154,388
South Korea	6,790	7,271	61,431	8,303	83,795
Taiwan	3,408	2,998	59,882	5,252	71,539
Germany	4,487	7,652	43,212	2,699	58,050
Hong Kong	7,789	12,593	20,666	4,444	45,491
Singapore	9,061	5,190	22,797	2,574	39,622
Thailand	4,453	2,458	27,603	4,500	39,013

### **Tourism in NSW regions**

NSW remains the most popular destination for overseas tourists. According to the Bureau of Tourism Research, 65% of all international visitors to Australia in 1994 came to NSW. For 1993–94 NSW received 32% of the domestic market.

The most popular destination for international visitors was Sydney with its shopping, the Opera House, Darling Harbour, The Rocks and historical suburbs, day tours and Harbour cruises, and beaches being the principal attractions.

The country regions which received the most international visitor nights were the Lower North Coast, Mid-North Coast, Hunter Valley, Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury.

Those regions receiving the most domestic visitor nights were the Hunter Valley, South Coast, Illawarra, Upper North Coast and Lower North Coast.

### **Tourist accommodation**

Data relating to tourist accommodation presented in this chapter come from the ABS quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term accommodation (for periods of less than two months) to the general public. The establishments covered by the survey are: hotels; motels; guest houses with facilities (provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms and has breakfast available for guests); caravan parks with powered sites (and facilities); back-packers' hostels; and holiday flats and units.

At 30 June 1995, there were 1,726 hotels and motels in NSW providing 57,074 rooms. The room occupancy rate for the June quarter 1995 was 56.6%. Takings from accommodation for the year ended June 1995 were \$1,079m. The 135 hotels and motels classified as four and five star establishments accounted for 51% of the takings.

At 30 June 1995, there were 790 caravan parks providing 94,884 sites. Takings from accommodation for these caravan parks was \$171m for the 1994–95 financial year, an increase of 4% from the previous year.

## Accommodation with facilities (a), NSW

Statistical division	Establish- ments at 30 June 1995	Capacity at 30 June 1995		Room occupancy rate			Takings from ac- commo- dation 1994-95
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Dec. qtr 1994	Mar. qtr 1995	June qtr 1995	
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	\$m
Sydney	334	25,411	65,414	71.2	72.7	66.8	712
Hunter	161	3,973	12,052	55.3	55.2	51.7	58
Illawarra	120	2,806	8,306	47.6	51.4	45.9	38
Richmond-Tweed	110	1,992	6,281	52.9	50.1	49.0	21
Mid-North Coast	193	4,151	13,311	58.5	56.0	50.2	54
Northern	125	2,707	8,273	48.4	46.5	52.5	28
North Western and Far West	124	2,772	8,662	50.2	44.7	56.1	31
Central West	92	2,173	6,516	49.9	45.2	53.5	23
South Eastern	225	5,469	18,152	34.9	36.5	34.9	56
Murrumbidgee	89	2,046	6,080	51.6	48.3	53.6	22
Murray	153	3,574	11,278	47.8	46.8	50.4	37
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>57,074</b>	<b>164,325</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>1,079</b>
By star grading—							
One and two	524	10,175	31,126	44.1	44.0	43.7	96
Three	845	25,652	76,355	56.9	56.8	56.3	356
Four	122	12,846	35,223	75.2	76.5	70.1	356
Five	13	3,593	8,043	79.8	76.2	71.4	197

(a) Includes hotels, motels and guest houses with private facilities; excludes caravan parks.

### International visitor leisure activities

The Bureau of Tourism Research found that in 1993 *Zoos, animal or marine parks* were the most popular type of entertainment and cultural activity for international visitors to NSW. Over half visited these types of parks.

The second most popular activity was visiting *Historical/heritage buildings, sites, monuments and towns*.

Ranking third among visitors to NSW was the visiting of *National parks, state parks, reserves or caves*.

## Related publications

- NSW** Retail Industry: Details of Operations, NSW (8622.1)  
 Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, NSW(8623.1)  
 Retail Industry: Establishment Size Statistics, NSW (8626.1)  
 Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales (8635.1)

- Australia** Foreign Trade, Australia: Comparative and Summary Tables (5410.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports and Imports by Country (5422.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports (5424.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports (5426.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports, Detailed Commodity Tables (5436.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports, Detailed Commodity Tables (5437.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: International Cargo (5440.0)  
 Consumer Price Index (6401.0)  
 Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0)  
 Export Price Index, Australia (6405.0)  
 Import Price Index, Australia (6414.0)  
 Student Finances, Australia (6550.0)  
 Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0)  
 Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (8504.0)  
 Retail Trade, Australia: Commodity Details (8512.0)  
 Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)  
 Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia (8652.0)  
 Travel Agency Services Industry (8653.0)  
 Tourist Attractions (8661.0)  
 Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics, Australia (8662.0)  
 Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (8663.0)  
 Computing Services Industry, Australia (8669.0)  
 Hospitality Industries, Australia (8674.0)  
 Amusement and Theme Parks, Australia (8675.0)  
 Technical Services, Australia (8676.0)  
 Selected Business Services, Australia (8677.0)  
 Legal and Accounting Services, Australia (8678.0)  
 Film, Television and Video Services, Australia (8679.0)  
 Radio Services, Australia (8680.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.





**M5 Motorway and toll gates,  
south-western Sydney**

In 1993–94, State and local governments spent \$2.3 billion on the construction and maintenance of roads, streets and bridges in NSW. Private sector constructed roads, such as the M5 Motorway, are partially funded by the collection of tolls to meet contractual obligations between the State and the private sector construction companies.

*Photo: Courtesy of Roads and Traffic Authority, New South Wales*

# Finance

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## Public finance

### Structure of public finance

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in NSW are controlled by three levels of government:

- the government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- the government of the State of NSW, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport, and water and sewerage; and
- Area, City and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

### Sources of revenue

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, and taxes on income and sales. Its expenditure, after allowing for payments to the States and local government, is mainly on social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies and public debt charges.

The revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation, and charges for services. The expenditure of the State includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (such as roads, bridges, harbours, and electricity generation and distribution), grants to public transport authorities and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by statutory bodies are also borne by the State Government.

The revenue of State statutory bodies such as those administering railways, buses, harbour services, water and sewerage services and electricity services is derived mainly from charges for the use of these services, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of rateable properties within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage

services, and the supervision of building operations. In some cases, they are also responsible for the delivery of water. Generally, the cost of these services is paid from rates, but charges are also imposed for services rendered.

### **State Government finance**

The tables in this section relate to the general government and public trading enterprise operations of the State Government. The statistics present a summary of outlays, revenue and financing transactions. Data in the tables include transactions recorded in the 'consolidated fund' and the 'special deposits accounts', as well as transactions of most statutory authorities.

In 1993-94, NSW State Government revenue and grants received totalled \$23,606m, which was 92.9% of total outlays (\$25,411m). The difference was made up by financing transactions of \$1,804m, including net borrowings of \$2,716m.

### **Financing transactions**

The three main measures of government financing are *financing*, *deficit/surplus* and *net financing requirement*.

- *Financing* is a measure of the means by which governments finance net outlays or invest net surpluses. It is the difference between total outlays and revenue and grants received.
- *Deficit/surplus* comprises financing less increase in provisions. The deficit/surplus excludes increase in provisions because these financing transactions involve funds generated within the non-financial public sector itself (e.g. depreciation charges). As such, deficit/surplus is the broadest measure of the financing requirement for each sector involving funds from outside that sector.
- *Net financing requirement* comprises deficit/surplus less net advances received. It excludes net advances received from other parts of the non-financial public sector in order to provide an unduplicated measure of the sector's demand for financing from the rest of the economy and overseas.

## Economic transactions of NSW State Government

<i>Item</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
		—\$m—	
Gross current expenditure	14,325	14,547	15,346
<i>less</i> Sales of goods and services	1,877	1,631	1,788
<i>equals</i> Final consumption expenditure	12,448	12,915	13,558
Interest payments	3,686	3,298	3,239
Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	887	710	612
Current grants to OTHER governments	450	465	432
Other transfer payments	2,743	2,995	3,117
<i>Total current outlays</i>	<i>20,214</i>	<i>20,383</i>	<i>20,959</i>
Expenditure on new fixed assets	4,120	4,572	4,783
<i>plus</i> Expenditure on second-hand assets (net)	-359	-367	-262
<i>equals</i> Gross fixed capital expenditure	3,760	4,206	4,521
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-6	-109	-99
Capital grants to other governments	111	253	156
Other capital outlays	101	-1,265	-127
<i>Total capital outlays</i>	<i>3,967</i>	<i>3,085</i>	<i>4,451</i>
<b>Total outlays</b>	<b>24,181</b>	<b>23,468</b>	<b>25,411</b>
Taxes, fees and fines	8,971	9,308	10,164
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1,952	1,941	2,093
Interest received	1,254	1,103	793
Grants received	8,783	9,724	9,817
Other revenue	794	742	738
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>21,754</b>	<b>22,818</b>	<b>23,606</b>
Increase in provisions—			
For depreciation	1,359	1,436	1,649
Other	-32	-70	-163
Advances received	-910	-1,170	-395
Borrowing (net)	2,494	-593	2,716
Other financing transactions	-484	1,046	-2,003
<b>Total financing</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1,804</b>
Current deficit	-1,622	-1,770	-2,581
Capital deficit	2,722	1,054	2,899
<b>Total deficit</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>-716</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Net financing requirement</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>713</b>

**Outlays** Education is by far the largest item of outlays by the NSW State Government, accounting for 25.4% of total outlays in 1993-94. Health with 16.1% and Transport and communications with 12.3% of total outlays are the other major items. The component 'other purposes' includes large items such as interest which cannot be classified to a purpose category.

## Outlays of NSW State Government by purpose

Purpose	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
		—\$m—	
General public services	1,374	1,081	1,281
Public order and safety	1,673	1,695	1,737
Education	5,790	6,188	6,461
Health	3,725	3,883	4,098
Social security and welfare	1,197	1,234	1,389
Housing and community amenities	1,334	1,342	1,063
Recreation and culture	506	569	619
Fuel and energy	707	590	734
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	498	517	497
Mining, manufacturing and construction	16	16	23
Transport and communications	2,571	2,861	3,116
Other economic affairs	377	740	822
Other purposes	4,414	2,774	3,570
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,181</b>	<b>23,468</b>	<b>25,411</b>

**Revenue** Taxes, fees and fines of \$10,164m accounted for 43.1% of NSW State Government total revenue in 1993-94. Grants of \$9,817m received from the Commonwealth Government accounted for a further 41.6%.

**Taxation revenue** In 1993-94, stamp duties totalled \$1,694m, and financial institutions' taxes totalled \$772m.

Taxes on gambling raised \$988m in 1993-94, including \$348m poker machine taxes, \$313m race betting taxes, and \$235m taxes on government lotteries.

The three main types of *motor vehicle taxes* in 1993-94 were vehicle registration fees and taxes (\$753m); stamp duty on vehicle registration (\$264m); and drivers' licences (\$71m).

Franchise taxes in 1993-94 raised \$1,397m, including petroleum products franchise taxes (\$496m); tobacco franchise taxes (\$633m); and liquor franchise taxes (\$261m).

Compulsory fees raised \$226m in 1993-94 while fines of \$182m decreased by 4.9% compared with the previous year.

**NSW State Government taxes, fees and fines (a)**

<i>Type</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
		—\$m—	
Employers' payroll taxes	2,344	2,326	2,426
Taxes on property—			
Taxes on immovable property	935	669	594
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	1,823	1,941	2,479
Taxes on provision of goods and services—			
Excises and levies	16	12	15
Taxes on gambling	846	909	988
Taxes on insurance	664	722	677
Taxes on goods and performance of activities—			
Motor vehicle taxes	892	1,000	1,111
Franchise taxes	1,052	1,294	1,397
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	17	34	32
Fees and fines—			
Compulsory fees	201	211	226
Fines	182	191	182
<b>Total taxes, fees and fines</b>	<b>8,971</b>	<b>9,308</b>	<b>10,128</b>

(a) All compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties) which are paid to a government authority and which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit have been included.

Employers' payroll tax is a tax on wages paid or payable by employers and has been imposed by the State since 1971. Subject to some exemptions, the tax is levied at the base rate of 7%. Supplementary taxes are payable by employers with larger payrolls. Payroll tax concessions are offered to employers in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people and increase employment.

Taxes on immovable property comprise mainly land taxes, which totalled \$519m in 1993-94. People who own land with an adjusted land value beyond the threshold of \$160,000 are liable for this tax. Exemptions from land tax include:

- land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as the owner's principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the land does not exceed 2,100 square metres; and
- land used primarily for primary production.

Taxes on financial and capital transactions comprise mainly stamp duties and financial institutions' taxes.

**Grants received** Commonwealth grants received by NSW in 1993–94 totalled \$9,817m. These Commonwealth grants take three main forms:

- *General purpose revenue payments*  
These grants are untied — i.e. they are available to be used in accordance with the NSW Government's budgetary priorities. The payment in 1993–94 was \$3,777m, 38.5% of the total grants to NSW.
- *Specific purpose grants*  
These grants are made to assist NSW in purposes designated by the Commonwealth and/or are conditional upon the State agreeing to provide particular services or undertake particular projects. In addition to specific purpose payments made directly to the NSW Government, these payments include payments through the NSW Government to be passed on to other bodies (including local government) and individuals. In 1993–94, specific purpose grants totalled \$5,900m.
- *General purpose capital grants*  
These are grants provided to assist with NSW capital outlays. In 1993–94 these capital grants totalled \$140m.

**Loan Council arrangements** The level of borrowings by NSW each year is the subject of consideration by the Australian Loan Council. The Council determines annual 'global' limits on borrowings by the states and territories in respect of public trading enterprises, local authorities and government owned companies and trusts.

In August 1993 new Loan Council arrangements were agreed upon. In brief, under the new arrangements each jurisdiction nominates a Loan Council Allocation (LCA) comprising its estimated general government deficit/surplus (based on its *National Fiscal Outlook* projections), public trading enterprise (PTE) sector net financing requirement and certain memorandum items. These nominations are considered by Loan Council having regard to each jurisdiction's fiscal position and reasonable infrastructure requirements, as well as to the macro-economic implications of the aggregate figure. The LCAs are then adjusted and endorsed by the Loan Council at subsequent meetings.

**Commonwealth Government payments to NSW local government authorities**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
		—\$m—	
General purpose assistance—			
General	247.3	255.3	255.9
Identified road funding	93.6	96.4	96.7
Total general purpose assistance	340.9	351.7	352.6
Direct payments—			
Current grants—			
Children's services	41.6	48.4	58.0
Other	14.1	13.3	5.1
Total direct current payments	55.6	61.7	63.1
Capital grants—			
Aged and disabled persons' homes and hostels	4.8	9.6	8.9
Other	1.8	91.3	42.2
Total direct capital payments	6.5	101.0	51.1
Total direct and general purpose assistance	403.1	514.4	466.7

**Federal assistance to local government**

Payments from the Commonwealth to local government authorities in NSW during 1993-94 were \$466.7m. Of this amount, \$352.6m (75.6%) was for general purpose assistance, \$63.1m (13.5%) was direct current payments and \$51.1m (10.9%) was direct capital payments.

General purpose financial assistance has been paid to local government authorities since 1974-75. This assistance comprises untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose grants to the States.

**Local government finance**

Final consumption expenditure for local government is the current expenditure less fees and charges for services rendered when providing such services. The major purposes of final consumption expenditure are administration, community amenities, recreation and culture, roads and debt servicing throughout the area controlled by the council. A final consumption expenditure in 1993 of \$1,641m was 59% of total outlays.

The major component of gross fixed capital expenditure by local government councils in NSW is expenditure on roads. In 1993, gross fixed capital expenditure was \$750m, 27% of total outlays.

The main component of taxes, fees and fines is local government rates. General rates are assessed on all rateable land within a council area. In 1993, taxes, fees and fines of \$1,664m raised 66% of the local government councils' total revenue in NSW.

**Economic transactions of local government authorities in NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
		—\$m—	
Final consumption expenditure	1,589	1,594	1,641
Interest payments	308	282	242
Other transfer payments	32	109	36
<i>Total current outlays</i>	<i>1,928</i>	<i>1,985</i>	<i>1,919</i>
Gross fixed capital expenditure	1,072	1,028	750
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	88	78	92
Other capital outlays	4	-12	12
<i>Total capital outlays</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>854</i>
<b>Total outlays</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>2,773</b>
Taxes, fees and fines	1,599	1,616	1,664
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	-99	-191	37
Interest received	232	152	106
Grants received	612	606	608
Other revenue	170	163	97
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>2,513</b>
Increase in provisions	279	352	77
Advances received	-23	-20	-7
Borrowing (net)	-92	-108	-68
Other financing transactions	414	509	258
<b>Total financing</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Total deficit</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Net financing requirement</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>190</b>

## Private finance

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions including building societies, mortgage managers, credit unions, money market dealers and corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

### Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank. A major purpose of the bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy. It also maintains prudential supervision of banks in relation to large credit exposure.

### Banks

Since 1980 the Australian financial system has been progressively deregulated with the aim of creating a competitive, efficient and more equitable financial system.

In June 1995, there were 43 banking groups (comprised of 49 banking companies) of which 16 were domestically owned and 27 foreign owned. Of the banking companies, 15 operated in Australia as subsidiaries of foreign banks and a further 15 were branches of foreign banks.

At June 1995 banks operated 6,655 branches and 5,897 agencies in Australia. Of these, there were 2,344 branches and 1,654 agencies operating in NSW.

Total assets of all banks in Australia at 30 June 1995 were \$439.3 billion, an increase of 15% over the previous two years. Loans, advances and bills discounted accounted for 68% of total assets at 30 June 1995.

### Assets of all banks in Australia

Item	Average of weekly figures, June		
	1993	1994	1995
		—\$m—	
Cash	1,356	1,452	1,643
Non-callable deposits with Reserve Bank	2,923	3,256	3,535
Public sector securities	25,484	28,179	28,545
Loans, advances and bills discounted	255,384	277,134	297,440
Bills receivable	48,659	48,901	52,329
Premises	5,961	5,591	5,358
All other Australian \$ assets	25,545	28,144	26,956
Foreign currency assets	17,538	20,185	23,394
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>382,849</b>	<b>412,842</b>	<b>439,200</b>

### Non-bank financial institutions

Non-bank financial institutions include permanent building societies, credit cooperatives, finance companies and money market corporations. Such institutions with assets exceeding \$1 million are registered under the *Financial Corporations Act 1974* and are required to provide statistics on their operations to the Reserve Bank.

Total assets of non-bank financial institutions in Australia rose by 15% in the two years to 30 June 1995.

#### Assets of non-bank financial institutions in Australia

Item	At 30 June		
	1993	1994	1995
		—\$m—	
Cash	5,379	5,188	6,369
Public sector securities	8,050	8,801	9,072
Loans, advances and bills discounted	82,909	83,553	91,421
Other assets (including assets of smaller financial corporations)	15,417	15,114	20,780
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>111,755</b>	<b>112,656</b>	<b>127,642</b>

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

### Purpose of loans

In NSW, banks continued to be the dominant financing institutions. During 1994–95, 58% of their lending activity was in commercial finance. Banks accounted for 87% of lending activity for housing finance for owner occupation.

#### Lending activity of financial institutions in NSW, 1994–95

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
				—\$m—
Banks	14,369.8	6,473.2	30,417.2	803.8
Permanent building societies	675.5	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	1,198.4	—	—
Finance companies	—	1,540.0	2,074.6	1,285.0
Money market corporations	—	—	12,597.1	196.0
Other	1,507.9	458.3	2,211.7	416.9
<b>Total lending activity</b>	<b>16,553.3</b>	<b>9,669.8</b>	<b>47,300.7</b>	<b>2,701.8</b>

**Interest rates** Between June 1994 and June 1995 there was a general increase in interest rates although rates for NSW Treasury Corporation bonds fell over the same period. The variable rate for new housing loans made by banks to individuals rose from 8.75% in June 1994 to 10.50% in June 1995.

**Interest rates**

Type of deposit or loan	At 30 June		
	1993	1994	1995
	—% per annum—		
Banks—			
Fixed deposits—			
\$5,000–\$100,000 (a)—			
1 month	4.85	4.35	5.45
3 months	5.10	4.45	6.10
6 months	4.90	5.00	6.75
1 year	5.20	5.55	7.10
Transaction and investment accounts—			
Less than \$2,000	2.25	1.25–1.50	1.15–1.75
\$2,000 to less than \$10,000	2.25–2.75	1.25–2.50	1.25–2.75
\$10,000 and over	2.75–4.00	2.50–3.75	2.775–4.50
Loans—			
Large business (b)	9.40–9.50	8.95–9.00	10.60–10.75
Small/medium size business (b)	9.70–9.90	9.20–9.50	10.90–11.25
New housing loans to individuals for owner occupation	9.50	8.75	10.50
NSW Treasury Corporation—			
3 years	6.29	8.70	8.30
5 years	6.95	9.30	8.80
10 years	7.70	10.00	9.45
Finance companies—			
2-year debentures	5.75–6.10	6.50–6.90	7.60–7.75
3-year debentures	6.35–6.70	7.00–7.50	7.75–7.90
Permanent building societies—			
Call deposits	2.38	1.92	2.01
Fixed term shares	4.75–6.00	4.25–6.00	6.00–7.75
Housing loans	9.49	8.82	10.48
Credit unions in NSW—			
Statement investment accounts	3.50–5.00	2.50–4.00	3.00–4.25
Personal loans	13.00–16.50	9.90–13.00	12.00–13.95
Home loans	9.50–10.50	8.25–9.00	9.75–10.50

(a) Predominant rate. (b) Rates apply to variable rate advances such as overdrafts and fully drawn loans.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

## Related publications

- Australia** Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0)  
Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0)  
Expenditure on Education, Australia (5510.0)  
Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0)  
Public Sector Debt, Australia (5513.0)  
Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0)  
Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia (5626.0)  
Stocks and Manufacturers Sales, Australia (5629.0)  
Cash Management Trusts, Australia (5635.0)  
Public Unit Trusts, Australia (5645.0)  
State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure  
(5646.0)  
Monthly Statistics for Corporations Registered under the  
Financial Corporations Act (5647.0)  
Company Profits, Australia (5651.0)  
Average Monthly Exchange Rates (5654.0)  
Managed Funds in Australia (5655.0)  
Assets of Superannuation Funds and Approved Deposit  
Funds (5656.0)  
Common Funds, Australia (5657.0)  
Assets and Liabilities of Friendly Societies, Australia  
(5660.0)  
Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (5661.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

# Historical series tables

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The following pages show an historical summary of some statistics relating to NSW. Only brief footnotes have been included and readers should refer to publications listed in the 'Related publications' section at the end of each chapter.

The range of statistics for early years is very limited. It should also be borne in mind that perfect comparability over long periods of time is difficult to attain due to changes in definitions, and scope of statistical collections. While major breaks in series are shown, minor changes to series are not indicated and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind.

Generally, the series starts at 1901. The exceptions are industrial disputes (1912) and new buildings completed (1946) as these are the earliest years for which data are available.

## Population, NSW

Year	Population at 31 December				Mean population		Population of Sydney
	Males	Females	Persons	Masculinity (a)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	
1901	720,840	654,615	1,375,455	110	1,355,968	1,363,373	481,830
1911 (b)	890,578	808,798	1,699,376	110	1,644,699	1,663,237	629,503
1916 (c)	946,105	938,946	1,885,051	101	1,892,609	1,891,818	763,000
1921	1,086,454	1,045,236	2,131,690	104	2,089,330	2,108,485	899,059
1931	1,302,893	1,263,421	2,566,314	103	2,544,691	2,555,871	1,235,267
1941	1,410,509	1,402,547	2,813,056	101	2,790,087	2,800,537	1,756,611
1951	1,667,566	1,647,106	3,314,672	101	3,238,406	3,279,415	1,861,685
1961	1,987,000	1,963,000	3,950,000	101	3,875,900	3,914,000	2,390,535
1966 (d)	2,140,200	2,127,200	4,267,500	101	4,206,400	4,238,800	2,446,345
1971 (e)	2,393,800	2,372,800	4,766,600	100	4,632,600	4,725,400	2,977,300
1981	2,624,600	2,642,300	5,266,900	99	5,205,800	5,236,900	3,279,500
1991	2,950,100	2,978,700	5,928,800	99	5,865,700	5,899,200	3,672,850
1992	2,974,000	3,005,500	5,979,500	99	5,931,000	5,958,500	3,699,800
1993	2,993,800	3,029,400	6,023,200	99	5,981,000	6,001,400	3,713,250
1994	3,022,200	3,059,000	6,081,200	99	6,025,800	6,053,900	3,738,500

(a) Number of males per 100 females. (b) Australian Capital Territory separated from New South Wales on 1 January 1911. (c) Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory on 4 September 1915. Population adjusted from 1 January 1916. (d) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded from population estimates prior to 1966. (e) From 1971, estimates are based on the concept of estimated resident population.

## Marriages, divorces, births, and deaths, NSW

Year	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Rate (a)	Decrees granted	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (b)
1901	10,538	7.7	272	0.2	37,875	27.8	16,021	11.8	3,929	103.7
1911	15,267	9.2	222	0.1	47,677	28.7	17,179	10.3	3,313	69.5
1921	18,518	8.8	807	0.4	54,634	25.9	20,034	9.5	3,436	62.9
1931	15,377	6.0	1,087	0.4	47,724	18.7	21,284	8.3	2,077	43.5
1941	29,983	10.7	1,577	0.6	51,729	18.5	27,300	9.7	2,264	43.8
1951	30,341	9.3	3,303	1.0	72,069	22.0	31,932	9.7	1,895	26.3
1961	29,773	7.6	3,156	0.8	86,392	22.1	35,048	9.0	1,800	20.8
1971	43,038	9.1	5,467	1.2	98,466	20.8	41,691	8.8	1,710	17.4
1981	40,679	7.8	14,532	2.8	81,971	15.7	40,114	7.7	840	10.2
1991	39,594	6.7	13,151	2.2	87,367	14.8	42,467	7.2	632	7.2
1992	40,734	6.8	13,949	2.3	92,585	15.5	44,801	7.5	688	7.4
1993	39,993	6.7	14,753	2.5	89,354	14.9	43,069	7.2	552	6.2
1994	38,814	6.4	13,999	2.3	87,977	14.5	44,763	7.4	551	6.3

(a) From 1994, number per 1,000 of estimated resident population at 30 June of the year shown. For previous years, number per 1,000 of mean population for that year. (b) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births.

## Manufacturing, NSW

Year	Manufacturing establishments (a)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid	Turnover (b)
	number	'000	\$m	\$m
1901	3,367	66.2	9.9	51.3
1911	5,039	108.6	20.1	108.7
1913	5,346	120.4	25.4	131.3
1914-15 (c)	5,269	116.6	25.3	136.6
1920-21	5,837	139.2	51.2	275.7
1930-31	7,544	127.6	50.4	237.0
1940-41	9,919	265.8	115.5	571.8
1950-51	17,129	407.0	422.7	1,847.8
1960-61	23,515	472.0	980.0	4,590.2
1968-69 (d)	13,633	520.3	1,617.8	7,399.1
1970-71 (e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75 (f)	10,134	478.2	3,365.3	13,237.8
1980-81 (f)	10,334	436.1	5,883.9	26,897.7
1986-87	14,644	368.4	7,996.2	41,088.3
1990-91 (g)	13,729	327.9	10,026.4	57,858.0
1991-92	13,717	305.9	9,695.4	57,410.3
1992-93	12,960	297.9	9,672.8	58,583.9

(a) Data shown relate to the end of the reference period shown. (b) From 1901 to 1967-68, *Value of output* was collected. (c) In 1914, the collection base changed from a calendar to a financial year. (d) Different classification methods introduced in this year (Australian Standard Industrial Classification — ASIC) mean that figures from this year onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier years. (e) No manufacturing collection was conducted in this year. (f) For 1974-75 and 1980-81, the figures do not include any data for single establishment businesses with less than four persons employed, and employment figures relate to average employment over the whole of the year. (g) From this year onwards, data are presented according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

## Wheat, oats, and barley for grain, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield
	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha
1901	619,416	440,179	0.71	11,891	10,769	0.91	3,818	2,596	0.68
1911	861,506	759,684	0.88	31,562	30,893	0.98	2,866	1,864	0.65
1921	1,265,606	1,513,868	1.20	31,448	29,805	0.95	2,416	2,802	1.16
1931	2,078,046	1,792,882	0.86	71,491	58,822	0.82	4,664	4,287	0.92
1941	1,802,456	651,354	0.36	95,874	36,203	0.38	8,129	3,993	0.49
1951	1,346,993	1,177,698	0.87	134,420	72,467	0.54	3,360	2,936	0.87
1961	1,649,545	2,303,983	1.40	371,306	389,473	1.05	76,657	108,769	1.42
1971	2,215,691	3,010,156	1.36	405,344	456,004	1.12	301,237	430,383	1.43
1981	3,345,000	2,865,000	0.86	363,250	309,867	0.85	455,481	413,325	0.91
1991	2,165,755	4,127,568	1.91	374,283	538,350	1.44	463,250	822,453	1.78
1992	1,499,321	2,182,990	1.46	456,662	578,830	1.27	517,464	748,749	1.45
1993	1,694,040	3,582,676	2.11	447,700	761,531	1.70	559,711	1,043,772	1.86
1994	1,977,746	5,086,123	2.57	368,977	617,799	1.67	622,979	1,356,962	2.18

## Maize for grain, hay, and potatoes, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain			Hay (a)			Potatoes		
	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield
	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha
1901	83,386	159,843	1.92	188,679	534,706	2.83	11,901	64,268	5.40
1911	86,286	192,900	2.24	258,423	856,611	3.31	17,989	122,976	6.84
1921	58,317	106,075	1.82	345,708	1,396,719	4.04	11,199	64,271	5.74
1931	42,502	70,276	1.65	362,910	1,210,823	3.34	6,193	32,801	5.30
1941	57,525	102,722	1.79	289,603	627,171	2.17	7,218	51,197	7.09
1947	44,531	63,679	1.43	219,530	381,969	1.74	8,623	62,287	7.22
1948	35,199	59,863	1.70	254,003	993,937	3.91	8,867	66,587	7.51
1951	21,316	38,399	1.80	96,692	319,995	3.31	7,436	43,794	5.89
1961	19,938	56,569	2.84	303,596	1,262,878	4.16	7,432	86,549	11.65
1971	33,313	106,450	3.20	307,767	1,376,846	4.47	8,945	145,688	16.29
1981	12,780	58,537	4.58	209,216	593,794	2.84	6,262	86,526	13.82
1991	17,753	90,642	5.11	337,000	1,107,000	3.28	6,023	119,542	19.85
1992	16,796	119,093	7.09	402,000	1,280,000	3.19	6,297	122,521	19.46
1993	15,554	107,873	6.94	342,000	1,285,000	3.75	6,487	137,444	21.19
1994	14,187	100,019	7.05	324,000	1,259,000	3.89	6,552	138,675	21.17

(a) Figures for hay from 1901 to 1947 do not include grass and pasture cut for hay due to unavailability of data.

## Livestock and pastoral production, NSW

Year	Livestock (a)			Milk production for all purposes (b)	Greasy wool production (a)	Butter production (factory and farm) (b)	Cheese production (factory and farm) (b)
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	ML	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
	'000	'000	'000				
1901	2,047	41,857	266	557	140,624	17,712	1,740
1911	3,194	48,830	371	1,079	183,517	37,733	2,476
1921	3,375	37,750	306	1,136	124,839	38,216	2,905
1931	2,840	53,366	334	1,354	193,751	51,791	2,955
1941	2,769	55,568	508	1,398	243,496	49,233	2,934
1951	3,703	54,111	317	1,313	206,762	36,703	3,006
1961	4,242	68,087	455	1,450	275,381	35,941	5,380
1971	6,494	70,605	796	1,237	292,888	21,288	6,910
1981	5,459	46,000	787	820	220,605	1,388	10,823
1991	5,653	59,763	821	857	300,222	971	14,180
1992	5,697	53,612	799	894	258,163	1,416	14,180
1993	5,781	48,112	818	997	236,844	3,377	16,919
1994	6,491	46,531	834	1,098	222,640	5,046	19,163

(a) The figures from 1901 to 1913 are as at 31 December; from 1915 to 1931 are as at 30 June; and from 1932 are as at 31 March. (b) Year ended 30 June.

## Industrial disputes (a) and trade unions, NSW

Year	Industrial disputes which occurred during year			Trade unions at 30 June			
	Disputes	Employees involved	Working days lost (b)	Separate unions	Members		
					Males	Females	Persons
no.	'000	'000	no.	'000	'000	'000	
1912	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	185.5	7.1	192.6
1921	535	138.5	680.0	213	260.3	25.3	285.6
1931	87	22.8	136.0	202	272.3	43.5	315.7
1941	513	220.1	778.1	193	357.4	69.9	427.3
1951	1,052	303.6	682.4	225	552.8	131.3	684.1
1961	529	137.0	318.6	226	608.0	143.9	751.8
1971	1,236	643.7	1,887.5	209	724.3	251.8	976.0
1981	1,537	549.0	1,915.5	191	772.3	373.3	1,145.6
1991	439	867.9	1,106.3	150	762.5	454.6	1,217.1
1992	279	163.5	174.3	124	683.9	428.4	1,112.3
1993	241	146.4	178.3	93	614.0	423.6	1,037.5
1994	230	118.6	223.2	81	617.2	416.5	1,033.8
1995	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	73	596.4	405.2	1,001.6

(a) Relates to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten working days. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day. (b) Working days lost refer to days lost by: (i) employees who were directly involved in the dispute; and (ii) employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes; excluded is the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

## Metallic content of minerals produced, coal mined and gold prices, NSW

Year	Gold			Black coal production	Lead production	Zinc production
	Production	Official price	Market price (a)			
	fine oz	\$A	\$A	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1901	173,543	8.50	8.50	6,064	n.a.	227
1911	181,121	8.50	8.50	8,831	209,837	241,892
1921	51,173	8.50	10.60	10,967	78,558	141,698
1931	19,673	11.75	11.75	6,536	131,132	75,403
1941	88,091	21.37	21.37	11,955	239,218	192,234
1951	48,910	30.98	30.98	13,730	171,267	156,898
1961	12,034	31.25	31.25	19,326	215,076	241,651
1971	9,675	31.25	36.91	34,567	257,609	293,480
1976	16,146	(b)	102.40	44,744	218,268	274,799
1981	18,873	..	401.89	60,749	221,045	306,610
1991	203,461	..	465.64	97,386	216,738	342,970
1992	186,103	..	468.82	102,477	222,109	338,612
1993	270,988	..	539.84	104,496	214,636	319,973
1994	254,039	..	526.17	104,099	206,878	332,822

(a) From 1901 to 1967 the market price shown is the price paid for gold received by the Australian Mint, from 1968 to 1975 the price shown is the selling price of the Gold Producers Association for sales to Australian industrial users, from 1976 onwards, the price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader.

(b) The Australian Gold Market was de-regulated from 30 January 1976.

Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW

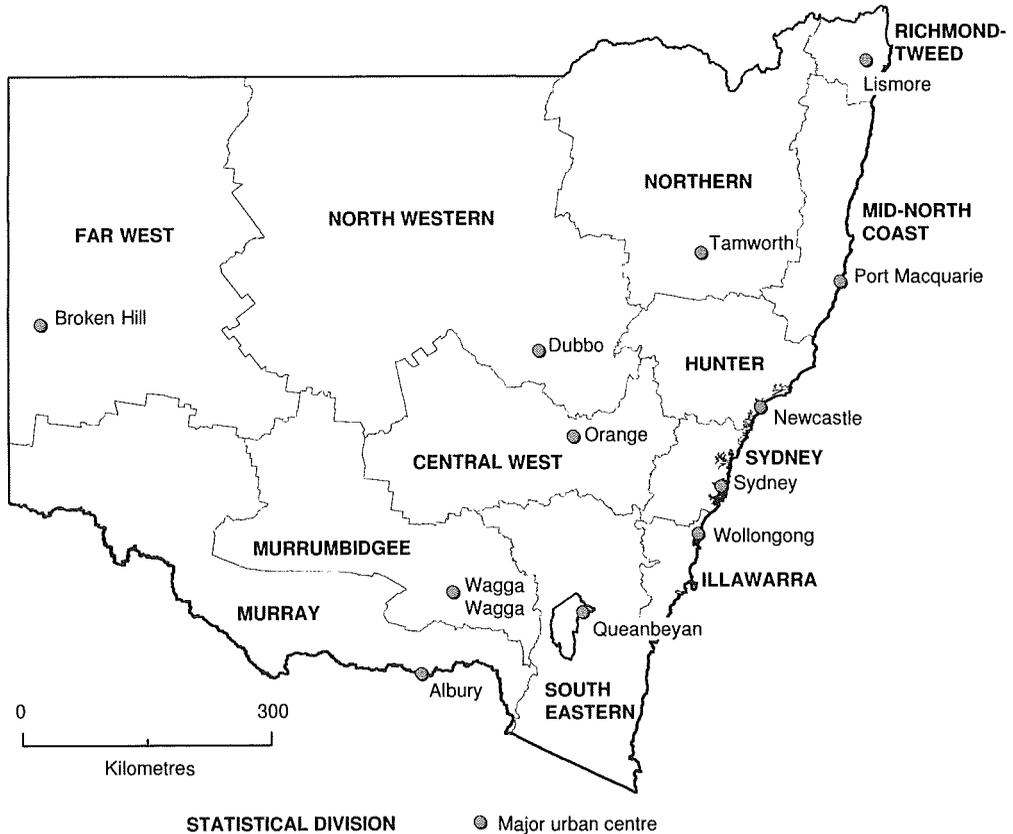
## New buildings completed, NSW

Year	<i>Houses</i>		<i>Other residential buildings</i>		<i>Value of all buildings (a)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>	
	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000	
1946	9,500	21,394	56	136	25,998
1951	20,379	90,684	1,120	4,984	116,236
1954	28,176	148,500	685	3,190	215,304
1954-55 (b)	27,413	156,174	682	3,104	221,388
1960-61	29,778	195,692	6,619	39,224	419,466
1970-71	29,051	353,766	20,346	182,133	947,481
1980-81	36,200	1,460,200	13,793	427,200	3,261,900
1990-91	25,506	2,578,799	14,192	1,207,352	10,845,099
1991-92	25,254	2,575,728	12,586	1,057,419	9,542,927
1992-93	27,182	2,826,400	15,840	1,332,800	9,136,600
1993-94	28,630	3,014,700	17,230	1,405,700	9,216,400

(a) Includes alterations and additions to existing residential buildings. (b) Prior to 1955, a calendar year was used as a base for these figures; after 1955, a financial year was used.

# Statistical division reference map

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